

Chet tillar kafedrası o'qituvchisi

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“The State Emblems of Uzbekistan” mavzusidagi

REFERATI.



The national flag was approved by the Extraordinary 8th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 18, 1991.

The flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of blue, white and green stripes, separated by two narrow red stripes. A crescent and three rows of twelve stars are situated on the left side of the upper blue stripe.

The blue color symbolizes the sky and water as the principle sources of life. The National flag of Amir Timur was also blue in color. The white stripe is the traditional symbol of peace and of moral and spiritual purity. The green stripe symbolizes nature, the new epoch and abundance in the countries where the majority of the population is Islamic. Besides that, this is in harmony with the modern movement of Greenpeace, which protects nature. The red separating stripes symbolize the current of vital energy in any living body and also connect our pure and noble thoughts with the sky and the earth. The crescent of the new moon, along with its traditional historical symbolism, is at the same time a symbol of the birth of republic's independence. The symbolism of twelve stars is connected historically with the solar calendar year, which begins from Navruz and embodies the twelve principles laying in the foundation of state management.

The State Emblem



The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the 10th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 2, 1992. The state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan actually absorbed the centuries-old experiences of the Uzbek people. It reflects a blossoming valley and a shining sun. The right side of the valley is set off with wheat and to the left with a cotton plant garland. The octagonal star, symbolizing the unity of the Republic, crowns the state emblem. The holy Muslim symbols of the crescent and the star are placed inside the star. In the center of the emblem there is the holy bird, Khumo, with its spread wings symbolizing magnanimity, nobility and service. These symbols reflect the long way of the Uzbek people towards peace, stability, happiness, wealth and prosperity. A little frame with the inscription "Uzbekistan" is placed in the lower part of the state emblem.

The National Anthem

The state anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the 11th Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the 12th convocation on December 10, 1992. The lyrics are by Abdulla Aripov and the music by Mutal Bourkhanov.

The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,
You are a warmhearted companion to the friends
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,
May your fame shine as long as the world exist!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors in companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Free, young children are a strong wing for you!
The torch of independence, guardian of peace,
Just motherland be eternally prosperous!

Refrain:

These golden valleys-dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors in companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant
You are the country that amazes the world!

The words "first", "for the first time", "never before" have been used more often and insistently lately when talking about Uzbekistan. After 1989, the days of the republic were full of so many events and phenomena that it would be sufficient for dozens of years in other times. Among them was the declaration of independence of Uzbekistan, the establishment of the presidency and democratic election of the President of The Republic, first in its history, and formation of new law governed state.



Islam Abdughanievich Karimov was born on the 30th of January, 1938 in Samarkand. His father was an office worker. After finishing school he entered the Central Asian Politechnical Institute and received the profession of a mechanical engineer. Later he graduated from the Tashkent Institute of National Economy. He has a number of scientific publications, a doctorate in Economics and also is the Honorary Doctor of a number of foreign universities.

Islam Karimov's working career started at the Tashkent Farm Machinery Plant where he worked as an assistant foreman and technologist foreman. A considerable part of his life is linked with the Tashkent Aircraft-Making Plant - a major manufacturer of cargo planes in the former USSR, where Islam Karimov worked as an engineer and leading design engineer. From 1966 on Islam Karimov works as a government employee, initially at the State Planning Committee of Uzbekistan where he went all the way through from leading specialist of a department to the first Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

In 1983 Islam Karimov was appointed Minister of Finance of Uzbekistan, in 1986 - Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers - Deputy Head of Government - and simultaneously Chairman of the State Planning Committee. Till mid eighties few dared to assume that a simple State Planning Committee officer, albeit one with original opinions and approaches, referred to as a competent but rather uncomfortable person who was able to defend his ideas in front of his chiefs, would become a mighty generator of political and economical renovation of the Republic which led to the sovereignty of Uzbekistan.

In June 1989 Islam Karimov actually headed the Republic after being elected First Secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. He deserves all merit for reformation of the Communist Party and its transformation into People's Democratic Party (November 1991) with completely new ideology and policy.

On the 24th of March 1990 Islam Karimov was elected President of the Republic at the Session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR. On the 29th of December 1991 Islam Karimov again won the mandate of the people at the first nationwide presidential elections held on an alternative basis. More than 86 per cent of the constituency voted in his favor.

Of course President Islam Karimov is married. His spouse - Tatiana Akbarovna - is a researcher at the Institute of Economy under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. They have two daughters and three grandchildren.

Detailed Biography:

He began work in 1960 at Tashselmash. From 1961-66 he worked as an engineer, a leading engineer-constructor at the Chkalov Tashkent aviation production complex.

In 1966 he started work at the State planning office of the UzSSR where he worked as chief specialist and later as first deputy chairman of the State planning office.

In 1983 I. Karimov was appointed Minister of finance of the UzSSR, in 1986 - deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the UzSSR and chairman of the State planning office.

In 1986-89 he was first secretary of the Kashkadarya provincial party committee. From June 1989 - first secretary of the Central committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

On March 24, 1990, he was elected President of the Uzbek SSR.

On August 31, 1991, he declared the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

On December 29, 1991 he was elected President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in multi-candidate elections.

On March 26, 1995, in accordance with a national referendum, his period in office was extended to 2000.

For his outstanding contribution to education in Uzbekistan, creation of a state based on democratic laws, guarantee of civil peace and national accord, and for courage, I. Karimov was awarded the title Hero of Uzbekistan and the awards Mustakillik

(Independence) and Amir Timur. He has received awards from foreign states and international organizations.

He is a full member of the Academy of sciences of Uzbekistan. For his contribution to economics, science, and education he was awarded honorary doctorates from 9 foreign institutions.

He is the initiator and leader of historic transformations in our country. He has directly contributed to:

- a program of independent development of the country, and the Constitution, meeting democratic demands and international criteria;

- a new program of state and social construction, reform of administration, both central and locally, the realization of principles harmonizing the interests of the state, society and the individual;

- a new respected model of economic development based on five principles: de-ideologization of the economy, supremacy of laws, step-by-step reform, state regulation during the transition period and strong social policy;

- reform of the armed forces, border forces;

I. Karimov has:

- a strong will, self-confidence and courage, defending the honor and dignity of the Uzbek people. When he headed the Central committee of the Communist Party, others tried to blacken his name, producing lawlessness and persecution;

- raised to the level of state policy respectful relations to the spiritual values of our nation, renewal and development of our sacred religion, traditions and customs, the priceless heritage of the people;

- raised the international respect for Uzbekistan;

- contributed to the formation in social awareness of the basis of national ideology and the value of traditions;

- made a great contribution to establishing, preserving and strengthening peace and national accord;

- been the author and initiator of ideas to create and execute the National program for preparing specialists;

-done much to raise the authority of the makhalla (community) in social-political life, increasing its rights and authority;

-been the initiator of construction of large enterprises, cultural buildings, communications networks, giving a strong impulse to economic development, transforming the face of many cities and villages, above all the capital Tashkent, and providing respectful places dedicated to the dignity of our great ancestors.

Under his leadership, the basis of national sovereignty and civil society has been created, as well as conditions for strengthening peace, priorities for stable development and prosperity of multiethnic Uzbekistan in the new century.

In [Uzbekistan](#), eleven years of [primary](#) and [secondary education](#) are obligatory, starting at age seven. This requirement includes four years of [primary school](#) and two cycles of [secondary school](#), lasting five and two years, respectively. The rate of attendance in those grades is high, although the figure is significantly lower in rural areas than in urban centers. [Preschool](#) registration has decreased significantly since 1991.^[1]

The official [literacy rate](#) is 99 percent. However, in the [post-Soviet](#) era educational standards have fallen. Funding and training have not been sufficient to effectively educate the expanding younger cohorts of the population. Between 1992 and 2004, government spending on education dropped from 12 percent to 6.3 percent of [gross domestic product](#).^[1] In 2006 education's share of the budget increased to 8.1 percent. Lack of budgetary support has been more noticeable at the primary and secondary levels, as the government has continued to subsidize [university](#) students. However, [bribes](#) often are necessary to ensure success and advancement in universities.^[1]

Between 1992 and 2001, university attendance dropped from 19 percent of the college-age population to 6.4 percent. The three largest of Uzbekistan's 63 institutions of higher learning are in [Nukus](#), [Samarkand](#), and [Tashkent](#). All are state-funded. [Private schools](#) have been forbidden since the establishment of [Islamic fundamentalist \(Wahhabi\)](#) schools in the early 1990s brought a government crackdown. However, in 1999 the government-supported [Taskhent Islamic University](#) was founded for the teaching of [Islam](#).^[1]

In 2002 [Westminster International University in Tashkent](#) was established in collaboration with the University of Westminster (UK) and "UMID" Foundation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.