



Kam Air

Magazine

INNOVATION, SAFETY & EXCELLENCE

TASTY

AFGHAN FOOD

A Taste to
Remember

OPEN THE WINDOW

Cities & Beauties of
Afghanistan

HISTORY OF FLYING

12 Seconds that
Changed Human
History

ډیجیټل نړۍ

او انساني پوهه

انسان له هم د ډېرو کتابونو
لوستلو ته اړتیا لري؟

هوش مصنوعی

تکنالوژی که آینده هوانوردی
را تغییر خواهد داد

د مهارت پېړۍ

کوم مهارتونه په ۲۱ مه پېړۍ
کې موږ بریاته رسولی شي؟

ISSUED

2026



Trustable Wings



Interline Partners



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Atlas Baran Cargo Company

Is the official Cargo Sales Agent (CSA) of Kam Air, providing commercial and personal cargo transportation services from Afghanistan to 319 destinations worldwide. Through comprehensive air freight services (airport-to-airport and field-to-field) as well as ground transportation, the company is committed to delivering shipments in the fastest, safest, and most reliable way.

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شرکت کارگوی اطلس باران نماینده رسمی فروشات کارگوی کام ایر در افغانستان است که محموله های تجارتي و شخصي شما را از افغانستان به ۳۱۹ شهر دنيا از طريق خدمات هوایی میدان به میدان و خدمات انتقال زمینی به اسرع وقت و مطمئن انجام میدهد .

د اطلس باران کارگو شرکت د کام ایر کارگو رسمي څانگه ده، چې ستاسو سوداگریزې او شخصي محمولې له افغانستان څخه د نړۍ ۳۱۹ ښارونو ته له یوه هوایی ډگر څخه تر بل هوایی ډگر پورې د هوایی خدمتونو او همدارنگه د ځمکنی ترانسپورت له لارې په چټک او باوري ډول لېږدوي .

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About Kam Air in-flight Magazine

Kam Air's in-flight magazine is published in collaboration with Kam Group and Moore Afghanistan. Within these pages, you will discover a rich selection of engaging articles, some authored by the Kam Group team and others created by the team at Moore Afghanistan.

This magazine is designed to offer our valued passengers a delightful reading experience throughout their journey, combining entertaining content with deeper insights into Kam Air. At the same time, we hope it adds to the sense of comfort and peace that defines your travel with us.

We trust that the pages of Kam Air's magazine will inspire, inform, and entertain. It is our pleasure to invite you to read and enjoy.

*With warm regards,
Kam Air team*

MOORE Afghanistan



Moore Afghanistan Main Office

Content & Design By

Moore Afghanistan

Moore Afghanistan, formerly Afghanistan Holding Group, is a leading professional services firm with over 150 Afghan specialists delivering integrity, quality, and excellence since 2009. We have provided business solutions to 700+ international clients across diverse industries.

Our services include Taxation, Accounting, Audit, Advisory, HR & Payroll, TPM, M&E, Training, and IT Solutions. Guided by our mission to build a transparent and sustainable service economy, we continue to set the standard for excellence in Afghanistan's professional sector.

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NAMAK RESTAURANT



رستوران نمک @namakrestaurant

Introduction

Namak Restaurant, recently opened, is ready to welcome its esteemed guests. With a modern and neo-classical design and a delightful ambiance, the restaurant features a luxurious indoor space, outdoor seating surrounded by a lush green garden, a dedicated VIP hall for anniversaries and special gatherings, and elegant wedding halls.

At Namak Restaurant, a fusion of delicious Afghani, Asian, Arabic, Turkish, Indian, Thai, Chinese, Mexican, Italian, Iranian, Japanese (sushi), Pakistani and international cuisines is served with exceptional service in a serene setting-making every moment of your visit truly memorable.

پېژندنه:

نمک رستوران، چې په دې وروستیو کې تازه پرانیستل شوی، د خپلو درنو مېلمنو هرکلي ته چمتو دی. دا رستوران د ښکلي چاپېریال، عصري او کلاسیک ډیزاین، زړه راښکونکې داخلي فضا، په سمسور ماحول کې د ناستې ځای او د ځانګړو ناستو، د خوښۍ مراسمو او کلیزو لپاره د ځانګړو (VIP) او ښکلو تالارونو په درلودلو سره یو بې ساری رستوران دی.

په نمک رستوران کې بېلابېل افغاني، آسیایي، عربي، ترکي، هندي، تایلندي، چینایي، مکسیکوي، ایټالیوي، ایرانی، جاپاني (سوشي)، پاکستانی او نړیوال خواړه، په آرام او سمسور چاپېریال کې له غوره مېلمه پالنې سره ستاسو چوپړ ته وړاندې کوي، ترڅو تاسو ته نه هېرېدونکې شېبې ډالۍ کړي.

Services & Facilities

- Luxurious and modern indoor restaurant
- A green and beautiful garden with outdoor seating
- Special (VIP) hall for events and anniversaries
- Elegant wedding halls
- Dedicated play area for children
- Private cabins for family and personal gatherings
- Spacious parking area
- Fast and professional service
- Drive-thru service (receive your meal without leaving your car)
- Home delivery service.
- Colorful birds such as parrots and peacocks, along with friendly animals like rabbits and deer, are part of the small garden mini zoo.



خدماتونه او اسانتیاوې

- د موټرونو پراخه تمځای
- چټکې او مسلکي چوپړتیاوې
- شانداره او عصري رستوران
- د ودونو لپاره شانداره سالون
- په شنه فضا او باغ کې د ناستې ځای
- د ماشومانو لپاره د لوبو ځانګړی ځای
- د محفلونو او کلیزو لپاره ځانګړی (VIP) سالون
- د کورنیو او شخصي غونډو لپاره ځانګړې جلا خونې
- کورونو ته د فرمایښتونه د رسولو (Delivery) چوپړتیاوې
- د (Drive-Thru) خدمات (پرتله له دې چې له موټر نه راکښته شخ، خپل خواړه ترلاسه کړئ)
- رنگارنگ مرغان لکه طوطي او طاووس، ښکلي سويي او هوسی، زموږ په کوچني باغ کې د کوچني ژوبڼ برخه ده.

MENU



07982 62 625 | 07972 62 625

0730 10 10 20 | 0767 10 10 20

62 62 Free Home Delivery

Address: Shahr-e-Now, 3rd Street of Haji Yaqoub, before Hanzala Mosque





Warm greetings filled with respect and gratitude. First and foremost, I would like to sincerely thank you for placing your trust in Kam Air and choosing to accompany us on this journey. It is a matter of great pride for our team to serve you, and we are honored that your confidence in us continues to grow with each passing day.

Message From the Founder of Kam Air

Mr. Zamari Kamgar

Kam Air holds the distinction of being the first private airline in Afghanistan's history. Our journey began in 2003, when we launched our first-ever flight from Kabul, establishing the city as our permanent operational hub. Just a year later, we expanded our vision beyond national borders, connecting Afghanistan with the world by operating our first international flight from Kabul to Dubai, marking another milestone for the country's private aviation sector. But Kam Air did not stop there. Our commitment has always gone beyond routine travel. We focused on providing quality, standardized services to our passengers, and in a short span of time, we earned the trust of the Afghan people.

In addition to commercial operations, Kam Air has actively collaborated with the Afghan government on numerous national initiatives, most notably in the large-scale transportation of Afghan pilgrims to Saudi Arabia for Hajj. We deeply appreciate the continued trust placed in us by both the government and the people of Afghanistan.

Kam Air has also played a constructive role in times of humanitarian need. From the challenging days of the COVID-19 pandemic to the present day, we have remained committed to delivering humanitarian aid and healthcare support without delay or discrimination, with the aim of improving lives.

We have always remained committed to our customers. In this spirit, we have enhanced and simplified our services while steadily implementing strategic plans for growth and greater accessibility. With pride and dedication, Kam Air transports thousands of passengers every year, ensuring safety, comfort, and reliability on every flight. The airline continuously maintains and upgrades its fleet, launches routes to new destinations, and works tirelessly to expand its global network, connecting Afghanistan to the world.

To ensure safety and reliability, Kam Air undergoes regular inspections by globally recognized aviation authorities, continuously raising our standards and strengthening trust in our operations.

In a world driven by technological advancement, Kam Air embraces innovation to improve its services. We have developed a comprehensive mobile app, putting essential travel tools at passengers' fingertips and making journeys smoother and more efficient.

To honor the loyalty of our frequent travelers, we have launched Orange Mile, the region's most extensive loyalty program. Members enjoy exclusive benefits, priority services, and attractive rewards that make every journey more valuable.

Beyond aviation, Kam Air has proudly supported numerous sports, cultural, and academic initiatives throughout the country, demonstrating our ongoing

commitment to preserving Afghan values and enriching our national heritage.

Kam Group also operates in other vital sectors. One of its key initiatives is the Kam Oil Extraction Project, which meets international standards and contributes to the country's oil extraction and processing industries.

In line with this vision, Kam Energy is actively shaping Afghanistan's energy future through strategic investments in gas and power infrastructure projects across the country, including developments in Sheberghan and Mazar-e-Sharif. Built to international standards, these initiatives reflect a strong commitment to quality, sustainability, and long-term national impact.

Powering Afghanistan's Future



Turning resources into resilience, Kam Energy is shaping a cleaner, stronger Afghanistan.



Kam Energy is redefining Afghanistan's energy landscape through its flagship development of the Totimaidan Gas Block in the north, one of the country's most strategic energy reserves. Designed to international standards, this project represents a major step toward energy independence and economic resilience.

In its first phase, Totimaidan will help meet domestic gas demand, reducing reliance on imports. In the years ahead, it will open pathways for Afghanistan to enter regional and global energy

Beyond aviation, Kam Air has proudly supported numerous sports, cultural, and academic initiatives throughout the country.

Mr. Zamari Kamgar

markets, while creating thousands of jobs and strengthening local communities.

Looking ahead, Kam Energy has signed an MoU with Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS) to deliver up to

2000 MW of power by 2035

through a diversified energy mix, including wind, solar, thermal, hydropower, and gas.

Together with international partners, the company has also launched a landmark 25-year gas exploration agreement, one of the largest in Afghanistan's history.

More than infrastructure projects, these initiatives represent the foundation of a new era, driving Afghanistan toward energy independence, economic strength, and a more sustainable future.

Beyond energy production, Kam Energy's vision extends to national economic growth, expansion of renewable energy, and active contribution to global climate goals through reduced carbon emissions and sustainable development. These efforts are not only powering communities today but also safeguarding the environment for future generations.

In essence, Kam Energy is not only building energy projects, it is helping build a stronger, more resilient Afghanistan.

In conclusion, every achievement of Kam Air is the result of the tireless efforts of our dedicated team, the unwavering support of the Afghan people, and the trust of our international passengers. It is because of this trust that Kam Air continues to soar safely, reliably, and with purpose.

Thank you once again for choosing Kam Air. We wish you a safe, comfortable, and pleasant journey.



History of Flying

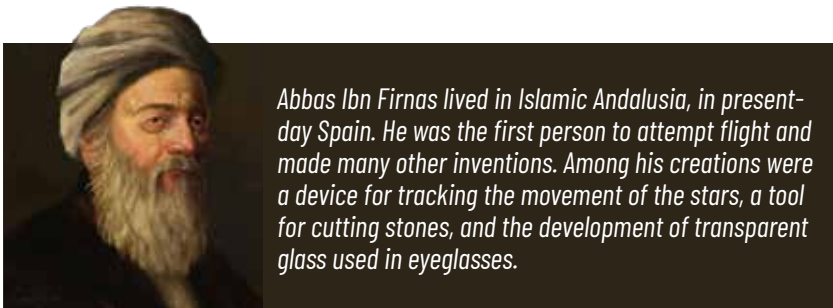
Twelve seconds that **changed human** history

At the beginning of the 20th century, flying was nothing more than a dream and a legend for humankind.


People imagined and created stories and myths about flying through the sky. For centuries, humans had the desire to fly and shorten distances like birds. They would watch birds and try to imitate their flighty feathers to themselves and jump from high places.

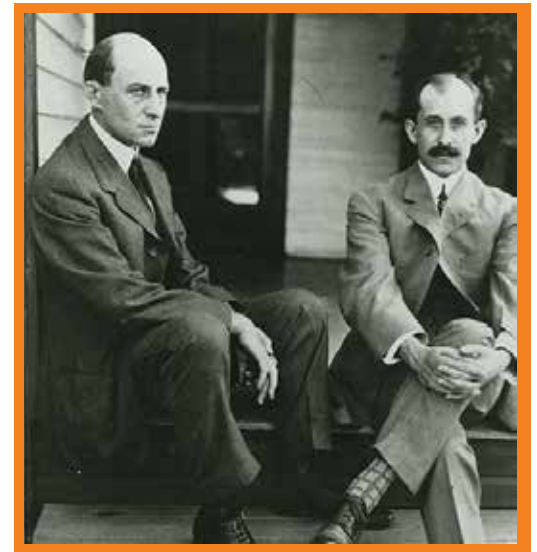
None of these attempts brought them closer to their goal. The only benefit was that they strengthened human imagination. Yet, it was these dreams and visions that eventually gave humans the ability to fly and led to the invention of the modern airplane.


According to historical records, the first person known to have attempted flight and who believed that humans should be able to fly, was Abbas Ibn Firnas. Among his many other inventions, he once crafted wings from feathers, tied them to himself, and jumped from a high place. However, after a brief movement through the air, he fell and was severely injured.



Abbas Ibn Firnas lived in Islamic Andalusía, in present-day Spain. He was the first person to attempt flight and made many other inventions. Among his creations were a device for tracking the movement of the stars, a tool for cutting stones, and the development of transparent glass used in eyeglasses.

 The image above shows Abbas Ibn Firnas, he was the first person to attempt flight and made many other inventions.



 Orville Wright was an American aviation pioneer, along with his brother Wilbur, who is credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful airplane

Another important historical source in the history of aviation that shows human efforts to build an aircraft is a notebook by Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci is considered one of the most prominent writers and scholars of the Renaissance period. He had a notebook in which he sketched the structures of various devices. Among these sketches was the design of a flying machine. He believed that one day it might be possible to build such a craft, and he envisioned how it should be constructed. Later, when humans began serious efforts to build airplanes, da Vinci's notebook became an important reference for their work.




12 SECONDS

The first flight in human history lasted only 12 seconds.

After this, many people continued to dream of flight, until finally, on December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made their first successful flight. This achievement holds a special place in the history and invention of aviation. Researchers believe that the Wright brothers' flight opened the door to many innovations and advancements in the field of aeronautics.

The Wright brothers had no formal education in engineering or any other technical field. They were self-taught, and they owned a bicycle repair shop in Ohio. Their idea for building an airplane came from observing birds, watching how they fly and controlling their direction.



Orville Wright Wilbur Wright

Soon after, many countries around the world began efforts to build airplanes. In the beginning, airplanes were used for photography and simple tasks. However, as governments became involved in warfare, airplanes were employed for military purposes.

Orville Wright, who lived until 1947, once stated in an interview that he and his brother had hoped the invention of the airplane would make the world a more beautiful place. But when it was used in wars, he said that if they had known this, they might not have worked so hard on the invention.

The first flight in human history lasted only 12 seconds: 12 seconds that changed the course of human history. It was December 17, 1903. The Wright brothers stood in North Carolina, ready to make their first flight. People had gathered around to witness the first flying machine.

Orville positioned himself in the designated seat of the aircraft while Wilbur walked alongside on the right side. Orville started the engine; the aircraft began to move slowly. As Orville released the wing of the plane, it lifted off and flew for 12 seconds. Yes, the first flight lasted only 12 seconds, but those 12 seconds changed the history of aviation.


It was this very first 12-second flight that paved the way for the development of modern aircraft that now fly for hours and carry hundreds of tons of cargo in the sky.

Historians say that although many individuals can be credited in the history of aircraft development, the first controlled, engine-powered flight was carried out by the Wright brothers. They emphasize that everything in today's world, from space flights to military, large-scale commercial, and cargo aviation is a result of those initial 12 seconds of flight.

The Wright brothers' airplane, along with some of the tools and equipment used during that flight, are still preserved in the National Air and Space Museum of the United States.

In every corner of the world, people have tried to reach the sky using their own creativity and imagination. The Chinese, for example, experimented with making kites to observe the sky. In the 18th century, the French attempted to ascend into the sky



 The First Flight in Human History

using hot air balloons, an effort that amazed many at the time. This trend continued across other European countries and in the United States, where many scientists and inventors believed that humanity was getting closer to traveling through the skies and that this significant event in human history was soon to become a reality.

This journey of inventions has led us to where we are today: major companies like Airbus and Boeing manufacture modern aircraft; between 100,000 and 120,000 flights take place every 24 hours worldwide, transporting 10 million passengers. Aircraft are now used for military and reconnaissance purposes as well, and the progress, innovation, and expansion in aviation continues without pause.

Afghanistan was not left behind in the rapid development of aviation. Less than a decade and a half after the first airplane flights in the world, aircraft flew over Afghan skies.

The first recorded flight over Afghanistan took place on May 28, 1919, when two British military aircraft conducted a mission to bombing Kabul.

In the same year, when Afghanistan gained its independence from Britain, King Amanullah Khan began considering the establishment of an air force. He understood that Afghanistan needed to keep pace with global advancements. With that vision, he sought allies and

1919

The first recorded flight over Afghanistan took place on May 28, 1919.

The first recorded flight over Afghanistan took place on May 28, 1919, when two British military aircraft conducted a mission to bombing Kabul.

This was a military operation during a period of conflict.



 King Amanullah Khan

opportunities to strengthen the country's air capabilities.

Amanullah Khan recognized the need for specialized personnel and technical experts to develop aviation in Afghanistan, and he realized that part of this effort would need to take place in cooperation with foreign countries.

After completing their studies and returning to Afghanistan, they were appointed to official positions. Captain Ehsan Khan, after receiving his rank, was appointed as the commander of the Afghan Air Force.

In 1921, King Amanullah Khan, with the goal of establishing an air force, sent three Afghans to Italy for training among them:

Captain Mohammad Ehsan Khan
was sent to study piloting

Ghulam Dastgir Khan
to study aircraft mechanics

Mohammad Hashim Khan
to receive training in aerial reconnaissance.


Amanullah Khan did not rely solely on personnel training. In the year, 1921, he also purchased two aircraft, one from Russia and one from Britain.

These efforts culminated in the formal establishment of the Afghan Air Force on August 23, 1924.

During his reign, Amanullah Khan ordered the construction of an airfield in Khwaja Rawash, near Kabul, to regulate aviation activities. This airfield is now known as Kabul International Airport.

Later, during the reign of Afghanistan's last king, Mohammad Zahir Shah, the airport was expanded. According to researchers, at one point it was considered one of the most important, modern, and large airport in the region. In 1955, during the reign of King Mohammad Zahir Shah, Afghanistan took a bold step into the skies with the founding of Ariana Afghan Airlines soon to become one of the region's most formidable carriers. But this wasn't just any airline; it carried with it the personal touch of royalty. According to researchers, the original logo was hand-designed by the King himself, a symbol of national pride and aspiration. Remarkably, that same iconic emblem still graces the airline's fleet today a timeless mark of Afghanistan's early vision for modern aviation.

Sources

 Federal Aviation Administration Website
World Aviation Flight Academy Website
Ariana Afghan Airlines Website

KAM AIR

is the first private airline in Afghanistan's history.

The design represents the Afghan Swallow, whose graceful flight has long been a symbol of beauty and inspiration for the Afghan people. The blue background was inspired by the precious lapis lazuli stone, which is uniquely found in the high mountains of Afghanistan.

During this period of aviation development in Afghanistan, the United States Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) significantly increased its support to Afghan aviation. At the same time, the former Soviet Union also played a major role in the expansion of Kabul Airport.

Efforts to strengthen and develop Afghanistan's aviation sector were progressing rapidly, and in 1965, Ariana Afghan Airlines relocated its headquarters and operations to Kabul, where it was housed in a modern office facility.

The first employees and pilots in Afghanistan's aviation sector were primarily foreigners, especially Indians. At the same time, Afghan pilot training was underway in Kandahar, using three training aircraft, with international organizations having committed to supporting the training of Afghan pilots.

During that period, the United States worked on modernizing and expanding Kandahar Airport, while the former Soviet Union had begun the construction and development of Kabul Airport. Kandahar, then the second-largest city in Afghanistan, became home to one of the country's key airports and served as a center for training Afghan aviation personnel.

As previously mentioned, Afghanistan's early aviation operations were largely managed by foreigners, especially Indians. However, one of the main goals of Afghanistan's aviation sector was, first, to standardize its operations

and, second, to ensure that Afghan personnel would eventually take over all aviation responsibilities.

Training Afghan staff for such significant responsibilities was not an easy task and required years of effort. As a result, the first training flights began in Kandahar using three training aircraft. As Afghan pilots and staff gradually completed their training, the number of foreign personnel steadily declined.

According to available information, between 1970 and 1980, a total of 26 Afghan staff completed their training. Among them, 11 were professional pilots who held licenses from the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). In addition, highly skilled Afghan engineers were trained and placed in key roles within Afghanistan's aviation sector.



 Ariana Afghan Airlines plane.

The pace of training and development was so rapid that by 1985, Ariana Afghan Airlines had grown to employ around 650 personnel more than 630 of whom were Afghan nationals.

Later, war like in many other sectors, also severely affected Afghanistan's aviation industry. Although, prior to the war against the former Soviet Union, Afghanistan had a strong aviation system in the region and

possessed many military aircraft, internal conflicts eventually crippled everything. Both the military and civil/commercial aviation sectors were heavily damaged.

By 2001, as new developments began to unfold in Afghanistan, there was an urgent need to rebuild the aviation sector. Efforts were made to revive and expand it using both domestic and international experts. In addition to restoring military and civil aviation, opportunities were also created for private airlines, leading to the establishment of Afghanistan's first private aviation company.

After years of war, a new beginning emerged in Afghanistan. In 2001, steps were taken to rebuild the shattered and collapsed country; but no effort came without risk or danger. Making major investments in Afghanistan, especially in the aviation sector, was far from an easy decision.

Despite all challenges, many Afghan investors made a firm commitment to contribute to their country's reconstruction and began investing in various sectors. Among them was Afghanistan's prominent national businessman, Mr. Zamarai Kamgar, who decided to invest in aviation. Mr. Kamgar founded Kam Air, the first private airline in Afghanistan's history, an achievement of which Afghans are very proud today.



Mr. Zamari Kamgar
Kam Group and
Kam Air airline
founder



2003

Kam Air first flight took place on November 8, 2003. This inaugural flight, operated with a Boeing 727 aircraft, connected Kabul, Herat, and Mazar-i-Sharif.

The first private airline was established at a time when Afghanistan's land and sky were still fraught with danger and uncertainty. Airports lacked proper standards, The country's economy was in a state of disarray, and the impact and destruction of past wars were visible in every area.

Mr. Zamarai Kamgar recognized these risks, yet he was hopeful that he could contribute, within his capacity, to the rebuilding and development of Afghanistan. This was not merely a financial investment, it was a meaningful value, and showcased Afghan culture to the world, especially its traditions of hospitality and respect. Mr. Zamarai Kamgar succeeded in his mission, and for over 22 years now, Afghanistan's skies have witnessed proud and value-driven flights. Kam Air has earned a distinct level of trust and continues to soar with dignity.

Kam Air began operations in August 2003. It received its Air Operator Certificate (AOC No. 001) from Afghanistan's Civil Aviation Authority and started flights in Afghan airspace. The airline's first official flight took place on November 8, 2003. This inaugural flight, operated with a Boeing 727 aircraft, connected Kabul, Herat, and Mazar-i-Sharif.

In doing so, Kam Air marked its name in Afghan history as the country's first private airline and the pioneer of private air travel within Afghanistan. Since that date, Kam Air has continued to fly consistently in Afghan skies, delivering its services with value and respect to its customers.

Kam Air did not limit itself to domestic flights within Afghanistan. In 2004, it launched its first international flight, with Dubai as the destination route it continues to operate without interruption to this day.



The airline has consistently worked to align itself with international standards, and as a result, it has earned numerous certifications from respected global aviation authorities. This recognition has significantly enhanced Kam Air's credibility and reputation.

From the very first day of its establishment, Kam Air has made history. In 2020 and 2021, it was the only airline globally that continued to transport humanitarian aid during extremely difficult circumstances. At a time when the COVID-19 pandemic was at its peak and most airlines around the world were severely impacted, Kam Air proudly carried out flights to help save humanity. During those challenging times, the airline delivered medicine and other humanitarian assistance to support needy people.

The longest flight in Afghanistan

Kam Air has also made history by setting the record for the longest flight in Afghanistan's aviation history. This marked a significant achievement and milestone for the airline. The historic journey was conducted from Nanjing, China, to Santiago, Chile. The flight lasted a full 28 hours, and after this long journey, the aircraft landed in Chile, successfully delivering medical equipment as part of a humanitarian aid mission.

Not only that, Kam Air is also the first airline in Afghanistan's history to operate a flight entirely conducted by women. This landmark event reflects the strong trust and support of Kam Air's leadership and founder in Afghan women. For the first time, two Afghan female pilots, along with four female cabin crew members, successfully flew a Kam Air Boeing 737-500 aircraft from Kabul to Herat, making history with the first-ever all-female-operated flight in the country.

With its professional and capable team, Kam Air now ranks among the prominent airlines in the region. As a result of its excellent services and continuous efforts toward growth, Kam Air was awarded the title of the "Fastest Growing Airline in the Region" in 2022 by Global Business Outlook.

Kam Air is fully committed to train its staff through modern educational programs and creating opportunities for their professional growth, to further strengthen customer trust and provide world-class services. Kam Air team works closely with international regulatory bodies to ensure transparency and integrity in all its operations, aiming to be a reliable bridge of connectivity across the globe. As an airline devoted to international standards, policies, and principles, Kam Air proudly continues its mission of safe and comfortable flights in the sky of the world.

Too Many Names

Pablo Neruda is a famous Chilean poet. He always sought, through his poetry, to end human suffering, and he also composed poems for human compassion and unity. **Pablo Neruda began writing poetry from a very young age—from the age of 13, and according to some, even from the age of 10.** Later, he became an important politician and diplomat, gaining thousands of followers, yet he always remained true to his own words and wrote for the betterment of human societies.

Pablo Neruda
1904-1973



In 1971

he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.
In its citation, the Nobel Foundation wrote:

The Nobel Prize in Literature 1971 was awarded to Pablo Neruda "for a poetry that with the action of an elemental force brings alive a continent's destiny and dreams."

Here, we invite you to read one of Neruda's famous poems.

Mondays are meshed with Tuesdays
and the week with the whole year.
Time cannot be cut
with your weary scissors,
and all the names of the day
are washed out by the waters of night.
No one can claim the name of Pedro,
nobody is Rosa or Maria,
all of us are dust or sand,
all of us are rain under rain.
They have spoken to me of Venezuelas,
of Chiles and of Paraguays;
I have no idea what they are saying.
I know only the skin of the earth
and I know it is without a name.
When I lived amongst the roots
they pleased me more than flowers did,
and when I spoke to a stone
it rang like a bell.

It is so long, the spring
which goes on all winter.
Time lost its shoes.

A year is four centuries.
When I sleep every night,
what am I called or not called?
And when I wake, who am I
if I was not while I slept?
This means to say that scarcely
have we landed into life
than we come as if new-born;
let us not fill our mouths
with so many faltering names,
with so many sad formalities,
with so many pompous letters,
with so much of yours and mine,
with so much of signing of papers.
I have a mind to confuse things,
unite them, bring them to birth,
mix them up, undress them,
until the light of the world
has the oneness of the ocean,
a generous, vast wholeness,
a crepitan fragrance.

*You can cut
all the flowers,
but you cannot keep
spring from coming*



Traveling Through the Heart of Asia

Afghanistan has been a key route for travel and tourism, which has led to its recognition as the "Heart of Asia."

Historical research shows that, due to its unique geographical location in the region, Afghanistan has a long history of tourism, trade, and transit.

History, Nature, and Cultural Heritage





TOTAL AREA
652,230 km²



CAPITAL CITY
KABUL



CURRENCY
AFGHANI



LANGUAGE
PASHTO/DARI



Numerous documents support this, the most important of which is the fact that the Silk Road passed through this area. This road was the most significant connection between the East and the West, used for the trade of silk. Every year, hundreds of merchants would pass through here to reach other countries in Asia and Europe, and from there, conduct trade with China.

It wasn't just commerce, but also ancient history and culture that made Afghanistan significant and turned it into a crossroads for travelers and tourism. Followers of Buddhism once traveled these routes, and Afghanistan showcased its grandeur and beauty, with its breathtaking nature

captivating all who visited. Kabul, Jalalabad, Bamiyan, Ghazni, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Helmand, Nimroz, Ghor, Wardak, Parwan, Badakhshan, and many other such cities were of great importance in Afghanistan's rich and vibrant history.

Documents show that the earliest known person who has written about his journey to Afghanistan and praised the beauty of its regions was the Chinese monk Xuanzang.

He arrived in Bamiyan in the year 632 AD. Xuanzang had set out from China with the intention of collecting and interpreting Buddhist scriptures in the western countries. In his writings, he praised the beauty of Bamiyan and several other cities in Afghanistan.

During World War II and in the years that followed, when the world was grappling with numerous challenges, Afghanistan remained a neutral and peaceful country. It offered a welcoming environment for tourism, and despite the limited infrastructure of the time, travelers from all over the world visited the country. Between the 1930s and 1940s, the first tourism companies were established in Afghanistan, aiming to facilitate visits by foreign tourists.

The period between the 1950s and 1970s is considered the golden era of tourism in Afghanistan. During this time, modern and advanced hotels were constructed, opportunities for various summer and winter sports and competitions were developed, and essential infrastructure such

as road construction, aviation organization, hotel development, and the establishment of recreational areas were undertaken. According to official records, in 1970 alone, 90,000 tourists visited Afghanistan, a number that far exceeded that of many neighboring countries at the time.

After 1970, as Afghanistan's political and security situation began to deteriorate, not only were many of the country's major infrastructure projects severely affected, but the tourism industry also suffered a heavy blow. The number of tourists visiting Afghanistan steadily declined, and with it, a vital industry that had the potential to drive significant economic and cultural transformation in the country was deeply damaged.

After the wars, a new government was formed in Afghanistan under the support of the international community, and efforts began to create a suitable environment for attracting foreign tourists. The Afghan government aimed to facilitate the entry of foreigners, but this initiative wasn't highly successful because many of the country's key infrastructure projects, crucial for trade and development, had been damaged. Additionally, the past conflicts had inflicted heavy damage on the regions that used to attract tourists, and many historical artifacts that once served as major tourist attractions had been looted or destroyed.

Despite all these challenges, both foreign and domestic tourists gradually began to resume their journeys, seeking to witness the beauty and heritage of Afghanistan once more.

Sources



Researchgate Website
ATO (Afghan Tour State-Owned Corporation Website)



24,000 PEOPLE

The number of tourists who visited Afghanistan in the past four years.

12 PROVINCES/200 SITES

Over 200 historical sites across 12 provinces await tourists in Afghanistan.

Culture

Afghanistan has long been a crossroads of cultural interaction and convergence in the region. As previously mentioned, the country was not only a key hub for trade but also a center for religious and cultural exchanges. Because of this, we can confidently say that Afghans have been familiar with the presence of foreign travelers and traders, hospitality and cultural openness are deeply rooted in their way of life for centuries.

Culturally, Afghans are descendants of the ancient Aryans and possess unique traditions in cuisine, clothing, housing, folklore, music, and handicrafts. Afghanistan boasts a rich and diverse cultural heritage, but unfortunately, limited efforts have been made to preserve and promote it.



 Afghani Food

One of the most admirable cultural traits of the Afghan people, especially in relation to tourism, is their hospitality that is beyond of comparing. Afghans are known for being exceptionally welcoming hospitality is not something they commercialize.

Guests are warmly invited into Afghan homes, often given special rooms, and treated with deep respect, even more than the hosts themselves.


Despite the cultural erosion caused by decades of conflict, the tradition of honoring guests and travelers still holds strong. Afghans continue to go out of their way to bring a smile to their guests' faces and offer support, even in the most difficult times.

Historical Sites

Afghanistan is the home to countless historical sites spread across its provinces, making it a treasure trove for tourists interested in ancient civilizations and millennia-old history. For those who are passionate about exploring ancient cultures, Afghanistan is an ideal destination. Artifacts dating back to pre-Christian eras are still preserved in museums and archaeological sites, attracting numerous visitors.

The National Museum of Afghanistan, located in Kabul, is one of the most significant repositories of history and archaeology in the region. It houses thousands of ancient artifacts, and visitors are welcome to explore its rich collection freely. In addition, new archaeological discoveries are made regularly across the country. A prime example is the discovery of a vast Buddhist city during excavation at the Aynak copper mine in Logar Province.



 Afghanistan National Museum


Other historically and culturally significant sites in Afghanistan include Bamiyan, Herat, Helmand, Farah, Ghor, Ghazni, Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad, and Nuristan, each offering unique historical landmarks with traces of both pre-Islamic and Islamic eras.

Economy

Traveling to various parts of Afghanistan is relatively inexpensive compared to many other countries and cities around the world. With minimal costs, visitors can explore different regions of the country. Since most food products are locally produced in Afghanistan, prices remain affordable. The country is rich in fresh fruits, offering a wide variety of seasonal products across different provinces at very low prices.

Afghanistan today is home to a growing number of quality restaurants, which allows both domestic and international guests to enjoy standard and hospitable services.



 Afghan Traditional Merchant

Opportunities

Tourism in Afghanistan offers a wide range of opportunities for visitors. Those interested in business can find promising investment and trade prospects in the country. Researchers focusing on wildlife, botany, history, culture, and related fields will also find Afghanistan to be a rich and suitable environment for exploration and academic studies.




Natural Landscapes

In addition to its historical artifacts and heritage sites, Afghanistan offers tourists a wealth of unique and unmatched natural attractions that have captivated visitors' attention. Listing every one of these scenic spots would go beyond the scope of this text, but overall, Afghanistan is a country that can host tourists in all four seasons of the year.

In many parts of the country, all four seasons are clearly experienced, allowing visitors to enjoy the distinct beauty each one offers. Cities and districts such as Kabul, Badakhshan, Jalalabad, Laghman, Kandahar, Kunar, Nuristan, Khost, Paktia, Herat, Badghis, Baghlan, Ghazni, Helmand, Farah, Panjshir, and others are home to Afghanistan's national parks or designated protected areas. These regions possess unique potential to attract both domestic and international tourists.

Each year, thousands of travelers travel to these destinations, which not only helps boost the local economy but also foster cultural diversity and strengthen connections among people through increased interaction and mobility.



 Afghanistan Sceneries

Overall, traveling through the heart of Asia offers some of the best options for tourism. Whether you are a historian, an archaeologist, a nature expert, or a researcher studying ancient plants and natural resources, Afghanistan welcomes you. Come and enjoy the unique environment and natural beauty of Afghanistan.



1925

In 1925, King Amanullah Khan turned it into a museum.

12000

Ghorid soldiers were killed to protect it.

Herat Citadel


From Alexander the Great's Palace to the Herat National Museum

Long ago, in Afghanistan, there was a city called Herat, one of the oldest and most storied places on the land. History books tell us that when Alexander the Great, a mighty conqueror, dreamed of ruling the world, Herat stood out as a special city. He wanted to take it for himself, but the people of Herat fought back with all their strength. Their resistance was so powerful that it showed they were brave, smart, and had their own way of ruling their home.

According to UNESCO, this city was already alive around 500 BC. Back then, it was known as Artacoana or Aria, a bustling town by the Hari Rud River, where the land was rich and green. The story goes that after many fierce battles, Alexander finally won Herat. In 330 BC, he ordered his men to build a strong fortress to protect the city. That fortress, built with his vision, still stands today and is now called the Herat Citadel or Qala-e-Ikhtiyaruddin. Though wars and time have changed their appearance, everyone knows Alexander started it, making it a treasure of history that the world cherishes.

The contemporary city of Herat is thought to have been established in around 500 BC as the ancient town of Artacoana or Aria, in the fertile plain beside the Hari Rud River.



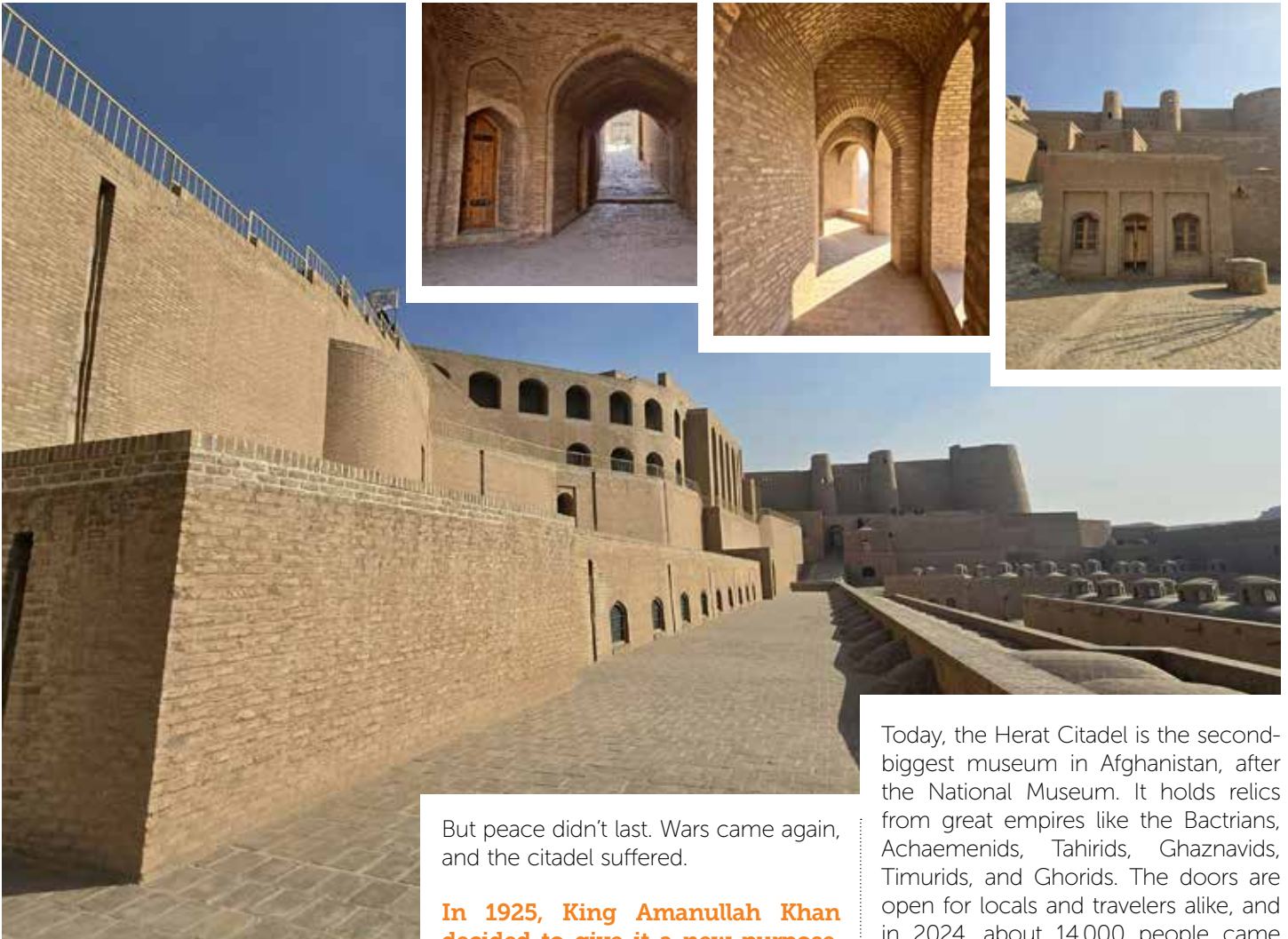
 Citadel of Herat City



 Herat Citadel, Inside

Over the centuries, this citadel has seen a lot. It was torn down and rebuilt many times. One dark chapter came in 571 AH when Genghis Khan's army clashed with the Ghorid forces. Nearly 12,000 Ghorid soldiers guarding the citadel lost their lives. The enemy didn't stop there, they surrounded the city for six long months, leaving only a few people alive inside. In the end, they smashed the citadel, breaking its walls and treasures.

5,000 SQM The citadel spreads over 5,000 square meters and has two parts.



 The Citadel of Herat City

The upper part was a home for kings and leaders, while the lower part housed soldiers. It has 13 towers, with the tallest reaching 20 meters, made of tough baked bricks. The story takes a brighter turn with the Timurid rulers. Under Shah Rukh Mirza, the citadel shone like never before. He brought in beautiful art and skilled workers to make it grand. You can still see some of their colorful tile work on the towers, a reminder of a time when it was a center of beauty and power. During this golden age, other wonders like the Herat Grand Mosque and the minarets were also built, making Herat a place of pride.

But peace didn't last. Wars came again, and the citadel suffered.

In 1925, King Amanullah Khan decided to give it a new purpose. He turned it into the Herat National Museum, a place to keep the city's ancient treasures, some about 6000 years old.

This change made it not just a fortress but a home for history that people could visit.

Troubles returned, though. In 1963, UNESCO stepped in to fix it up, drawing visitors from far and wide. But in the 1990s, internal wars hit hard, turning it into a military base and damaging its treasures. Hope came again in 2007 when, with help from the United States and Germany, UNESCO restored it. Over 1,500 artifacts found a safe home there once more.

Today, the Herat Citadel is the second-biggest museum in Afghanistan, after the National Museum. It holds relics from great empires like the Bactrians, Achaemenids, Tahirids, Ghaznavids, Timurids, and Ghorids. The doors are open for locals and travelers alike, and in 2024, about 14,000 people came to explore its wonders, this number growing every day.

Why not visit this living story? Step back 2,500 years and see the hard work of artists who built and rebuilt this citadel with love. Even after every fall, Afghan and foreign hands have brought it back to life, turning stone and brick into a tale of resilience and beauty.



The
Journey
of
an
Afghan
Pilot

Great Efforts & Big Responsibilities

Becoming a pilot and flying in the sky is a heartfelt dream for many. Many people believe that becoming a pilot or flying an airplane is one of the most exciting and thrilling jobs in the world. To explore this, we interviewed Captain Hassibullah Hassib, a distinguished Afghan pilot from Kam Air. He shares his story and experience with us.

An Interview with
Hasibullah Hasib
Pilot

To begin, please introduce yourself to our readers and share how your journey into aviation began.

Thank you. I would like to extend my sincere greetings to the esteemed readers of Kam Air Magazine. My name is Hassibullah Hassib. I was born in Kabul, where I also completed my early education at Abdul Hadi Dawi High School. My interest in aviation developed at a very early stage, particularly in aircraft operations and a dream to become pilot. At the time, access to formal pilot training was limited, which required me to approach my career with patience and long-term planning. I entered the aviation industry by joining Ariana Afghan Airlines in the maintenance department as an aircraft mechanic. I completed a range of professional and technical training programs and subsequently advanced to the position of flight engineer. While these roles provided invaluable operational experience, my aspiration to become a pilot remained central to my professional goals. In 2007, I was afforded the opportunity to pursue structured professional pilot training in the Philippines. Following the successful completion of my training, I began flying as a pilot in 2009. This progression reflects a career built through dedication, continuous professional development, and a deep commitment to the aviation profession.


You mentioned that your ambition was strong, yet achieving it was extremely challenging under the conditions in Afghanistan at the time. How did you begin your aviation studies and professional training?

I began my aviation career as an aircraft mechanic. While working in the maintenance department, we were given the opportunity to attend formal classroom training in parallel with our duties, in accordance with Civil Aviation regulations. This structured program combined with practical, on job experience with academic instruction and was designed to prepare us for the A&P (Airframe and Powerplant) qualification. Under the oversight of the Civil Aviation Authority, we completed the required theoretical

courses and subsequently sat for the official examinations administered by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Upon successfully obtaining the A&P license, I was authorized to work directly on aircraft. This progressive, regulation based pathway formed the foundation of my professional development. At that time, pursuing a career as a pilot was particularly challenging, as Afghanistan did not have a dedicated flight academy or specialized pilot training center. The prevailing conditions did not allow aspiring pilots to pursue flight training.

MD-80 aircraft. During this period, I gained valuable operational experience within Kam Air's flight operations and developed a strong understanding of the airline's standards, procedures, and operating environment. Following this phase, I was promoted to captain on the same aircraft type, a role that significantly enhanced my leadership, decision making, and command responsibilities. This period marked an important milestone in my professional development and laid a solid foundation for my subsequent roles within the airline.



 A delegation of pilots from Kam Air

As a result, joining an airline under the framework of Civil Aviation regulations was the only viable entry point into aviation for me, my career growth was closely shaped by my service with airline and aviation industry, which ultimately enabled my transition into a pilot.

Please tell us about your arrival at Kam Air and the progression of your career with the airline.

I joined Kam Air at a stage when I was already an established pilot and began my service with the airline as a First Officer on the McDonnell Douglas

How do you prepare yourself mentally and professionally before each flight?

Mental and professional preparation begins with a strong trust in the established principles, regulations, and safety standards of aviation. Pilots are trained within a highly structured system that consistently demonstrates that air travel is one of the safest modes of transportation, which supports a composed and confident mindset before every flight. Equally important is personal readiness. A pilot must ensure a clear mental state, effectively manage stress, and maintain a healthy balance

between professional responsibilities and personal life. In addition, continuous professional development is essential. Staying current with procedures, technical knowledge, and operational updates allows a pilot to perform with confidence and precision. By combining mental discipline, personal well-being, and ongoing professional learning, a pilot is fully prepared to carry out each flight safely and responsibly.

You have flown over Afghanistan's skies for many years. How does piloting in Afghanistan differ from flying in other countries?

While there are certainly challenges, aviation operates under internationally recognized standards and procedures everywhere, including in Afghanistan. These global standards ensure that, regardless of location, pilots have clear and structured guidance to manage normal operations as well as unexpected situations.

What makes flying in Afghanistan unique is the operating environment. The country's mountainous terrain and rapidly changing weather conditions require a high level of skill and constant situational awareness.

Tell us about your experience working at Kam Air. What makes the airline special?

Working at Kam Air has been an extremely positive and fulfilling experience. The airline places strong emphasis on international aviation standards, structured procedures, and professional discipline, which creates a safe and well organized working environment. What truly distinguishes Kam Air is its people. There is a strong sense of teamwork, mutual respect, and cooperation among colleagues. We work together professionally, support one another, and have built genuine friendships over time. This positive culture, combined with clear standards and shared values, makes Kam Air not only a workplace, but a community I am proud to be part of.

Can you share Kam Air's procedures and standards that ensure a safe and comfortable journey for passengers?

Kam Air operates in full compliance with internationally recognized aviation standards and established operating procedures. Across all departments, our primary objective is to ensure the safety, comfort, and satisfaction of our passengers. Safety is always our highest priority and is integrated into every aspect of our operations, from flight planning and crew training to aircraft maintenance and inflight service. All procedures are designed to meet or exceed international regulatory requirements while delivering a high standard of customer service. Through strict adherence to these standards and a strong safety culture, we aim to provide passengers with a reliable and pleasant travel experience.

You maintain a demanding professional schedule. How do you spend your time outside of work?

Despite a busy schedule, I make it a priority to maintain a healthy balance between professional responsibilities and personal life. I enjoy staying physically active and following sports, particularly Afghanistan cricket matches, which helps me relax and recharge. In addition, I dedicate a significant portion of my free time to reading and continuous learning. As an instructor pilot, staying current with industry developments, operational research, and evolving best practices is essential. This ongoing commitment allows me to enhance my own knowledge and effectively support my trainees and colleagues in their professional development.

Which flight holds the most special memories for you?

Every flight carries its own significance and memories. However, my first flight as a captain remains especially meaningful, as it represented a major milestone in my professional journey. My first flight as pilot in command, from Kabul to Kandahar, holds a special place in my memory and continues to be one of the most memorable moments of my aviation career.

What does flying mean to you as a pilot?

Flying is both a profession and a responsibility. As a captain, each flight

carries significant responsibility, with the safety of passengers and crew always being the highest priority. Every operation requires focus, discipline, and sound judgment. At the same time, flying is a unique and rewarding experience. When conditions permit, we have the opportunity to see the world from a remarkable perspective from the cockpit. The flight deck is like a moving office, sometimes surrounded by clouds, sometimes filled with sunlight, and often offering inspiring scenery. This balance between responsibility and perspective is what gives flying its special meaning for me.

What advice would you give to young people who aspire to build a career in aviation?

Young generation considering a career in aviation should approach the profession with patience, discipline, and a clear sense of purpose. Aviation is not a short term pursuit, it requires consistent effort, respect for procedures, and a strong professional attitude over time. It is also important for aspiring pilots to be aware of and prepared to meet the medical standards established by aviation authorities. Maintaining personal well being and readiness is a fundamental part of the profession. Along with this, building a solid educational background and committing to continuous learning will greatly support long-term success in aviation.

Thank you very much. Finally, what message would you like to share with the readers of Kam Air Magazine?

I would like to share my sincere appreciation with our readers and passengers for the trust they place in Kam Air. Every member of our team is dedicated to delivering service that reflects professionalism, care, and international standards of safety. We continuously strive to make every journey safe, comfortable, and memorable. I encourage our passengers to travel with confidence, knowing that behind every flight is a committed team working with pride and responsibility to connect people and destinations. Your trust inspires us to give our very best on every flight.



Park Star Hotel

GRACEFUL & SECURE HOSPITALITY IN KABUL



WELCOME

TO PARK STAR HOTEL - KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

✔ Graceful and Secure Hospitality in Kabul

Whether you're visiting for business, leisure, or official engagements, Park Star Hotel offers the perfect blend of comfort, convenience, and Afghan hospitality. Located in the serene center of Kabul city, our hotel designed to accommodate both international and local guests with world-class service, modern rooms, and a secure

✔ Facilities



Air-Conditioned Rooms



Free Wi-Fi



Daily Housekeeping and Laundry



24-Hour High Level Security & Front Desk



On-Site Restaurant



Airport Pick-up & Drop-Off



Shahr-e-Naw- Kabul- Afghanistan



+93 777220221 - +93 776220227



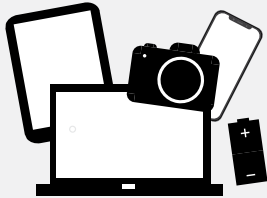
info@parkstarhotel.af

Safety information for passengers



Electronic devices and lithium batteries.

**THESE ITEMS CAN BE A FIRE RISK IF NOT PROPERLY PACKED OR USED SAFELY.
CHECK YOUR AIRLINE'S WEBSITE FOR ANY RESTRICTIONS ON WHAT CAN BE CARRIED.**



Try to reduce the amount you carry and **only bring those that you need.**



We recommend that you only **pack them in carry-on baggage.**



Switch them off completely when you are not using them.



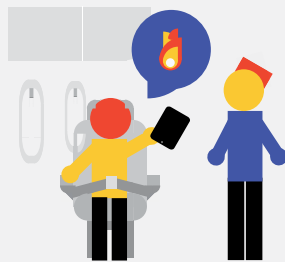
These items **MUST NOT be packed in your suitcase:**

- Power Banks
- Spare batteries
- Electronic cigarettes

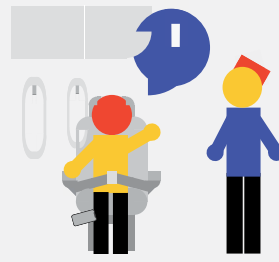
Keeping your electronic devices safe.



We recommend that you keep them near you, **i.e. not in your checked baggage.**



If they become unusually hot, call a cabin crew member immediately



If you drop them into your seat, **do not move the seat** and call a cabin crew member immediately.



Do not leave anything to charge unattended, or while sleeping.

Charging is not usually permitted during take-off and landing.

Always check with your own airline before traveling

Safety information for passengers



Using your electronic devices safely.

Always activate Flight Mode before departure.	Occasionally the Captain may require that ALL electronic devices are switched off.	Small devices, like phones or tablets, can usually be held for taxi take-off and landing.	Larger devices like laptops must be safely put away during taxi take-off and landing .

Storing your wheeled bag correctly.

Wheels go in first.	If possible, turn on its side.	If not possible, lay on its back.	Make sure the locker closes before taking your seat.

Essential safety information.

If told to evacuate, DO NOT take any bags with you .	Keep your seatbelt fastened at all times while in your seat.	Do not smoke anything, anywhere onboard the aircraft.	Disruptive, violent or abusive behavior is not tolerated . Please be patient, be calm and be kind.

Always check with your own airline before traveling

Tasty Afghan Food

Afghan Cuisine

Afghan food is rich in flavor and tradition. From savory Kabuli Pulao and Mantu to sweet Sheer Khurma and Gosh-e Fil, it reflects Afghan hospitality and culture.

Kabuli Pulao



Gosh-e fil



Kabuli Pulao

Kabuli Pulao or Qabeli Palaw is the national dish of Afghanistan. It consists of basmati rice cooked with tender chunks of meat, often lamb or chicken, and an assortment of carrots, raisins, and nuts. The nuts, combined with the sweet flavors of the raisins, give this dish texture and the most beautiful flavor. Kabuli Pulao is a nationwide favorite, garnished with fried onions and served with yoghurt sauce. Ask an Afghan what the most popular food in Afghanistan is, and they'll probably tell you this dish.

Kabab

Kabab in Afghan cuisine refers to skewered and grilled or roasted meat, commonly made from lamb, beef, or chicken. The meat is marinated with a mixture of spices, including cumin, coriander, and garlic, enhancing its flavor. Afghan Kababs are served with Afghan bread and accompaniments like chutney, yoghurt, and grilled or fresh vegetables and rice. Kababs are one of the most popular foods in Afghanistan and other countries, a solid national favorite dish.

Gosh-e fil

Gosh-e fil, or "elephant ears," is a famous sweet pastry in Afghan cuisine. This deep-fried dough is typically sprinkled with powdered sugar or drizzled with syrup for a sweet finish. It's a precious treat often enjoyed during special occasions, festivals, or simply as a dessert in Afghan households.

1,086,000 TONS



The number of grapes produced in Afghanistan last year.

6.8M

Tones the annual amount of wheat consumed in Afghanistan.

4.13M

The amount of wheat produced in Afghanistan last year.

Hospitality is an inseparable part of Afghan culture and traditions. In Afghanistan, guests are considered a blessing and a source of prosperity for the household, and they are welcomed with the utmost respect. Afghan families usually prepare their best food and drinks for guests, even if their resources are limited. It is customary to seat the guest at the most honorable place and ensure their comfort until they leave. This spirit of hospitality is not only practiced within families but is also visible at the community level, reflecting the deep Afghan values of respect, generosity, and honoring human relationships.

Shinwari Kabab



Bolani



Mantu



Shinwari Kabab

Shinwari Kabab is a popular dish in Afghan cuisine, associated explicitly with the Pashtun people and the Shinwari tribe in Afghanistan. This tasty Kabab is made by marinating large chunks of meat, generally lamb or beef, in a blend of spices, including coriander, cumin, and black pepper. The marinated meats are threaded on a skewer and grilled, resulting in tender, succulent Kababs with a distinct smoky flavor. Enjoy Shinwari Kabab with bread and accompaniments like chutney, salad, and yoghurt.

Bolani

Bolani is a traditional Afghan flatbread that resembles a stuffed, savory pancake. It is made by rolling out thin layers of dough and filling them with different ingredients such as spiced potatoes, leeks, or pumpkin. The filled dough is then folded and pan-fried until crispy, resulting in a delicious snack or side dish in Afghan cuisine. The addition of yoghurt is popular, and I highly recommend slathering some on to elevate your experience of this yummy flatbread.

Mantu

Mantu is one of the popular foods in Afghanistan. This Afghan dish consists of steamed dumplings filled with seasoned ground meat, commonly beef or lamb, along with onions and assorted spices. The dumpling dough is thin and delicate, and the filling is delicious.

Mantu, eaten with a side of yoghurt sauce infused with garlic and sometimes a tomato-based sauce, is a memorable culinary experience.



AIRBUS

A340-300

The Largest Aircraft in Afghanistan

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE AIRBUS A340-300

T

he Airbus A340 is a long-range, four-engine, widebody commercial

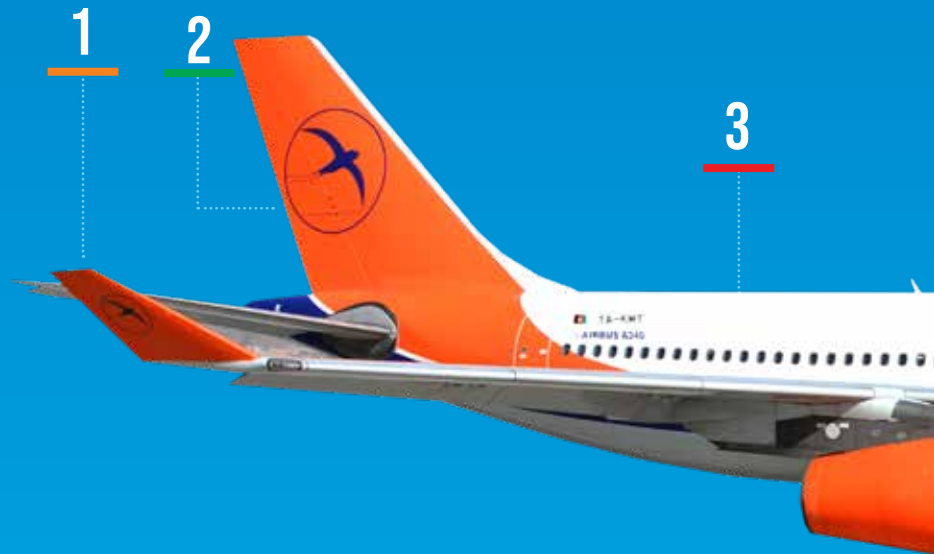
passenger jet airliner developed and produced by the European aerospace company Airbus. It is the largest passenger aircraft currently operating in Afghanistan.

Kam Air acquired its first Airbus in July 2017 and currently has four aircraft of this type. With a seating capacity of 346 passengers, A340-300 can fly non-stop for sixteen hours; this enables it to have direct flights to the United States.

The A-340 is assembled in Toulouse, France.

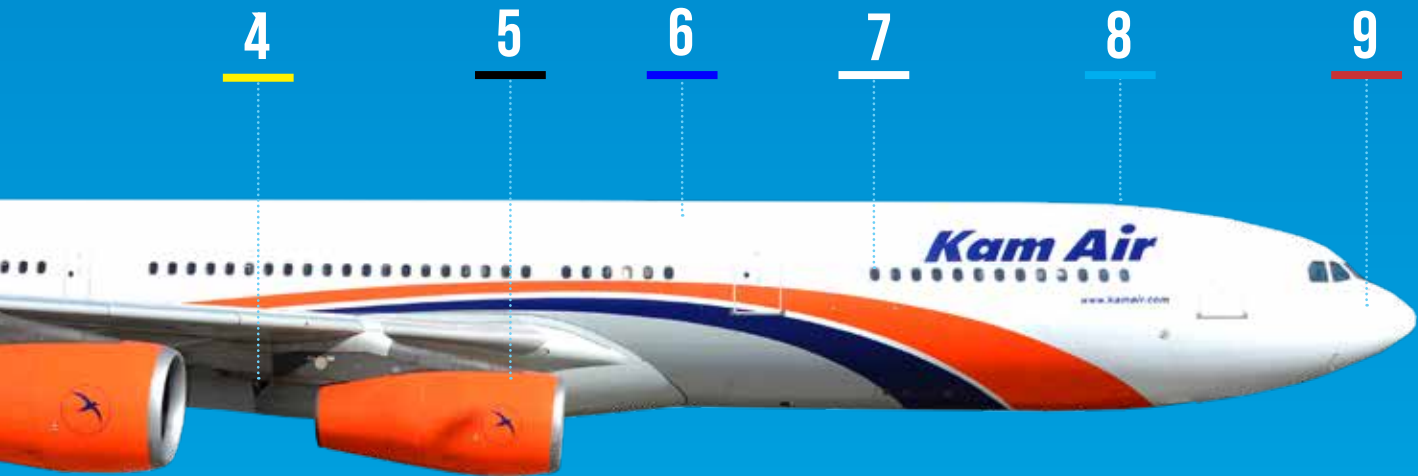
The aircraft has 4 different models; 200, 300, 500 and 600.

Kam Air's A340-300 aircraft is currently used for international destinations including Turkey, KSA, UAE, India.



With the support of the Afghanistan Civil Aviation Authority (ACAA), Kam Air aims to start direct flights to Europe and the USA which can be operated with the Airbus A-340.

1 Wing Span 60.30 m	4 Cargo Capacity 162.8 m³	8 Fuselage width 5.64m
2 Tail Height 16.99 m	5 Maximum Speed 914 km/h	7 Total Seats 346
3 Overall length 63.69 m	6 Cabin length 50.35 m	9 Color Dark Blue, Orange, White



The **Airbus A340-300** is a cornerstone of modern long-haul aviation, designed to connect continents with ease. Its four-engine configuration ensures reliability and confidence on extended international routes, while its widebody design offers comfort and efficiency for both passengers and airlines. With impressive range and endurance, the **A340-300 allows Kam Air to serve high-demand international markets directly**, reducing the need for layovers and enhancing the passenger travel experience. As one of the most capable aircraft in Afghanistan's skies, it reflects both technological advancement and the growing reach of Kam Air's global operations.



*Two years later, the scholar returned to God.
The boy was left not fatherless but fueled. Sayyid
Burhan-U-Din Muhaqqiq,*

Beside him walked a child, still tender in years but ancient in soul. His name was Jalal-U-Din. What stars the night had hidden, this child seemed to carry in his eyes? He asked not of toys or play, but of creation, spirit, and longing. This was not merely a father and son on a road, it was a prophecy in motion.

Their path meandered through cities that breathed history, Herat, Nishapur, Baghdad. In Nishapur, fate waited in the form of Sheikh Farid al-Din Attar, the master of mystic tales. When Attar laid eyes upon the boy, he did not see skin and bone. He saw fire. He saw verses unwritten. "Take care of him," Attar said, "for his soul will set ablaze the hearts of men long after we are dust."

The words struck the earth like a seed, and the seed knew it must become flame.

As the caravan of destiny rolled on, Baha-U-Din's fame spread like perfume in the court of kings and in the silence of seekers. But fame breeds fear in the hearts of rulers. Whispers turned to warnings, and the soil of Balkh, once nurturing, grew cold. So, the family moved, wandering through the map of the Muslim world, until the winds carried them to Konya, where the soul of the East met the grace of the West.

There, amid the minarets and meadows, Baha-U-Din planted new roots, not knowing his son would one day become the orchard.

Two years later, the scholar returned to God. The boy was left not fatherless but fueled. Sayyid Burhan-U-Din Muhaqqiq, a disciple of the late master, took the child beneath his wing. He sharpened his mind and softened his soul. Under his guidance, Jalal-U-Din drank deeply from the chalice of knowledge until wisdom poured from his very being.

Mawlana Jalal-U-Din Muhammad Balkhi



*“
Raise your words,
not your voice. It
is rain that grows
flowers, not thunder.
”*

The Radiant Flame From Balkh to the Stars

An Embellished Tale of **Mawlana Jalal-U-Din Rumi**

Long ago, in an age when the world still listened to the whispers of stars and poets held councils with the wind, there existed a realm called Balkh, a city not built merely of stone, but of spirit. Here, beneath the azure dome of the sky and among the scented gardens of wisdom, began the tale of a boy destined to become light.

In that sacred cradle of sages and saints, Baha-U-Din Walad, a scholar whose words bloomed like spring after long winter, heard the divine call of pilgrimage. With the dust of longing on his sandals and the verses of knowledge in his heart, he set out toward Mecca. But he did not journey alone.

Sources



Istanbul Dervish Ceremony Website
UNESCO.ORG

And yet, he was not whole. The flame still longed for its match.

The shining of Shams Tabriz

He did not ride a chariot of gold nor carry scrolls of royal command. He arrived like a storm and a silence. A wandering dervish cloaked in dust and mystery. When Shams of Tabriz met Jalal-U-Din, time paused, and the world blinked. Their meeting was not of chance. It was the collision of two eternities. Sparks flew, not with anger, but with awakening.

Shams shattered the shell of the scholar and revealed the beloved within. He whispered truths not found in tomes. He showed him that the universe was not made of atoms, but of longing. Those books were only shadows unless lit by the candle of direct experience. "Dance," he said, "not with your feet, but with your soul."

Jalal-U-Din did not resist. He dissolved.

From this dissolution, Rumi was born, not from a mother's womb, but from the fire of divine friendship. He began to whirl, not out of ritual, but out of necessity. To stay still was to burst. To speak was to sing. To write was to bleed. He composed not lines, but rivers, his Divan of Shams became a sanctuary for lovers, mystics, and the broken-hearted.

He reminded the world that pain is the ink of poets, and long for the breath of saints.

As his words took flight, his fame soared with them. But Rumi did not rise to thrones or courts, he rose in hearts. Kings bowed, not to power, but to poetry. Commoners sat at his feet as equals. He urged rulers to embrace justice and invited the weary to find sanctuary in kindness.

He composed the Masnavi, a sacred ocean of stories, six volumes deep. In its 424 tales, Rumi led the reader like a guide through the valleys of ego, the rivers of grief, and the mountains of ecstasy. It is not a book; it is a journey.

Hope shimmers in every line. His words tell you that even when the night howls, dawn is already threading its golden fingers through the horizon. That even in the tightest knot of despair, the hand of grace is already tugging loose a thread.

"Why do you stay in prison," he asked, "when the door is so wide open?"

Rumi lived in Konya, but he did not belong to any city. He was Afghan by birth, mystic by path, and universal by soul. When he died in 1273, the city wept, not just with tears, but with gratitude. Muslims, Christians, Jews and Hindus, all came, for he had spoken not to religions, but to the essence of being.

They say angels gathered that day. That the sky dimmed for a moment, not in mourning, but in awe.

Today, in Konya, his tomb stands not as a monument to death but as a lighthouse for seekers. Every year, thousands gather in silence, others dance. They do not come for answers, but for remembrance. For in Rumi's flame, they see their own spark.

In 2007, UNESCO named it the Year of Rumi. But truly, every year is his. Every poem is a doorway. Every heartache is a reminder. Every seeker is a companion on his path.

From Balkh to Konya, from boy to sun, from word to world, Rumi's journey is not over. It lives in every lover's sigh, in every whirling dervish's spin, in every child who dares to ask, "Who am I, really?"

If you ever lose your way, look for the flame. It has not gone out.

And if you listen closely, in the wind between stars, in the hush between heartbeats, you may hear him whisper still:



The Rumi Tomb.



Don't grieve. Anything you lose comes round in another form.



Mawlana Jalal-U-Din Rumi was a great Sufi poet, born in 1207 in Balkh. His poetry speaks about love, peace, and the soul's journey to God. An interesting part of his life was his deep friendship with Shams of Tabriz, who inspired much of his work. Rumi's whirling dance became a symbol of spiritual connection and harmony.



The monastery and school of Rumi's father in Balkh, Afghanistan.

Buzkashi

The Game of Proud and Powerful Men

Buzkashi is an ancient sport played in many Asian countries, most prominently in the northern and some southern provinces of Afghanistan. The game involves a strong horseman who, among dozens of other riders, must carry a goat carcass from a designated spot to a circular scoring area known as the "Halal Daira". The player who successfully completes this task is declared the winner.

In addition to Afghanistan, the sport also has a dedicated following in several Central Asian countries such as Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and others. In these countries, Buzkashi goes by different names and is played with some variations in rules and structure.


Buzkashi is often referred to as the sport of warriors and the powerful, and it is also considered a sport of the wealthy, as it requires significant resources, effort, and dedication. The horses used in Buzkashi are particularly strong and expensive, and their training and upkeep demand considerable investment.

Buzkashi League that is held every year in Kabul. In this league, several teams from different provinces of Afghanistan participate and compete within the framework of the new rules. In some of these competitions, team members from neighboring countries also take part.



 Buzkashi League in Kabul



 Horses can "lock" their legs and sleep standing up.....

A Powerful Sport with Centuries of History

Buzkashi players and the horsemen involved in this sport believe that it dates back several centuries. Although horse-based games have a long history in Asia, especially among the Aryan people, the exact time when Buzkashi began as a distinct sport remains a matter of debate.

Many Buzkashi riders believe that the origins of the game go back to the era of resistance against Alexander the Great. They say that

when the need arose to fight against Alexander's invading forces, the local people and regional rulers began training powerful horsemen. They raised strong horses, trained young warriors, and prepared skilled fighters to stand against Alexander's army.

It is believed that because of these trainings and military exercises, Buzkashi emerged, and has been passed down through generations ever since, continuing as a traditional sport with some variations over time.

Some also believe that the origins of Buzkashi go back to the era of wild

goat hunting. It is said that the ancient inhabitants of Aryana (a historical name for parts of modern-day Afghanistan and Central Asia) used to chase wild goats on horseback, catching them during high-speed hunts. Because of this, they needed to train extensively, and over time, these hunting practices evolved into what is now known as Buzkashi.

Another version claims that Buzkashi-like games originated in Central Asia and Afghanistan following the invasions of Genghis Khan. According to this version, young warriors were trained to fight against the Mongol forces. These youths practiced retrieving goods

looted by Genghis Khan's armies on horseback and at full speed. Even after the wars, this practice continued in the form of Buzkashi.

According to the website of Afghanistan's General Directorate of Physical Education and Sports, the history of Buzkashi is described as follows:

"Buzkashi originated from the northern region of the Hindu Kush and is a legacy of the horseback culture of Mongol and Turkic nomads, including the Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyz.



Sources

General Directorate of Physical Education & Sports
Aljazeera Website



Despite these different theories, one clear historical fact remains: Buzkashi has deep roots among Aryan peoples, and it continues to be played today. Historical records indicate that Afghan rulers have supported and promoted Buzkashi throughout the centuries, and in one way or another, have helped preserve this traditional sport to the present day.

It is said that during the reigns of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan and Habibullah Khan, a British engineer named Frank Martin worked at the Kabul Machine Khana (It was a military equipment factory). In his memoirs, he mentions that during Habibullah Khan's rule, he traveled to Jalalabad, where he witnessed a Game of Horses. A game that locals referred to as "Buzbazi". He describes the rules of the game, which closely resemble the modern form of Buzkashi.

Furthermore, during the reign of Afghanistan's last king, Mohammad Zahir Shah, Buzkashi was also practiced and enjoyed royal support. It is said that the king himself occasionally attended the matches as a spectator.

In addition, Afghan Buzkashi players and officials state that although Buzkashi has historically held a special place among the people and local communities, four decades of conflict have severely affected the sport, just as they have many other aspects of Afghan life. According to them, during the Soviet Afghan war, many people were forced to sell their horses due to a lack of resources and security, and the violent conditions made it impossible to hold Buzkashi matches.

However, with the gradual decline in armed conflict, national businessmen began importing horses from neighboring countries, and step by step, Buzkashi competitions were revived among athletes. Efforts are still ongoing to further develop and strengthen sport across the country.

A Game with Many Names

As mentioned earlier, Buzkashi is not limited to Afghanistan, it is also played in other countries across Central Asia. This game, though similar in nature, carries different names in different regions. For example:



In Tajikistan, it is also called Buzkashi (like in Afghanistan).



In Turkmenistan, it is called Kökbörü.



In Uzbekistan, it is known as Kok-boru or Ulak Tartysh.



In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, it is called K k B r .

Along with the different names, some rules and formats of the game differ from one country to another. Despite its popularity across the region, no international tournaments have been held among these countries, and no unified rulebook exists to standardize the game.

Rules of the Game

For many years, Buzkashi did not have an official framework and thus lacked standardized rules. In the past, anyone could enter the field and try to carry the goat's carcass from the flag post to the scoring circle (Halal Daira). At that times, there could be over a hundred participants.

However, in recent years, some formal rules have been established in Afghanistan:

▮ The game is now team-based, with designated players.

▮ Matches last for one hour, with each side playing for 30 minutes.

▮ The game is typically held in seasons with moderate weather.

Who Can Play?

Buzkashi is not for every horse rider. A Buzkashi player-called a Chapandaz-is a highly trained and physically strong individual, prepared through intense and specialized training. He faces risks of falling, injury, or even death, and must have a fearless spirit.

Restrictions on the Game

When the Soviet Union took control of Central Asian countries, it banned Buzkashi, calling it a violent sport. Later, animal rights organizations also criticized the practice of slaughtering a goat or calf for play.

In Afghanistan, due to such concerns, using live animals has been phased out, and artificial goat carcasses are now commonly used in matches.

Buzkashi is one of Afghanistan's oldest and most cherished traditional sports, attracting thousands of fans. Each year, during spring or autumn, various provincial tournaments are held across the country, with valuable prizes awarded to winners.

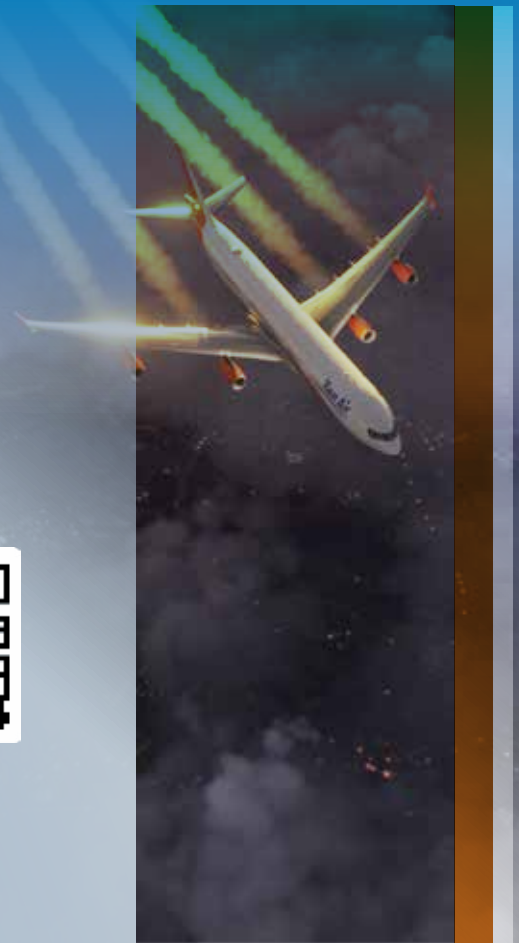
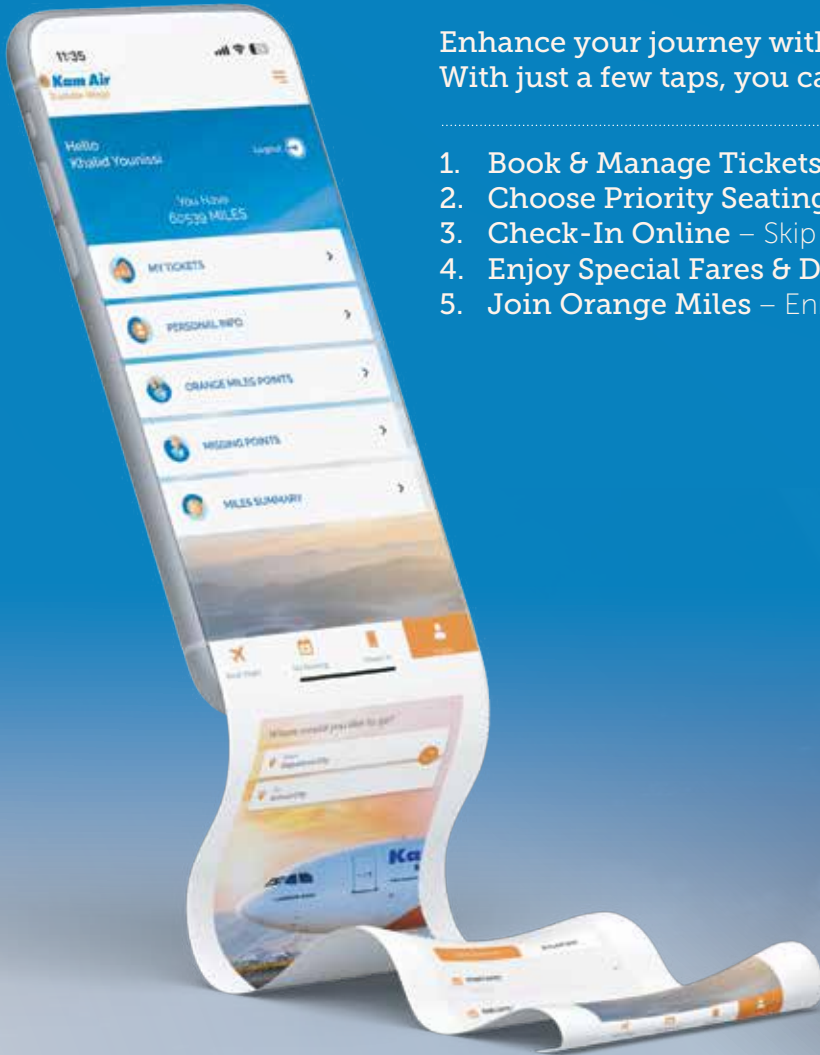
Despite its ancient roots in other Central Asian nations, Buzkashi continues to thrive as a symbol of strength, culture, and honor.



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Open the Window

A Glimpse into the Cities and **Beauties of Afghanistan**

Afghanistan offers beautiful travel and tourism destinations in different seasons. The regions that we will discuss below are frequently visited by domestic and international tourists alike. Here, we will provide a brief overview of the history, culture and status of these areas.

Nuristan

Nuristan is one of the most beautiful provinces in Afghanistan. It is located in the east of the country. It is home to one of Afghanistan's national parks, and every year, dozens of people visit various parts of the province. As it is a highly mountainous region situated at a high altitude, its climate is generally cold. Due to its pleasant weather, many people from warmer regions of Afghanistan travel here during the summer to enjoy the refreshing climate.



 Nuristan Province - Afghanistan

The provincial capital, Parun, is a very scenic place and hosts the administrative institutions of the province.

The province of Nuristan is famous not only for its stunning natural beauty, but also for its great historical and cultural significance. It is home to many historical sites, and its people have a distinct culture that sets them apart from the rest of Afghanistan. Most residents are farmers or livestock herders, and women work alongside men, helping with the demanding daily tasks.

The region is known for its abundance of natural foods, fresh and dried fruits, and wooden structures and houses are commonly used.

Ghazni

If you have an interest in history and archaeology, Ghazni is an excellent travel destination. It is an ancient city that dates back to the time of Alexander the Great, when it was already a populated area. Alexander's army expanded the city during his conquests. For a long period, Ghazni served as a center of

12 PROVINCES / 200 SITES

Over 200 historical sites across 12 provinces await tourists in Afghanistan.

24,000 PEOPLE

The number of foreign tourists who visited Afghanistan in the past four years.



 Ghazni Province, Afghanistan

Buddhism and was known among the most beautiful cities in the region until the 7th century AD.

When Islamic armies arrived, they captured Ghazni after fierce battles, after which Islamic civilization flourished there. Ghazni remained a city of beauty and fame for a long time afterward.

The peak of Ghazni's development and splendor came during the reign of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Under his rule, Ghazni became a cradle of knowledge and civilization. Dozens of renowned poets and writers gathered and were nurtured in the Sultan's court. Among them were Ferdowsi, Hakim Sanai, Farrukhi Sistani, Unsuri, and Abu'l-Fazl Bayhaqi.

Traces of Islamic civilization still exist in this city, including the famous Ghazni Minarets. Signs of its Buddhist heritage are also preserved in the province's museum.

Ghazni is an ideal destination for travel during the spring season and is blessed with natural beauty. The province features several notable water bodies, including a standing water lake (Ghazni Reservoir), the Sarda Dam, and the Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi Dam. In addition, one of the country's important national parks, Nawar National Park, is

also located in this province. This park is considered a migration route for migratory birds.

The local population speaks both Pashto and Persian. Alongside its historical monuments, Ghazni is also home to the shrines of dozens of prominent figures, attracting visitors from various provinces.

Wakhan

Wakhan is also part of Afghanistan's national parks. This significant region holds not only economic, political, and geopolitical importance, but also great value in terms of nature and tourism. In 2014, Wakhan was declared a national park and a protected area of Afghanistan, known for its many natural landscapes and features.

Wakhan has been an area of interest since ancient times. During the era of the Silk Road, the Wakhan Corridor played a crucial role in completing this trade route. It is not only facilitated travel for merchants but also served as a trading hub itself. The local people made use of the region's natural resources to engage in the trade of lapis lazuli and gold.

Today, Wakhan is considered a rich example of biodiversity due to its abundant water sources, glaciers, and high mountains. Various animal species inhabit its mountains and valleys. Wakhan continues to attract both domestic and international tourists and is a suitable travel destination during the summer season.



 Badakhshan Province- Afghanistan



Nangarhar

If you're traveling to Afghanistan during the cold season, Nangarhar is one of the best places to stay and explore, just like a few other notable cities. Located in the eastern part of the country, Nangarhar is rich in water resources and features a Mediterranean climate, making it lush and naturally beautiful. This picturesque province is warmer than most other Afghan cities during winter and receives regular rainfall.

Nangarhar also holds special historical significance for Afghanistan. It was once a key passage for Buddhists as well as for the movement of soldiers, merchants, travelers, and scholars from India and British India into Afghanistan. Numerous Buddhist-era relics have been found in the province, and new historical sites are still being discovered.

The capital of Nangarhar is the beautiful city of Jalalabad, and all of the province's



districts are relatively close to the center. Nangarhar is also home to the large and well-known Dr. Tetsu Nakamura Park, named after the late Japanese doctor. Hundreds of local and foreign tourists visit this park to witness his creative work.

If you're a fan of warm, green, and historic places during the cold winter season, don't forget Nangarhar.



Helmand Province, Afghanistan

Helmand

Helmand is one of Afghanistan's largest and most beautiful provinces. Throughout history, it has been well-known and important due to its geographical location and the abundance of natural resources. Although prolonged conflict has damaged various aspects of life and nature in Helmand, the province still holds significant value from many perspectives.

The provincial capital, Lashkargah, is situated along the Helmand River, which adds a special charm to the city. The province also boasts beautiful landscapes due to two major water dams. Nearby districts such as Nad Ali and Marjah are particularly scenic and appealing for travel and sightseeing.

In addition, Helmand is known for its vast agricultural lands, attracting researchers and experts in the field. Every year, dozens of domestic and international tourists visit the province. The best time to travel to Helmand is in the early weeks of spring, as the summer months can be extremely hot, making travel difficult.

Helmand also has many historical sites, the most famous being the Bost Fortress. Moreover, the province has seen the growth of marble and other handicraft industries, with products being exported to other provinces and abroad.



Balkh

Balkh is a significant part of Afghanistan's history. For many centuries, it served as the center of great empires and was considered one of the most important cities of its time. At one point, it was so renowned that it was referred to as "Umm al-Bilad" (The Mother of Cities). In ancient times, major trade routes passed through this city, and it became a hub for commerce, knowledge, culture, and economy.

Today, Balkh remains an important commercial and cultural city in Afghanistan. In addition to its natural




Afghanistan is home to some of the region's most stunning natural landscapes, showcased in its national parks. Band-e Amir National Park, the country's first national park in Bamiyan Province, is famous for its six deep blue lakes separated by natural limestone dams and is a UNESCO tentative World Heritage Site, offering hiking, photography, and birdwatching opportunities.

landscapes, the city is home to numerous cultural heritage sites. One of the most famous landmarks is the shrine attributed to Hazrat Ali (may Allah be pleased with him), which attracts hundreds of domestic and international tourists every year.

Furthermore, the districts surrounding the provincial capital, Mazar-e-Sharif, are also rich in natural beauty and attract many visitors throughout the seasons. In this province, the khanqah (spiritual retreat) and madrasa (Religious school) of the father of the world-renowned poet, Mawlana Jalaluddin Balkhi (Rumi), are also preserved as important historical and cultural landmarks.



 Mazar-e-Sharif

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[UNESCO.ORG](https://www.unesco.org)
[ATO \(Afghan Tour State-Owned Corporation Website\)](https://www.ato.gov.af)

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A whole world of safety is working quietly behind the scenes to make sure your journey is not just comfortable, but truly secure.

When you board a Kam Air flight, you're stepping into more than just an aircraft. You're entering a system built on trust, global standards, and a constant commitment to keeping passengers safe in the skies.

As Afghanistan's first private airline, Kam Air has made safety and quality its top priority from the very beginning. But how exactly do they do it? To find out, we conducted an interview with Kam Air's Safety and Quality Officer, Mr. Mustafa Waziri, who shared how they measure up to international aviation standards and what goes on behind the scenes to keep every flight secure and reliable.



Mustafa Waziri

Safety and Quality Officer

65 YEARS

The usual retirement age for airline pilots.

How does Kam Air ensure compliance with international aviation safety standards such as ICAO, EASA, and FAA?

At Kam Air, compliance with international aviation safety standards is a core principle embedded into every aspect of our operations. We achieve this through a combination of proactive safety management, continuous internal audits, staff training, and regulatory alignment. We are also proud to be an IOSA-registered airline. The IOSA program is globally recognized and assesses the airline's compliance with internationally accepted safety and operational standards. Our continued inclusion in the IOSA registry demonstrates our commitment to maintaining high safety performance and operational excellence. It's an important way to show that we meet global best practices and international standards.

Our fleet, which includes Boeing 737 and Airbus A340 aircraft, is maintained and operated in full compliance with the directives and regulations issued by both the FAA and EASA. These aircraft types are designed, certified, and supported under these authorities, so we make sure to follow all their airworthiness directives (ADs), service bulletins (SBs), and operational safety guidance.

We have established a Safety Management System (SMS) in line with ICAO Annex 19, which ensures systematic hazard identification, risk assessment, and mitigation across all departments. We also follow EASA and FAA best practices as benchmarks for our internal procedures, especially in maintenance, airworthiness, and flight operations.

In addition, our team conducts regular internal audits and inspections to verify compliance with national civil aviation regulations, which are based on ICAO and FAA standards.

Findings from these audits are followed by corrective and preventive action plans, tracked through our quality assurance system.

We also maintain active communication with our Civil Aviation Authority and international consultants to stay updated with regulatory changes. Regular training and recurrent programs ensure that our personnel are fully aware of and capable of implementing evolving global standards.

What internal procedures are in place to verify the quality and accuracy of maintenance operations?

At Kam Air, ensuring the quality and accuracy of maintenance operations is a critical responsibility for the Airworthiness & Maintenance department, with strong oversight from the Safety & Quality Department.

We have a structured Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control



(QC) program in place that includes scheduled and unscheduled audits, inspections, and surveillance of all maintenance activities - both in-house and contracted. These audits assess compliance with regulatory requirements, company procedures, and manufacturer guidelines. Corrective and preventive actions are initiated through our internal system and tracked until full resolution.

Each maintenance task is performed in accordance with approved maintenance programs and controlled documents, including task cards and engineering orders.

Additionally, we maintain a robust documentation control system to ensure all technical records are accurate, complete, and retrievable for internal and regulatory inspections or investigations.

The Safety & Quality Department also ensures that all maintenance staff receive recurrent training and authorization renewals, keeping them aligned with the latest standards and procedures.

These layers of internal control help us maintain the highest standards of airworthiness, safety, and operational reliability.

How frequently are safety inspections conducted by internal or external regulatory authorities?

Safety inspections at Kam Air are conducted both internally and externally on a regular and structured basis.

Internally, our Safety & Quality Department performs audits and inspections continuously throughout the year, following an approved Annual Audit Plan. These cover all operational areas including Flight Operations, Ground Handling, Maintenance, Continuing Airworthiness Management Organization (CAMO), Cabin Services, Security, and Cargo. In addition to scheduled audits, we conduct spot checks and follow-up inspections based on risk assessments, findings, or reports received through our Safety Reporting System.

Externally, Kam Air is subject to inspections and audits by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (MoTA), which performs regular oversight as part of their safety surveillance program.

The frequency of these audits may vary depending on the authority's schedule, recent findings, or changes in operations.



Kam Air is also an IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA) registered airline, which means we undergo a comprehensive audit by IATA every two years, and that's called IATA Operational Safety Audit (IOSA).

In cases where we operate into countries with high regulatory standards or agreements, we are also subject to foreign ramp inspections, such as SAFA (Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft). These can be unannounced and are conducted during layovers.

These internal and external inspections are not just compliance exercises; they are valuable tools that support continuous improvement and help ensure that safety is always a living priority within our airline.



► **Passenger Responsibility**



Safety is teamwork. Following crew instructions, fastening seatbelts, and respecting rules contribute to a safe and smooth journey.

KAM AIR CARGO

CONNECTING YOU TO THE WORLD

Kam Air cargo ensure, secure and timely delivery worldwide for large freight.

Services



Fast & reliable air freight



Global network of destinations



Airport-to-Airport logistics



Transparent pricing

1948

The Afghanistan national football team became a member of FIFA.

1936

Afghanistan officially participated in international competitions.

The Sweat Shed for Pride

Sport is not just a physical activity, **it is a symbol of pride, perseverance, and national identity.**



When performed with dedication, sports allow athletes to bring honor to their country and inspire generations. Over the past decades, Afghanistan, like many nations around the world, has made significant progress in athletics, achieving milestones that reflect the courage and determination of its people. At the same time, organized sports in Afghanistan have a long and storied history.

The first official steps toward sports and physical training were taken during the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan in 1868. Later, under Amir Amanullah Khan, the country witnessed even greater attention to athletic development. For the first time, a stadium was built in Paghman, Kabul, and school children actively participated in volleyball, football,

and gymnastics. Each year, they showcased their skills in spectacular displays during Independence Day celebrations, drawing communities together through sport.

Since 1936, Afghanistan has officially participated in international competitions. Although wars and political turmoil often interrupted

participation, Afghan athletes have returned to the global stage time and again, earning medals and recognition that fill the nation with pride. Today, Afghanistan hosts numerous sports federations and teams, all dedicated to fostering talent and representing their country with honor.



Football

Football is by far the most popular sport in Afghanistan. It is played in every corner of the country, and at the national level, Afghanistan has a strong, competitive team. The Afghanistan Football Federation was founded in 1933 and became a FIFA member in 1948. The national team's first international match was played against Iran in 1941, ending in a 1-0 victory for Afghanistan.

After decades of interruption due to the Soviet invasion and civil wars, the team reemerged in 2002, participating in competitions in South Korea for the

first time in years. Years of dedication culminated in 2013 when Afghanistan won the South Asian Football Championship, bringing joy and pride to the nation. That historic night of September 11, 2013, is one Afghans will never forget.



Taekwondo

Taekwondo is a modern sport that quickly captured the hearts of Afghans. It was first introduced in Kabul during the presidency of Daoud Khan by American professor Phil Gangham, who taught students at the Faculty of Engineering at Kabul University. His students later established the

Taekwondo Federation in Afghanistan, which grew rapidly over the following decades.

Afghanistan's first international Taekwondo medal was won in 2005 by Badam Gul Multazem at the South Asian Games. Following him, athletes like Nisar Ahmad Bahawi and Rohullah Nikpai achieved international acclaim, with Nikpai winning Afghanistan's first Olympic medal. Today, hundreds of Afghans continue to train in Taekwondo, inspired by these pioneers.



Afghanistan Football Federation

Was founded in 1933 and became a FIFA member in 1948. The national team's first international match was played against Iran in 1941, ending in a 1-0 victory for Afghanistan.



Gymnastics

Gymnastics is among Afghanistan's most fascinating sports. Introduced in 1908 by a Turkish teacher, Mahmud Sami, it was added to school curricula two years later, and the Gymnastics Federation was officially established in 1985. Although once considered difficult and even impossible by many, gymnastics has grown in popularity, particularly with the rise of social media. Around 5,000 people now practice gymnastics across the country, performing flips, jumps, and routines that amaze spectators.



Jiu-Jitsu

Jiu-Jitsu is another sport that has resonated deeply with Afghan culture, reflecting the region's traditional martial arts. In recent years, it has gained popularity, with dozens of athletes practicing and competing internationally. Among them, Hossein Bakhsh Safari brought home a gold medal from the Asian Games, demonstrating Afghanistan's growing strength in combat sports. The federation continues to nurture talent, aiming to bring even more victories to the country.

IN 1860

Sports were *officially* played in Afghanistan for the first time.



Volleyball

Volleyball arrived in Afghanistan's schools in 1944, introduced by foreign teachers. Initially little known, it has grown into a popular team sport, with hundreds of provincial and national competitions held each year. Afghanistan's national volleyball team has participated in numerous international tournaments, achieving success and pride for the nation.



Bodybuilding

Bodybuilding was first introduced in 1959 by an American pilot and quickly gained traction among Afghan youth. The federation organized its first official competitions in Kabul in 1978, and Afghanistan entered international competitions in 2004. Since then, Afghan bodybuilders have won multiple medals across Asia. Between 2009 and 2018, Afghanistan won the South Asian Championship five times, and in 2017, Yasin Qadri earned the prestigious title of (Mr. Universe and Overall, Winner) bringing immense pride to the nation. Today, bodybuilding remains widely popular, with gyms and training centers active across the country.

Sources
General Directorate of Physical Education & Sports

Flying Smart Kam Air's Corporate Travel Advantage



In today's fast-moving business world, time is money, and **travel should never be a hassle.**

“

In the age we live in, time is more valuable than anything else. Today's world changes by the second and saving every second is precious. Kam Air saves your time and quickly brings you closer to your success.

”

That's why Kam Air's Corporate Travel Program is designed to give organizations the flexibility, comfort, and efficiency they deserve. With tailored services and round-the-clock support, **Kam Air makes sure corporate journeys are smooth from takeoff to touchdown.**

Exclusive Perks for Corporate Partners

Special Fares & Discounts

The more you fly, the more you save. Kam Air offers discounted fares to corporate partners based on monthly bookings, rewarding frequent flyers with bigger benefits.

24/7 Customer Care

Business doesn't stop, and neither does our support. Whether by phone, email, or WhatsApp, Kam Air's corporate team is always available to assist with bookings, changes, or last-minute requests.

Flexible Credit Facilities

No need for upfront payments every time. Kam Air extends credit facilities for up to one month, with detailed reports and invoices provided at the end of each billing cycle.

Personalized Booking System

Corporate clients enjoy access to a streamlined booking platform, covering everything from ticket reservations and date changes to invoice management and travel document requests.



900 KM/H

The speed of Passenger jet. It is 15 km per minute.

Priority Where It Counts

Reserved Seats for Emergencies

Kam Air understands that urgent business can't wait. That's why a quota of **seats is always set aside exclusively for corporate clients**, available on a first-come, first-served basis.



“
For corporate travelers who demand excellence. Kam Air delivers punctual, premium, and unforgettable business travel.
”

Priority Check-In at Airports

Skip the queues and save valuable time. Corporate travelers are given priority service at check-in, with preferred seating for added comfort.



Trusted by Afghanistan's Leading Organizations

From government ministries and UN agencies to NGOs, banks, telecom companies, and private enterprises, more than 80 organizations across Afghanistan already trust Kam Air with their business travel needs. Our growing list of partners is a testament to the reliability and excellence we bring on every journey.

Let's Take Your Business Higher

With Kam Air as your travel partner, corporate trips become easier, smoother, and more rewarding. We take care of the details so you can focus on what matters most: your business.



Corporate Travel Advantage

Corporate travel made seamless, efficiency, comfort, and reliability for every business journey.

Contact Us

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- +93 700 774 422
- +93 799 974 422
- corporate@kamair.com



CABIN CREW DEPARTMENT SPOTLIGHT

Excellence in Service,
Safety, and Afghan Hospitality



MESSAGE FROM THE CABIN CREW MANAGER

At Kam Air, Cabin Crew represent safety, professionalism, and Afghan hospitality on every flight. With a department strength of 119 Cabin Crew and 19 Pursers, we ensure safe, consistent, and high-quality service across all operations. We proudly recognise our Cabin Crew of the Year 2025 for outstanding dedication and service excellence.



Our Commitment is to deliver safe, seamless, and memorable journeys with true Afghan hospitality.



FEATURE HIGHLIGHT

Haroon Sabir – Cabin Crew of the Year 2025

Recognised following the April newsletter feature for consistent professionalism and high service standards.

FEATURE INTERVIEW SUMMARY

- Recognition reflects motivation, trust, and continuous improvement.
- Safety remains the top priority, followed by passenger comfort and care.



SERVICE STANDARDS

All flights include multilingual announcements in English, Pashto, and Dari to ensure clear communication and cultural connection.



PASSENGER FEEDBACK

Feedback forms are distributed after service on all flights, supporting continuous improvement and passenger engagement.



FLAVOURS OF KAM AIR

Onboard dining reflects Afghan culture, featuring signature meals such as Qabuli Palaw and Chicken Biryani with seasonal menu variations.



TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

Crew training includes safety procedures, first aid, turbulence response, and service excellence programs.



SAFETY INSIGHT

- Seatbelts must remain fastened when seated.
- Aisles and exits must remain clear at all times.
- Smoking is strictly prohibited on board.
- Tampering with lavatory smoke detectors is strictly forbidden and punishable under aviation regulations.



PASSENGER VOICE

“The cabin crew were professional and attentive, making the journey comfortable and reassuring.”

PROFILE SNAPSHOT

Haroon Sabir – Cabin Crew of the Year 2025

Strengths: Professionalism, Teamwork, Consistency



CLOSING STATEMENT


Kam Air Cabin Crew deliver safe, seamless, and professional service with pride on every journey.





Band-e-Amir is Afghanistan's first national park, located in Bamyan province. It is famous for its chain of deep-blue lakes formed by natural travertine dams and fed by springs, surrounded by stunning mountains. Known as the "Jewel of the Hindu Kush," it is both a natural wonder and a cultural treasure that attracts many visitors.



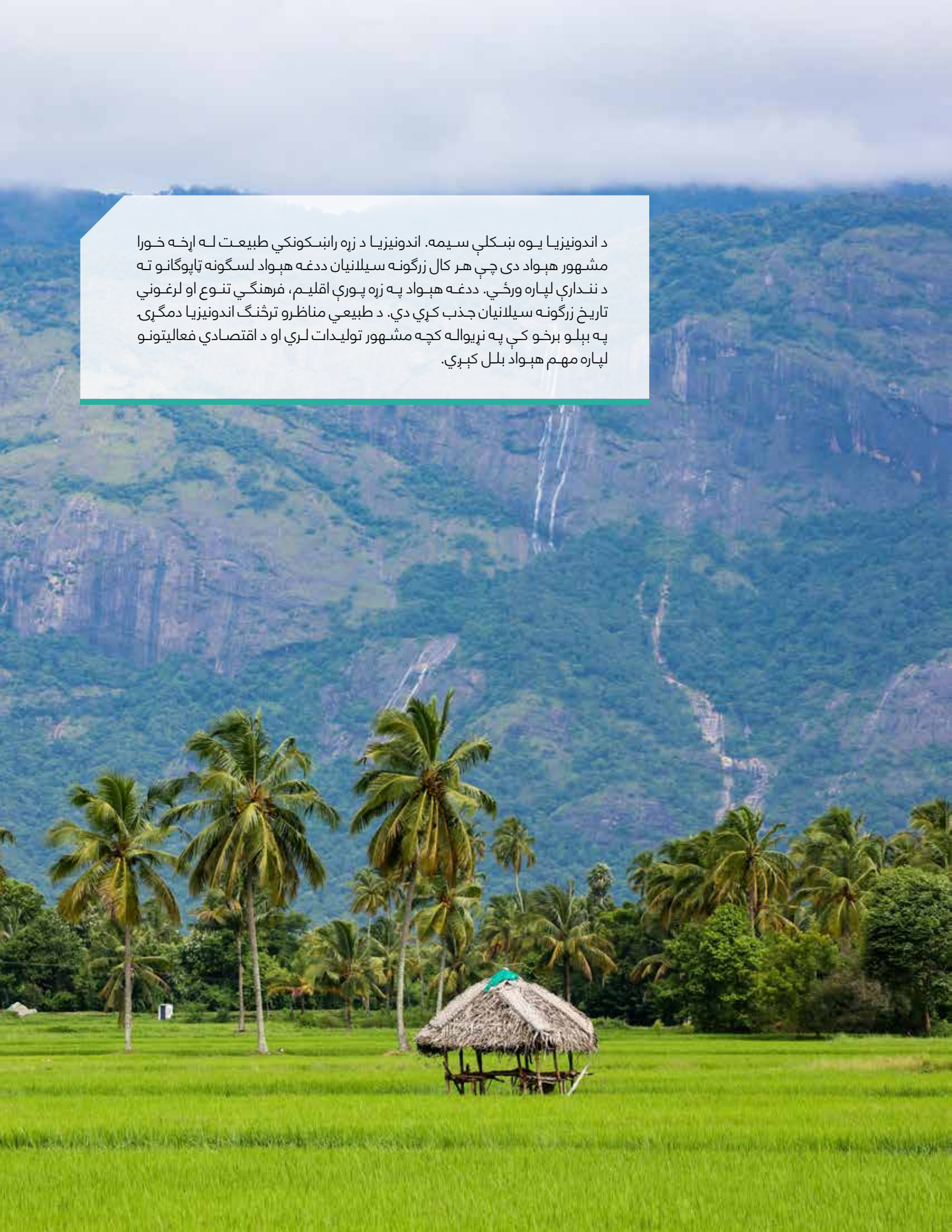


یک ساحه فرهنگی، تجاری دیدنی در دوحه، قطر است که میان منطقه‌ی پیشرفته West Bay و محله لوکس The Pearl قرار دارد. این مکان با معماری سنتی قطری، کوچه‌های سنگفرش، مساجد زیبا، آمفی‌تئاتر، گالری هنر و ساحل عمومی، ترکیبی از تاریخ، فرهنگ و مدرنیته را به نمایش می‌گذارد. بازدید از Katara فرصت مناسبی است برای لذت بردن از هنر، فرهنگ، تفریح و آرامش در دل شهری برجسته.



لمس طبیعت در قلب صنعت. پارک مرکزی نیویارک در قرن نوزدهم ساخته شد و در تاریخ معماری جهان جایگاه مهمی دارد. این پارک در قلب نیویارک و بر روی دهها هکتار زمینی بسیار گران بها ساخته شده است، هدف از ساخت این پارک این بود که در نیویارک رو به رشد، برای مردم زمینه‌ای فراهم شود تا لمس طبیعت را تجربه کرده و خستگی‌های زندگی صنعتی را از خود دور کنند.

د اندونیزیا یوه ښکلې سیمه. اندونیزیا د زره رانښکونکي طبیعت له اړخه خورا مشهور هېواد دی چې هر کال زرگونه سیلانیان ددغه هېواد لسگونه ټاپوگانو ته د نندارې لپاره ورځي. ددغه هېواد په زره پورې اقلیم، فرهنګي تنوع او لرغوني تاریخ زرگونه سیلانیان جذب کړي دي. د طبیعي مناظرو ترڅنګ اندونیزیا دمګړۍ په بېلو برخو کې په نړیواله کچه مشهور تولیدات لري او د اقتصادي فعالیتونو لپاره مهم هېواد بلل کېږي.





Band-e-Amir, Bameyan Province, Afghanistan

FFP Information

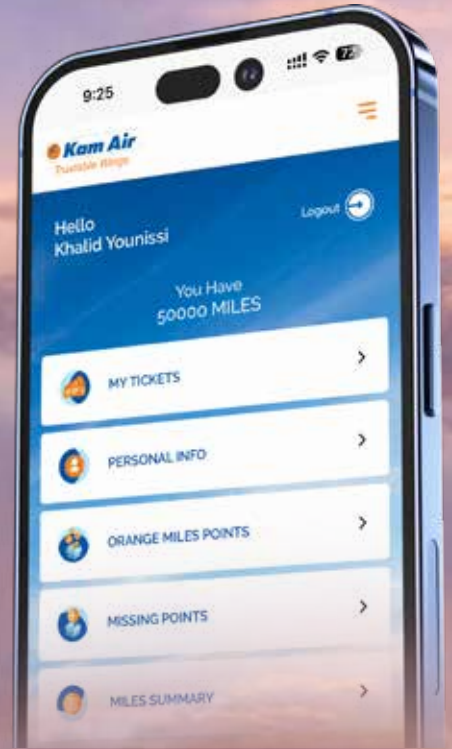


Welcome to Orange Miles - Fly More | Benefit More
Kam Air's Frequent Flyer Program

Fly smarter, earn faster, and experience more with Orange Miles, Kam Air's exclusive loyalty program designed to reward your every journey. Whether you're flying for business or leisure, your travels now come with added value. Enrol today and turn every flight into a rewarding experience.



With Orange Miles, members will be able to earn points for every Dollar they spend on Kam Air.



ORANGE MILES: BASIC

Simple Start | Solid Points

Qualification: One-time spend of USD 500 (lifetime entry; retained indefinitely)
Earn 2,500 Points

Benefits:

- ✓ Priority check-in at airport
- ✓ +5 kg extra baggage allowance
- ✓ Earn 5 points per USD 1 spent
- ✓ 1 free date change
- ✓ Points validity: 24 months
- ✓ Free seat selection (from row 5 onwards)



ORANGE MILES: BRONZE

Comfortable Value | Rewarding Points

Qualification: Spend USD 2,500 per Year,
Earn 17,500 Points

Benefits:

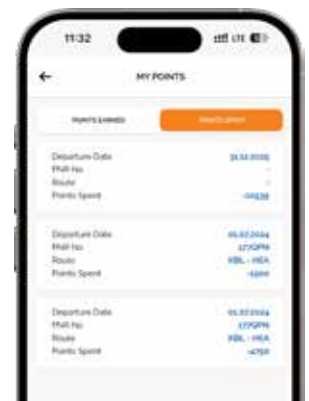
- ✓ 1 free date change
- ✓ Points validity: 24 months
- ✓ Priority check-in at airport
- ✓ Earn 7 points per USD 1 spent
- ✓ +7 kg extra baggage allowance
- ✓ 2% discount on your ticket purchases
- ✓ Free seat selection (from row 4 onwards)
- ✓ 2% discount on family members' ticket purchases (excludes child and infant)



Card status validity: 1 year (downgraded if annual spend requirement not met)

With Orange Mile, elevate your travels effortlessly!

join today





ORANGE MILES: SILVER
Premium Value | Elite Points
Spend USD 5,000 per Year
Earn 50,000 Points

Benefits:

- ✓ 1 free date change
- ✓ Points validity: 24 months
- ✓ Priority check-in at airport
- ✓ Earn 10 points per USD 1 spent
- ✓ +10 kg extra baggage allowance
- ✓ Free lounge access at outstations
- ✓ 5% discount on your ticket purchases
- ✓ Free seat selection (from row 3 onwards)
- ✓ 3% discount on family members' ticket purchases (excludes child and infant)



Card status validity: 1 year (downgraded if annual spend requirement not met)



ORANGE MILES: GOLD
Ultimate Luxury | Maximum Points
Qualification: Spend USD 15,000 per Year
Earn 225,000 Points

Benefits:

- ✓ Full refund flexibility
- ✓ VIP priority check-in
- ✓ 1 free ticket date change
- ✓ Points validity: 24 months
- ✓ Preferred front-row seating
- ✓ Earn 15 points per USD 1 spent
- ✓ +15 kg extra baggage allowance
- ✓ Free lounge access at outstations
- ✓ 7% discount on your ticket purchases
- ✓ 5% discount on family members' ticket purchases (excludes child and infant)



Card status validity: 1 year (downgraded if annual spend requirement not met)



Points Redemption

Unlock rewards easily:

- 👉 Redemption rate: 50 points = USD 1
- 👉 Redeem flights starting at 2,500 points (= USD 50 value)
- 👉 Use points for date changes or seat selection from 1,000 points (= USD 20 value)

Cash + Points

Ultimate Flexibility



Not enough points? Use a mix of cash and points to book flights or services anytime.

Point Purchase Bundles

Instant Top-Up When Short on Points

- ➔ Perfect for upcoming trips
- ➔ Points available immediately
- ➔ Bonus points on select packages
- ➔ Buy extra points if you don't have enough for redemption

Retroactive Points



Earn points for flights within 30 days before enrolment.

Enrol today and collect points for any flights taken in the past 30 days.

Extra Benefits

- 👉 Buy Points – top up instantly when needed
- 👉 Cash + Points – Pay using a mix of points and money
- 👉 Family Account- combine point with up to 4 members
- 👉 Retroactive Maile – claim points for flights taken within 30 days before enrolment



Terms and conditions apply.

For more details contact:

- ▶ ffp@kamair.com
- ▶ +93700031373

Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Dubai | دبي

Flight Duration
Stops



Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM

Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Istanbul | استانبول

Flight Duration
Stops



Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM

Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Sabiha | صبيحه

Flight Duration
Stops



Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM

Kandahar
قندهار
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Dubai | دبي

Flight Duration
Stops



Kandahar
قندهار
00:00 AM/PM

Kandahar
قندهار
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Jeddah | جده

Flight Duration
Stops



Kandahar
قندهار
00:00 AM/PM

Mazar
مزار شريف
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Jeddah | جده

Flight Duration
Stops



Mazar
مزار شريف
00:00 AM/PM

Mazar
مزار شريف
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Istanbul | استانبول

Flight Duration
Stops



Mazar
مزار شريف
00:00 AM/PM

Khost
خوست
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Dubai | دبي

Flight Duration
Stops



Khost
خوست
00:00 AM/PM

Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



Mazar-e-Sharif | مزار شريف

Flight Duration
Stops

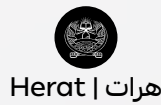


Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM

Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops

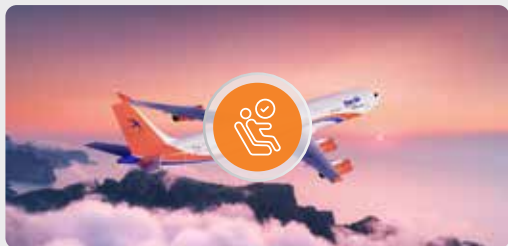


Herat | هرات

Flight Duration
Stops



Kabul | کابل
00:00 AM/PM



تجربه سفر راحت و مطمئن



پروازهای بین المللی شرکت هوایی کام ایر



KamAir international & domestic flights

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



دوحه | Doha

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



کویت | Kuwait

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



آسلام آباد | Islamabad

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



تاشکند | Tashkent

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



دهلی | Delhi

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



ریاض | Riyadh

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM

Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM



Flight Duration
Stops



جده | Jeddah

Flight Duration
Stops



Kابل | Kabul
00:00 AM/PM





انتقادي تفکر او د مسئلې حل

د اقتصاد د نړیوالې ټولنې د راپور پر بنسټ، انتقادي تفکر او د مسئلې حل په ۲۰۲۵ز کال کې د درېیو غوره مهارتونو په منځ کې ځای لري.

معلومات ولری

معلومات نن سبا په نړۍ کې تر هر څه مهم دي. تاسې چې څومره د خپل مسلک یا کار اړوند معلومات ترلاسه کړئ، دومره مو بریا ته نږدې یاست. که تاسې زده کړې کوئ، یا سوداګر یاست او د خپلو شاوخوا بهیرونو او فعالیتونو یا تحولاتو په اړه معلومات و نه لرئ، نو ددې امکان شته چې ستاسې سیالې خواوې له تاسې مخکې شي او د وخت په تېرېدو د سیالۍ له کړنې وروسته پاتې شئ.

توافق او نرمښت ولری

په نننۍ نړۍ کې یوازې پر خپله خبره درېدل او د نورو نه اورېدل تر ډېره مور ناکامۍ ته نږدې کوي. نو که غواړئ چې په زده کړو، سوداګرۍ یا بل هر کار کې تر بریا ورسېږئ، تر هغه حده نرمښت او توافق ولری چې تاسې زیانمن نه شئ. له تخليقي تفکر او انتقادي تفکر په استفادې د خپلو ګټو او پرمختګ لپاره اړین نرمښت لرل مو بریا ته نږدې کولی شي.

ټولنیز او عاطفي اوسئ

انسان ټولنیز موجود دی او ددې لپاره چې خپل ټولنیزوالی ثابت کړو نو باید د عواطفو او ښو احساساتو لرونکي وو. څومره چې د نورو په غم او خفګان کې ځان شریک وبولو، دومره به موږ په ټولنیز لحاظ په ښه موقعیت کې وو. ځکه ډېر وخت د خلکو په ذهن کې زموږ شته تصور زموږ د بریا یا ناکامۍ سبب ګرځي.

منطقي اوسئ

منطقي اوسېدل د انسان لپاره مهم مهارت دی. انسانان چې څومره په خپلو چارو او پرېکړو کې منطقي وي دومره نور انسانان له هغه سره ښې اړیکې لري او ډاډه وي چې له یوه منطقي او پر ځان واکمن کس سره په خبرو او سوداګرۍ یا تعامل بوخت دي. تاسې هم دا مهارت په خپل ځان کې پیدا کړئ او ځان په ټولنه کې بریا او پرمختګ ته ورسوئ.

اړیکې

اړیکې او له نورو سره په خبرو پوهېدل راپوهېدل په اوسني وخت کې په مهمو مهارتونو کې راځي. څومره چې له نورو سره په اړیکه کې وئ، د دوی خبرې واورئ او خپلې خبرې ورته وکړئ دومره به پرمختګ وکړئ. له همدې امله دا اړینه ده چې ښې خبرې وکړئ، ښه لیکل وکړئ او په اغېزناکو لارو چارو له نورو سره په اړیکه کې وئ.

همکاري زده کړئ

په یوه ټیم کې کار کول او د واحدې موخې لپاره ګډ فعالیت یو مهم مهارت دی. تاسې که څومره په خپل وجود کې له نورو سره د ګډ کار کولو مهارت پیاوړی کړ، دومره به بریالي وئ؛ ځکه نننۍ نړۍ تر فردي کار ټیمي کار ته ارزښت ورکوي. د ګډ کار په مرسته پرمختګ او خلاقیت ډېر وي او ډېر کار په لږ وخت کې ترسره کېدلی شي.



ډیجیټلې سواد ولری

ډیجیټلې سواد یا (Digital Literacy) په اوسني عصر کې ځکه مهم مهارت دی چې ټکنالوجۍ د انساني ژوند پر ټولو اړخونو اغېز کړی دی او که تاسې د ټکنالوجۍ د کارونې او ډولونو په اړه معلومات و نه لرئ، نو له ستونزو سره مخ کېدلی شئ. تاسې باید د خپل کار اړوند له ټولو ډیجیټلې او ټکنالوجیکي وسایلو سره بلد وئ او ددې وړتیا ولری چې هغه وکاروئ.

دغه مهارتونه څنګه پیاوړي کولی شو؟

• فعاله زده کړه ولری

له غیر فعال حالت ځان فعال حالت ته واړوئ، هره ورځ زده کړه وکړئ او هره ورځ د نویو مهارتونو د ترلاسه کولو لپاره کوښښ وکړئ. څومره چې فعال وئ، دومره به خلاق، منطقي، مهارت لرونکی او پیاوړی وئ.

• د ټکنالوجۍ په اړه باخبره اوسئ

د خپل مسلک او کار اړوند مو چې په ټکنالوجۍ کې کوم پرمختګونه او نوښتونه رامنځته کېږي په اړه یې معلومات ولری، ځان فعاله وساتئ او له نویو معلوماتو او مهارتونو استفاده وکړئ.

• د رسنیو د تحلیل مهارت ولری

په رسنیو کې هره ورځ لسګونه او زرګونه معلومات خپرېږي، نو تاسې باید ددې وړتیا ولری چې دغه معلومات تحلیل کړئ، د ټولنیزو رسنیو او رسنیو د تحلیل قوه مو چې پیاوړې شي بیا لار پیدا کولی شئ او له ګډوډۍ او سرگردانۍ به مو ځان ژغورلی وي.

• نوې مفکورې رامنځته کړئ

مخکې مو هم خبرې وکړې چې تقلید او د نورو کاپي کول ستاسې بریا نه تضمینوي، بلکې د نویو مفکورو رامنځته کول او خلاقیت دی چې تاسې ته د بریا او پرمختګ لار هواروي او د صعود له نویو زینو سره مو آشنا کوي.

د مهارت پېړۍ

کوم مهارتونه په ۲۱مه پېړۍ کې موږ بریا ته رسولای شي؟

د انسان په تاریخ کې روانه پېړۍ د سیالی او پرمختګ پېړۍ بلل کېږي. انسان په خپل تاریخ کې هېڅ وخت دومره له سختې سیالی او چټک پرمختګ سره مخ نه و، لکه په روانه پېړۍ کې چې ورسره مخ دی. افغانستان هم د نننۍ نړۍ له کاروان سره د یو ځای کېدو اړتیا لري او دا مهمه ده چې وګړي یې د اوسني عصر مهم مهارتونه خپل کړي. اوسني مهارتونه تر ډېره په علم او هڅو ترلاسه کېږي او موږ به هم پر هغو مهارتونو لنډ وغږېږو چې څېړونکو په اوسني عصر کې د پرمختګ لپاره مهم بللي دي. په دې مهارتونو کې خلاقیت، له ډیجیټالي نړۍ سره بلدتیا، زده کړې او نور شامل دي چې لنډ بحث ورباندې کوو.

انتقادي تفکر ولری

انتقادي تفکر دې ته وايي چې تاسې خپلو اړتیاوو او گټو ته په کتو معلومات او مسایل تحلیل کړئ او تر تحلیل وروسته د ټولو دلایلو په څېړلو سره خپله پرېکړه وکړئ. په دې مانا که انتقادي فکر و نه لری، نو ددې امکان شته چې د سیالی په دې سخت حالت کې تاسې خپلې گټې و نه شی ساتلی او د نورو د گټو لپاره وکارول شی.

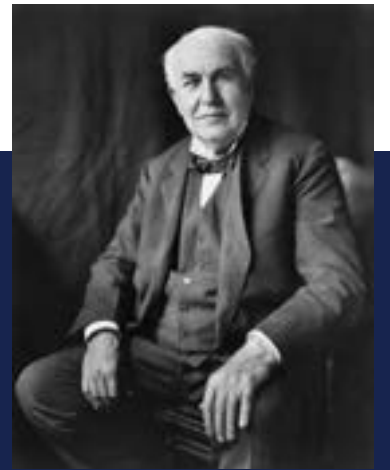


د مهارت پېړۍ



خلاقیت ولری

کله چې تاسې انتقادي تفکر خپل کړ، نو هڅه وکړئ چې د مسایلو د حل لپاره خلاق یا نوښتګر وی. خلاقیت دا مانا چې ستونزې او مسایل د تکراري او سټري کونکو حللارو په مرسته نه، بلکې د نویو او اغېزناکو لارو په مرسته حل کړئ. تر څنګ یې په کار او مسلک کې نوې مهارتونه وکاروئ، له خپلو هغو چوکاټونو راووځئ چې په دودیزه توګه مو په اداره یا کار او مسلک کې زده کړي دي. نوې لارې ارزښت او گټې در په برخه کوي.

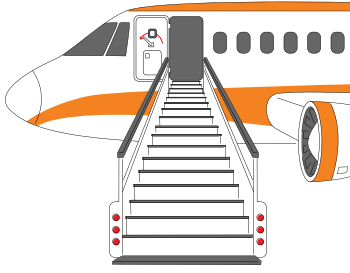


درې مهم کارونه چې هرې بریا ته مو رسولای شي، عبارت دي له، لومړی ډېر او سخت کار، پرله پسې هڅه او سلیم عقل.

توماس اډېسن

اډېسن د نړۍ نامتو مخترع و، چې د برېښنا څراغ، فونوګراف او گڼو نورو اختراعاتو له لارې یې بشریت ته لویه گټه ورسوله. هغه د نوښت او سخت کار سمبول گڼل کېږي.





سوداگریزې الوتکې باید دا وړتیا ولري چې د کومې پېښې د رامنځته کېدو پر مهال په ۹۰ ثانیو کې ټول مسافر له الوتکې وباسي، آن که د وتلو نیمايي ورونه تړلي هم وي.

په الوتکه کې

څوکۍ پیدا کول:

خپله څوکۍ پیدا کړئ، په منظمه توګه په ټاکل شوي ځای کې خپل وسایل ځای پر ځای کړئ.

ساتونکی کمربند: په اړین وخت کې خپل ساتونکی کمربند وتړئ او اړوندو لارښوونو ته پام وکړئ.

استراحت: که ستاسې الوتنه اوږده وي، نو هڅه وکړئ چې استراحت وکړئ او که مو زړه غوښتل یوه قهوه وڅښئ.

حفظ الصحه: د الوتکې له تشنابونو په اړینو مواردو کې استفاده وکړئ او نظافت په پوره توګه په پام کې وساتئ.

د الوتنې پای ته رسېدل

د بار ترلاسه کول: همدا چې په هوايي ډګر کې ښکته شوی، ټاکل شوي ځای ته ورشئ او خپل بار ترلاسه کړئ.

له هوايي ډګر وتل: په پوره ارامتیا او نظم سره له هوايي ډګر ووځئ.

ځینې نور ټکي

د نقدو پیسو لرل: ځان ډاډه کړئ چې د اړتیا وړ پیسې در سره دي.

درمل: که تاسې کومه ناروغي لرئ او درملو ته اړتیا لرئ نو خپل درمل در سره واخلي.

خواره: که تاسې د الوتکې له خوړو سره حساسیت لرئ، نو له ځان سره د خپلې خوښې خواره اخیستلی شئ.

سترس: که سترس مو درلود، د ځان ارامولو هڅه وکړئ، اوږده سا واخلي او ځان په لوستلو یا اورېدلو بوخت کړئ.

تر الوتنې مخکې

۱ اړین اسناد در سره واخلي: د خپل سفر لپاره ټول هغه اړین اسناد لکه پاسپورټ، د الوتکې ټکټ، پیژندپاڼه، ویزه او آن خپل صحي یا روغتیايي اسناد له ځان سره ولرئ او هر څه په منظمه توګه در سره وساتئ.

۲ انلاین څارنه او کتنه: ددې لپاره چې سفر مو منظم او پر وخت وي، ځینې چارې له هوايي شرکت سره مخکې له مخکې په انلاین توګه تعقیب کړئ، کېدای شي د الوتنې کارت او نور موارد په انلاین توګه تاسې ته تیار کړل شي.

۳ د سفر بکس تیار کړئ: تاسې له خپل بکس او وسایلو ټول هغه توکي لرې کړئ چې په الوتکه کې یې لېږدول منع دي.

۴ په وخت رسېدل: هڅه مو باید دا وي چې تر الوتنې دوه یا درې ساعته مخکې هوايي ډګر ته حاضر شئ، په دې توګه به په آرامه توګه او ډاډه زړه الوتنې ته تیار وي.

۵ راحتې جامې: که مو سفر اوږد وي، نو په الوتکه کې د ارامتیا لپاره باید آرامې او پراخې جامې در سره وي، په دې توګه به مو سفر خونډور وي.

په هوايي ډګر کې

۱ د الوتنې په اړه معلومات: د خپلې الوتکې او الوتنې په اړه ټول معلومات د هوايي ډګر پر تابلوګانو وڅارئ او د دروازې له نمبر او د الوتنې له وخت څخه ځان خبر کړئ.

۲ د امنیتي پلټنو بشپړول: د ارامه او ډاډه سفر لپاره د چک یا تالاشۍ په کتارونو کې ودرېږئ او ټول وسایل تر امنیتي چک تېر کړئ.

۳ د بار سپارل: که بار لرئ، نو هغه مسوولو برخو ته وسپارئ او خپل رسید تړې واخلي.

د خوندي سفر لارښوونې



په الوتکه کې هوا ترهغه څه ډېره پاکه ده چې تاسې فکر کوئ. مدرنې الوتکې د (HEPA) له فلټرونو کار اخلي، چې له دغه ډول فلټرونو په روغتونونو کې کار اخیستل کېږي او په هرو ۲ یا ۳ دقیقو کې هوا بدلوي چې ورسره ۹۹،۹۷ سلنه باکټریاوې او ویروسونه له منځه ځي.

سفر د نړۍ تر ټولو خوندوره او په زړه پورې بوختیا ده، خو کله کله په سرگردانۍ بدل شي. ولې دا خبره کوو؟ ځکه ځینې وخت د بېرې یا ناپامۍ له امله د سفر ټول اړین ټکي په پام کې نه نیسو. د اړتیا وړ توکي نه راسره اخلو، د سفر د وخت په برخه کې بې پامې وشي او یا هغه ځای ته چې څو پلان مو سم او د ټولې مشاهدې پر بنسټ نه وي. له همدې امله یوه په زړه پورې بوختیا یا سرگرمي په سرگردانۍ بدله شي. نو دا چې یو ښه او غوره سفر ولرو، ښایي لاندې ټکي راسره مرسته وکړي.



کوي او ددې سبب کېږي چې د وخت په تېرېدو په يوه هېواد کې ثابت ګرځندوی صنعت رامنځته شي او ډېر وګړي له دې لارې ښه عايد ولري.

د صنعت پراختيا

ګرځندويي نه يوازې دا، چې پخپله نن سبا په نړۍ کې په يوه مخ پر ودې صنعت بدل شوی دی، بلکې د نورو صنعتونو له ودې سره هم مرسته کوي. د څېړنو پر بنسټ د هېوادونو د صنعت او توليد لپاره د بازار موندنې او اغېزناک پلور مهمه لار سياحت او ګرځندويان دي. افغانستان مهم لاسي صنايع لري، چې د نړيوالو لپاره ځانګړې جاذبه لري او د ګرځندوی صنعت پراختيا به ددغه توکو د پلور لپاره زمينه برابره کړي. د بېلګې په توګه د ګرانبيبه او نيمه ګرانبيبه ډبرو صنعت، د ګالی اوبدلو صنعت، د مسګرۍ صنعت او دې ته ورته نور صنايع هغه څه دي چې افغانان کولی شي له دې لارې ښه عايد ولري او تر څنګ يې لسګونه کسانو ته د کار او روزګار زمينه برابردلی شي.

نه يوازې دا، بلکې ګرځندوی صنعت لسګونه نورې داسې ګټې هم لري چې ورسره جوخت يو ملت اقتصادي او فرهنگي ودې ته رسوي. له همدې امله په افغانستان کې ددې جدي اړتيا ليدل کېږي چې د باثبات ګرځندوی صنعت لپاره زمينه برابره کړل شي او همدا راز د ولسونو ترمنځ ددغه مهم صنعت لپاره د فرهنگ جوړونې هڅه وشي او خلک دې ته وهڅول شي چې په دې برخه کې پانګونه او نوښتونه وکړي. دې چارې به هم د افغانستان د اقتصاد له پراختيا سره مرسته کړي وي او هم به يې د افغانانو مثبت او ښه تصوير د نړيوالو په ذهن کې جوړ کړی وي.



د يوې څېړنې له مخې د ۱۹۵۰ز کال په شاوخوا کې په نړيواله کچه د سيلانيانو شمېر تر ۲۵ ميليونو کسانو رسېده خو په ۲۰۰۰ز کال کې دا شمېره ۶۷۴ ميليونو کسانو ته ورسېده. دا شمېره په ۲۰۱۶ز کال کې ۱،۲۴ ميليارده وه او په ۲۰۱۷ز کال کې تر ۱،۳۲۶ ميليارده کسانو پورې ورسېده.

اثر، د هرات د اختيار الدين کلا او مینارونه، په غور کې د غوريانو مهم تاريخي اثار، په بلخ کې د تېرو امپراطوريو اثار او همدا راز مهمې مذهبي سيمې، په کابل کې لسګونه تاريخي ودانۍ او ملي موزيم دا ټول هغه ځايونه دي چې نړيوال يې ليدل غواړي. ددې اثارو ليدل نه يوازې دا، چې اقتصادي ګټې لري، بلکې دغه تاريخي اثارو ته هم ستره ګټه لري او هغه دا چې نړيوالې ادارې يې د ساتنې او خوندي کولو لپاره منې بد وهي او په اړه يې معياري څېړنو ته زمينه برابره کړي.

دغه اغېزناکې څېړنې او پلټنې به له مور سره دا مرسته وکړي چې مهم تاريخي اثار مو راتلونکو نسلونو ته خوندي وي، خپلې طبيعي سرچينې خوندي کړو او د يوه دوامداره اقتصادي تحرک لاره پرانيزو.

د فرهنگي اړيکو پراختيا

که افغانستان وکولی شي د ګرځندوی با ثباته صنعت رامنځته کړي، نو له دې لارې د فرهنگي اړيکو او ددې اړيکو د پراختيا چانس ډېر وي. هر ملت اړتيا لري چې د خپل فرهنگ مثبت اړخونه له نورو سره شريک کړي او د نړيوالو په ذهن کې خپل تصوير لا ښه او روښانه کړي، نو ګرځندوی صنعت او سيلانيان ددې تصوير د ښايسته کولو تر ټولو مهمه لار ده. همدا راز افغانستان کولی شي د نورو ملتونو د فرهنگ مثبت اړخونه په خپل فرهنگ کې ورزيات کړي او فرهنگي اړخ يې لا بډای کړي.

د اقتصادي ودې رامنځته کېدل

ګڼو څېړنو ښودلې چې ګرځندوی صنعت او سيلانيان نه يوازې په مستقيمه توګه په اقتصادي وده کې مرسته کوي بلکې په غیر مستقيمه توګه هم اقتصادي فرصتونه رامنځته کوي. د څېړنو پر بنسټ هغه هېوادونه چې د ګرځندوی صنعت پکې پراخېږي، ورو ورو يې وګړي په فردي او ټوليزه توګه اقتصادي فعاليتونو ته مخه کوي، له نورو هېوادونو او ملتونو سره اړيکې جوړوي او د اقتصادي پراختيا لپاره د دوی له تجربو ګټه پورته کوي. په دې توګه د ګرځندوی صنعت جوګه او کوربه ټولنې له اقتصادي انزوا راوځي، خلقيتونه رامنځته کوي او د ښو اقتصادي لاس ته راوړنو لپاره کار کوي. برعکس دغه ډول تحولات د هېواد او ټولنې پر ثبات اغېز



د فرهنگي او تاريخي ميراثونو ننداره

افغانستان خورا غني تاريخي او فرهنگي ميراثونه لري. دغه هېواد له دې اړخه له کلونو راهيسې د نړيوالو سيلانيانو او څېړونکو د پاملرنې وړ دی. د افغانستان د فرهنگ پر دې اړخ سره له دې چې ډېرې څېړنې شوې دي خو لا هم ډېرې پلټنې، څېړنې او سپړنې ته اړتيا لري. افغانان کولی شي د خپلو فرهنگي ميراثونو د ښوودنې له لارې د پام وړ سيلانيان جذب کړي او له دې درکه ښه عايد ولري. زموږ په ګاونډيو هېوادونو کې تاريخي اثار هر کال ميليونونه سيلانيان جذبوي، د بېلګې په توګه هر کال تر اتو ميليونو پورې سيلانيان له تاج محل ليدنه کوي او د هند وګړو ته ميليونونه ډالر له دې درکه عايد راځي. افغانانو ته هم په کار ده چې دغه فرصتونه ته د ګټې او پرمختګ په سترګه وګوري.

افغانستان په بېلو ولايتونو کې مهم تاريخي ميراثونه لري چې بايد د نړيوالو پام ورته را واورې او دوی يې ليدو ته راشي. د بېلګې په توګه په باميانو کې د بودا مجسمې، په لوګر کې د بودايانو مهم ښار، په وردګ ولايت کې د بودايانو تاريخي کلاوې او لارې، په کندهار کې د تېرو امپراطوريو تاريخي

په ۲۰۲۴ز کال کې ګرځندويي صنعت او سفرونو د نړۍ ناخالص داخلي توليد (GDP) ته، ۱۰،۹ تريليونه ډالر ورزيات کړي دي، چې د نړۍ د اقتصاد شاوخوا ۱۰ سلنه برخه جوړوي. همدا راز څېړنې ښيي چې په همدې کال کې شاوخوا ۳۵۷ ميليونه دندې د سياحت له درکه فعالې وې چې په نړيواله کچه په هرو لسو دندو کې يوه دنده راځي.

افغانستان هم له هغو هېوادونو دی چې د سياحت غوره فرصتونه لري او د نړۍ ددې مخ پر ودې صنعت مهمه برخه جوړېدلې شي. افغانستان له کلونو راهيسې د نړيوالو لپاره د سياحت لپاره په زړه پورې هېواد و او تاريخي اسنادو ښودلې چې دغه هېواد خپلې زړه راښکونکې سيمې او فرهنگي جاذبې لرلې او زرگونه خلک يې ليدو ته راتلل چې ددې تگ راتگ تاريخ تر ميلاد مخکې پېږي ته رسېږي. په افغانستان کې د طبيعي مناظرو تر څنگ تاريخي ميراثونه او لرغونې تمدن بل هغه څه دي چې د نړيوالو پام يې ځان ته را اړولی دی. دا چې د سياحت صنعت په ټوله نړۍ کې د پراختيا په حال کې دی نو افغانستان ته هم پکار ده چې لږ تر لږه د نورو منابعو تر څنگ له دې مهمې اقتصادي پديدې هم گټه واخلي او د اقتصادي ودې زمينه برابره کړي. له همدې امله د نړۍ ډېر هېوادونه د سيلانيانو قدومونه د پرمختگ او اقتصادي ودې راورونکي بولي، ځکه سيلانيان په هر گام پيسې لگوي، تاريخي او فرهنگي لېږدوي او د ښو عادتونو په لېږد رالېږد کې ونډه اخلي.

څېړونکو د لندنې مهمو مواردو لپاره په افغانستان کې د سيلانيتوب وده مهمه بللې ده چې دلته به يې لنډه يادونه وکړو:

هغه قدومونه چې پرمختگ راولي

سياحت نن سبا په نړۍ کې له مخ پر ودې صنعتونو گڼل کېږي. په نړيواله کچه ورځ تر بلې د سيلانيانو شمېره ډېرېږي او له دې سره د هغو هېوادونو په اقتصادي وده کې د پام وړ بدلون رامنځته کېږي چې د سيلانيانو کوربه توب کوي.

داسې وړاندوينه شوې ده چې ښايي په نړيواله کچه د سيلانيانو شمېر تر ۲۰۳۰ز کال پورې تر ۱،۸ ميليارده کسانو پورې لوړ شي. همدا راز د سياحت له درکه په ۱۹۵۰ز کال کې د عوايدو کچه يوازې ۲ ميليارده ډالرو ته رسېده، په ۲۰۰۰ز کال کې دا شمېره ۴۹۰ ميليارده ډالرو ته ورسېده، په ۲۰۱۶ز کال کې ۱،۳۳ تريليونه ډالره وه او په ۲۰۱۷ز کال کې د ۲۰۱۶ز کال په پرتله په دې شمېره کې ۷ سلنه لوړوالی راغلی وه.



په ټوله نړۍ کې هر کال د

2.2 او 2.4 میلیونو

ترمنځ کتابونه چاپېږي.



که په ورځ کې **15** دقیقې مطالعه وشي، په کال کې

12 تر **15** کتابونه لوستل کېدلی شي.



ورکوي نو دې ته متوجه کېږي چې دوی دقیق لیکل نه کوي، د لیکلو بڼه یې ټوټې ټوټې او نیمه نیمه وي او تر منځ یې تسلسل او ژورې اړیکې نه وي چې دا هر څه پر دوی د ټولنیزو رسنیو او مصنوعي ځیرکتیا د ټوټې او وقفه یي مطالعې اغېز دی.

څېړونکي وړاندیز کوي چې بشري ټولنې د خپل پرمختګ او ارامتیا لپاره یوازې پر معلوماتو او ټولنیزو رسنیو تکیه و نه کړي، ځکه په دې سره به دوی یوازې معلومات ولري خو د نوښت، پرمختګ او لا ډېرو علمي پنځونو لپاره موږ ژورې مطالعې ته اړ یو، چې وخت، هدف، دقت او تمرکز ته اړتیا لري. له دې مواردو پرته سطحي او وقفه یي مطالعه د انسان په معنوي او علمي وده او د ذهن او مغز په پیاوړتیا کې کم اغېزه فعالیتونه ګڼل کېږي.



لوستل ذهن روښانه کوي او زړه آراموي

نه ده چې مطالعه کمزورې شوې ده، بلکې خلک له ډیجیټلي وسایلو په استفادې مطالعه کوي او دا چاره یې اسانه کړې ده.

ددغه څېړونکې په خبره د مطالعې لپاره چاپېریال خورا مهم دی او د الکترونیکي کتابونو د لوست پر مهال لوستونکي دغه چاپېریال ته پام نه کوي. هغه وایي ددې لپاره چې د لوست کیفیت لوړ شي نو اړینه ده چې پوهنتونونه د مطالعې د ځایونو او کتابتونونو چاپېریال نور هم په زړه پورې کړي او زده کوونکي اغېزناکې مطالعې ته وهڅول شي.

په ټوله کې څېړونکي په دې باور دي چې د کتابونو مطالعه وخت او نظم غواړي او تر څنګ یې هغه مطالعه اغېزناکه وي چې موخه لرونکې وي. له همدې امله ددې سخته اړتیا لیدل کېږي چې د مصنوعي ځیرکتیا په عصر کې هم خلک ژوره مطالعه وکړي، ځکه په دې سره به د دوی د علمي او معنوي پانګې کچه لوړه شي، خو که یوازې د ټولنیزو رسنیو پر معلوماتو تکیه کوي نو ددې امکان شته چې د اړتیا پر مهال په تېره که زده کوونکي یا محصلین لیکنه او څېړنه کوي، له سختو ستونزو سره مخ شي.

رابرت په همدې تړاو وایي، کله یې چې زده کوونکو ته د لیکلو او څېړنې لپاره کورنۍ دندې

دا چاره به ګرانه او سخته وي، چې د ژورې زده کړې پر مهال دې موږ ډېر وخت او تمرکز ولرو؛ خو سترې ګټې لري. څېړونکي دې پایلې ته رسېدلي چې کیسې، دقیقه، ژوره مطالعه او علم، قیاسي استدلال، انتقادي تحلیل او تلپاتې همدردی په انسانانو کې پیاوړې کوي.

لیا پرایس د هاروارډ پوهنتون د انګلیسي ادبیاتو استاده بیا په دې باور ده چې لا هم خلک کتابونه لولي او په ډیجیټلي عصر کې د کتابونو لوستل تر نورو وختونو ډېر شوي دي. د پرایس په خبره که له خلکو سره فزیکي کتابونه نه وي، دا په دې مانا



په چین کې د هوبي پوهنتون یوه څېړونکې جین وو (Qian Wu)، په خپله یوه مقاله کې لیکلي چې، وسایلو او توکو د خپلې زده کړې لپاره کار اخلي، چې دې کار ښایي د مطالعې کمیت لوړ کړی وي خو برعکس یې په کیفیت کې کموالی راوستی دی.



ده چې وخت له کتابونو او مجلو سره تېروي. ده پخپله يوه مقاله کې ليکلي، انسانانو له شاوخوا 7 زرو کلونو راهيسې د زده کړې هڅې کړې دي چې له همدې امله يې مغز او ذهن نننۍ پياوړتيا او وړتيا ته رسېدلی دی او په خبره يې که د زده کړې هڅې کمېږي نو د انسان د ذهني وړتيا د کمېدو امکان هم ورسره شته دی.

د رابرت په خبره د مصنوعي څيرکتيا او ټولنيزو رسنيو د کارونې يو ستر او نه جبرانېدونکی زبان د مطالعې لپاره دا دی چې محصلين او زده کوونکي د تدريس او زده کړې چاره نوره بې مانا بولي. هغه وايي دغو ټولو اسانتياوو له محصلينو او زده کوونکو سره دا فکر پيدا کړی چې تدريس او زده کړه د وخت ضايع کول دي نو اړينه نه ده چې وخت پرې ولگوي؛ ځکه هر څه يې په مېايل کې شته دي. رابرت پخپله مقاله کې ليکي چې دغه ډول فکرونه به د زده کړې او تدريس پر بهير خورا ناوړه اغېز وکړي ځکه له ښوونکي سره به د تدريس او له زده کوونکي سره د زده کړې انگيزه کمه وي.

د پوهنتون دغه استاد وايي د لوستلو يو ډول چې مور د شپږو زرو کلونو په اوږدو کې زده کړی دی او څېړونکو هغه ژوره زده کړه بللې ده، ددې سبب شوی چې زموږ د مغز بڼه ورسره بدله او عياره شي. نو زموږ د خوب پر تخت يا د کېناستلو په کوچ کې په موبایل کې د لوستلو پر خلاف ژوره زده کړه وخت، پاملرنې او تمرکز ته اړتيا لري.

ډيجيټل نړۍ او انسانې پوهه

انسان لا هم د ډېرو کتابونو لوستلو ته اړتيا لري؟

د انټرنېټ او ټولنيزو رسنيو له چټک پرمختگ سره هم مهاله، خلک په دې باور دي چې د زده کړې او مطالعې زمانه مخ په ختمېدو ده. د ټکنالوجۍ کاروونکي ان په سترو تحصيلي مرکزونو او ټولگيو کې هم د مطالعې او کتاب لوستلو پر ځای ژر مصنوعي څيرکتيا ته پنا وړي او خپلې پوښتنې ترې کوي. بلخوا ساينسپوهان په دې باور دي چې ددغه وسايو کارول آسانتيا راولي؛ خو دايمي، اغېزناکه او ژوره زده کړه نه ده.

د هيوتسن پوهنتون استاد رابرت زارتسکي پخپله يوه مقاله کې ليکلي، چې که انساني ټولني همداسې سطحي مطالعې ته ادامه ورکړي نو ددې امکان شته چې پوهه د ټولنو له منځه ورو ورو کډه وکړي او انسانان د پخوانۍ زماني شفاهي معلوماتو ته ورستانه شي. دده په خبره د هغو ځوانانو شمېر ورځ په ورځ مخ په ډېرېدو دی چې ډېر وخت د گيم، ټلويزيون، کمپيوټر او موبایل له هېندارو سره تېروي. هغه وايي برعکس د هغو کسانو شمېره بيا مخ په کمېدو



میرزا عبدالقادر بیدل

ابوالمعالی میرزا عبدالقادر بیدل دهلوی، شاعر مشهور و برجسته زبان فارسی است که در هند به دنیا آمد، در همان جا بزرگ شد و واپسین روزهای زندگی‌اش را نیز همان جا سپری کرد. اشعار بیدل آکنده از عرفان، عشق و انسان‌دوستی است و هنوز هم در پهنه‌های وسیع آسیای مرکزی، افغانستان، ایران و هند هزاران هوادار و خواننده دارد. او شاعری نکته‌سنج، صاحب اندیشه بلند و توانا بود. ما در اینجا یکی از غزل‌های این شاعر بزرگ زبان فارسی را برای شما آورده‌ایم:

سرکشیها به مرگ راهبرست
گردن موج را حباب سرست
نیست در رنگ اعتبار ثبات
آبروها چو موج درگذرست
سفله بر خرده‌های زر نازد
لاف پرواز سنگ از شررست
فال راحت مزن کزین کف خاک
هرچه آسوده‌تر، فسرده ترست
دلخراشی‌ست غرض جوهر هوش
وقت آینه خوش که بیخبرست
شوق و اماندگی نصیبت مباد
دل افسرده ناله دگرست
بی تو چندان گریستم که چو ابر
سایه من سواد چشم ترست
از هجوم بهار ابله‌ام
جاده پنهان چو رشته در گهرست
بر اثرهای عجز می‌تازم
همچو رنگم شکست بال و پرست
پشت تمکین به اعتبار قوی‌ست
کوه را لعل مهره ی کمرست
در طبلگاه دل چو موج و حباب
منزل و جاده هر دو در سفرست
غفلت، افسون نارسایی ماست
دست خوابیدگان به زیر سرست
بیدل از گریه شهرتی داریم
بال پرواز ابر چشم ترست



دُبی؛ نماد تجارت، گردشگری و آینده‌نگری

دبی، یکی از مشهورترین و مدرن‌ترین شهرهای جهان، نه تنها به‌عنوان مقصدی جذاب برای گردشگران است، بلکه به‌عنوان



دبی، امارات متحده عربی

یکی از قطب‌های مهم تجارت جهانی شناخته می‌شود. این شهر که از بزرگ‌ترین شهرهای امارات متحده عربی است، با رشد خیره‌کننده‌اش در چند دهه اخیر، به الگویی از توسعه پایدار، معماری مدرن و اقتصاد پیشرفته تبدیل شده است. دبی با سواحل چشم‌نواز، آسمان‌خراش‌های منحصر به فرد، فروشگاه‌های لوکس و زیرساخت‌های مدرن، سالانه میزبان میلیون‌ها گردشگر از سراسر جهان است. پارک‌های تفریحی پیشرفته، هتل‌های مجلل و جاذبه‌های دیدنی متنوع، آن را

به یکی از پرطرفدارترین مقاصد گردشگری خاورمیانه تبدیل کرده است. این شهر همچنین با میزبانی برندهای معتبر بین‌المللی و برگزاری نمایشگاه‌ها و همایش‌های تجاری جهانی، جایگاه ویژه در اقتصاد منطقه و جهان دارد. موقعیت جغرافیایی مهم، منابع غنی و سیاست‌های سرمایه‌گذاری هوشمندانه، دبی را به بهشتی برای سرمایه‌گذاران بین‌المللی تبدیل کرده است. بعضی از جاذبه‌های دبی عبارت‌اند از: برج خلیفه، جزیره نخل جمیرا، باغ میراکل، برج العرب و غیره. دبی شهری است که سنت و مدرنیته، تجارت و تفریح، فرهنگ و فناوری را به زیبایی در هم آمیخته و آینده‌ای روشن را در چشم‌انداز خود ترسیم کرده است.

کویت؛ شهری مدرن در دل خلیج فارس

کویت، پایتخت کشور کویت، یکی از شهرهای مدرن و روبه‌رشد منطقه است که با آسمان‌خراش‌های چشم‌نواز، معماری مدرن و موقعیت جغرافیایی ممتاز خود در کنار خلیج فارس، جایگاه ویژه‌ای در میان شهرهای عربی پیدا کرده است. اقتصاد کویت عمدتاً بر پایه استخراج و صادرات نفت استوار است، اما در سال‌های اخیر، این کشور تلاش کرده با توسعه صنعت گردشگری، تنوع بیشتری به منابع درآمدی خود ببخشد. موقعیت استراتژیک کویت در حاشیه خلیج فارس، این شهر را به یکی از مراکز مهم تجاری و اقتصادی منطقه تبدیل کرده و هزاران کارگر، متخصص و تجار از کشورهای مختلف در این شهر مشغول فعالیت هستند. در کنار اهمیت اقتصادی،

کویت شهری با تنوع فرهنگی و اجتماعی است که میراث تاریخی غنی خود را حفظ کرده است. بازدید از جاذبه‌های تاریخی و فرهنگی این شهر، تجربه‌ای متفاوت برای گردشگران فراهم می‌آورد. مکان‌های دیدنی مشهور کویت عبارت‌اند از: برج‌های کویت، مسجد بزرگ (الکبیر) کویت، بیت السدو، قصر سیف و غیره. کویت شهری است که سنت و مدرنیته را در هم آمیخته و به مقصدی جذاب برای گردشگران و سرمایه‌گذاران تبدیل شده است.



کویت

کویت یکی از معدود کشورهای جهان است که تقریباً هیچ رودخانه طبیعی ندارد و تمام آب آشامیدنی آن از طریق نمک‌زدایی از آب دریا تأمین می‌شود.





البد، مرکز شهر تاریخی جدّه، عربستان سعودی

شهری منظم، طبیعت سرسبز و آب‌وهوای دل‌پذیر، توجه گردشگران داخلی و خارجی را به خود جلب کرده است. این شهر پس از سال ۱۹۶۰ میلادی، به جای کراچی به عنوان پایتخت پاکستان ساخته شد. اسلام‌آباد پیش از آن بخشی از منطقه راولپندی بود، اما پس از تصمیم دولت برای انتقال پایتخت، به شهری مدرن و برنامه‌ریزی‌شده تبدیل شد که امروزه یکی از زیباترین شهرهای پاکستان به شمار می‌رود. اقلیم مدیترانه‌ای، سرسبزی چشم‌نواز، و رشته‌کوه‌های دیدنی مارگله به زیبایی‌های طبیعی اسلام‌آباد افزوده‌اند. این شهر به چندین منطقه تقسیم شده است که شامل نواحی دیپلماتیک، اداری، تجاری، مسکونی و تفریحی می‌باشد. از جمله مکان‌های دیدنی و جاذبه‌های گردشگری اسلام‌آباد می‌توان به موارد زیر اشاره کرد: مسجد فیصل، پارک ملی مارگله، موزیم تاریخ طبیعی و موزیم ملی پاکستان از جمله مکان‌های جذاب این شهر هستند.

جدّه؛ عروس دریای سرخ

جدّه، یکی از بزرگ‌ترین و زیباترین شهرهای عربستان سعودی، به دلیل موقعیت جغرافیایی‌اش در کنار دریای سرخ، با

مسجد شناور جدّه که به نام مسجد فاطمه الزهرا نیز شناخته می‌شود، بر پایه‌هایی در دریای سرخ ساخته شده و ظاهری همچون شناور بودن بر روی آب دارد.



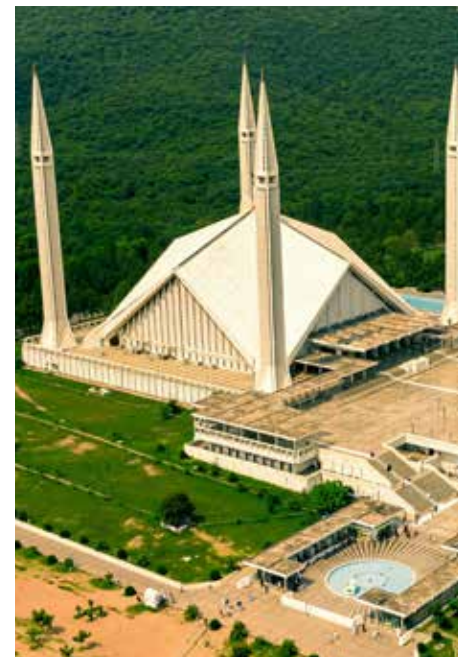
لقب شاعرانه «عروس دریای سرخ» شناخته می‌شود. این شهر با ترکیبی از معماری مدرن، تاریخ کهن و فرهنگ پویا، به‌عنوان یکی از مقاصد محبوب گردشگری و تجارتی در خاورمیانه مطرح

است. این شهر که بیشتر ساکنان آن عرب هستند، در سال‌های اخیر شاهد تحولات گسترده و پیشرفت چشمگیری بوده است و به سرعت چهره‌ای مدرن و جهانی را به خود گرفته است. دوحه اکنون میزبان هزاران گردشگر از سراسر جهان است و به دلیل جاذبه‌های دیدنی، امکانات تفریحی و موقعیت اقتصادی، هم برای گردشگران و هم برای تاجران بین‌المللی جذابیت زیادی دارد. از مهم‌ترین مکان‌های دیدنی این شهر می‌توان به موارد زیر اشاره کرد: موزیم هنرهای اسلامی، بازار واقف، مروارید قطر، پارک اسپایر، موزیم ملی قطر، دهکده فرهنگی کتارا.

دوحه تنها یک مقصد گردشگری نیست، بلکه به دلیل داشتن امکانات پیشرفته آموزشی، فرصت‌های تجاری و سرمایه‌گذاری، به شهری مطلوب برای آموزش و تجارت نیز تبدیل شده است. سالانه هزاران نفر با اهداف مختلف از جمله تحصیل، کار و مشارکت در رویدادهای بین‌المللی به این شهر سفر می‌کنند.

اسلام‌آباد؛ چهره مدرن پاکستان در دل طبیعت

اسلام‌آباد، پایتخت پاکستان، یکی از مدرن‌ترین و متفاوت‌ترین شهرهای این کشور است که به دلیل داشتن طراحی



فیصل مسجد، اسلام‌آباد پاکستان

مورد توجه گردشگران، تاریخ‌نگاران، محققین و دانشمندان کشورهای مختلف جهان بوده است. با وجود فراز و نشیب‌های سیاسی و تاریخی و تهدیدات مختلف در طول قرون، این شهر همچنان شکوه و عظمت تاریخی خود را حفظ کرده و امروزه در زمره شهرهای مشهور جهان قرار دارد. تاشکند به دلیل معماری خاص اسلامی خود نیز شهرت دارد و از جمله شهرهای اقتصادی برای گردشگران خارجی محسوب می‌شود. از جاذبه‌های گردشگری برجسته این شهر می‌توان به میدان امیر تیمور، موزیم امیر تیمور، مسجد خضر، بازار چورسو و موزیم تاریخی دولتی ازبکستان اشاره کرد که هر یک بخشی از هویت تاریخی و فرهنگی این شهر را به تصویر می‌کشند.

دوحه؛ چهره نوین تجارت، فرهنگ و گردشگری در خلیج فارس

دوحه، پایتخت کشور قطر از سال ۱۹۷۱ میلادی تاکنون، به یکی از مهم‌ترین مراکز تجاری و گردشگری منطقه تبدیل شده

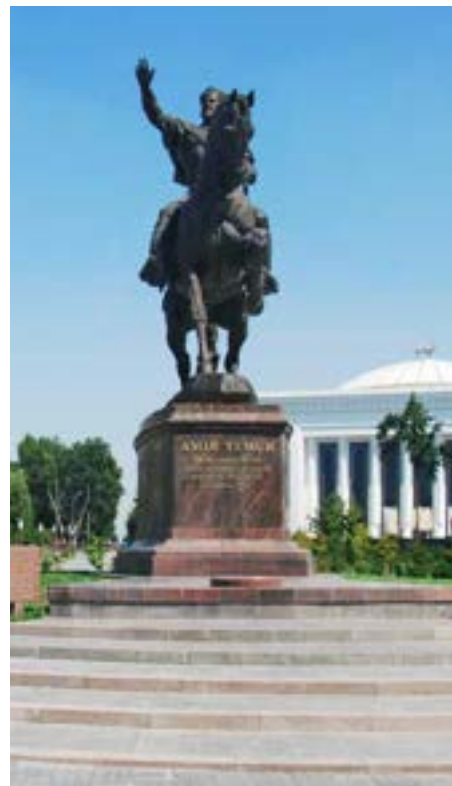


منطقه قنات کوارتیر در هتل مروارید قطر در دوحه، پایتخت قطر.

دهلی نو، با داشتن جاذبه‌های تاریخی و طبیعی منحصر به فرد، یکی از مقاصد مهم گردشگری در جهان به شمار می‌رود. لال قلعه یکی از نمادهای تاریخی این شهر است که در زمان حکومت شاه جهان ساخته شد و سالانه هزاران گردشگر از آن بازدید می‌کنند. از دیگر دیدنی‌های معروف دهلی می‌توان به قطب منار، باغ لودی، آرامگاه همایون، آکشاردام و مسجد جامع دهلی اشاره کرد. این مکان‌ها، هر کدام نماینده‌ای از تاریخ، فرهنگ و هنر بی‌بدیل هند هستند که تجربه‌ای فراموش‌نشده‌ای برای بازدیدکنندگان رقم می‌زنند.

تاشکند؛ گنجینه‌ای از تاریخ و فرهنگ در قلب آسیای مرکزی

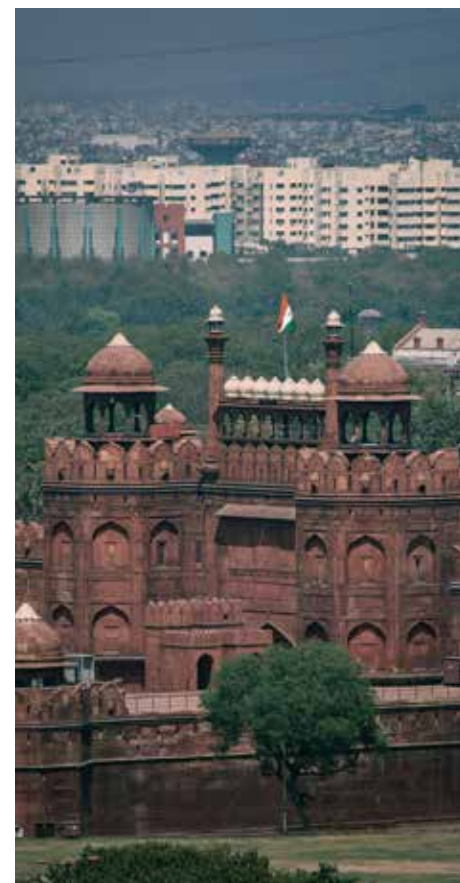
تاشکند، یکی از زیباترین و تاریخی‌ترین شهرهای آسیای مرکزی، به سبب فرهنگ منحصر به فرد و آثار باستانی‌اش، از دیرباز



میدان امیر تیمور در تاشکند، ازبکستان است.

دهلی نو؛ تلاقی تاریخ، فرهنگ و مدرنیته

دهلی نو با پیشینه غنی و تنوع فرهنگی گسترده، یکی از مشهورترین شهرهای جهان و مهم‌ترین شهر هند به شمار می‌رود. این شهر در طول تاریخ، پایتخت امپراتوری‌های بزرگ و مرکز فرمانروایی‌های گوناگون بوده و امروزه نیز پایتخت یکی از بزرگ‌ترین و پرنفوذترین کشورهای دنیا است. دهلی نو در سال ۱۹۱۱ میلادی توسط بریتانیا به شکل مدرن طراحی و ساخته شد. پیش از آن نیز، این منطقه برای هزاران سال مورد توجه امپراطوران و فرمانروایان قرار داشت. بریتانیایی‌ها در



قلعه سرخ (لال قلعه) در دهلی، هند.

همان سال، پایتخت خود را از کلکته به دهلی منتقل کردند و از آن زمان تاکنون، این شهر به یکی از پرجمعیت‌ترین و پویاترین شهرهای هند تبدیل شده است.

گرچه در استانبول از حمایت قانونی برخوردارند، گرچه‌های خیابانی استانبول آنقدر محبوب هستند که شهرداری بودجه‌ای برای غذا و سرپناه آنها اختصاص می‌دهد.



بیش از ۶۰ سال، یکی از نمادهای تاریخی استانبول به‌شمار می‌رود و در فهرست میراث‌های جهانی یونسکو ثبت شده است.

استانبول همچنین میزبان ده‌ها مکان تاریخی دیگر است که هرکدام داستانی کهن را روایت می‌کنند. از کاخ‌ها و مساجد گرفته تا بازارهای سنتی و کوچه‌های سنگ‌فرش‌شده، همه و همه روحی تازه به گردشگران می‌بخشند و تجربه‌ای فراموش‌ناشدنی از تاریخ زنده‌ی شرق و غرب را رقم می‌زنند.



برج گالاتا، منطقه بی‌اوغلو استانبول، ترکیه است.

استانبول، یکی از مشهورترین و تاریخی‌ترین شهرهای ترکیه، شهری است که از هزاران سال پیش تاکنون مرکز علم، سیاست، فرهنگ و گردشگری بوده است. این شهر زیبا با ترکیب جذابی از مدرنیته و سنت، به بازدیدکنندگان حس همزمانی با گذشته و حال را القا می‌کند. استانبول که در طول تاریخ دوران‌ها و جنگ‌های متعددی را پشت سر گذاشته، همچنان استوار و باشکوه پابرجاست. سالانه میلیون‌ها نفر از سراسر جهان برای بازدید از آثار تاریخی و فرهنگی‌اش به این شهر سفر می‌کنند. این شهر، میراث‌دار تمدن‌های بزرگ است و آثار ارزشمندی از دوره‌های مختلف تاریخی را در خود جای داده است. از جمله مهم‌ترین و مشهورترین این آثار، ایاصوفیه است که با قدمتی



سفر با کام ایر به سفر در تاریخ و فرهنگ با ما همراه شوید



کام ایر در سال‌های اخیر، با پیشرفت‌های چشمگیر در بخش‌های مختلف، مسیرهای جدیدی به پروازهای خود افزوده است. در ادامه، شما را با تمام شهرهای آشنا می‌سازیم که هر روز به آن‌ها سفر می‌نماییم.



ایربس A380 بزرگ‌ترین طیاره مسافری جهان

ایربس (A380) بزرگ‌ترین طیاره مسافری جهان است که در حالت کاملاً اقتصادی توانایی انتقال ۸۶۵ مسافر را دارد. این طیاره امروزه یکی از محبوب‌ترین انتخاب‌ها برای شرکت‌های هوایی به شمار می‌رود.



برخی هلیکوپترها می‌توانند به عقب پرواز کنند

بیشتر طیاره‌های جهان تنها توانایی پرواز رو به جلو را دارند؛ اما برخی جت‌ها و هلیکوپترها می‌توانند به عقب پرواز کنند و حتی توانایی صعود عمودی را نیز دارند.



آزمایش‌های فوق العاده پیش از پرواز

هر طیاره پیش از آن‌که اجازه پرواز بگیرد، تحت آزمایش‌های بسیار سخت‌گیرانه قرار می‌گیرد. بال‌ها و دیگر بخش‌های آن به‌طور دقیق بررسی می‌شود تا اطمینان کامل از امنیت و مؤنیت آن حاصل گردد.



بکس سیاه در حقیقت نارنجی است

(بکس سیاه) که تمامی اطلاعات پرواز را ثبت می‌کند، در واقع به رنگ نارنجی روشن ساخته می‌شود تا در میان بقایای احتمالی به آسانی پیدا شود.



بوئینگ ۷۴۷ نیمی از جمعیت جهان را انتقال داده است

بوئینگ ۷۴۷ از نخستین پروازش در سال ۱۹۶۹ تاکنون بیش از **۵.۶ میلیارد مسافر** را انتقال داده است؛ رقمی که نزدیک به ۸۰ درصد جمعیت جهان را شامل می‌شود. این طیاره به «ملکه آسمان‌ها» شهرت دارد.



نخستین پرواز کوتاه‌تر از بال‌های یک طیاره مدرن بود

در سال ۱۹۰۳ میلادی، نخستین پرواز برادران راییت تنها ۱۲ ثانیه دوام داشت و **مسافتی برابر با ۳۶ متر را پیمود**. این مسافت حتی از طول بال‌های بوئینگ ۷۴۷ که ۶۸ متر است، کوتاه‌تر بود.



چند نکته دلچسپ در مورد پرواز و طیاره

صنعت هوانوردی مملو از موارد دلچسپ و هیجان انگیز است. اینجا چند مورد کوتاه و جالب را در مورد طیاره و سفرهای هوایی با هم می‌خوانیم.

وزن، مهم‌ترین عامل در پرواز

هر پوند (نیم کیلو) اضافه‌وزن در طیاره باعث **افزایش قابل توجه مصرف سوخت** می‌شود و سالانه میلیون‌ها دالر هزینه اضافه‌ی بر خطوط هوایی تحمیل می‌کند. به همین دلیل، حتی کتابچه‌های راهنمای مسافران نیز دیجیتال شده‌اند.

طیاره‌ها در برابر صاعقه مقاوم اند

طیاره‌های مسافربری به طور متوسط **سالانه یک بار مورد اصابت صاعقه قرار می‌گیرند**. اما طوری طراحی شده‌اند که جریان برق صاعقه به شکل مصئون از بدنه عبور کرده و هیچ آسیبی به مسافران وارد نمی‌کند.

ساندویچ، نخستین غذای داخل پرواز

در سال ۱۹۱۹، در پرواز لندن به پاریس، برای **نخستین بار به مسافران بسته غذایی داده شد** که شامل ساندویچ و میوه بود. این تجربه بسیار ساده با منوهای متنوع امروزی تفاوت فراوان دارد.

روزانه ۱۰۰ هزار پرواز در جهان

در سراسر جهان، روزانه حدود **۱۰۰ هزار پرواز** انجام می‌شود؛ میزانی که اهمیت حمل‌ونقل هوایی در زندگی امروز را نشان می‌دهد.





برای مسافران نیز مزایای فراوانی دارد. از تهیه تکت های ارزان قیمت گرفته تا کمک در داخل طیاره، تسهیل در مراحل تلاشی، مشخص کردن نوع و وزن وسایل قابل حمل و سایر موارد، همگی باعث آسانی کار مسافران می‌شود.

در مجموع، صنعت هوانوردی می‌تواند از مزایای هوش مصنوعی بهره‌مند شود. پیش‌بینی‌هایی نیز وجود دارد مبنی بر اینکه در آینده ممکن است طیاره های به‌کار گرفته شوند که نیاز به پیلوت در آن‌ها بسیار کم باشد و با کمک هوش مصنوعی، مسافران را از مبدا تا مقصد منتقل کنند. البته تحقق این امر سال‌ها زمان خواهد برد، چرا که هنوز اعتماد بشر به فناوری‌های آنلاین به حدی نرسیده است که سرنوشت مرگ و زندگی خود را به آن بسپارد.



مسافر در یک یاد حمل و نقل خودران مجهز به هوش مصنوعی استراحت می‌کند و آینده سفر هوشمند را به نمایش می‌گذارد.

وظایف با کمک هوش مصنوعی انجام شوند، همه چیز با اطمینان بیشتری پیش خواهد رفت و میزان خطا کاهش می‌یابد. همچنین هوش مصنوعی نقش مهمی در آسان‌سازی امور مربوط به مسافران، کارکنان امنیتی و بخش‌های فنی ایفا می‌کند.

هوش مصنوعی و احصایه

شرکت‌های هوایی برای بهبود خدمات و افزایش درآمد خود نیاز به تحلیل بازار و ارقام دارند. هوش مصنوعی در این زمینه بیش از هر چیز دیگری می‌تواند کمک‌رسان باشد. با استفاده از هوش مصنوعی می‌توان فهمید که در کدام فصل‌ها به کدام مناطق بیشتر سفر می‌شود، مسافران در چه فصلی چه نوع غذاهایی را ترجیح می‌دهند، مردم کدام مناطق چه نوع خدماتی را می‌پسندند، و چه تبلیغات و کالاهایی برای آن‌ها جذاب‌تر است. در نتیجه خدمات شرکت‌های هوایی بهبود یافته و رضایت مشتریان افزایش می‌یابد.

مسافران و هوش مصنوعی

هوش مصنوعی تنها برای شرکت‌های هوایی سودمند نیست، بلکه تحقیقات نشان داده که

طیاره های خودکار و دارای هوش مصنوعی

تحقیق کننده‌گان حوزه هوانوردی و هوش مصنوعی می‌گویند که با استفاده از هوش مصنوعی، امکان خودکارسازی طیاره ها فراهم می‌شود و فعالیت‌ها و وظایف آنان آسان‌تر می‌گردد. همچنین هوش مصنوعی این توانایی را به سیستم تخریکی طیاره می‌دهد تا مشکلات فنی احتمالی را شناسایی کرده و قبل از آنکه گسترش یابد یا خطرناک شود، راهکار مناسبی برای حل آن ارائه دهد. این سیستم‌های هوشمند بر اساس معلومات و محاسبات قبلی قادر خواهند بود برخی مشکلات را به‌صورت خودکار رفع کنند.

تنظیم ترافیک هوایی

ترافیک هوایی برای نظم و توسعه صنعت هوانوردی بسیار حیاتی است، و با کمک هوش مصنوعی این کار می‌تواند آسان‌تر شود. بر اساس تحقیقات، اگر استفاده از هوش مصنوعی در صنعت هوانوردی گسترش یابد، مدیریت ترافیک هوایی نیز ساده‌تر خواهد شد، زیرا این فناوری پیام‌های لازم را به‌موقع به کاربران می‌رساند و مسیرهای جایگزین برای تنظیم بهتر ارائه می‌دهد.

هوش مصنوعی در میدان های هوایی

هوش مصنوعی در میدان های هوایی نیز اهمیت زیادی پیدا کرده است. در حال حاضر، امور مربوط به مدیریت، امنیت و مصوئیت میادین با نیروی انسانی انجام می‌شود و این افراد باید به‌صورت ۲۴ ساعته همکاری کنند، در نتیجه احتمال خطا بالا است. اما اگر این



کمک پیلوت هوش مصنوعی

برخی از طیاره های مدرن در حال حاضر از (کمک پیلوت مجازی) مجهز به هوش مصنوعی استفاده می‌کنند که با نظارت بر ابزارها، پیشنهاد تصمیمات و حتی انجام وظایف معمول به پیلوت کمک می‌کنند، و پیلوت ها را فرصت میدهد تا روی موقعیت‌های بحرانی تمرکز کنند.

هوش مصنوعی

تکنالوژی که آینده هوانوردی را تغییر خواهد داد

هوش مصنوعی با سرعت چشم گیری در حال رشد است و در حوزه هایی نفوذ می کند که تا به حال در اختیار و کنترل انسان بوده است. هوش مصنوعی از کارهای کامپیوتری گرفته تا طب، تحقیق، هنر، صنعت و سایر بخش ها گسترش یافته و صنعت هوانوردی نیز از این پیشرفت بزرگ بی بهره نمانده است. تحقیقات اخیر نشان دهنده آنست که هوش مصنوعی در صنعت هوانوردی تغییرات گسترده ای ایجاد خواهد کرد و جایگاه خود را در این حوزه تثبیت خواهد نمود.

هوش مصنوعی در کنار نگرانی هایی که برای جوامع انسانی به وجود آورده، سهولت و راحتی را نیز به همراه داشته و بسیاری از کارهای انسانی را ساده تر کرده است.

بسیاری از محققین معتقدند که هوش مصنوعی از هم اکنون انقلابی در حوزه هوانوردی ایجاد کرده است. اطلاعات موجود نشان می دهد که بسیاری از شرکت های هوایی آمریکایی برای آسان سازی امور خود از هوش مصنوعی استفاده می کنند. اینکه هوش مصنوعی در کدام بخش های صنعت هوانوردی مهم است و چه تحولاتی می تواند ایجاد کند، در ادامه به طور خلاصه بررسی می کنیم:



مسیرهای پرواز هوشمندتر

سیستم های هوش مصنوعی میزان آب و هوای زنده، ترافیک هوایی و استفاده از سوخت را تجزیه و تحلیل می کنند تا کوتاه ترین و امن ترین مسیرهای پرواز را پیشنهاد نمایند. این امر سالانه میلیون ها لیتر سوخت در خطوط هوایی صرفه جویی می کند و انتشار کاربن را کاهش می دهد.



هوش مصنوعی در هوانوردی با تجزیه و تحلیل ارقام پرواز در لحظه، پیش بینی الگوهای آب و هوایی و حتی پیشنهاد مسیرهای حداقل به پیلوت ها کمک می کند و به پیلوت ها اجازه می دهد تا بیشتر بر تصمیم گیری و مصونیت مسافران تمرکز کنند.

امنیت از همه مهم تر است

در صنعت هوانوردی و سفرهای هوایی، امنیت مهم ترین موضوع است. امنیت است که باعث اعتماد مردم به پرواز می شود. برای هر کس مصونیت امر مهم است. تحقیقات نشان داده اند که هوش مصنوعی می تواند در تأمین امنیت پروازها بسیار مؤثر باشد. بر اساس تحلیل ها، سیستم های مجهز به AI (هوش مصنوعی) توانایی شناسایی خطرات احتمالی و نظارت بر هر تغییری را خواهند داشت که ممکن است امنیت طیاره و مسافران را تهدید کند، و همزمان راهکارهایی برای حل این مشکلات به موقع ارائه خواهند داد.

هوش مصنوعی در حال حاضر در هوانوردی برای پیش بینی نیازهای تعمیر و نگهداری طیاره قبل از خرابی واقعی قطعاً استفاده می شود. این «تعمیر و نگهداری پیش بینی کننده» نه تنها از تأخیرهای پرهزینه جلوگیری می کند، بلکه با تشخیص مشکلات پنهان، مدت ها قبل از اینکه به مشکل تبدیل شوند، پرواز را مطمئن تر می کند.



علاوه بر پروازهای تجاری و روزمره، کام‌ایر همواره در همکاری با دولت افغانستان، در پروژه‌های بزرگ ملی مانند انتقال حجاج گرامی به عربستان سعودی سهم گرفته و مورد اعتماد مردم و دولت قرار گرفته است. این شرکت همچنین در وضعیت دشوار، به‌ویژه در سال‌های همه‌گیری کرونا و سایر کمک‌های بشردوستانه متعهدانه در رساندن کمک‌های بشردوستانه و خدمات صحتی سهم فعال داشت و باورمند است که هیچ تبعیضی نباید مانع خدمت به انسان‌ها شود.

ما همیشه تلاش کرده‌ایم به وعده‌های خود وفادار بمانیم. در همین راستا، علاوه بر آسان‌سازی خدمات، برنامه‌های توسعه‌ای متعددی را عملی ساخته‌ایم. طی این سال‌ها کام‌ایر توانسته است که ده‌ها هزار مسافر را به مقاصد دلخواه‌شان انتقال دهد، تعداد طیاره‌ها خود را گسترش دهد و پروازهایش را به شهرهای مختلف جهان ادامه دهد.

کام‌ایر برای تضمین امنیت پروازها، همواره به بازرسی نهادهای معتبر جهانی تن داده و توانسته است اعتماد آنان را به دست آورد؛ چیزی که موجب ارتقای معیارها و افزایش اطمینان مسافران شده است.

همچنین درک کرده‌ایم که جهان امروز با سرعت به سوی تحولات تکنولوژیک می‌رود. از همین رو، برای راحتی مشتریان خود اپلیکیشن کام‌ایر را ایجاد کردیم تا تمام نیازهای یک سفر، تنها با لمس انگشتان در دسترس باشد. افزون بر آن، برای سپاسگزاری از مسافرانی که همواره همراه ما هستند، بزرگ‌ترین برنامه وفاداری در سطح منطقه را راه‌اندازی کرده‌ایم: «اورنج مایل». اعضای این برنامه از تخفیف‌ها، اولویت‌ها و خدمات ویژه و شگفت‌انگیز برخوردار خواهند شد.

در کنار همه‌ی اینها، کام‌ایر همواره از ارزش‌های فرهنگی و ملی افغانستان پاسداری کرده است و از رویدادهای ورزشی، فرهنگی و علمی پشتیبانی کرده تا سهمی در غنای فرهنگی میهن داشته باشد.

کام‌ایر نه تنها در عرصه هوانوردی، بلکه در بخش‌های دیگر نیز حضوری چشمگیر دارد. یکی از پروژه‌های بزرگ ما استخراج نفت و گاز در افغانستان است که مطابق با معیارهای جهانی پیش می‌رود و در راستای رشد اقتصادی کشور گامی ارزشمند به شمار می‌رود.

کام‌انرژی با سرمایه‌گذاری‌های راهبردی در پروژه‌های استخراج گاز در شبرغان و یک نیروگاه برق ۳۰ مگاواتی در مزارشریف، به‌طور فعال در حال شکل‌دهی آینده انرژی افغانستان است. این طرح‌ها که مطابق با استانداردهای بین‌المللی طراحی و اجراء می‌شوند، نشان‌دهنده تعهدی قوی به کیفیت، پایداری و تأثیرگذاری بلندمدت هستند.

فراتر از زیرساخت‌ها، چشم‌انداز کام‌گروپ گسترده‌تر و آینده‌نگرانه است؛ تقویت رشد اقتصادی ملی، گسترش استفاده از انرژی‌های تجدیدپذیر و اقدام مؤثر در برابر تغییرات اقلیمی. این شرکت با کاهش انتشار کربن و محدود کردن گازهای گلخانه‌ای، نه تنها به تأمین انرژی جوامع کمک می‌کند، بلکه از محیط زیست برای نسل‌های آینده نیز محافظت می‌نماید.

در نهایت، این پروژه‌ها فراتر از راه‌حل‌های صرف انرژی هستند؛ آن‌ها گامی در جهت افغانستان پاک‌تر و مقاوم‌تر به شمار می‌روند.

با تکیه بر این چشم‌انداز، کام‌انرژی به گسترش ابتکارات استراتژیک انرژی خود ادامه می‌دهد.

توانمندسازی آینده افغانستان

کام انرژی با تبدیل منابع به یک سیستم پایدار و مقاوم، در حال ساختن یک افغانستان منزه و توانمند است.

کام‌انرژی از طریق توسعه شاخص بلاک‌گازی طوطی میدان در شمال، یکی از استراتژیک‌ترین ذخایر انرژی کشور، در حال بازتعریف چشم‌انداز انرژی افغانستان است. این پروژه که مطابق معیارهای بین‌المللی ساخته شده، نشان‌دهنده تعهد قوی بر کیفیت، پایداری و تأثیرات درازمدت می‌باشد.

در فاز نخست، پروژه طوطی میدان تقاضای داخلی گاز را تأمین خواهد کرد و وابستگی به واردات را کاهش خواهد داد. در سال‌های آینده، این پروژه زمینه ورود افغانستان به بازارهای منطقه‌ای و جهانی انرژی را فراهم می‌سازد. در عین حال، هزاران فرصت شغلی را ایجاد کرده، رشد اقتصادی را تقویت نموده و جوامع را توانمند می‌سازد.

با نگاهی فراتر از امروز، شرکت کام‌انرژی تفاهم‌نامه‌ای را با شرکت برشنا افغانستان (DABS) به امضا رسانیده، که

تا سال ۲۰۳۵ از طریق ترکیبی متنوع از انرژی بادی، خورشیدی، حرارتی، برق آبی و گازی تا ۲۰۰۰ مگاوات برق تولید میکند.

همچنان، این شرکت با همکاری شرکای بین‌المللی، یک توافق‌نامه مهم ۲۵ ساله را برای اکتشاف گاز نیز به امضا رسانیده که قرار است به یکی از بزرگترین پروژه‌ها در تاریخ کشور مبدل شود.

این قراردادهای فراتر از پروژه‌ها، بنیان یک دوره نوین هستند که افغانستان را به سمت استقلال انرژی، قدرت اقتصادی و آینده‌ای پایدارتر سوق می‌دهد.

در پایان می‌خواهم تأکید کنم که تمام دستاوردهای کام‌ایر مرهون تلاش بی‌وقفه کارکنان این شرکت، اعتماد مردم افغانستان و حمایت مسافران بین‌المللی است. این کوشش‌هاست که بال‌های مطمئن کام‌ایر را قادر ساخته تا شما را با امنیت و آرامش به مقاصدتان برساند.

بار دیگر از اعتماد شما سپاسگزار می‌کنم.

سفر خوش و آرامی داشته باشید!

در کنار ارایه خدمات ترانسپورت هوایی، کام‌ایر همواره از ارزش‌های فرهنگی و ملی افغانستان پاسداری کرده است و از رویدادهای ورزشی، فرهنگی و علمی پشتیبانی مینماید؛ تا سهمی در غنای فرهنگی میهن نیز داشته باشد.

زفریر کامگار

با عرض سلام و محبت بی پایان

تشکر از تمامی مسافران که بالای کام‌ایر اعتماد کردند. تیم کاری ما با نهایت اخلاص و تلاش بی‌وقفه می‌کوشند تا سفر شما در فضای سرشار از مصونیت و آسایش انجام شود و شما به خاطر آرام به مقصد دلخواه تان برسید.

زفریر کامگار، موسس کام‌گروپ

پیام بنیان‌گذار کام‌ایر

کام‌ایر نخستین شرکت خصوصی هوایی در تاریخ افغانستان است که در سال ۲۰۰۳ میلادی، با انجام اولین پرواز از مرکز دایمی خود در کابل، فعالیتش را آغاز کرد. تنها یک سال بعد، به منظور پیوند دوباره افغانستان با جهان، پروازهای بین‌المللی را راه‌اندازی کرد و نخستین پرواز خارجی یک شرکت خصوصی افغان از کابل به مقصد دبی انجام شد. این تنها آغاز راه بود؛ کام‌ایر در مدت کوتاهی توانست با ارائه خدمات معیاری، در چوکات قانون هوانوردی ملکی و مقررات مربوط آن و سازمان هوانوردی بین‌المللی ICAO و انجمن بین‌المللی ترانسپورت هوایی IATA جایگاه ویژه‌ای در قلب مسافران بیابد.





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