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Senior official Emphasizes Need for Preservation of constitution

Sarwar Danish, Second Vice President, said Sunday that preservation of the Afghan Constitution and Elections are two main roadmaps of the government for achieving a durable peace in Afghanistan.

Danish, who was speaking at the introductory ceremony of the new Acting Attorney General Zabihullah Kaleem, stated these two roadmaps are crucial for preventing the system from disruption and collapse.

"Preserving the constitution is a principle for preserving values and preventing the disruption of the system in Afghanistan," Danish said.

Danish, however, stressed the need for revising the Afghan Constitution. "The amendment to the constitution should be based on legal mechanism," he noted. Danish said that in a state of peace ... **P2**



Rise In Civilian Casualties Distressing: AIHRC

Kabul: Rise in civilian casualties in Afghanistan has once again brought in focus how important it is to ensure peace in the region to protect civilians, said the Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) on Sunday.

AIHRC in a statement said at least 21 people, including eight women and 10 children, were injured as a result of clashes between security forces and Taliban militants in The Kotaly area of Alishang district of Laghman Province. AIHRC said that such clashes are not only causing loss of life, but are also the reason behind the financial losses for the people of the area.

The independent body has called upon the warring factions to jointly work together to intensify peace talks and negotiate a permanent ceasefire. The country has been witnessing more explosions and high-profile clashes recently even as peace are underway in Afghanistan.

"The Commission regrets the casualties and calls on the warring parties to pay serious attention to the lives of ... **P2**

30 Peace Plans Submitted to HCNR Till Apr 4



With the Istanbul peace summit round the corner, the High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR) announced that a meeting for drafting and unification of the peace plan was held on Sunday. At least, 25 political parties and members of the leadership

committee of HCNR have submitted 30 peace plans to the drafting and unification committee so far, as per HCNR's statement. The meeting, chaired by former vice-president Younis Qanuni, examined the draft peace plans of political parties, members of

the leadership committee of the HCNR, civil society organizations and citizens of the country. The HCNR emphasized that the drafting and unification committee of the peace plan of the leadership committee of the HCNR had worked on gathering and consolidating

the views and opinions of political parties, members of the leadership committee of the HCNR.

According to HCNR, Afghanistan is expected to participate in the next peace meeting in Turkey with a unified plan.

The council stressed that ceasefire and complete and permanent end to the war, values of human rights and fundamental rights of citizens, equitable participation in the power and structure of the political system are some of the agendas listed in the plans.

Meanwhile, there are reports that the Istanbul Summit on the Afghan peace process will be held in Turkey on April 16 and the meeting will last for ten days. With the May 1 deadline for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan round the corner, sources aware of the developments, emphasize that "time is running out".

According to the reports, Zalmay Khalilzad, the US Special Representative for Afghanistan, arrived in Kabul on Sunday and met leaders of the Afghan government to discuss the Summit.

One Security Force Member Killed, Three Wounded in Kabul Blast

One security force member was killed and three more were wounded in a roadside bomb blast in Paghman district in Kabul on Sunday morning, police said in a statement. The blast happened at around 8:40 am local time On Sunday when an army vehicle was targeted by a roadside bomb blast in the Qaragha area of Paghman district, police said. Police did not provide further details about the incident. No group has claimed responsibility for the blast. Data collected by TOLONews shows that at least 307 Afghans were killed, and 350 others were wounded in a series of explosions and ... **P3**



Now, Govt Services Online at Afghanistan Post Company

The Afghan Post Company on Sunday launched an online system of facilitating government services to the people.

Currently, the department is only providing online certification services offered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but soon it will include all services of government departments, said Wahid Wais, head, Afghan Post Company. According to him, the company has identified 150 types of public services wherein people face problems and their goal is to resolve these issues.

In the new system, people can refer to the website designed by Afghan Post and input necessary information to request the services they need, and then, visit the nearest post office. With a code, users of this system can easily identify the stage of their work and if, they have a problem with the Internet. Afghan Post officials say that after



the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, services of the Ministries of Justice, Interior/Home Affairs and Education will be included in the first phase. Obtaining government services has always been a problem for Afghan citizens as they have complained about the paperwork and time-consuming nature of these services. Officials at Afghan Post now say that

preventing wastage of clients' time and creating transparency will be the main focus of the online government services.

The designers of the new Afghan Post website say that their system is an open system which is easy to use and has the ability to connect to the online system of other government departments.

Senior official...

or war, elections are a key element of the political system and that the government is ready to hold an early election for achieving peace in the country.

"In order to achieve peace, we are ready to hold elections under the supervision of the international community," VP underscored.

This comes as the Afghan National Security Advisor Hamdullah Mohib emphasized the need for a democratic way to transfer power.

He stated that the government is ready for holding early presidential elections and that "President Ghani will not run in the elections."

"This government is elected by the people, the people have voted and if another government is formed via people's vote then it is okay but the government has no right to give people's decision to 40 people that they make a decision over the future of Afghanistan," Mohib said.

"Today anyone wants to take part in the future government they have to prepare to run for elections," he stated.

Rise In Civilian...

civilians and to refrain from fighting in residential areas," AIHRC said.

"The Commission also reiterates its call for an end to the war and for the acceleration of peace talks and a universal ceasefire to protect human rights," AIHRC added. As per Afghan government officials, at least 39 civilians were killed on Friday in seven provinces by roadside bombs and Taliban attacks alone, said Afghan government officials.

Tariq Arian, spokesperson, Ministry of Interior Affairs, had said on Saturday, that the targeting of civilians is "contrary to the standards of war" and emphasized that the Taliban had always committed "crimes" by continuing to kill people.

Abdul Naser Noorzad, Kabul University lecturer

After the Washington Consensus, the Beijing Consensus is a model for economic development What the world is waiting for?

In today's world of politics, it is not only important to think about improving the performance of the economic machine, but also to adopt an appropriate approach to development, one of the most important issues in international political economy. The creation of the Western economic theory led by the United States, known as the Washington Consensus, refers to the application of neoliberal policies mixed with political liberalism that have attracted much attention as a result of US and its allies' expansionist efforts and policies around the world. After the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Washington consensus has been so much at the center of attention around the globe. But following the emergence of a rival consensus, such as the Beijing Consensus, many questions have been raised about the future of liberal political economy. Recent crisis due to Covid19 and its devastating effects on world politics and economy, have added to the ambiguity and speculation, the Washington consensus is no more as a viable economic strategy. What will be the future of the world once the Covid 19 is over? Will Washington's consensus as the dominant discourse in the world continue to live on or be replaced by its rival?

In the present article, an attempt is made to provide a descriptive analyze of both consensus, which briefly presents the intellectual influence of the doctrines with the power of

its executive action in today's world of politics, and possible assumptions about the possibility of sovereignty in the future after the Corona crisis. Washington's consensus after World War II, through the world's powerful financial institutions such as the World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has been a model recommended for post-war countries and the continuation of its policies in the shadow of the Cold War for countries that did not want to adapt the socialist economic model for economic and financial development. The term "Washington consensus" was first used in 1989 by John Williamson. Washington's consensus on the existing culture and consensus on development versions within institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank Group as an influential body in the field of regulating economic policies in the world after the Soviet Union under the absolute rule of the United States is seen as a powerful pyramid of these policies. Intellectually, this consensus, influenced by the economists of the Chicago School and the changes resulting from the economic policies of Britain and the United States, created a new waves of economic liberty in the field of economic thought, which in a short time, engulfed a wider scope of part of developed countries. Coinciding with the financial crisis, the spread of foreign debt to a growing number of developing countries, the Chicago

School's new narrative is in line with "Third World" issues in international economic organizations, especially the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The expansion and consolidation of this consensus after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the former Soviet Union coincided with the decline of the Marxist school's attractions, rapidly penetrating academic and scientific unbelievably and became a dominant economic discourse. To this end, all three of the previously mentioned global financial institutions, using the teachings of this consensus, conditional on prescribing, advising, and implementing the components of this consensus for countries that previously had a socialist economic structure, in close cooperation with the Moscow consensus.

Washington's consensus included a list of economic policies that, in the eyes of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, gives the minimum need for the health of any economy, and claimed to be the essence of the common human wisdom that all economists share in common. So far, there has been a lot of criticism about the effectiveness of this consensus and its teachings in developing countries. From both a government-centric and a critical point of view, examining the achievements of this consensus faces many challenges. Criticism has also been leveled at its ineffectiveness. Because several developing countries in

the post-bipolar phase (former Soviet Union and the liberal world led by the United States) turned to neoliberal economic policies under the teachings of the Washington Consensus, which did not yield much positive performance. Washington's consensus stood firm against social economies with radical advice and coercion, forcing post-Soviet countries to make structural adjustments to ensure that economic policies and not to continue to be socialist. In the wake of the implementation of the Washington Consensus Model in 2004, China, America's most powerful competitor in global trade, saw staggering economic growth with an average of 10 percent economic growth per year, and designed a new model called the Beijing Consensus. This Beijing consensus actually refers to economic policies that China, after its reform and open door policy in 1972, put at the forefront of its economic growth and achieved tangible results. Beijing's consensus has similarities and differences with Washington's consensus. Which will be discussed later. But now that Washington's consensus has found a rival in the world of politics and economics and sees a Chinese model as opposed to prescribing its Washington model. Meanwhile, what awaited the world with the outbreak of Covid19, whose epidemic is unprecedented in human history and had confronted ...

P3

By Jahanzaib Ali

No Plan B; Afghanistan, Kashmir should Bring Peace themselves

Many years ago, in my school days in the late '90s, I saw a sign at a local grocery shop in Rawalpindi, Pakistan saying "No one can borrow anything until the freedom of Kashmir". I was confused as to what this meant but did not further inquire about the reasoning as I thought it might be an intellectual saying and I did not want to embarrass myself. Though I did not want to embarrass myself, the sign kept nagging me and so one day I asked my schoolteacher to explain it to me. Rather than explaining it, he asked where I saw the sign. I responded by saying "the grocery shop in my neighborhood." My teacher went to the shop and told the owner "it is just because of you people that Kashmiris are not getting freedom;" his actions confused me. Several days later, I found out that my teacher was Kashmiri, and I later came to know the meaning of the sign, which I predict is still there if the shop still exists.

This story is an example of the mindset of a local shopkeeper

almost twenty-five years ago and, sadly, the only change has been for the worst. The demographic of Jammu and Kashmir is already changing while more and more Indian soldiers are being stationed in the occupied valley since the Indian government revoked the special status of Kashmir in August 2019. Since then, Kashmiris have lived in a lockdown with phone lines and internet services cut off. Basic mobile phone connectivity has taken months to be restored and the ban on high-speed internet continues to date. While at the international level there was much outcry, nothing has changed. Fake promises and tall claims were made by many prominent personalities, but all in vain. For the last few, Pakistani and Kashmiri leaders have been calling upon other world leaders and organizations to resolve one of the oldest, unresolved international disputes affecting the peace and stability of the region, and with threats of nuclear war between

India and Pakistan, the entire world may be affected.

Now, one thing that is for sure is that India will never give the right of self-determination to Kashmiris as India considers Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India. On the other hand, Kashmiris will also never give up their struggle for freedom. The question then becomes, "Is there a Plan B"?

The same situation is being witnessed in Afghanistan. World leaders and analysts say that the instability of Afghanistan is a threat to the peace of the region, but what is the solution? Is there any guarantee that pulling out Western forces from Afghanistan can bring peace to the country?

Since 9/11, the Taliban have been fighting with western forces and running their own Sharia "Islamic" laws in their controlled territories. Expecting to gel in with the modern Kabul government is like living in a fool's paradise. So, the question again "Is there a Plan B"?

Both of these international issues need realistic and sincere efforts. There is a need to understand that it is not about the interest of the neighboring countries or any other, rather it is about the people living in these conflict zones who have suffered for decades. Generations have lost but no one is feeling the pain except the innocent. Their dreams have been shattered. Women, men, children, and the elderly struggle to live every single day. There is no trust in their leaders. They are not only helpless but hopeless. In such a situation, a person can also lose faith in God as well. They search for the leaders and the religion that can take them out of their misery.

Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, United States, India, NATO, and many other countries and groups have tried to bring peace to the region to no avail. Biden's peace plan has no guarantee of peace in Afghanistan while India's so-called peace plan has no guarantee of working in Kashmir.

There is a motto "God only helps those who help themselves". If this is true then one thing is for sure, Kashmiris and Afghans now need

to help themselves. World leaders and mediators must not look at their interests but rather they need to tell Kashmiris and Afghans that peace in these conflict zones is vital for the future of the people. Afghans should sit together to end the long-fought war against each other, and Kashmiris need to sit with the Indian government to discuss potential solutions to the problem. Kashmiri leaders should go for out of the box options and so should Indian authorities.

This analysis might make some people angry, but the truth is always bitter. We need to accept the reality of these conflict zones with realism no matter how hard it might sound. Sadly, if this does not happen, both Kashmiris and Afghans will become like Palestinians, throwing stones and pebbles on forces equipped with advanced military gear. Kashmiris and Afghans need to understand that world leaders and powers are meditating on these issues for their own interests and they have no "Plan B". It is time for both regions to stand up and fix the problems themselves through dialogue, deliberation and adopting flexibility in their agendas.

Herat Exports Increased by 30% Last Year, Despite Pandemic

Herat exports increased by 30% in the last solar year amid the coronavirus pandemic, said Herat's Chamber of Commerce and Investment. In last solar year, around 64 thousand (metric) tons of agriculture and industrial products worth \$76 million were exported to several countries in the province, according to the figures provided by the chamber of commerce. Countrywide, the pandemic during the last solar year (1399) caused an estimated reduction of \$200 million in Afghan exports, but Herat bucked the national trend and increased its exports. Agricultural products are the main exports from Herat province. Saffron, raisins, green cumin, watermelon seeds, lead, carpets, and Cashmere goat wool are the

main items being exported in Herat province. "In 1399 we had a 30% increase in our exports, which includes wild plants and farmed produce and industrial products. Last year was a good year for exportation. We hope our exports grow significantly in the current year," said Mohammad Younus Qazizada, head of the Herat Chamber of Commerce and Investment. Mohammad Osman Ansari, head of Herat's exporters union, said that most of their exports are to the UAE, Iran, Europe, Turkey, and India. Local officials in Herat said they are striving to exceed \$76 million for Herat exports in the current solar year. "We have some plans for the future of this province--as the railways are



constructed in this province our trade corridors should be activated too. President (Ashraf Ghani) has emphasized that 1400 should be a remarkable year of exportation from Herat province," said Sayed Waheed Qatali, the governor of Herat.

The western province of Herat is one of the most important economic centers in Afghanistan, which has developed much more than other parts of the country in producing agricultural, farming, and industrial products in recent years.

One Security...

targeted attacks in March. Based on the TOLONews findings, there has been a 20 percent increase in the number of explosions and targeted attacks in the country in March compared to February. In February, the casualties were around 264 deaths and 278 injuries.

Young Muslim...

The forum efforts are to raise young people's awareness about economic development, education, Islamic culture and heritage, and to establish a dialogue between civilizations, noted Ayhan. "The summit will bring together young women who have achieved firsts in all fields, from sport to arts, to politics to science, from around the world," he said.

US, Arab Nations...

the full support of the Cooperation Council for all decisions and measures taken by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein, to preserve the security and stability of brotherly Jordan, wishing brotherly Jordan continued security and stability under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II and His Highness, the faithful Crown Prince," Secretary-General Nayef Falah Mubarak al-Hajraf said in a statement on GCC's website.

Lebanon

"Jordan's security and safety is a fundamental basis for the security and safety of the Arab world," Lebanese Prime Minister-designate Saad al-Hariri said on Twitter. "All the solidarity with the Jordanian leadership and King Abdullah in defending the gains of the Jordanian people, protecting their stability, and refusing interference in their affairs."

United Arab Emirates

"UAE affirms its total support to the sisterly Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. UAE affirms that it stands with and totally supports all the decisions and measures taken by King Abdullah II and his Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II to maintain the security and stability of Jordan, and defuse every attempt to influence them," state news agency WAM reported. "UAE affirms that the security and stability of Jordan is an integral part of its security."

After the...

the world with the major challenge of production in the field of economics and the lack of control and management of the political situation? Is it possible to imagine that the post-Corona world will turn its back on neoliberal economic values in the world and pave the way for the implementation or at least the application of the Beijing Consensus model? At present, the liberal world is in crisis due to the outbreak of corona. But despite the outbreak of the coronavirus, China has been able to overcome the crisis caused by the coronavirus, and its economic and production cycle have been so much active. While in rival countries, including the United States, Europe, and India, the unemployment rate caused by the collapse of the economic machine is thought-provoking by many. In the United States, the total number of people who had lost their jobs reached 50 million. Meanwhile, in India, unemployment and economic cycles had reached millions. The European Union was approaching consumer economies with heavy human casualties and huge financial losses from the outbreak of the virus had also affected badly. China was also going through a crisis of the Corona virus, and in addition to managing the situation; it was able to continue its economic progress. "Mask diplomacy" is the most famous and new term in global politics, reflecting China's growing role in world politics. While one should not be optimistic about the decline of the United States and Washington's consensus, the world is going to experience a new transformation. The role of the approaches and recommendations of economic schools of thought, despite their unprecedented resemblance to a free economy and unrestricted trade, which is an important aspect of both the Washington and Beijing consensus, is also significant; It is pure authoritarianism with a central government

approach that separates Beijing's consensus from Washington's. Washington's consensus looks at the world of politics and economics with two different perspectives: The first is a fundamentalist conception of the free market, including pure monetarism, low tax rates, minimal government, and free capital flow. In the second interpretation, which is full of the policies of powerful financial institutions such as Breton Woods, which seeks to generalize a set of economic policies for developing countries by financial institutions and with tremendous power and influence over the world. After the Cold War, it provided debt to poor countries, subject to the implementation of the Washington Consensus Development Model. The implementation of economic policies in third world countries can also be considered a good example for the development of this model and its universalization. The "structural adjustment plan" is, in fact, a presumption made by this body to radically change the economic policies of poor countries. While Beijing's consensus with its unique characteristics of state capitalism in line with the liberal world, pure state authoritarianism in the public sphere and the government's superiority in making large and costly investments, has also put political repression at the forefront of its trend. Beijing's consensus has so far been acceptable performance in curbing East Asia's financial crisis, and the reasons for Washington's gradual inefficiency. It has been able to draw the attention of academic circles to its features. Beijing's consensus with sustainable innovation, reducing the role of gross national product as an indicator of economic development and prioritizing the right to self-determination has diverted Washington's consensus and is working to design a new model of development that has been successful in the past. By

adopting such an approach at the same time as a series of political actions, China has been able to create a new model of global cooperation and non-confrontation. Avoiding confrontation with Washington's consensus, banning hegemony outside its political geography, and non-issuing Beijing consensus teachings to other parts of the world, the emergence of a particular model of Chinese development, have taken on a new face. The reason for this is the cheap and abundant labor force, the World Trade Organization, and the deliberate lowering of the Yuan "Chinese currency", which is a major factor in the success of the country's economic development. This brings to mind a historical phrase, "The wind blows from the east will take the West with it," which is gradually becoming a pure reality. Meanwhile, with this economic growth, China has challenged the common theories about economic development strategies and the destructive role of the state in the economy, and has introduced a combination of state capitalist model with purely partisan authoritarianism to the world. As a result, Washington's consensus was to ignore the role of government in economic development, to consider democracy as a key component of economic development, to prioritize politics over economic issues, and other factors that contributed to the failure of this consensus. Implementing covert policies that are contrary to democratic and liberal principles and show democratic weakness and the dominant discourse that has contributed to the rapid and unpredictable failure of this consensus in various areas, are so visible. While China's success in implementing the Beijing Consensus is in fact the government's muscular hand on the lever of capitalism, which has paved the way for economic prosperity within the world's most populous country.

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