

# Kurbanova Shohidaning Uzbekistan mavzusidagi dars taqdimoti

# Independent Uzbekistan and its educational system.



**President Islam Karimov addresses the international forum: "Fostering a Well Educated and Intellectually Advanced Generation — A Critical Prerequisite for Sustainable**

# Historical Uzbekistan





Later Timur, known also as Tamerlane, resurrected the same cities by using the labor of slaves and artists he captured during successful crusades. Timur conquered Persia, captured Baghdad, and led expeditions to Anatolia and India. Most of the architecture that is found in Samarkand was build by Timur and his grandson Ulugbek. These are the well preserved relics from the time when Central Asia was a center of empire, education, and trade. Uzbekistan cities including Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz and Tashkent live on in the imagination of the West as symbols of oriental beauty and mystery. Here is a short description of some of those cities, interspersed with some generic Uzbekistan architectural pictures.





- Khiva is known as a museum city under the open sky. Important spiritual and cultural values came from the large scientific centers of astronomy, mathematics and medicine that existed in this area centuries ago.



## Great Silk Road

Uzbekistan sits right in the center of the old Great Silk Road, the commerce route between the East and West. Not a single road, it consisted of a network of routes connecting the West (Rome ) to the East (China ). Some of those roads went through Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Silk was not the only merchandise on the Great Silk Road; all kinds of goods were exchanged between the big empires

The Great Silk Road existed more than 2000 years ago, but flourished in the second century. In the middle of the first millennium, its popularity began to decline as sea routes became more accessible. Its importance as a connector between different, distant peoples disappeared, however shorter routes were still used for local trade.



He who stands apart or turns his face  
Deserves no place in the human race.  
The creations of mankind  
Are the fruit of man's mind.

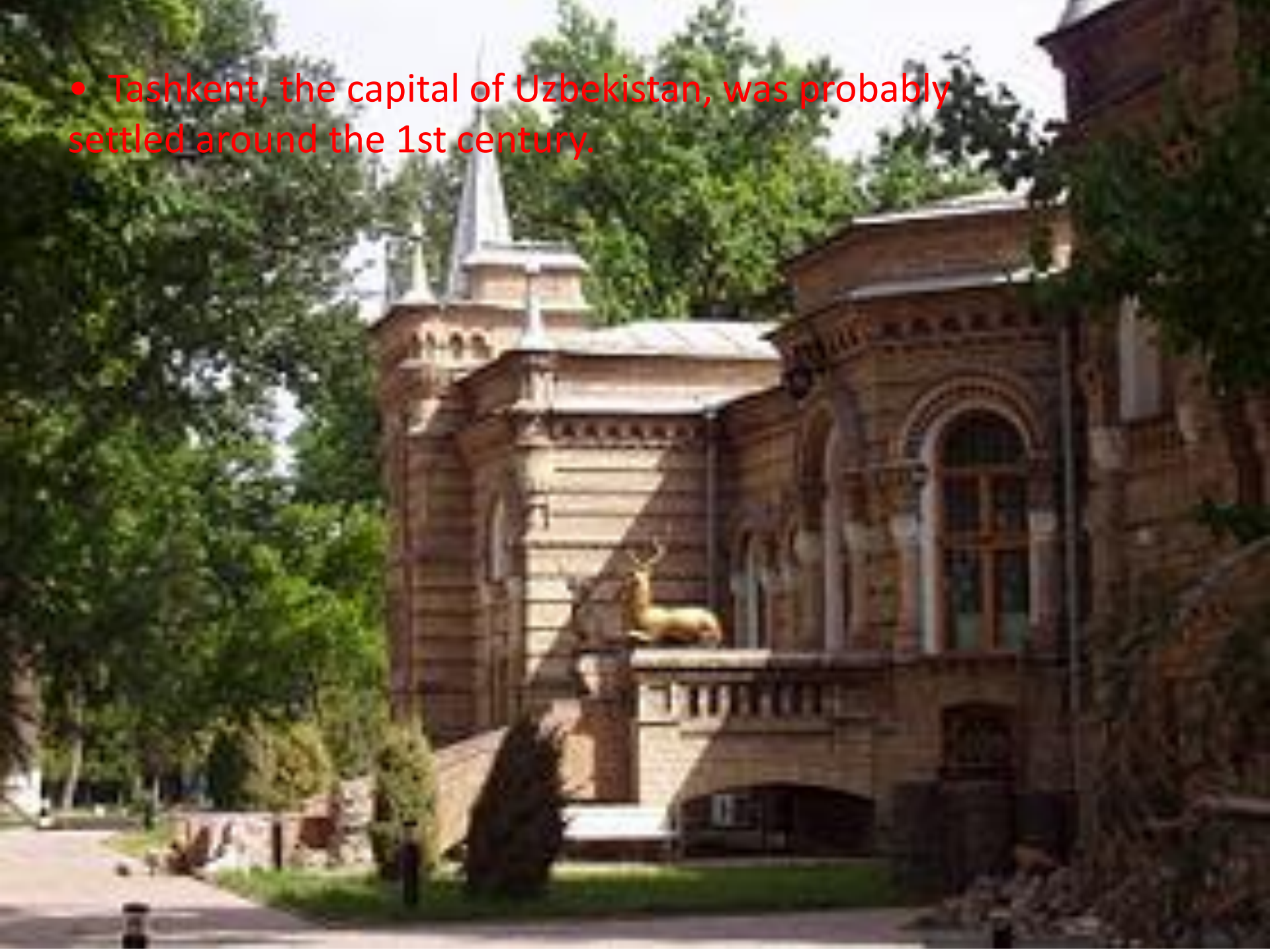
Good the speech that is graceful and  
distinct;  
Excellent that which is truthful and  
succinct.  
A man who follows virtue's ways  
Hath no need of pay or praise

- *The settlement of Bukhara dates back to the 8th century when it was for 200 years the center of an expanding Islamic kingdom and prospered as a trade and intellectual center for Central Asia.*





- Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, was probably settled around the 1st century.







# *Educational system*







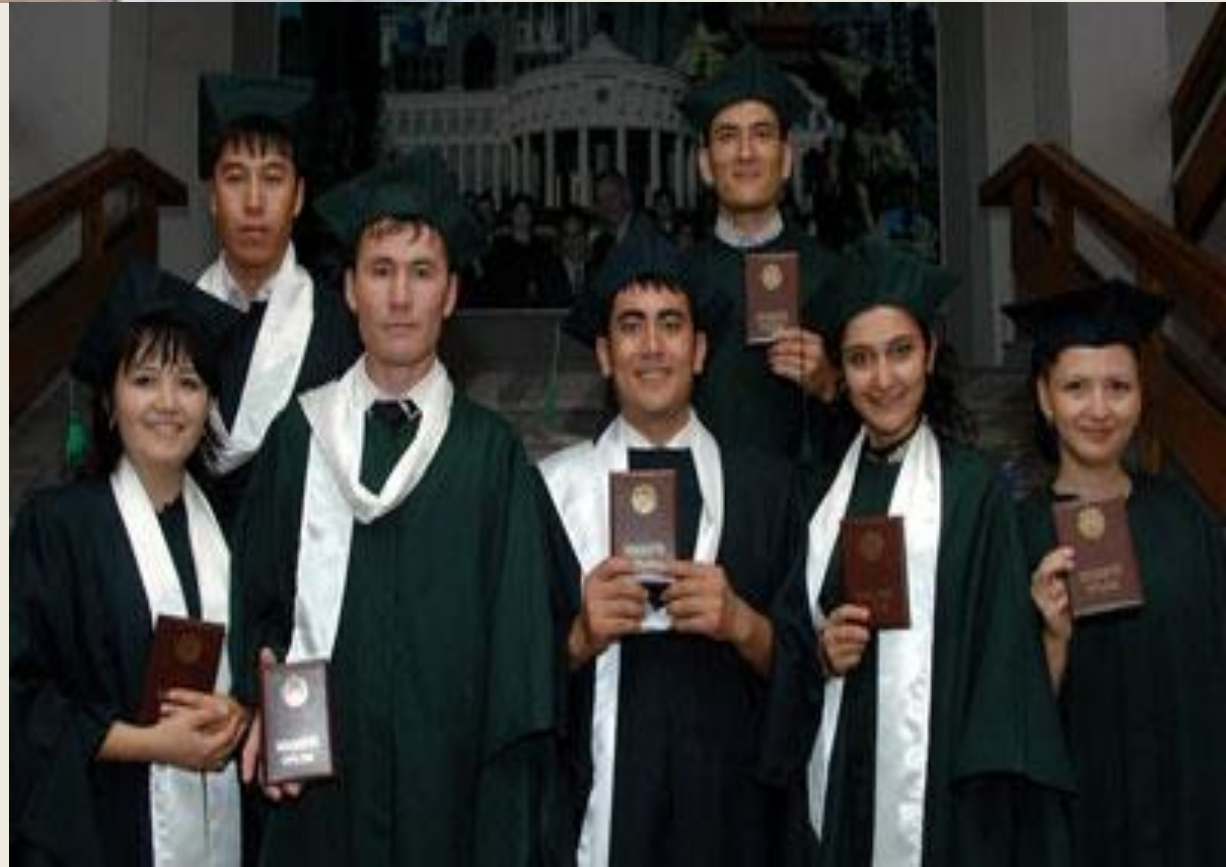




The Constitution of Uzbekistan nominally creates a separation of powers among a strong presidency, the legislature (the Supreme Assembly of Uzbekistan or Oliy Majlis), and a judiciary.

The President of Uzbekistan, who is directly elected to a five-year term that can be renewed once, is the head of state and is granted supreme executive power by the constitution. As commander in chief of the armed forces, the President may declare a state of emergency or of war. The President is empowered to appoint the prime minister and full cabinet of ministers and the judges of the three national courts, subject to the approval of the Oliy Majlis, and to appoint all members of lower courts. The President also has the power to dissolve the parliament, in effect negating the Oliy Majlis's veto power over presidential nominations in a power struggle situation.[1]

The 150 deputies to the Legislative Chamber (lower house) of the bicameral Oliy Majlis, the highest legislative body, are elected to five-year terms. The body may be dismissed by the President with the concurrence of the Constitutional Court; because that court is subject to presidential appointment, the dismissal clause weights the balance of power heavily toward the executive branch. The 100-member Senate includes 16 directly nominated by the President.



# International relations





The Constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on 8 December 1992 on the 11th session of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan. It replaced the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1978. It is the supreme law of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 15). The Constitution of Uzbekistan contains six parts and it is further divided into 26 chapters.





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