



Afghanistan's Road to Economic Resilience: The Significance of Home Economics Education in Revitalizing Rural Economies

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ABSTRACT

The cutback in aid, declining confidence among investors, and displacing highly qualified professionals exacerbated poverty and unemployment. Although off budget and humanitarian aid helped to stabilize the private sector somewhat, fundamental constraints and a decline in foreign assistance continue to limit long term economic expansion. By giving communities helpful life skills, encouraging entrepreneurship, and bolstering economic resilience, especially in rural areas, home economics is an essential but underused method for ensuring lasting economic recovery. Through an emphasis on skill development, vocational training, rural entrepreneurship, and women's empowerment, this study investigates how home economics education contributes to economic resilience, especially in rural regions. By employing a combination of methods that include quantitative analysis of economic indicators and qualitative case research, the study pinpoints the practical ways home economics may encourage self sufficiency, alleviate poverty, and advance sustainable growth. The results show that Afghanistan may significantly increase rural production and economic involvement by incorporating contemporary farming practices, entrepreneurial systems in the rural areas, and focused techniques training initiatives. This study provides policymakers with useful takeaways by emphasizing the necessity of including home economics in national development plans, supporting community based training initiatives, and encouraging international partnerships to revive Afghanistan's rural economies. The revolutionary advantages of home economics education in reviving Afghanistan's rural economy will be examined in this article, along with the integration of contemporary methods and global approaches, including those from China. According to our research, Afghanistan may reach a GDP of \$100 billion by 2030 with focused investments and international cooperation, highlighting the strategic significance of including thorough home economics education in national development strategies.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The fall of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on August 15, 2021, triggered a severe economic recession and led to a reorganization of the nation's aid system. This upheaval resulted in a 20.7% GDP decline in 2021, followed by a 6.2% contraction in 2022, as reported by the World Bank (As cited by World Bank, 2024). The aftermath included dramatic increases in food insecurity, widespread poverty, and unemployment, fueled by reduced aid flows, diminished investor confidence, and the exodus of skilled professionals. While off budget and humanitarian aid provided stability to the private sector, structural challenges and the continued reduction in foreign assistance have stimulated long term economic growth. This article explores home economics education as a transformative, underutilized strategy for fostering sustainable economic recovery, particularly in Afghanistan's rural areas. Home economics can be pivotal in revitalizing rural economies by equipping communities with practical life skills, fostering entrepreneurship, and enhancing economic resilience.

This study emphasizes how home economics could contribute to Afghanistan's journey toward economic recovery by referencing foreign examples, such as China's achievements in rural development and promoting cooperation with international organizations. 2030 Afghanistan's GDP may exceed \$100 billion if targeted Investment, international collaboration, and emphasis on rural education are prioritized based on our research. As reported by UNOCHA (2024), the mobilization of rural communities, which make up 74% of Afghanistan's 44.5 million inhabitants, is essential to achieving this goal because of the country's abundant natural resources, which include 65 million hectares of land, of which 7.8 million are used for agriculture. With an emphasis on agriculture education, empowering rural communities, encouraging entrepreneurship in rural areas, and incorporating the best global practices, this study emphasizes the vital need to incorporate comprehensive home economics education into national development strategies for long term prosperity and stability.

Economic Challenges Post 2021 Afghanistan's economy almost collapsed after the withdrawal of the US forces and its allies in 2021; the 2021 regime has caused many educated populations of the country to leave, with very few being around. As stated

by the US Secretary of State, Ms. Anthony Blinken, more than 180000 Afghans have been evacuated to the US (Department of State, 2024), while besides that, almost more than 7.8 million Afghan population have left the country and are displaced across the world (As stated by UNCHR, 2024). This shows that nearly all the human resources that Afghanistan had after 2001 have changed the situation and have left the whole country while serving the countryside; with a GDP of 19.90 billion dollars, Afghanistan's GDP dropped to almost 13 billion dollars with the ban on the funding they have received throughout the years as stated by the world bank, while the situation is still being very tensed with almost as stated by World Bank almost 98 % of the population live under the line of poverty, with a 44.5 million population (World Bank, 2024), it will have significant impact. The main challenges are stabilizing and improving the economy for the people. With 74% of people living in rural areas and 26 % living in urban areas, we require a big development project to improve the home economy.

The Role of Home Economics in Economic Recovery

Home economics is essential to Afghanistan's economic development because it tackles underlying issues and gives people the tools to start again. By providing communities with practical life skills, encouraging entrepreneurship, and improving economic resilience through financial literacy and vocational training, home economics, a multidisciplinary field, equips people, especially women in rural areas, who make up the majority of the population (21.5 million as stated by country meters, 2024), with essential life skills like resource management. Particularly in a country where 74% of the population lives in rural areas and is mostly dependent on agriculture and small scale enterprises, these competencies are essential for promoting durability and self reliance.

Furthermore, Afghanistan might lessen the negative consequences of the economic slump that followed the fall of the Islamic Republic in 2021 by incorporating home economics into national development plans. Home economics helps provide revenue generation opportunities, lowers poverty, and increases economic resilience by imparting useful skills, including household budgeting, small business management, and sustainable agriculture in rural areas while assisting China's home economics

strategies in resurfacing. This strategy lays the groundwork for long term economic stability and meeting urgent livelihood demands.

Additionally, integrating international best practices—like China's prosperous rural development models—can improve home economics programs' efficacy. For example, China's emphasis on gender inclusive policies, accessibility to markets, and vocational education propelled its achievements in rural development, and using this initiative in the context of Afghanistan will be pivotal. Preventing Poverty: Improve rural lives by providing exposure to new markets, technical education, and improving skills, for example, creating farming cooperatives in areas like Herat and Balkh, where fruit and saffron cultivation are already common. Economic Developing resilience: Encourage environmentally friendly methods and various revenue streams to better help rural families adjust to economic fluctuations. In drought prone areas like Helmand and Zabul, promoting eco friendly practices like drip irrigation and water conservation measures will assist rural households in adapting to changes in the climate and the economy while boosting agricultural output. Gender Self Empower Provides women with focused training, assistance with entrepreneurship, and economic integration while providing them with agricultural tactics, which will improve their strength in using proper skills to improve those tactics. At the same time, they are the backbone of usage of agricultural land. For instance, implementing initiatives like China's rural women's unions in Nangarhar and Badakhshan would bring more women into regional economies, increasing their household earnings and responsibilities. Sustainable Development: To guarantee long term advantages for ecosystems and groups, encourage efficiency with resources and ecologically friendly methods (Veia, 2024). For example, Wardak's green agricultural projects and Bamyan's circular farming methods. These initiatives can increase agricultural yields without halting soil deterioration. Afghanistan's economic potential may be unlocked by international cooperation and focused investments in entrepreneurship and education, allowing local communities to use their labor force and wealth of resources. Providing a staged strategy is necessary; by 2026, unique expenditures in the construction of infrastructure and technical education should be put into place, with an emphasis on rural centers like Nangarhar, Herat, and Kandahar, which with some state of time and the basic plan as it approaches would be firstly Investment

and Training with one year until 2026, while till the year 2030, reaching the economy of 100 Billion dollars.

1.1. The role of Home economics and education of the rural

Home economics and rural education are essential to empower rural communities, promote economic resilience, and enhance Afghans' general standard of living. Home economics gives people the necessary skills, such as resource utilization, financial literacy, and sustainable farming techniques, in rural regions where most people live from agriculture and small businesses. It's strange that Afghanistan still lacks food security and has food issues, given that 74 percent of the country's population lives in rural regions (UNOCHA, 2024), including nearly 7.8 million hectares of agricultural land. Lack of agricultural expertise, improper crops, and water problems are the causes of this. Regrettably, most rural communities have not gotten enough repair and rehabilitation initiatives due largely to the impact of the last 20 years of conflict (World, 2024). Thus, the primary concern is providing information to the local community and addressing water related issues while constructing water pipes via groundwater, such as aquifers. In places like Zabul, Badghis, Ghazni, and Helmand, and in areas like the South region that suffer from systemic poverty and inadequate infrastructure, these competencies help households adjust to economic constraints and optimize their output (FAO, 2024).

Moreover, rural people may diversify their sources of income and lessen their reliance on subsistence farming by including education in home economics programs, which also improves access to entrepreneurial possibilities and Vocational Training. For instance, initiatives in nations like China have shown how home economics vocational education can enhance family resource management, encourage rural entrepreneurship, and link local producers to larger markets via digital platforms. Home economics education may become a pillar of sustained economic recovery by adapting such strategies to Afghanistan's rural setting. This will enable people, particularly women and young people, to guide their villages to sustained prosperity and self-reliance.

1.2. Defining Home Economics and Its Scope in Afghanistan

Home economics, which focuses on useful skills like monetary understanding, family resource management, and sustainable agriculture, may be used as a multidisciplinary approach in Afghanistan to solve the issues that rural populations confront. On the other hand, home economics gives people useful information and abilities that improve family life, community health, and individual wellbeing. As (Morgan, 1927) highlighted, home economics promotes autonomy, accountability, and informed decision making, which have been significantly lacking in Afghanistan, especially in rural areas where 74% of the population relies on small scale farming and local trades (UNOCHA, 2024).

Comparatively, China's success in integrating home economics into its rural development strategies has demonstrated its potential to uplift marginalized communities (Fetterman & Nelma et al, 1984). For instance, China has employed agricultural training and cottage industry promotion to empower households, equipping them to adapt to modern economic demands. Afghanistan could adopt similar methods, emphasizing skills tailored to its unique socio economic contexts, such as food preservation and water conservation, to improve livelihoods and foster resilience. At the same time, with the help of international organizations like FAO and UNDP, the project could be implemented by providing top notch corps. The project getting implement by this international organization, which are among the organization's main objectives. which will make them more self-reliant, and they could improve their agricultural styles, which would be beneficial for them while training the communities, particularly women who play a significant role in farming, would create massive results in one year. It is possible to adapt China's focus on small industries like handicrafts, textile manufacturing, and small scale food processing—to Afghanistan's socioeconomic situation. By incorporating business management training and offering market access through digital channels, carpet weaving and embroidery producing regions like Balkh and Kandahar might experience substantial development. By putting rural craftspeople in direct contact with foreign consumers, these platforms would enable them to make more money and become less dependent on intermediaries. Home economics has enormous possibilities in Afghanistan to improve rural economies, educate women, and strengthen community resilience. Home economics may serve as a pillar for sustainable development and

economic recovery in Afghanistan by adapting successful designs, such as those in China, to the country's particular circumstances.

1.3. Promoting Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas with Modern economics

Encouraging entrepreneurship is another pivotal aspect of home economics, potentially transforming Afghanistan's rural economy. For example, they get small expos within the provinces where they could bring their products, particularly handcraft or other handmade industry, while with agricultural items, they could not only they could bring their items and sell the food they have produced in one season, which is not they could sell it in good price, but they could exchange that with other goods. And while they could also become familiar with modern technological applications of getting modern apps for enhancing their businesses. For example, by offering a miniature version by facilitating direct connections between rural producers and urban consumers, China's promotion of e commerce platforms such as Alibaba's "Taobao Villages" has allowed them to generate steady earnings (UNWOMEN, 2024) By encouraging rural cooperatives and using internet means to promote locally made commodities like handicrafts, textiles, and organic agricultural products, Afghanistan might adopt this approach. Additionally, Community Based Programs will encourage community groups and cooperatives to sell their goods and collaborate on assets. Likewise, focused training programs for women and young people can stimulate creative small enterprises, especially in economically and culturally significant fields like handmade crafts and food processing. Afghanistan can boost rural economies, combat poverty, and advance its long term growth by establishing avenues for entrepreneurship.

1.4. China's approach to home economics

China, while being the second superpower and now the biggest producer of goods, and almost every solid product we see nowadays is manufactured in China, and it has been a counter stone from a decade of rise to providing such a platform to the world products. The World Population Report (2024) states that China leads the world in total exports. An estimated \$2.72 trillion worth of products and services were exported by China in 2020, mostly electronic gear and equipment, including computers, integrated circuits, telephones, broadcast equipment, and office machine parts. It has been a significant supplier of products and services and is ranked second in the world behind the EU (as

cited by World Population Report, 2024). It was a revelation for them after they got their seat at the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758, which granted the People's Republic of China as the sole representative of China in the United Nations (UN Digital Library, 2024).

Meanwhile, the main reason for China's rise to a superpower among states has been the use of home economics and the approaches that have been used in a poor country after World War 2 with civil conflict erupting among them, they have vested their way in becoming an advance superpower with their approach towards home economics. Their style vests a holistic view of integrating urban economics into rural areas. They have used skills, education, and vocational training to establish strategies to bring economic and sustainable resilience to rural areas.

1.4.1. Skills Development and Vocational Training

They brought the modern approach of a vast approach in rural areas while promoting Agricultural Innovation in those areas; they brought training farmers with modern techniques such as crop rotation and how to make it improve year by year, organic farming while providing training to both men and women and pest management to increase agricultural productivity. while promoting sustainable practices like water conservation and efficient use of fertilizers in those areas made a huge impact and increased their production in size in just a few years while having the benefits of a significant population. As stated by FAO (1993), in 1980, the country hit a record number as becoming a family sufficient food country in the world. These reforms enhanced agricultural performance, while at that time, it was the country with the highest population. Agriculture has declined while rural areas have seen growing development. In most communities, farming was done by women, children, and the elderly. Since it was realized that social and economic modernity could not be maintained without agricultural development, agricultural development became sufficient. This could be a big lesson in the context of Afghanistan; if skill development and vocational training are provided for the rural areas, we will see the same kind of changes.

1.4.2. Women Empowerment

Another key component in China's main advancement that Afghanistan could learn is the role of women. China provided women in rural areas with vocational training in

sustainable agriculture, handicrafts, textile production, and food processing. This training significantly impacted the country and brought significant positive economic advancement, which led to extra home economic advancement. As stated above, almost half of the population of Afghanistan are women who have never been trained or provided with Vocational Training, primarily in the rural areas that need the most training and if the way impeded by China takes these programs. These programs were designed to improve productivity while respecting cultural and regional practices, and if the same happens with Afghanistan, it would make significant improvements to Afghanistan's home economy. Women also received training in contemporary agricultural methods, which helped them run farms efficiently, implement creative ideas, and boost yields. China enabled women to become self-sufficient by giving them these skills, which greatly increased household earnings and improved the wellbeing of communities. If this were done in particular to the rural areas, we would see the same shift. These programs assisted women in making the shift from subsistence farming to successful business ownership (UNWOMEN, 2024).

1.4.3. Rural Entrepreneurship

Rural entrepreneurship played a crucial role in the rise of China's home economics approaches. They formed cooperatives for resource sharing while connecting the urban markets to the rural ones. Collective marketing was another great initiative. The products were sold based on being China while being connected to China from small parties to big buyers, which by itself created a system. With this approach, they also provided better bargaining power for rural producers. It did promote a big shift, which still holds power and makes China the country with the best middle class society in the world, and it has improved the way for the most stable middle class population among other countries (World, 2023). They have used these examples, including shared use of farming equipment among rural areas, which was used with proper training and in combined marketing of agricultural production.

1.5. What could Afghanistan take from China's Home Economics approach?

The key aspect of China's model of home economic advancement has been the empowerment of rural areas, which has had a significant impact on the country's economy. China's experience in strengthening women via home economics could be

considered a significant change, and it could teach Afghanistan a lot about how to boost its economy, especially in rural regions of the country. Where 74% of the population lives, most of whom are women and youth. They have brought strength and execution toward a modern, sustainable way of integrating the rural population with modern skills. The role of vocational training programs has been the main contributor to their home economics, and it has had a significant impact in changing the rural environment. As stated above, we as a country could take that idea of transforming Improving Life Skills in Rural Afghanistan to Promote Economics, with that Promoting Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas with Modern Economics. With that, Afghanistan could transform its home economics into different achievements by implementing community based training programs that particularly focus on agriculture, livestock management, and the handicraft industry. Culturally sensitive methods are key to ensuring participation and acceptance within more traditional local communities in Afghanistan. Fountunalty, with trained NGOs in Afghanistan, could be implemented in Partnerships with international organizations such as the FAO and UNDP, which can further enhance training quality and provide market linkages for Afghan women, enabling them to scale their contributions effectively.

Moreover, we could implement China's method in Afghanistan based on three approaches: skills development and vocational training, rural entrepreneurship, and women empowerment. Firstly, skill development and vocational training programs could be done in various ways, and they could significantly impact people's lives and change the whole agenda towards becoming self-reliant. In addition to aiding in Afghanistan's economic recovery, educating women as important financial drivers would promote adaptability and self-sufficiency over the long run. By laying the foundation for an increasingly fair and successful society, investing in Afghan women is an investment in the future of the country. As is a traditional and cultural society, it should be done according to the norms as well as bring Islamic factor. for instance, bibi Khadija the first wife of prophet Muhammad (PBUH) a successful businesswoman in Mecca, managing and conducting her caravan trade (The Ismailie, 2025). This shows the importance of women in the history of Islam, and we could bring that into the context of Afghanistan and change the approaches in home economics.

1.6. How could Afghanistan achieve a 100 billion USD GDP by 2030?

The main question is: How could we achieve this plan of making the country's GDP 100 billion? With the approaches we have mentioned above, how could our partnership with international organizations, particularly China, bring 100 billion in GDP to our country by 2030? As we have drawn, the route to economic recovery is offered by utilizing home economics education, which draws inspiration from China's rural development model, in conjunction with collaborations with foreign organizations, which have been created above, to change systems and bring together the Chinese home economics approach. By emphasizing women's empowerment, entrepreneurship, vocational training, and rural empowerment, Afghanistan might unlock its unrealized rural potential to enhance a solid foundation, increase productivity, and reach its GDP target of \$100 billion by 2030.

1.6.1. Implementation Roadmap

2025–2026: Bringing together home economics programs in rural hubs like Balkh, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Helmand and Herat. Focus on: Establishing vocational training centers in the rural areas of those parts, as most of them are unfamiliar with modern approaches and it should be done with local NGOs with the assistance of international Organizations like IOM, UNDP, FAO, World Bank, and others. Developing women led agricultural initiatives is really important as it holds key areas of bringing together and helping those farmers or implementing those agricultural initiatives within their land. Based on the survey that FAO took, most of the farming is co assisted by women in Afghanistan.

2026–2028: Scale programs nationally with international funding, which is highly important in the current situation. Creating a national entrepreneurship framework linking rural producers with urban and global markets. The ACCI Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Investment is an essential factor. This could bring that together with the country having internationally recognized businessmen and businesswomen across the world, which brings together the funding and implementation of these initiatives. While it could bring solid fact based evidence that is highly important. For example, the recent investment plan of Mirwais Azizi opened a 10-billion-dollar investment plan in Afghanistan while starting with a 500-million-dollar project (ToloNews, 2025). The

organization of international exhibitions and expos and its connection with International partners could be massive. 2028–2030: Integrate Afghanistan into regional trade networks under China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Focus on export oriented agriculture and handicraft industries. We could have trained those because of China being the second superpower and also being a massive supporter and interested in the Afghanistan trade route being part of BRI, which is the nearest route to do trade with central Asian countries. Furthermore, China's market in Afghanistan's natural resources is also essential in one way or another as it creates massive interest in investing in natural resources, which could be highly efficient and impactful for Afghanistan. We could have a deal to bring infrastructure investment from China while bringing those machines and techniques to the agriculture industries and making routes for the Rural areas of the country. Which will bring massive changes to the country's home economy. While we foster these steps in the exchange of business deals, we could also bring that factor into the relationships and into force. While by the end of 2030. With China's Investment and coordination with international partners, we could have an extra impact on the country's home economics.

1.6.2. Progress Agriculture as a Support for GDP Development

Agricultural Land: from 65 million hectares of land only 7.8 million hectares currently under cultivation, which is low among the use.

Rural Population: 74% of Afghanistan's population lives in rural areas, as stated earlier estimated by UNOCHA (2024,) with 44.5 million people (from which 32.93 million lives in rural areas).

Likely: Increase agricultural output by 200% with modern techniques. With most of the population suffering from unemployment, with half the population being women. With modern techniques and water management we could increase that to 200%.

Increasing Land for Farming: We have approached the target of 15 million hectares by 2030 (doubling cultivated land). This would bring extra leverage to home economics, and it would have a great impact on the country's food security, poverty, and unemployment issues.

Investment from national and international funding: \$5 billion in irrigation systems and

equipment. Particularly with China as it has the machines to improve the system while signing deals with the exchange of natural resources in investing in the equipment's as it is really close to Afghanistan and sharing border, it will be highly important and one these 5 billion USD investments could only be possible with these two way of International funding in the irrigation system.

Predictable results: Afghanistan could reach \$20 billion in annual revenue from high value crops, for instance, Saffron, fresh fruits, dry fruits, and wheat. With that we could not only put an end to opium's those drugs could be used in medicine if traded based on international standards. Which would bring significant impact in the rural areas.

Vocational Training for Farmers, particularly for Women: Training at least 4 5 million rural populations in modern techniques by 2027 will be a bit tough, but with the kind of human resources we have, it could be an achievement. Most of the NGOs could assign university graduates to organize these trains, which would be essential.

Approx. Budget: \$1 billion in partnerships with FAO, UNDP, IOM, World Bank, EU, US and China.

Efficiency Rise: A 50% rise in yield per hectare would happen, and it will make significant changes towards home economics and the unemployment ratio, while it will make market change instantly with these project implementations as both the educated, Labor, and every citizen could come together and be kind of stuck in employment.

Export Markets: Leverage the BRI to export agricultural products to China, the EU, and the Middle East. Which does have a significant impact, while Afghanistan also brings that product towards Africa, and helps the war tone area in the Sahel region. And help restrain hunger.

Main Goal: \$10 billion annual export revenue by 2030.

Mineral Reserve Expansion

Contemporary Statistics

Afghanistan holds a predicted \$1 trillion in untapped minerals, including copper, lithium, even uranium, and rare earth elements (CNN Business, 2021). Which was and still is in the interest of a developing country, China has shown great interest in this and has

started drilling in the Mis Ayank copper mine. While other fields are still untouched but will create a significant impact on the country's progress.

China's Part: Experience in large scale mining and access to the global market through the BRI. Creating the market through the exchange of tools and development projects to create infrastructure in the country. And through that road, Afghanistan will become reliant on connecting South Asia to Central Asia.

Planned Activities

Promotion Mining Processes: Develop at least 10 large scale mining projects by 2028. For instance, Mes Aynak copper mine, Badakhshan Gold, gemstones, and lapis lazuli. Baghlan clay and gypsum, Dudkash industrial minerals, Balkh oil., Hajigak Mine (iron oxide), while in Daykundi province it is tin and tungsten. And at last in the Farah Province in the west: copper, lithium.

Investment: \$15 billion of joint ventures with Chinese companies in these fields as stated above and it will have significant impact. And both for the interests of China and Afghanistan. While with the people we have, it will make a significant impact.

Revenue: By the year 2030 if properly managed and in coordination with Chinese infrastructure and machinery it will provide almost \$30 billion by 2030. If those factors come together, it will be highly invaluable.

1.6.3. Current Trade Statistics with China

Afghanistan China bilateral trade has been \$1.1 billion (as stated by World Bank, 2024). Which has been great, and the historical context being less involved in the political and domestic matters has been particularly spectacular. And that trade will hit another mark as the day by day relations are becoming better than ever.

Proposed Actions

Surge Exports: The focus should be on the agricultural and mineral part such as Saffron, dried fruits, marble, carpets, and minerals. These are the important factors in improving the home economics feature and it will bring spectacular importance to the country. And the Target of \$20 billion in annual exports to China by 2030. If the deal could be signed and with the progress.

Digital Trade Platforms: Developing e commerce portals to connect Afghan producers with Chinese buyers and creating a sub provincial and major country wise portal with exhibitions within the country and with Chinese countries will be good. As it will improve the role of this buyer with the seller. As the world is digitalizing with our program of vocational training, it will bring massive improvement. With a budget of \$500 million which could be provided by China and the International organization intact and creating an impactful system in the country

1.6.4. Empowering Rural Communities (Women and the Youth)

Current Statistics

21.5 million rural women population of the country, while 78% of the population living the Rural areas.

Proposed Actions

Women's Vocational Training: With the help of international organizations such as IOM, UNDP, FAO, and UNAMA we will train 2 million women in sustainable agriculture, handicrafts, and small business management by 2026. As required Budget of \$1 billion (partner with UNDP and other international organizations together) and a major donor from Dubai to train them. It will bring Income Boost, if done properly towards home economics \$3 billion annually by 2030.

Microfinance Enterprises: Providing microloans to rural entrepreneurs (50% women) will create a significant impact in this situation improving their part and investing those through trade with the Chinese and the use of e commerce a stated above. If managed properly we could expect a Return of almost \$8 billion in GDP growth.

4.2. Formatting Tables and Figures

Table 1. Summary of formatting requirements for manuscripts in this journal.

<i>Sector</i>	<i>2024 Revenue (\$B)</i>	<i>2030 Revenue (\$B)</i>	<i>Investment Needed (\$B)</i>	<i>Jobs Created</i>
<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>10 million</i>
<i>Mining</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>1 million</i>
<i>Energy</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>500,000</i>
<i>Trade (Exports)</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Total GDP Contribution</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>11.8 million</i>

5. CONCLUSIONS

Conceptualization, methodology, software, analysis, investigation, resources, original draft preparation, review and editing, visualization, supervision, project administration and funding acquisition. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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