

Donald Trump moved to dismiss the criminal indictment he faces for keeping classified information at his Mar-a-Lago residence

Donald Trump

Trump's attorneys, in one of the filings, called the panel's conclusion "poorly reasoned." :



Trump seeks to dismiss Mar-a-Lago classified documents case, citing in part presidential immunity

In four expansive filings Thursday evening, Donald Trump moved to dismiss the criminal indictment he faces for keeping classified information at his Mar-a-Lago residence, arguing that the charges, as well as the special counsel, lack legitimacy. The filings put forth an array of arguments that go to the heart of the classified documents case and make clear that the former president's legal team is still pursuing their clearest legal strategy to date – to delay any eventual trial date. In moving to toss the case, his attorneys again argued that Trump is protected by presidential immunity, echoing



Donald Trump

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Dahomey doc on Europe's looted African art wins Berlin film festival

A documentary by Franco-Senegalese director Mati Diop probing Europe's looted antiquities wins prestigious Golden Bear. Dahomey, a documentary by Franco-Senegalese director Mati Diop probing the thorny issues surrounding Europe's return of looted antiquities

ties to Africa, has won the Berlin International Film Festival's top prize. Kenyan-Mexican Oscar winner Lupita Nyong'o announced the seven-member panel's choice for the Golden Bear award at a gala ceremony in the German capital Saturday. Diop said the prize "not only honours me but the entire visible and invisible community that the film represents".

Al Jazeera's Dominic Kane, reporting from Berlin, said the documentary "confronts an issue that has been the forefront of many people's minds, not just in the film world but also

across Europe. "Dahomey concentrates on the Benin bronzes and the struggle to return those bronzes. The whole principle

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Raila reflects on Geingob’s enduring legacy as he attends burial in Windhoek

By: Capital Correspondent
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Opposition Leader Raila Odinga Sunday attended the burial service for the late President of Namibia, Hage Geingob, at the Acre of Heroes, on the outskirts of Windhoek. Odinga, accompanied by Azimio Coalition Spokesperson Makau Mutua, reflected on the enduring legacy the late leader who he said has shaped the “continent’s collective journey”. “In Windhoek, to bid our final farewells at the state funeral of His Excellency Hage Geingob, the President of Namibia. Reflecting on the enduring legacy of a leader and the significance of honoring those who have shaped our continent’s collective journey,” he said. On Saturday, President William Ruto joined over a dozen Heads of State from the continent and beyond at a State memorial service held at the Independence Stadium in the

Namibian capital. In his tribute, Ruto called for the economic empowerment and political emancipation of the continent as a way to honour the late Namibian President. “Together as a continent, believing in what President Geingob believed in, we must reform our African Union (AU) so that it becomes of the epicentre of green growth,” he said. **Visionary leader** Ruto eulogised the late President as a visionary leader and one of the architects of the Namibian constitution that has given his country political stability. “He stood tall as a pan-Africanist who believed in the unity of our continent,” Ruto said. Other leaders who attended the funeral service include South Africa President Cyril Rampahosa, Zimbabwe President Emmerson Mnangagwa his Mozambique counterpart Filipe Nyusi; and Tanzania President Samia Suluhu Hassan, among



dinga was accompanied by Azimio Coalition Spokesperson Makau Mutua/Raila Press

others. Hundreds of citizens and more than a dozen African and world leaders bid farewell to the late President of Namibia who died on Feb. 4 at the age of 82, at a solemn state funeral on Saturday. Geingob assumed the presidency in 2015 and was due to end his second and final term in 2024. Following his demise, his deputy, Vice-President Nangolo Mbumba, assumed as President to complete the term. Geingob passed away on February 4 while undergoing treatment. He had battled cancer since 2014.

World Trade Organization

Miano leads Kenya’s delegation to MC13 Abu Dhabi conference on trade policies

Investments, Trade and Industry Cabinet Secretary Rebecca Miano is leading the Kenyan Delegation to the 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) convened to review trade policies. MC13 set to kick off in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates from Monday will focus on crucial trade-related policies that are of key interest to Kenya, the ministry said on Sunday. The forum set to conclude on Thursday will include discussions on agriculture, subsidies for the fisheries sector, trade and sustainable development, digital trade and reforms to the existing multilateral trading system. “The Cabinet Secretary has been appointed to facilitate agriculture negotiations at MC13, one of the longstanding trade policy issues at

the WTO,” the ministry stated. “Members of this caucus are working towards addressing challenges that will address contemporary challenges in agriculture sector such as food security and trade related distortions,” Miano’s press office explained. **Market-oriented agricultural trading system** The Ministry of Trade further said the outcome will deliver a fairer, more, equitable and market-oriented agricultural trading system, ending hunger and improving nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems and promoting the adoption of resilient agricultural practices that enhance productivity and production. “This is in fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goal 2 of the United Nations. Of particular focus will be

securing the interests of small-scale food and agriculture producers in developing countries,” the ministry noted. To achieve her interests, Kenya will be participate in a number of deliberations on existing frameworks including regional groups at the Ministerial level such as the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group Ministerial Meeting and the Second Meeting of the Coalition of Trade Ministers on Climate. Miano will also participate in Ministerial conversations on Trade and Sustainable Development, including Trade and Industrial Policy and Policy Space for Industrial Development and Ministerial Conversation on Trade and Inclusion. At the bilateral level the Cabinet Secretary will hold consultations with a number of Ministers of Trade



CS Rebecca Miano/FILE

from several countries with a view to enhancing bilateral trade relations between them and Kenya. The Ministry of Trade termed the success of MC13 as key to highlighting the importance of the multilateral trading system in addressing the interests of members — Kenya included — as they relate to trade and sustainable development.

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Creative Writing Competition

Nabalayo, Major win Asharami Synergy Kenya Creative Writing Competition

By: Capital Correspondent
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Worth Noting:

- The winning entries stood out for their creativity, originality, and ability to convey compelling messages capable of facilitating the participation of young Kenyans in Africa's March towards energy access and sustainability.
- "This has been mission accomplished for Sahara Group Foundation and Asharami Synergy Kenya as our focus was to get youths in Kenya involved in the conversation around climate change and energy transition in Africa, especially seeing that they will bear the brunt of decisions made today.

Asharami Synergy Kenya Limited, a Sahara Group Company has announced Hope Nabalayo and Ariel Major, both students of University of Nairobi as joint winners of its creative writing competition at an awards ceremony held at KCA University in Nairobi. Cheryl Omolo from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Julius Musya Kilonzo of University of Baraton, and Nelson Gichuki of Kisii University emerged third, fourth and fifth respectively. In 2023 Asharami Synergy Kenya and the Sahara Group Foundation organised a creative writing competition for university students in Kenya aimed at fostering greater understanding and participation of youth in climate action, energy transition discourse, and sustainability.

Tagged the 'Asharami Synergy Creative Writing Competition, the initiative received 225 submissions from university students who sent in essays, poems and plays on "creating a sustainable path for Africa's energy transition."

The winning entries stood out for their creativity, originality, and ability to convey compelling messages capable of facilitating the participation of young Kenyans in Africa's March towards energy access and sustainability.

"This has been mission accomplished for Sahara Group Foundation and Asharami Synergy Kenya as our focus was to get youths

in Kenya involved in the conversation around climate change and energy transition in Africa, especially seeing that they will bear the brunt of decisions made today.

The quality of the entries indicate we are on course to preparing Kenya youths for a seamless generational sustainability," said Ejiro Gray, Director, Sahara Group Foundation.

Commending Sahara Group and Asharami Synergy Kenya for the initiative, Prof. Vincent Onywere, Deputy Vice Chancellor, Research, Innovation and Outreach at KCA University said, "climate change is a matter that calls for inclusive engagement of all stakeholders leaving no one behind, so this creative writing competition for our youths is important because we must catch them young."

According to Lavinah Gonah, Operations Supervisor at Asharami Synergy Kenya, "Sahara Group is delighted at the success of the competition and commend all students who participated. Asharami Synergy Kenya remains committed to working with all stakeholders to ensure Kenya becomes a leading voice in driving a just energy transition for Africa." Gonah added that Asharami Synergy Kenya in collaboration with the Sahara Group Foundation and Treedom had since commenced the planting of 1100 trees in Kenya to reduce carbon emissions.

Excited winner, Hope Nabalayo said: "Today, winning



this award has validated me as a creative writer. I want to thank Asharami Synergy for giving me and many other students the opportunity to truly express ourselves, and contribute to the cause of creating sustainable solutions. Winning this award allows me to tap further into my creativity and be more vocal in environmental matters that affect Africa, and knowing that as a youth I am at the forefront of fulfilling this mandate."

Beaming with smiles, joint winner, Ariel Major said: "I'm happy to have won this competition put together by the Sahara Group and Asharami Synergy Kenya.

This is a milestone for me, I am passionate about climate justice and climate change. This competition is a step towards developing a clean Kenya and a clean Africa. These are steps that will lead towards clean energy and environmental sustainability. " Third-placed Cheryl said: "I am very happy to emerge as one of the winners and intend to continue contributing my thoughts on sustainability on many more platforms. I am grateful to Asharami Synergy Kenya and the Sahara Group Foundation for this laudable initiative. "

In line with Sahara Group's dedication to celebrating

and rewarding excellence, the top five winners received cash prizes, plaques and certificates for their excellent performance. The joint winners received \$500 each, while the third, fourth and fifth winners received \$250, \$150 and \$100 respectively. In addition, outstanding entries will be published on the competition's dedicated portal and other platforms.

Asharami Synergy Kenya Limited is a frontline downstream company that contributes to economic growth in the nation by promoting access to reliable and clean energy solutions.

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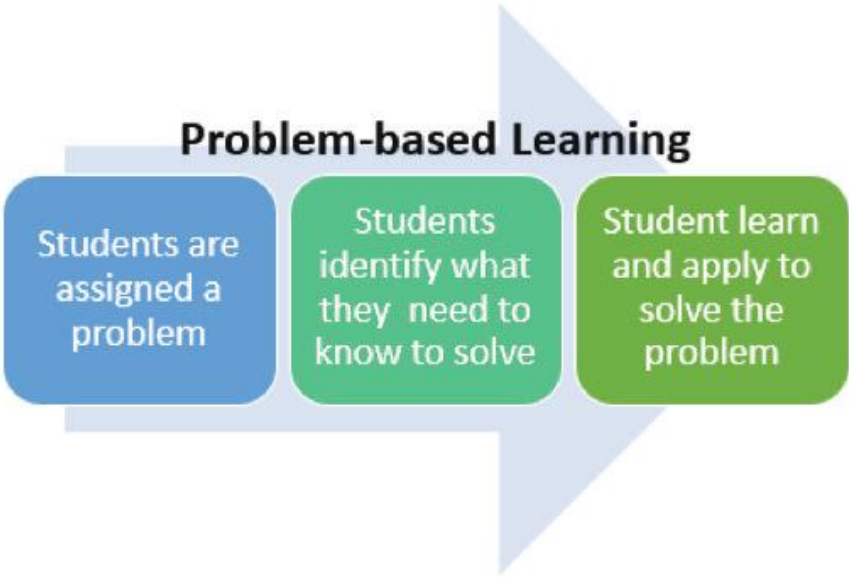
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Education System

Implementation Of Problem-Based-Learning Method In Higher Education System



By: Zulpikarova Bahara Adil
xxxxxxxxxxxx



Worth Noting:

- This method of teaching (PBL), analyzed in this article, helps to increase the desire to learn to improve the level of human learning. This, in turn, creates conditions for the student to receive individual education.
- Only the teacher's research and action are lacking. Of course, the role of the student is also important here. A person who receives knowledge should not ignore anything. In this regard, if we dwell on the opinion of the famous Methodist scientist A. Disterverg, "Education leading to independent activity serves truth and beauty.
- It builds character and confidence," he says. Therefore, independent research forms not only the quality of education, but also the world view. In this regard, the PBL (problem-based-learning) method is the same.

Abstract: This article describes the PBL (problem based learning) method in the field of higher education as one of the modern methods in the process of learning and teaching foreign languages, as well as the significance of the wide use of this method and its importance. And we can see to what extent the current method does not leave a little benefit in the higher education system.

Key words: PBL (problem-based-learning), dialogue, cooperation, creative approach, critical thinking, problem-based learning method.

"If you ask me what troubles you, I will answer that it is the education and upbringing of my children." President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev

Education is the light that guides mankind in the right direction. The purpose of education is not only to make the student literate, but also to think logically and to be self-sufficient. There is hope for progress in any field if one is ready to change. Education is the basis of our country. Ignorance can bring any developed country to the brink. What (and how) we learn in education determines who we become and our success throughout life. It informs how we solve problems, how we work with others, and how we view the world around us. Therefore, from birth to death, a person should learn, acquire knowledge, and not tire of studying. Of course, the role of teachers in the process of learning is very important. It is important to give us the right direction and provide only the information we need. Formation of national ideology and education

of youth in the spirit of national and universal human values remain one of the most important tasks during the period when Uzbekistan gained independence. Because spirituality is the basis of the state, and a state that does not pay attention to its spirituality will not have a future. Turning to national pedagogic experiences is one of the main factors for achieving such goals. At the same time that the current technology is developing, a person should study, learn, search, and conquer places beyond the reach of the human mind. Accordingly, educating our educated youth and providing quality education is the responsibility of every qualified and experienced teacher. The more a person searches, learns, and acts through his mind, the more information remains in his memory. This method of teaching (PBL), analyzed in this article, helps to increase the desire to learn to improve the level of human learning. This, in turn, creates conditions for the student to receive individual education. Only the teacher's research and action are lacking. Of course, the role of the student is also important here. A person who receives knowledge should not ignore anything. In this regard, if we dwell on the opinion of the famous Methodist scientist A. Disterverg, "Education leading to independent activity serves truth and beauty. It builds character and confidence," he says. Therefore, independent research forms not only the quality of education, but also the world view. In this regard, the PBL (problem-based-learning) method is the same. It ensures the improvement of communication style, the freedom of communication, and the

strengthening of cooperation between the teacher and the student. Including the honorable President of his "New Uzbekistan. "Strategy of Development" is one of the priority directions of the reforms to be implemented in the new period of our country's development, i.e. the fifth direction: Ensuring spiritual development, radical reform of this field and bringing it to a new level, educational stages in this regard, educational and practical programs necessary for the system of spirituality and enlightenment and promoting ideas for their implementation. At the same time, in order to further improve the education and training system, new training manuals and training methods are being tested every day. The reason is that it is one of the most important aspects of improving the level of knowledge of students and providing them with quality education. Critical thinking, creative approach to each problem, communication based on cooperation, listening to each group member is the root and vein of this method. It is more convenient to increase the level of knowledge through these 4 elements: cooperation; conversation; creative approach; critical thinking. The method we are talking about now is one of them. Solving the problem and solving it is the main task of the PBL method. The reason is that the correct approach to the topic, thinking about it from all sides and solving the problem is done based on everyone's worldview, and during the problem solving, students can see different solutions and exchange ideas. In this

context, one of our great scientists Gallagher and several scientists in 1992 with high school students with gifted high school students using the interdisciplinary PBL (problem-based-learning) method called "Science, Society and the Future". experiment. They showed a significant increase in students' use of the PBL method from the pre-test to the post-test, a critical problem-solving technique. In contrast, in the posttest, a group of regular high school students tended to skip the problem definition phase and go directly from the fact finding phase to the implementation phase. The result showed that PBL is effective in developing relevant problem-solving processes and skills in students. In addition, PBL helps students apply basic science knowledge and problem-solving skills to become real professionals, and according to personal experience, this method has had a positive effect. Lohman and Finkel-Stein (1999) found that freshmen in a 10-month PBL program increased their problem-solving skills by an average of 31.3%, a significant improvement. Advantages of PBL method for individual and team work

In the form of a team

Individually

Oral and written communication;

Critical thinking and analysis;

Explain the main concepts in a situation where all the students in the group have gathered their thoughts;

Under the motto "all for one person, one person for all" prepares together for a new topic;

Every student's opinion is important here.

independent work;

self-awareness and assessment of group processes;

self-management;

he should get out of a problematic situation relying only on his own thoughts and knowledge;

it is even more beneficial in an individual situation, that is, believing in one's own strength without relying on anyone's help.

Instead of teaching relevant material and then having students apply the knowledge to solve problems, the problem is presented first. PBL assignments can be short or they

can be more involved and take an entire semester. PBL is often group-oriented, so it is useful to allocate class time to prepare students to work in groups and allow them to participate in a PBL project. If we consider the PBL method in the course of the lesson, the student will be introduced to the task given in advance by the teacher, that is, to the new subject to be covered. The student prepares for a new topic until the next lesson. And the student explains the new topic to his teammates for 20 minutes. The teacher can give a topic not only to one student, but also to other students. Because everyone has their own opinion. And since students gather information from different places, each student has a different teaching style and approach, which helps the rest of the students learn the subject better.

Nowadays, when we use this method, we should also use it on the scale of social and humanitarian sciences. The reason is that through this method, we will be able to see young people find the right solution to a problem situation, analyze it, and implement critical and analytical thoughts not only during the lesson, but also in the future life. This clearly shows how important this PBL method is in the lives of young students. As a result, we are sure how useful the above method is for students and young people, that they will be able to think creatively in their own field and in other fields, and will be able to independently solve every problem without fear. In this way, we closely help the students to make wide use of the opportunities created and to spend their independent time productively and meaningfully. They will not only be pedagogues, but we will train young, experienced, competent and capable personnel who know the basics of every job. As a result, we believe that the next generation will have qualified and mature personnel who can contribute to the development of our country.

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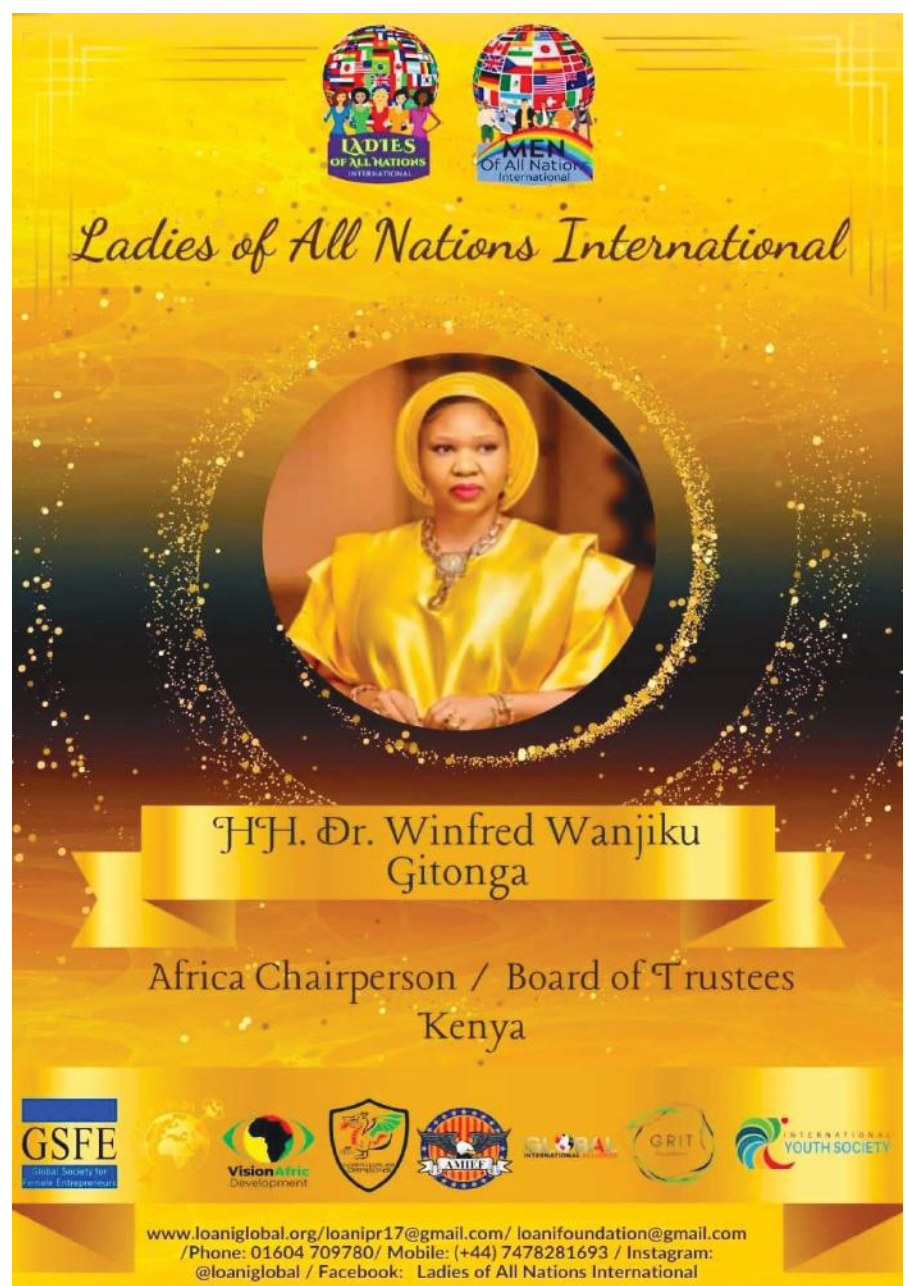
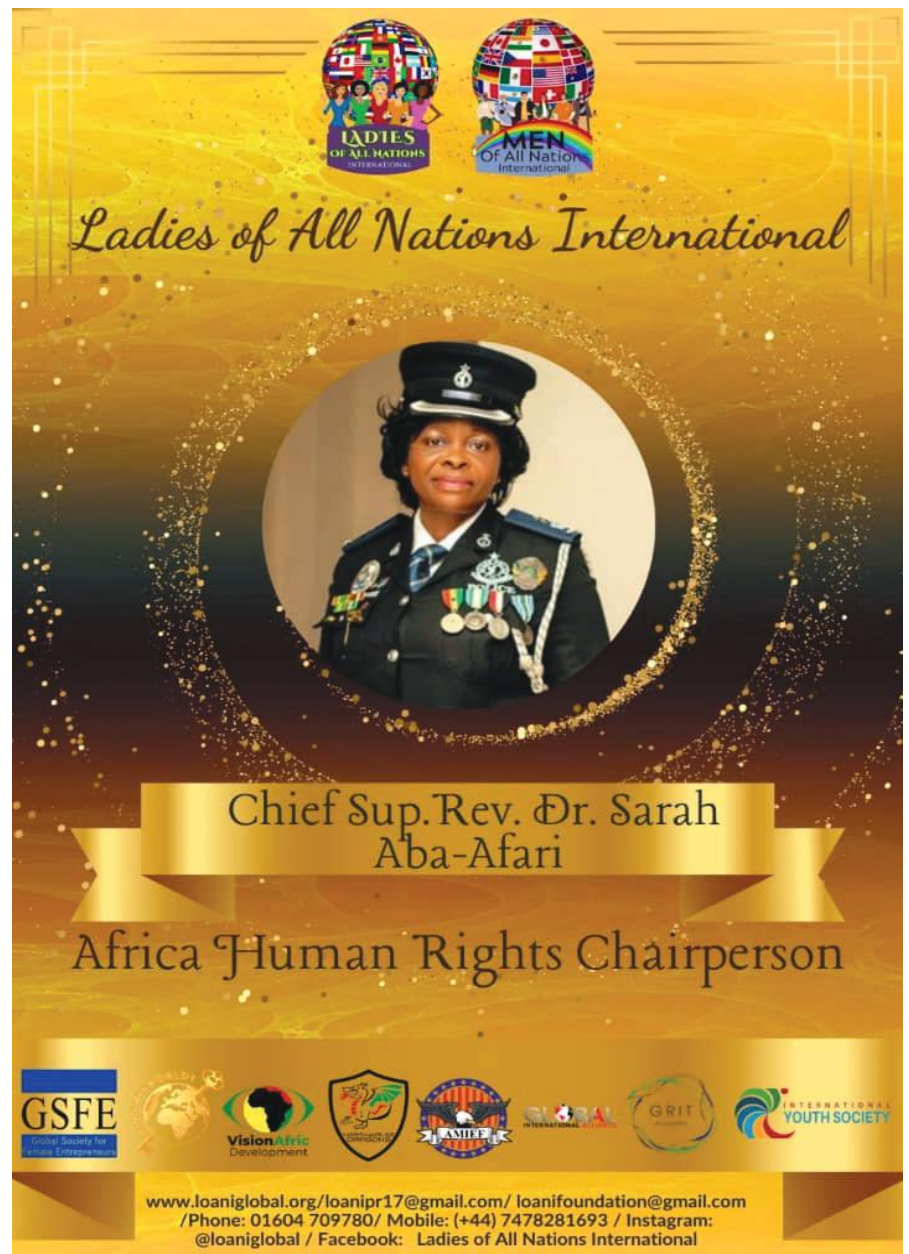
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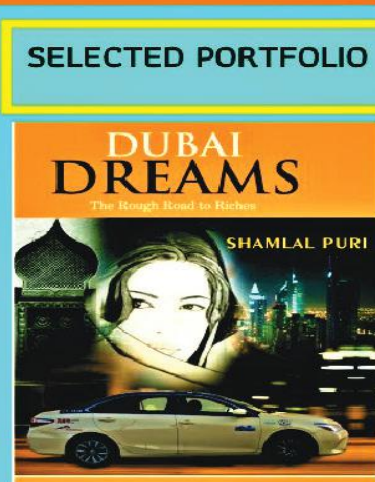
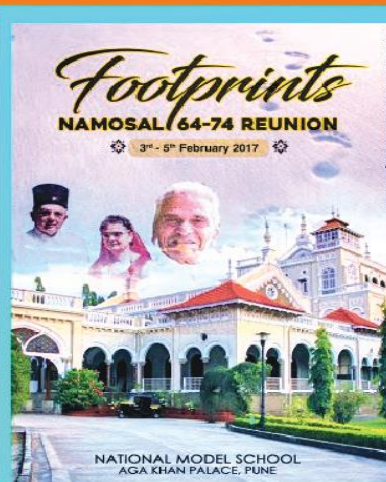
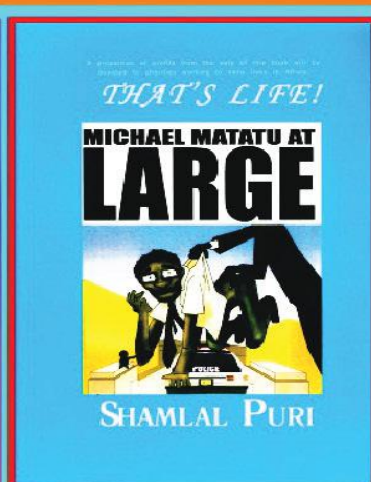
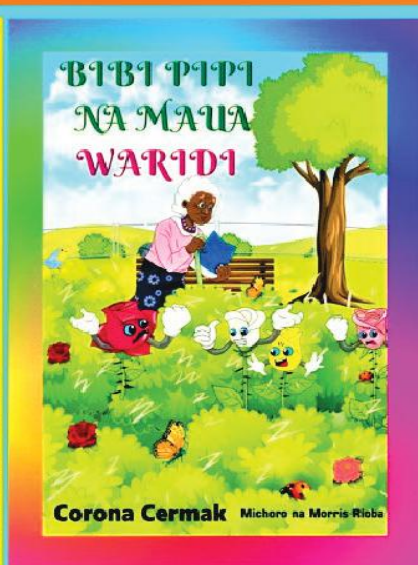
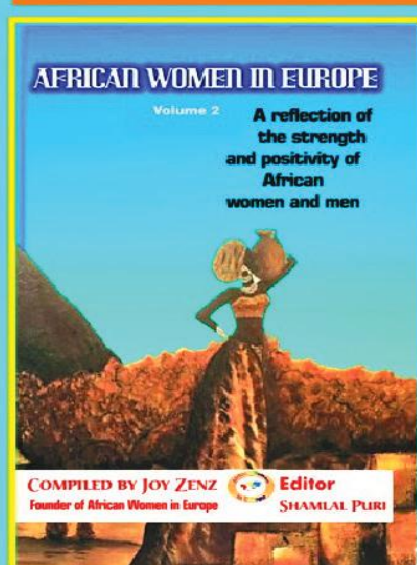
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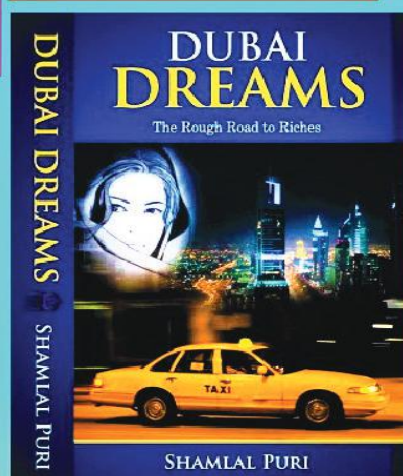
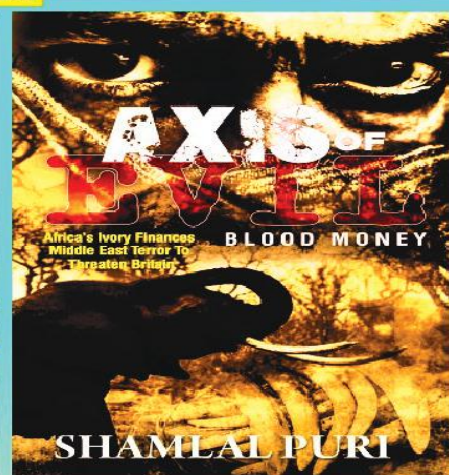
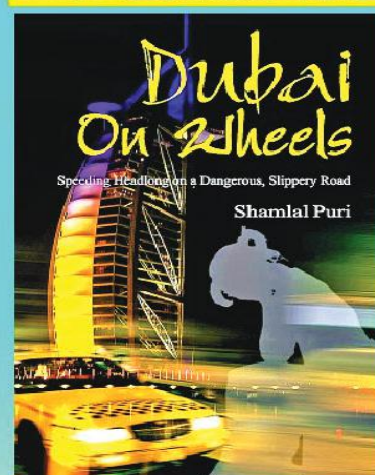
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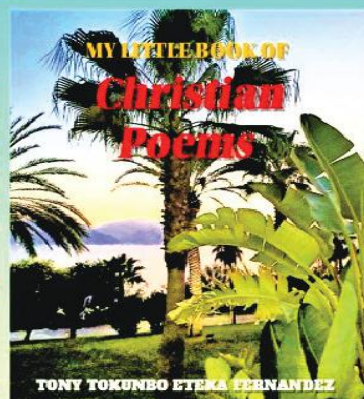
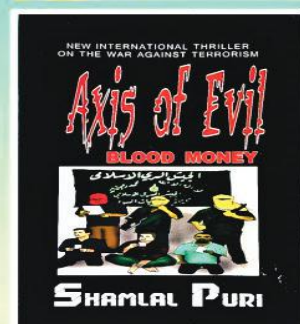
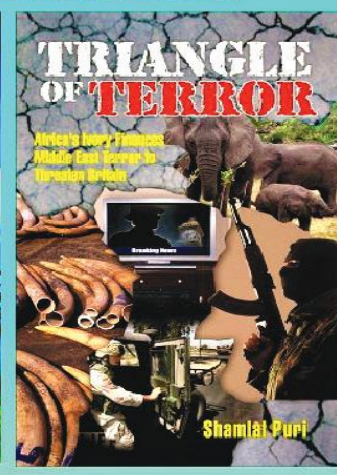
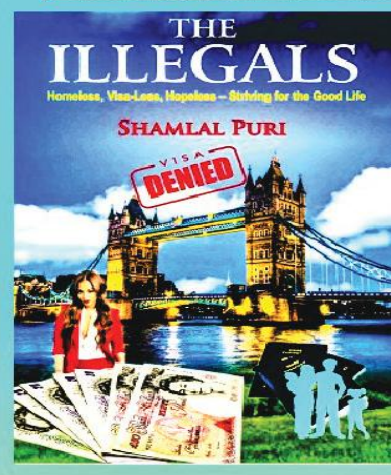
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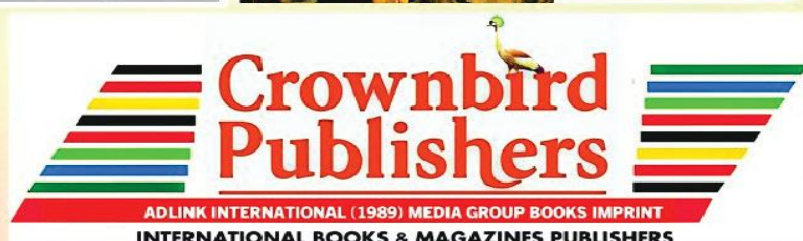


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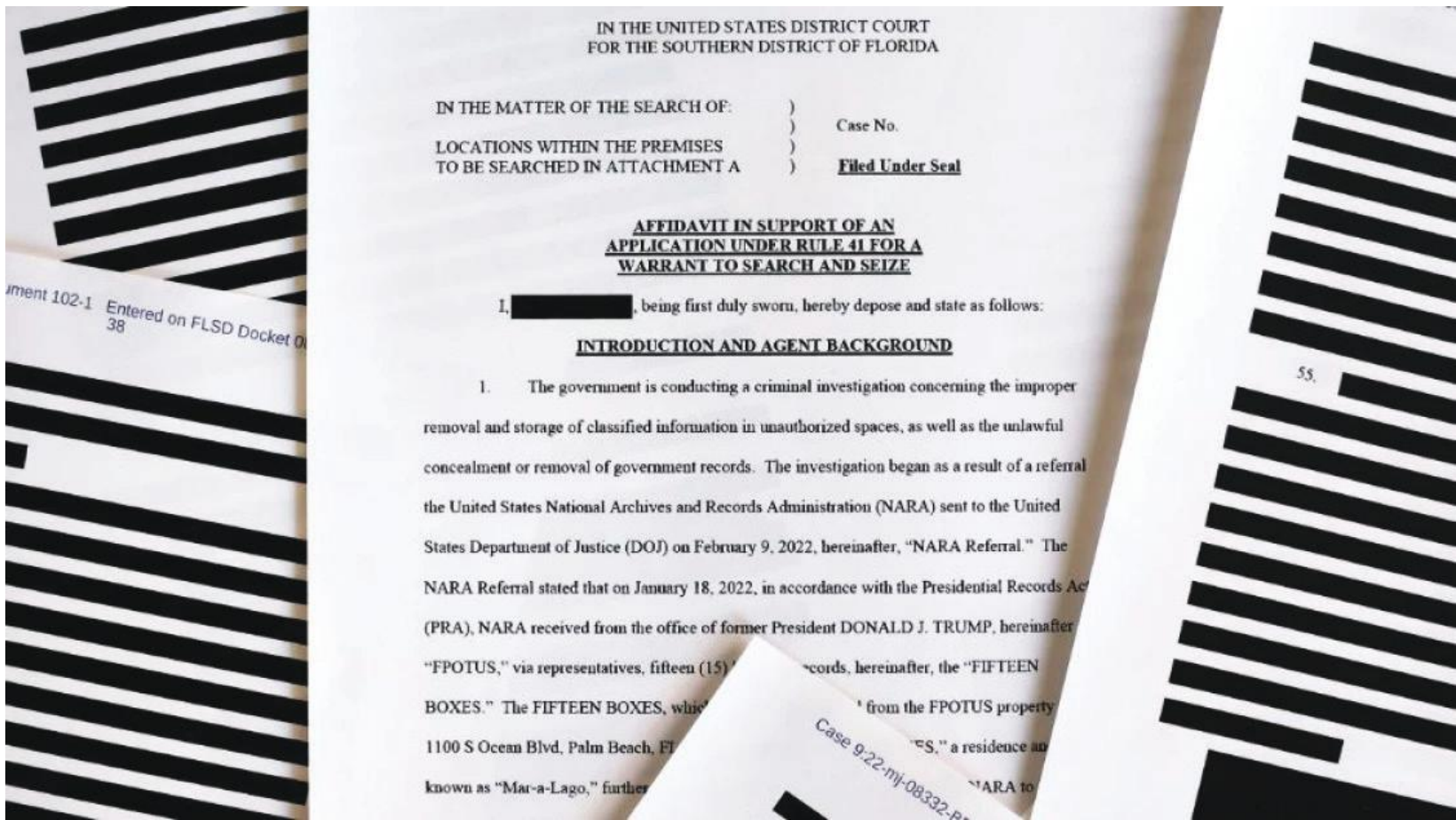
Trump seeks to dismiss Mar-a-Lago classified documents case, citing in part presidential immunity

By: CNN

Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- Trump also made the audacious claim that special counsel Jack Smith – whose team is prosecuting both federal criminal cases against Trump – was unlawfully appointed and that his actions in keeping the documents were permitted under the Presidential Records Act.
- Defense attorneys accused Attorney General Merrick Garland of appointing Smith improperly, writing that the appointments clause of the Constitution does not afford Garland the power to appoint “without Senate confirmation, a private citizen and like-minded political ally to wield the prosecutorial power of the United States.”
- In appointing Smith, Garland cited a law that grants him the authority to appoint officials to investigate matters “as may be directed by the Attorney General.”



In this photo illustration, pages are viewed from the government’s released version of the TBI search warrant affidavit for former President Donald Trump’s Mar-a-Lago estate on August 27, 2022, in California. PHOTO/COURTESY: CNN

arguments Trump made in the election subversion case against him in Washington, DC, which were roundly rejected by a federal judge as well as a three-judge panel in the DC District Court of Appeals. Defense attorneys wrote that the indictment covers alleged decisions Trump made as president, which are “subject to presidential immunity” as an official act. In their ruling earlier this month, the three-judge panel in DC forcefully dismissed the argument that Trump should be immune from prosecution, writing: “It would be a striking paradox if the President, who alone is vested with the constitutional duty to ‘take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed,’ were the sole officer capable of defying those laws with impunity.” Trump’s attorneys, in one of the filings, called the panel’s conclusion “poorly reasoned.” “The D.C. Circuit’s analysis is not persuasive for many of the reasons,” his attorneys wrote, “and President Trump is pursuing further review of that erroneous decision including ... review in the U.S. Supreme Court if necessary.” On February 13, Trump asked the Supreme Court to temporarily block the DC Circuit’s ruling on immunity in the January 6 case. The high court has not yet

said whether it will hear arguments on the issue of presidential immunity. Trump also made the audacious claim that special counsel Jack Smith – whose team is prosecuting both federal criminal cases against Trump – was unlawfully appointed and that his actions in keeping the documents were permitted under the Presidential Records Act. Defense attorneys accused Attorney General Merrick Garland of appointing Smith improperly, writing that the appointments clause of the Constitution does not afford Garland the power to appoint “without Senate confirmation, a private citizen and like-minded political ally to wield the prosecutorial power of the United States.” In appointing Smith, Garland cited a law that grants him the authority to appoint officials to investigate matters “as may be directed by the Attorney General.” Trump’s own Attorney General Bill Barr cited the same statute to appoint then-special counsel John Durham. Defense attorneys also asserted to the judge presiding over the Florida case, Aileen Cannon, that because Trump was still president when he took the classified documents to Mar-a-Lago, he cannot be criminally charged for keeping them in his possession.

The argument formally puts into the court record what the former president has repeatedly argued on the campaign trail – that he was abiding by the relevant law, the Presidential Records Act, when he took and kept documents in his Florida club. Trump had “virtually unreviewable Article II executive authority to designate the records as personal” as president, they wrote, adding that “it would demolish the notion of chain of command within the Executive Branch if a [National Archives] employee, including the Archivist, was able to dictate to a President, who embodies that whole branch of the government, how to handle

records.” The Presidential Records Act says the moment a president leaves office, the National Archives and Records Administration gets custody and control of all presidential records from their administration. Personal records are described in the PRA as things like personal notes, materials relating to private political associations or materials relating exclusively to the president’s own election to the White House. The National Archives issued a rare public rebuke of similar claims last year, writing in an official statement that “the PRA makes the legal status of Presidential records clear and unambiguous, providing that the United States reserves and retains ‘complete ownership, possession, and control of Presidential records.’” His attorneys also said the charges against Trump in connection with unlawfully retaining classified documents after leaving office were “unconstitutionally vague” because, in part, Trump enjoyed the authority to declassify such information as president. Trump’s attorneys are expected to make several more filings to dismiss the classified documents case against him, which may need to go through a process of redacting information before being filed publicly.



Donald Trump



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Kenya

Road towards gainful employment: The Dual TVET approach

A recent report by the International Labour Organization paints a challenging picture of the global employment scenario, with rising unemployment rates and a growing disparity between high and low-income countries.

By: ANTHONY MWANGI
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- The Fourth Industrial Revolution emphasizes the importance of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) skills, signalling a shift toward a more technical job market. This is where TVET comes in, as it prepares and equips students with technical skills that are essential and practical in the market.
- Let us take the case of the manufacturing sector. Since 2017, KAM has been promoting youth employment through entrepreneurship and skills development. This is through a TVET program that aims at bridging skills mismatch and gap, prevalent in the industry by enhancing skills development and providing a pool of technically skilled personnel at entry and mid-level.



President William Ruto.

On 19th October 2022 and 3rd June 2023, the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) had the privilege of presenting its views on job creation to President William Ruto. During the presentation, we took the President through manufacturing value chains and demonstrated that job opportunities in manufacturing are in hundreds of thousands. However, most of these jobs will be for those with requisite technical skills. As the dust settles on 2023 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) results and students start considering various career pathways, many find themselves at a crossroads, their academic fates sealed by a set of grades. In an era defined by the dynamic employment landscape, the conversation around post-KCSE choices must extend beyond university gates. The evolving employment landscape demands a fresh perspective, one that champions the pragmatic alternative of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Back in the day, crossing the threshold into university was

a monumental achievement, celebrated with cheer and communal pride. The conventional white-collar jobs that were once the epitome of success no longer hold the same appeal in today's job market. Blue-collar jobs, fuelled by technical skills, have taken centre stage, turning the job market into a battlefield of opportunities. Hence, equipping oneself with technical skills becomes a formidable weapon, setting job seekers apart in a fierce struggle against unemployment. This dynamic is prominently observable in sectors like manufacturing. A recent report by the International Labour Organization paints a challenging picture of the global employment scenario, with rising unemployment rates and a growing disparity between high and low-income countries. The report underscores the persistent shortage of skilled labour in sectors such as manufacturing, construction, and ICT, highlighting the urgent need for a paradigm shift in our approach to education. With such revelations, we must rethink our stance on education and explore TVET, more so dual training, a revolution-

ary approach to vocational education that blends classroom learning with industry experience, equipping students with practical skills and theoretical knowledge. This dual-pronged strategy is a dynamic remedy for the skills gap, a key contributor to escalating unemployment rates. Consider the striking contrast between the demand for white-collar positions and the reality of the job market. Let me take you down memory lane. In 2023, there was a security company that had advertised for 150 slots seeking to employ Kenyans in positions like courier clerks, controllers, customer service, security officers, and credit controllers, among others. This led to thousands of Kenyans forming lengthy queues in hopes of securing a position. On the flip side, the manufacturing sector in Kenya, specifically, has a significant demand for skills such as welding, plumbing, electrical installation, machine operators, mechanical technology maintenance, and the operation of heavy and light machinery, among others. However, the pressing question remains: What propor-

tion of graduates possess the capabilities to take up such critical roles? The Fourth Industrial Revolution emphasizes the importance of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) skills, signalling a shift toward a more technical job market. This is where TVET comes in, as it prepares and equips students with technical skills that are essential and practical in the market. Let us take the case of the manufacturing sector. Since 2017, KAM has been promoting youth employment through entrepreneurship and skills development. This is through a TVET program that aims at bridging skills mismatch and gap, prevalent in the industry by enhancing skills development and providing a pool of technically skilled personnel at entry and mid-level. Through the program, the Association has successfully linked Kenyan manufacturers with skilled labour, actively participated in curricula review and development to address the skills mismatch, established learning communities that foster collaboration between training institutions and employers,

and consistently advocated for policy changes on the national skills agenda. In 2019, KAM implemented the pilot phase of the Dual Technical and Vocational Education and Training Program (Dual TVET), a component that significantly expanded the reach and effectiveness of the TVET Program. Grounded in competence-based curricula, this dual model strategically aligns the training plans of Technical Training Institutions (TTIs) with the dynamic demands of the industry. The project has already shown impressive outcomes, with over 1,500 youths participating in technical skill programs. Notably, 1,260 have successfully transitioned into gainful employment, marking a significant reduction in the skills mismatch that has historically affected our local workforce. These numbers represent not just statistics but transformed lives, demonstrating the tangible success of the Dual TVET Program. The potential for job opportunities is immense, especially for youth equipped with the technical skills demanded in the country. As the second-largest formal employer in Kenya, the manufacturing sector is committed to the ambitious goal of increasing the sector's contribution to GDP to 20% by 2030, as outlined in the Kenya Manufacturing 20by30 Strategy, subsequently generating 1 million jobs by 2030. This serves as a compelling invitation for KCSE students to consider technical education as they plan on their next move. As the Class of 2023 contemplates its next steps, it is crucial that they remember that success has more than one doorway. Embracing TVET is not just a choice; it is a commitment to a brighter and more promising future, where knowledge, skills, and hands-on experience converge on the path to success.

The writer is the Chief Executive of Kenya Association of Manufacturers and can be reached at ceo@kam.co.ke.

Pedagogy

Abdulla Avlaniy's contribution to the development of pedagogy

By: Irodakhon Ziyoyeva
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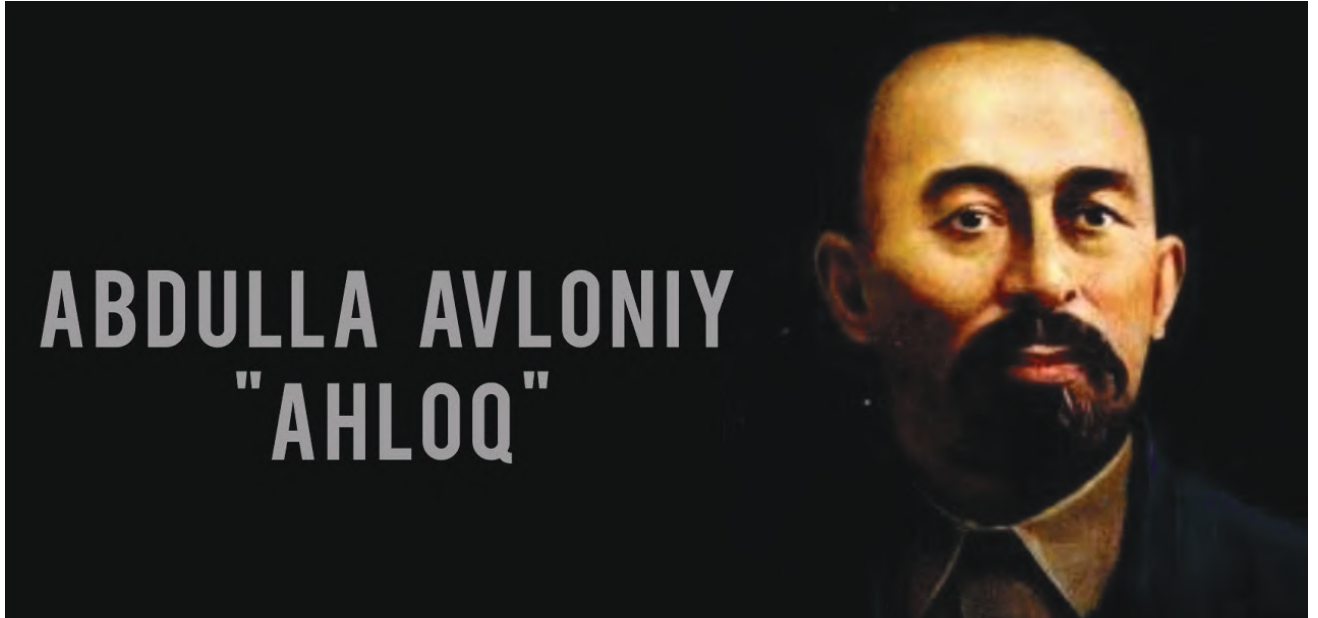
Annotation: This article presents the life and creative work of Abdulla Avloni, one of the prominent representatives of Jadidism, a poet, playwright and pedagogue, his contribution to the field of pedagogy, and examples of his valuable thoughts.

Key words: modernism, modern methods, old method schools, worldly knowledge, ethics.

It is known that since the 90s of the 19th century, the Jadidism movement spread widely in Central Asia, especially in the Turkestan region. Their main goal was to renew, enrich and fundamentally improve the old underdeveloped education system in the country. In order to raise the awareness of the population and spread knowledge, they published various newspapers several times, established various theaters, replaced the old methods in schools with new ones, began to teach subjects related to modern worldly knowledge along with religious knowledge, instead of paid schools in order to support the needy strata of the population, they even established free educational institutions. Of course, at that time, these changes were not liked by the tsarist government and some pedagogues who were making money from the old schools. For this reason, the Jadid movement was strongly opposed by the tsarist government, and many dedicated intellectuals died prematurely. Abdulla Avloni is one of the devoted intellectuals of that time.

The life and work of Abdulla Avloni

Enlightener, writer, dramatist Abdulla Avloni was born on July 12, 1878 in Tashkent in a peasant family. In his youth, he studied at the old school. He wrote about himself in his biography that he started studying at a madrasa in Okhchi neighborhood from the age of 12, and from the age of 13 he worked as a laborer in the summer and studied in the winter. After graduating from Avloni madrasa, he worked as a school teacher. Changing the structure and direction of the schools of that time has done a lot of work on radical improvement. In particular, providing students with modern worldly knowledge and teaching Eastern and Western languages in schools was one of Avloni's main ideas. Avloni joined the Jadid-



chilik movement in the 20th century. He, in turn, knew Arabic, Russian, and Persian languages and worked as a translator. He translated several famous writers. The ages of Leo Tolstoy, Konstantin Ushinsky are among them. Abdulla Avloni published several newspapers and presented them to the public to raise awareness in the society. In particular:

1. "Progressive" 1906
2. "Fame" 1907
3. "Asia" 1908
4. "Turon" published in 1917.:

Among them, Shuhrat newspaper was printed by Avloni at his home. Taking into account that writing and printing books was not developed at that time and it was a laborious process, it required a lot of hard work.

Pedagogical activities and views of Abdulla Avloni

Abdulla Avloni, for his part, knew that changing the direction of school education was not an easy task, and sufficient conditions were required for this. One of the main problems in the education system of that time was the lack of educational resources. In order to prevent this problem, Abdulla Avloni created several textbooks and started using them in his new method schools. Some of these works include: "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan and Ethics". The first Teacher's book was mainly used as an elementary textbook for schools, and it was written on the principle of easy to difficult. The second book of the Teacher is its logical continuation. Abdulla Avloni's collection "Literature or National Poems" (consisting of 5 volumes) and "School Gulistoni" were created as a textbook-complex for the upper classes of schools. That is why he included not only his own

poems, but also children's works of other authors in these collections. The collections were published during 1909-1917, the textbooks-complexes served as the main guide in expressive reading.

Abdulla Avloni paid great attention to literacy and expressive reading and even listed several types of expressive and fluent reading. It is known that in the schools of the old system, students blindly followed the teacher and pronounced without knowing the letters, but could not read the pronounced words when they saw their written expression. Since teachers in old schools mainly relied on the oral method of teaching, very few students were able to read and write fluently after graduating from school. Avloni prevented this shortcoming and created its modern forms without limiting himself to the initial forms of expressive teaching. In 1917, the book "Turkish Culture and Morals" was published, in which the socio-pedagogical views of Abdulla Avloni, an enlightened scientist, were described. Abdulla Avloni, speaking about the education of children in the work "Turkish culture and morals", emphasizes that the main task is the responsibility of the teacher. In his opinion, the strength and breadth of thinking of a pedagogue depends on the breadth of worldviews. If the teachers' words contradict their actions, then the students do not believe in such moral teachings. In Avloni's pedagogical works, the glorification of intelligence and knowledge is supposedly closely connected with the glorification of this person. Also, Avloni has always encouraged people of knowledge to learn languages. He said: language and literature are the mirror life of every nation in the world. Avloni

emphasizes that the spoken word of a person is the scale that measures his perfection, knowledge and virtue. In fact, many scholars know a person's thoughts, intentions and even value from his words. When we study Avloni's point of view, it is surprising that the ideas he put forward are still necessary and have not lost their power. Educating a mature person in all respects, encouraging him to turn away from evil and to do good is directly related to education. Abdulla Avloni defines education as follows: "Education and pedagogy means child pedagogy. Good education for the health and happiness of the child, keeping the body clean, correcting the profession at a young age, and teaching good manners are like doctors, the doctor is the disease in the patient's body. "A teacher should do a great job by treating the center of anger in the child's body with the remedy of "good behavior" and above the remedy of "purity". Here, Abdulla Avloni compares a pedagogue to a doctor, and purity and good behavior to a cure. The thinker divides education into three groups: physical education, intellectual education and moral education. First of all, the first of these is important for a person. Because if the body is healthy, the mind will be healthy and clear, and the behavior will be beautiful, - says Avloni.

Summary

Abdulla Avloni has a prominent place among the representatives of Jadidism with his works and productive work, and his great services in the field of pedagogy. The educational and moral views advanced in his works still serve as an important guide in the culture of the modern age. Avloni was also an exemplary pedagogue and was

able to make a significant contribution to the educational system of the 19th century. In his works, the necessary qualities of not only the student, but also the personality of the pedagogue are shown. In fact, in order to educate a student, a pedagogue must first be an example in science and education. It can be seen from the above examples that Avloni's works still enrich Uzbek literature, and these works can directly educate the reader to form moral qualities such as love for the motherland and the pursuit of knowledge.

During his time, Avloni worked in the positions of consul, minister of public education, editor, and teacher. It is true that he was not persecuted and condemned as an enemy of the people, but his work was not studied until 1966, and none of his works were published after his death. If the works of a poet or writer do not reach the reader, it means that the poet is forgotten. But the work of Abdulla Avloni was later studied and researched by Begali Kasimov. During the years of independence, among other representatives of Jadidism, Abdulla Avloni was highly honored and respected, his works were re-examined, updated and brought to the attention of the general public. In Tashkent, a street and 2 neighborhoods, national research institutes were named after Avloni. A statue of Avloni was also installed on Adiblar Avenue.

Irodakhon Ziyoyeva Umidjon's daughter is a student of the Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy. Her scientific articles have been published in several international journals and websites. Holder of several international certificates.

Worth Noting:

- Abdulla Avloni, for his part, knew that changing the direction of school education was not an easy task, and sufficient conditions were required for this.
- One of the main problems in the education system of that time was the lack of educational resources. In order to prevent this problem, Abdulla Avloni created several textbooks and started using them in his new method schools.
- Some of these works include: "The First Teacher", "The Second Teacher", "Turkish Gulistan and Ethics". The first Teacher's book was mainly used as an elementary textbook for schools, and it was written on the principle of easy to difficult.

AFRICA

Dahomey doc on Europe’s looted African art wins Berlin film festival

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Contd from Page 1

Worth Noting:

- “Dahomey concentrates on the Benin bronzes and the struggle to return those bronzes. The whole principle of restitution, that is what the director Mati Diop referred to in accepting the prize, the Golden Bear at this festival,” Kane said.
- South Korean art-house favourite Hong Sang-soo captured the runner-up Grand Jury Prize for, A Traveller’s Needs, his third collaboration with French screen legend Isabelle Huppert.
- Hong, a frequent guest at the festival, thanked the jury, joking, “I don’t know what you saw in this film.”
- French auteur Bruno Dumont accepted the third-place Jury Prize for, The Empire, an intergalactic battle of good and evil set in a French fishing village.



French-Senegalese filmmaker Mati Diop celebrates in Berlin with the Golden Bear for Best Film awarded for the documentary, Dahomey [John Macdougall/AFP]

principle of restitution, that is what the director Mati Diop referred to in accepting the prize, the Golden Bear at this festival,” Kane said. South Korean art-house favourite Hong Sang-soo captured the runner-up Grand Jury Prize for, A Traveller’s Needs, his third collaboration with French screen legend Isabelle Huppert. Hong, a frequent guest at the festival, thanked the jury, joking, “I don’t know what you saw in this film.” French auteur Bruno Dumont accepted the third-place Jury Prize for, The Empire, an intergalactic battle of good and evil set in a French fishing village. Dominican filmmaker Nelson Carlo de los Santos Arias won best director for, Pepe, his enigmatic docu-drama conjuring the ghost of a hippopotamus owned by the late Colombian drug baron Pablo Escobar. Marvel movie star Sebastian Stan picked up the best performance Silver Bear for his appearance in the US satire, A Different Man. Stan plays an actor with neurofibromatosis, a genetic disease causing disfiguring tumours, who is cured with a groundbreaking medical treatment. The Romanian American star called it “a story that’s not only about acceptance, identity and self-truth but about disfigurement and disability – a subject matter

that’s been long overlooked by our own bias”. ‘Collusion’ The United Kingdom’s Emily Watson clinched the best supporting performance Silver Bear for her turn as a cruel mother superior in, Small Things Like These. The film, starring Cillian Murphy, is about one of modern Ireland’s biggest scandals: the Magdalene

laundries network of Roman Catholic penitentiary work-houses for “fallen women”. She paid tribute to the “thousands and thousands of young women whose lives were devastated by the collusion between the Catholic church and the state in Ireland”. German writer-director Matthias Glasner took the Silver Bear for best screenplay for his semi-autobi-

ographical tragicomedy, Dying. The three-hour tour de force features some of the country’s top actors depicting a dysfunctional family. The Silver Bear for outstanding artistic contribution went to cinematographer Martin Gschlacht for the chilling Austrian historical horror movie, The Devil’s Bath. It tells the tale of depressed women in the 18th century who murdered in

order to be executed. A separate Berlinale Documentary Award went to a Palestinian-Israeli activist collective for, No Other Land, about Palestinians displaced by Israeli troops and settlers in the occupied West Bank. “In accepting the prize, the two men most involved in this film – one Israeli, one Palestinian – both spoke about the need for a cease-fire immediately, and that is a thought picked up by many other people – some recipients of awards, [and] some people presenting awards,” Kane said. Cu Li Never Cries, by Vietnamese filmmaker Pham Ngoc Lan won the best first feature prize. The film tells the story of a woman who returns to Vietnam from Germany with the ashes of her estranged husband. Best short film went to, An Odd Turn, by Argentina’s Francisco Lezama about a museum security guard who predicts a surge in the dollar’s value with a pendulum. The Berlinale, as the festival is known, ranks with Cannes and Venice among Europe’s top cinema showcases. Last year, another documentary took home the Golden Bear, France’s, On the Adamant, about a floating day-care centre for people with psychiatric problems. Source: Al Jazeera and news agencies



Mati Diop celebrates with Berlinale Artistic Director Carlo Chatrian, right, and Head of Programming Mark Peranson backstage during the awards ceremony in Berlin [Nadja Wohlleben/Pool/AFP]

Uzbekistan

Confidence In Voluntary Insurance In Uzbekistan

By: Irodaxon
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Worth
Noting:

- Almost all types of insurance are available in Uzbekistan. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991, insurance bodies were established. On May 6, 1993, the Law “On Insurance” was adopted.
- The first insurance company was “Uzagrosugurta” established after this law. Later, “Madad”, “Kafolat”, and “Uzbekinvest” companies were also established and these companies provide insurance for all types of insurance. In Uzbekistan, the implementation of insurance is considered mandatory and voluntary, and to date, the implementation of compulsory insurance in Uzbekistan shows a high rate.
- Voluntary insurance shows a lower rate compared to mandatory insurance. The main reason for this is insufficient information and literacy among citizens about insurance.



Abstract. This article provides information about what types of insurance exist in Uzbekistan today and how they are implemented, as well as the levels of implementation of mandatory and voluntary insurance. How insurance has developed in Uzbekistan, and what work has been done in this regard is explained.
Keywords: insurance, medical insurance, compulsory insurance, property insurance, life insurance, motor vehicle insurance, risk.

Introduction
Insurance is a system of economic relations related to the organization and use of targeted monetary funds for the compensation of damages caused by natural disasters, various accidents, and the payment of other monetary compensations. The first insurance was marine insurance. The existence of marine insurance was recognized by an ancient Roman law in 300 BC. Later, other types of insurance and insurance organizations were created. Insurance is divided into types depending on human needs. These include compulsory insurance, motor vehicle insurance, life insurance, and civil liability insurance. If any legal or physical person insures the property owned by him, he is considered to have carried out property insurance. If any person insures his life, health, and ability to work, it is considered personal insurance. Insurance of the civil liability of transport

owners, liability of borrowers to repay the loan before the bank on time, liability insurance is considered.
Insurance is divided into compulsory and voluntary forms of insurance according to the form of implementation.
Compulsory insurance is one of the forms of state insurance, provided by state insurance organizations under the conditions established by law.
Voluntary insurance is a type of insurance that citizens voluntarily take out. Almost all types of insurance are available in Uzbekistan. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991, insurance bodies were established. On May 6, 1993, the Law “On Insurance” was adopted. The first insurance company was “Uzagrosugurta” established after this law. Later, “Madad”, “Kafolat”, and “Uzbekinvest” companies were also established and these companies provide insurance for all types of insurance. In Uzbekistan, the implementation of insurance is considered mandatory and voluntary, and to date, the implementation of compulsory insurance in Uzbekistan shows a high rate. Voluntary insurance shows a lower rate compared to mandatory insurance. The main reason for this is insufficient information and literacy among citizens about insurance. Citizens do not have complete information about what options they have after having an insur-

ance contract. That is why citizens cannot voluntarily protect themselves financially from various risks. Jahangir Abdurasulov, deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, mentioned in his speech about the high distrust of insurance among people and emphasized that measures will be implemented and monitored in this regard.
Results :
In January-August 2022, the volume of insurance services amounted to 3,701.6 billion soums.
Discussion
The above table shows the volume of insurance services in 2022, where the largest volume is 2,478.8 billion in the city of Tashkent. recorded at the level of soums. This is due to the fact that the main offices of insurance companies are located in Tashkent, and enough information about insurance for the population has been delivered through advertisements. There is an understanding of insurance among the population, and the reason for this is the large number of private organizations in the city of Tashkent. There are branches of enterprises and organizations from many countries in Tashkent city, we know that in developed countries, insurance service has a significant share in GDP, that’s why insurance service recorded a high rate in Tashkent city.
Literature analysis
As noted above, Jahangir Abdurasulov spoke about

people’s lack of trust in insurance at the meeting of the Budget and Economic Reforms Committee of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, which was held in the form of a video conference. discussed the draft law. This draft law aims to regulate insurance activities, introduce international experiences and protect the rights and legal interests of consumers.
Kh.M. Shennayev also gave information about types of insurance and insurance activities in his book on insurance. According to him, it was said that the insurance market and its infrastructure will begin to serve the development of the republic’s economy. The role of insurance, which is an integral part of the financial system, in ensuring the competitiveness and stability of the national economy is important.
Therefore, our government pays great attention to the formation and development of the insurance market in Uzbekistan. In particular, tax incentives are given to insurance organizations. As a result, the number of insurance organizations operating in the insurance market is increasing. Currently, more than 30 insurance organizations have passed the state registration.
Today, expanding the scale of the insurance market based on the development of insurance relations, opening branches and divisions of insurance organizations in remote rural areas, offering

new services to the insurance market, and improving insurance legislation are urgent issues. remains.
It is one of today’s urgent issues to train qualified personnel who are well-versed in the insurance industry for the development of the insurance system. Taking this into account, he reflected on the theoretical and practical aspects of insurance work in his manual.
Conclusions and suggestions
As a result of writing this article, there are several proposals to increase confidence in voluntary insurance in Uzbekistan. These are:
1. To increase people’s trust in insurance, to organize various gatherings among citizens, and to form their initial understanding of insurance
2. Convenience of online services and provision of various benefits to citizens who take out insurance for the first time.
3. To make it easier to obtain an insurance certificate and provide information to citizens in full amounts
4. Wide coverage of risks in the process of implementation of voluntary insurance by insurance companies.
5. Insurance companies, such as “Uzbekinvest” company, will introduce a calculator that calculates the amount of electronic insurance and apply measures to further improve it.

Europe

German parliament votes to legalise recreational cannabis

By: AFP
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Worth Noting:

- According to the German Cannabis Association, substances that can end up in black-market weed include sand, hairspray, talcum powder, spices or even glass and lead.
- Experts also say marijuana can be contaminated with heroin or synthetic cannabinoids that are up to 100 times stronger than natural psychoactive cannabinoids.
- But Simone Borchardt of the opposition CDU party said the new law would only increase health risks for young people.
- She accused the three parties in Scholz's coalition government of "making policy for their ideology and not for the country".
- The law has also been widely criticised by medical associations and health groups.



Staff members at the Hemp Museum in Berlin on Friday watching the parliament vote to legalise cannabis © JOHN MACDOUGALL / AFP

The German parliament voted Friday to legalise the possession and controlled cultivation of cannabis starting in April, despite fierce objections from the opposition and medical associations. Under the new law, it will be possible to obtain up to 25 grams of the drug per day for personal use through regulated cannabis cultivation associations, as well as to have up to three plants at home. However, possession and use of the drug will remain prohibited for anyone under 18. The changes will leave Germany with some of the most liberal cannabis laws in Europe, bringing it into line with Malta and Luxembourg, which legalised the recreational use of the drug in 2021 and 2023 respectively. The Netherlands has also long been known for its liberal cannabis laws, but in recent years parts of the country have begun cracking down on sales to tourists and non-residents. Ahead of the vote, Health Minister Karl Lauterbach called on members of parliament to back the controversial law, arguing that "the situation we are in now is in no way acceptable". Germany has seen a sharp rise in the number of young people using cannabis obtained on the black market, said Lauterbach, a member of Chancellor Olaf Scholz's Social Democrats.

- 'Ideology' - According to the German Cannabis Association, substances that can end up in black-market weed include sand, hairspray, talcum powder, spices or even glass and lead. Experts also say marijuana can be contaminated with heroin or synthetic cannabinoids that are up to 100 times stronger than natural psychoactive cannabinoids. But Simone Borchardt of the opposition CDU party said the new law would only increase health risks for young people. She accused the three parties in Scholz's coalition government of "making policy for their ideology and not for the country". The law has also been widely criticised by medical associations and health groups. Some experts have warned that cannabis use among young people can affect the development of the central nervous system, leading to an increased risk of developing psychosis and schizophrenia. Sustained use has also been linked to respiratory diseases and testicular cancer. Thomas Fischbach, president of the German Federation of Doctors for Children and Adolescents, the BKVJ, said medical associations were broadly opposed to the plans. "Cannabis use among young people will increase because such substances are always passed on to younger people," he told the newspaper Die Welt. This could have serious consequences for young people's physical and mental health, he said. "Chronic cannabis use makes you stupid, to put it bluntly, and can also cause psychosis."

- 'Cannabis social clubs' - The cannabis law has also been the subject of bitter wrangling within the coalition of Scholz's Social Democrats, the Greens and the liberal FDP. In their coalition agreement, the three parties had pledged to go further and allow cannabis to be sold in shops, a move that was slapped down by the EU. They are now planning a second law to trial the drug's sale in shops in certain regions. Under the legislation passed on Friday, individuals will be able to obtain enough cannabis per day to make up to 75 joints, depending on how much is used. However, there is also a limit of 50 grams per month. The cannabis associations, known as "cannabis social clubs", are set to begin operating from July. Until now, German law has restricted the personal use of cannabis to people with certain medical conditions. Private recreational use of the drug was banned, though police often turned a blind eye to possession of small amounts. The German public is divided on the new law: According to a YouGov poll published Friday, 47 per cent are in favour of the plans and 42 per cent are against.

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Diaspora

China’s Pledge for Stability and Cooperation In Addressing Global Challenges

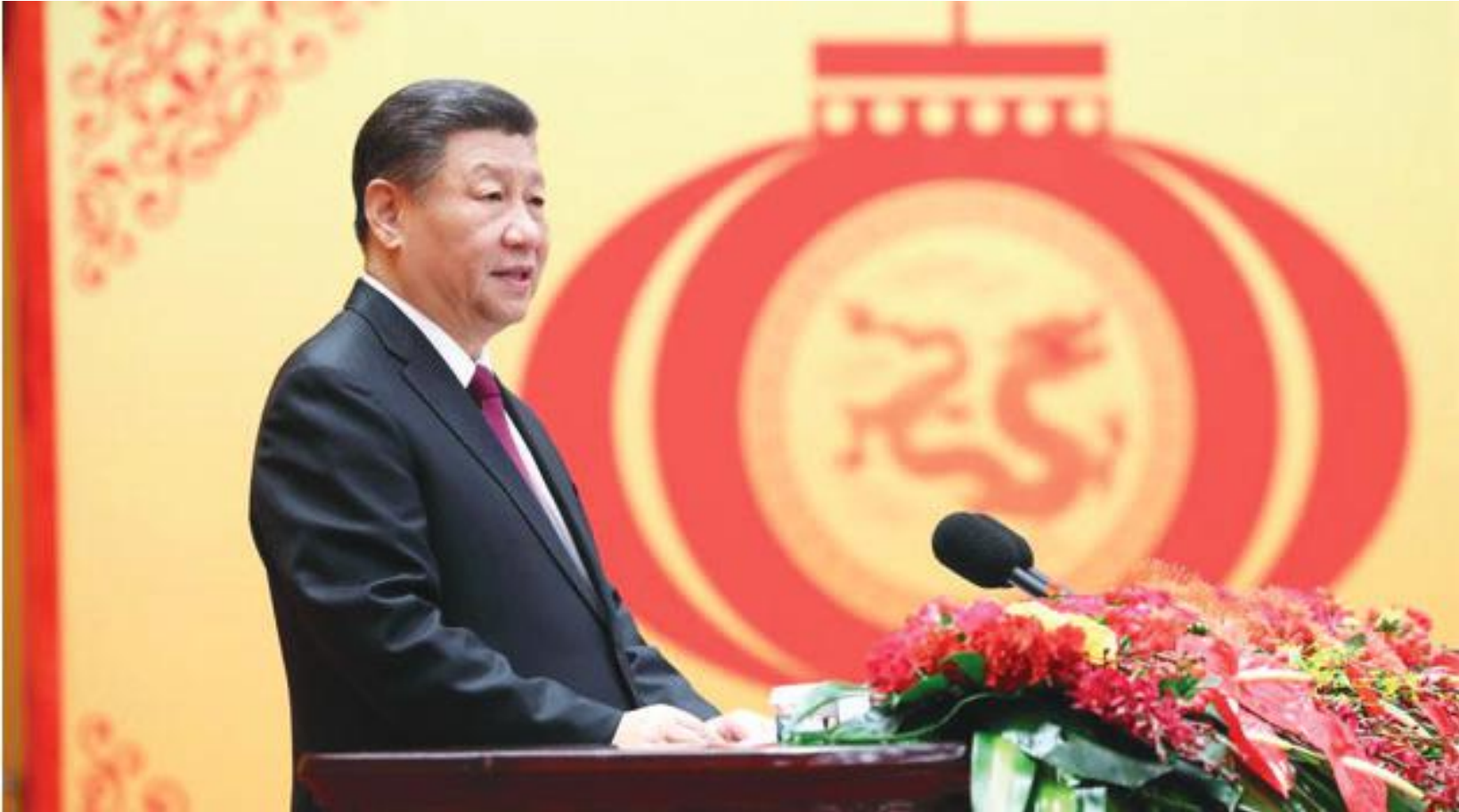
China and Europe are the world’s two major forces, markets and civilizations, and should understand the international responsibilities on their shoulders.

By: Stephen Ndegwa
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Worth Noting:

- Russia is China’s largest neighboring country. A China-Russia relationship that grows steadily on the basis of non-alliance, non-confrontation and not targeting any third party meets the shared interests of the two countries, serves the strategic stability of the Asia-Pacific and the world, and represents a useful exploration of a new model of major-country relations.
- China and Europe are the world’s two major forces, markets and civilizations, and should understand the international responsibilities on their shoulders. A more stable and closer relationship between China and Europe not only works to the advantage of both sides but also brings benefits to the whole world.



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivers a speech at a Spring Festival reception at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Feb 8, 2024. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council held the reception on Thursday in Beijing. [Photo/Xinhua]

The world is standing on the edge of a precipice. Today, the global economy is weighed down by protectionism and the abuse of the security concept. The international system is impaired by unilateralism and bloc politics. The Ukraine crisis continues unabated. Conflict has flared up again in the Middle East. Artificial intelligence, climate change, space and the polar regions, among others, are posing a whole new set of challenges. Speaking On February 17 at the 60th Munich Security Conference, Chinese Foreign Minister H.E. Wang Yi came out to cool growing fears by promising that China will “serve as a staunch force for stability in a turbulent world.” First, stated Wang, China will act as a force for stability in promoting cooperation between major countries. Major countries shoulder critical responsibilities for global strategic stability. For major countries, the more volatile the international landscape, the greater the need to enhance coordination; the more acute the risks and challenges, the greater the need to advance cooperation. This year marks the 45th anniversary of China-U.S. diplomatic relations. Past experience and lessons show that when China and the United States work together, great things can be accomplished for the two countries and the entire world. With a sense of responsibility for history, for the people and for the world, China will work with the U.S. to implement the common understandings between the two presidents and move bilateral relations forward along the right path of mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation. Russia is China’s largest neighboring country. A China-Russia relationship that grows steadily on the basis of non-alliance, non-confrontation and not targeting any third party meets the shared interests of the two countries, serves the strategic stability of the Asia-Pacific and the world, and represents a useful exploration of a new model of major-country relations. China and Europe are the world’s two major forces, markets and civilizations, and should understand the international responsibilities on their shoulders. A more stable and closer relationship between China and Europe not only works to the advantage of both sides but also brings benefits to the whole world. Secondly, stated Wang, China

will be a force for stability in addressing hotspot issues. The country has explored a Chinese way of addressing hotspot issues, one that advocates for non-interference in internal affairs and opposes imposing one’s will on others. It upholds impartiality and justice and opposes pursuing selfish interests. It seeks political settlement and opposes using force. It aims to address both the symptoms and the root causes and opposes myopia and one-sidedness. With China’s active mediation, a historic reconciliation was reached between Saudi Arabia and Iran, setting off a “wave of reconciliation” across the Middle East. This is a living example of implementing the Global Security Initiative put forth by Chinese President Xi Jinping. The recent escalation and spillover of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the ongoing tension in the Red Sea once again demonstrate that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East issue. China pushed the UN Security Council (UNSC) to adopt the first resolution since the latest conflict broke out, and issued a position paper on the political settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. On the Ukraine crisis, China

has never given up on promoting peace or slackened its efforts to facilitate talks. President Xi Jinping had in-depth exchanges with world leaders including Russian and Ukrainian leaders, playing a constructive role in addressing the crisis. China also published its position paper on the matter, and its special envoy traveled intensively to mediate among different parties. Thirdly, China will be a force for stability in enhancing global governance, said Wang. The international system today is under serious strain from unilateralism and power politics. It has thus become a common call of the international community to revitalise multilateralism and work in solidarity to pull through. Last year, China worked actively to enhance solidarity and cooperation of the Global South. China promoted the historic expansion of BRICS and gave support to the African Union in joining the G20, with a view to increasing developing countries’ representation and voice in global affairs, and contributing to a more balanced and effective global governance architecture. As the largest developing country, China has been doing its best to provide more public goods to the world.

From the Belt and Road Initiative to the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative and the Global Civilization Initiative, China has stayed committed to cooperation, openness and equality, and contributed its share to meeting global challenges. Fourth, China will be a force for stability in promoting global growth. The Chinese economy, as vibrant and resilient as ever, is showing a more robust momentum of long-term growth. Last year, it grew by 5.2 percent, accounting for one third of global growth. As China grows rapidly into the world’s largest market, it will bring more dividends to the rest of the world. It is generally accepted in the global business community that “the next China is still China.” As Xi has articulated, China will only open its door even wider to the world. Now China has mutual visa exemption arrangements with 23 countries and applies unilateral visa-free policy to multiple European countries. China will continue to provide more facilitation for people from around the world to invest, travel and study in China.



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Ukraine-Kenya Alliance: Strengthening Bonds for Mutual Progress and Stability

By Lesia Vasylenko

In a world marred by instability, the alliance between Ukraine and Kenya holds promise in safeguarding democracy and self-determination. Both nations recognize the imperative of shielding themselves from formidable aggressors to preserve their independence and secure their futures.

Amidst the prevailing global uncertainties, regional conflicts loom ominously, presenting potential catalysts for widespread devastation and societal collapse. In this precarious landscape, collaborative efforts between countries like Ukraine and Kenya are paramount to fortify the cause of peace and counter those who perpetuate war and discord. Against this backdrop, my visit to Kenya signifies an opportunity to foster closer ties between our nations for mutual advancement. It serves as a platform to engage with lawmakers, government officials, and civil society to explore avenues for enhanced cooperation.

Drawing from my background as a human rights lawyer, I hold dear the principles of freedom and democratic governance. The conflict in Ukraine underscores the necessity of vigorously defending these values against larger, coercive powers that seek to undermine our sovereignty. Kenya's struggle for independence resonates deeply with Ukraine's bat-

tle against invading forces. As smaller yet resilient nations, our solidarity is crucial in amplifying our voice on the global stage and safeguarding our shared interests and values.

Beyond shared values, practical cooperation between our nations holds immense potential for mutual benefit. Collaboration in sectors like agriculture is particularly promising, considering the pressing issue of food insecurity affecting millions. By working together, we can ensure the continuity of food supplies, despite disruptions caused by external aggressions.

Ukraine stands in solidarity with Kenya against Russia's weaponization of food and energy supplies, which has inflicted widespread suffering and instability. Despite these challenges, Ukraine remains committed to facilitating the flow of essential commodities to Africa, leveraging cutting-edge agricultural technologies developed amidst conflict.

Furthermore, Ukraine's strides in digital innovation present opportunities for collaboration with Kenya in enhancing public services and governance. The digitization of government and private sector activities fosters efficiency, transparency, and accountability, principles vital for societal progress.

During my visit to Kenya, I aim to strengthen political ties, foster scientific cooperation, and facilitate



Lesia Vasylenko is a Ukrainian lawyer and politician serving as a People's Deputy of Ukraine in the 9th Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada. /HANDOUT

educational exchanges between our nations. By standing together and fostering robust partnerships, Ukraine and Kenya can navigate the complexities of the modern world and secure a prosperous future for our people.

About the author:

Lesia Vasylenko is a Ukrainian lawyer and politician serving as a People's Deputy of Ukraine in the 9th Ukrainian Verkhovna Rada. Ms Vasylenko is deputy chair of the Ukrainian permanent delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and deputy chair of the PACE legal committee.

She was president of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Bureau of Women Parliamentarians from 2021-23. She is the founder of Legal Hundred, a human rights non-governmental organization that provides assistance to service personnel and veterans.

AU

We've had enough of him in Kenya, let him go to Addis: Wetangula on Raila

National Assembly Speaker Moses Wetangula has endorsed ODM leader Raila Odinga's quest for the chairmanship of the African Union Commission hoping for his exit from national politics.

Wetangula has advised Odinga to align with President William Ruto's administration emphasizing the government backing will determine the former premier's success in the contest.

The Ford Kenya Leader pointed out that the Azimio Leader will contest for the AUC leadership post as Kenya's candidate and not to fulfil his political ambitions.

"He now wants to go to Addis Ababa and he cant go there without the blessing and support of the government. The President has said the job doesn't belong to Raila but the Republic of Kenya," Wetangula said.

Speaking in Bomet County on Sunday, Wetangula said it was time for Odinga, who has vied unsuccessfully for the presidency five times, to exit the political stage.

"What he has done on the local scene is enough, even Shakespeare sent the world is a stage, you come play your part, you leave and others enter scene. Let him go to Addis Ababa," he noted.

Govt endorsement

Odinga officially announced his candidacy for the AU post on February 19 highlighting his extensive consultations with allies before making the decision.

"I am inclined to accept the challenge and I am ready and I offer myself to be of service. I have asked my friend Former Nigerian president Olusegun Obasanjo to continue to be a good ambassador and talk to other people," he said then.

The Kenyan government has promised to back Odinga's bid.

Government Spokesperson Isaac Mwaura described it as a defining moment for the nation and urged all leaders to put aside their political differences and rally behind Odinga. While urging Kenyans not to read too much in the government's actions, Mwaura described the opposition leader as a statesman who would take Kenya and the continent to greater heights.

The AUC Chairperson position will become vacant in 2026 with the exit of Chad's Moussa Faki who has served for two terms.

The chairperson serves as the chief executive officer and legal representative of the AU, overseeing ad-



National Assembly Speaker Moses Wetangula/PBU

ministrative and financial matters, promoting the AU's objectives, and engaging with stakeholders.

AU Heads of State and Government will pick the new Chairperson during the 2025 Summit.

THE EL-TABLAZ ANNUAL READING CONTEST 2024

Attention, High School Students!

The El-Tablaz Books, in partnership with Read-Us Africa and Literature & English Forum – Uganda, invite you to enter their 1st annual reading contest.

What is The El-Tablaz Annual Reading Contest?

Starting this year, 2024, a reading and writing contest known as The El-Tablaz Annual Reading Contest shall be held nation-wide for high school students in Forms 1-6. Students are asked to READ and REVIEW a given book, clearly explaining how the text affected them personally. Reviews shall be judged on national level.

**READ,
REVIEW &
WIN BIG**

Winners

Ugx.200,000,
+ Gift hamper

1st Runner-up

Ugx.150,000,
+ Gift hamper

2nd Runner-up

Ugx.100,000,
+ Gift hamper

All participants
Certificates of participation
at each level.

How to submit:

Send your typed review and photo to
theeltablazannualreadingcontest@gmail.com
or WhatsApp +256 772 674 093.

How to enter the contest:

- * Buy and read the novel, *The Spirit Whisperer* by Nassur Tab'an El-Tablaz.
- * Write a review of the given novel (at least 2 pages, typed; Times New Roman, font 12, 1.15 line spacing)
- * Take a photo clearly showing you in your school uniform reading the given novel
- * Clearly indicate your full name and school

ENTRY LEVELS

Submissions are accepted starting 1st March, 2024. Prizes will be awarded in April, 2024, in each of the three competition levels:

- Level 1: Form 1 – 2 (Submission deadline: Mar. 15, 2024)
- Level 2: Form 3 – 4 (Submission deadline: Mar. 15, 2024)
- Level 3: Form 5 – 6 (Submission deadline: Mar. 15, 2024)

Judges :

Judges will include teachers and teacher-consultants of the Literature & English Forum – Uganda from across the nation.

The Use Of Information Technologies And Online Platforms In Physics Lessons

The implementation of productive technologies for teaching students to solve physical problems by means of a virtual information environment is an urgent problem of modern methodological science and pedagogical practice.

By: Begmuradov Shokhzod Dilmurod.
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

- In addition to resources on CD, an Internet database of digital materials for solving problems has been created and is being developed. There is a whole network of educational portals and sites (federal, regional, regional and personal), which present: collections of problems of various types, digital solution books and reference books, tool programs for solving problems, simulators and tests, video tutorials for solving problems on various educational topics, distance schools (courses) to prepare students for the Unified State Examination, workshops for applicants, materials for physics olympiads, materials for physics teachers on the methodology of teaching students to solve problems, etc.
- Enough the developed digital resource base creates all the necessary conditions for a significant update of the practice of organizing the educational process to solve physical problems in order to increase its effectiveness.



Abstract: The problem of using gaming technologies for teaching schoolchildren to solve physical problems is discussed. The possibilities of a virtual environment for organizing gaming learning activities are considered. The analysis of the domestic and foreign gaming resources in physics presented in the open access is given. The necessity of replenishing the modern resource base of this type, including the section of computer games for training sessions on solving physical problems, is substantiated. The didactic game “Golf” developed by the authors of the article is presented. The game model of the resource is implemented in the 3D simulation mode in the Unity environment. The content of training tasks, dynamic game video sequence, the interactive nature of the interaction of participants with game objects and the competitive effect of the game are aimed at consolidating and developing the knowledge, skills and abilities previously acquired by the student in solving physical problems on the topic “Kinematics”.

Keywords: teaching physics, solving physical problems, game learning technologies, virtual game environment, development of digital game, learning resources in physics.

Problem solving is one of

the important ways for students to acquire scientific knowledge and develop their cognitive skills. This type of activity contributes to the development of thinking and creative abilities of students, influences the formation of their interest in the study of physics. To date, a very extensive system of scientific and methodological knowledge and effective pedagogical practices for teaching students to solve problems in physics have been accumulated. This serves as a sufficient basis for comprehending and transferring the accumulated pedagogical experience to a new information and educational environment, saturated with virtual educational objects and computer learning technologies. The implementation of productive technologies for teaching students to solve physical problems by means of a virtual information environment is an urgent problem of modern methodological science and pedagogical practice. Works devoted to finding ways to solve this problem have already been presented in the pedagogical press (D.V. Bayandin, M.D. Dammer, V.A. Izvozchikov, A.S. Kondratiev, V.V. Laptev, A.A. Ospennikov, E.V. Ospennikova, V.G. Petrosyan, L.V. Petrosyan, I.R. Perepecha, S.E. Popov, L.A. Proyamenkova, A.V. Smirnov, M.I.

Starovikov, D.E. Temnov, A.O. Chefranova and others). The process of accumulating digital resources intended to support the educational process in solving physical problems is gaining momentum. These are resources on CD and resources of the global network. Digital manuals on CD for high school, distributed in the domestic market, contain a large number of educational tasks. The practice of developing such resources has more than two decades. In recent years, the quality of these resources has changed for the better. The species composition of tasks has been updated, in particular, the number of tasks of different levels of complexity (tasks-exercises, typical, non-standard) has increased, more attention is paid to contextual physical tasks and tasks-projects for educational research. The variety of media formats for representing problem situations is growing. A wide range of virtual objects (video drawings, animations, models, simulators, etc.) are involved, which can be used not only to present students with problem situations, but also to support the process of solving a problem, as well as to check the result. Computer technologies for the formation of students’ skills and abilities in solving problems are being improved:

the variety of interactive exercises for practicing individual operations necessary for solving problems of various types has increased; original simulators have been developed for mastering the basic actions that make up the solution of a physical problem; the help system has been updated and expanded, which provides examples of solutions to problems of varying complexity; Interactive training tests appeared, designed for self-control by students of the level of formation of their skills and abilities in solving problems. In addition to resources on CD, an Internet database of digital materials for solving problems has been created and is being developed. There is a whole network of educational portals and sites (federal, regional, regional and personal), which present: collections of problems of various types, digital solution books and reference books, tool programs for solving problems, simulators and tests, video tutorials for solving problems on various educational topics, distance schools (courses) to prepare students for the Unified State Examination, workshops for applicants, materials for physics olympiads, materials for physics teachers on the methodology of teaching students to solve problems, etc.

Enough the developed digital resource base creates all the necessary conditions for a significant update of the practice of organizing the educational process to solve physical problems in order to increase its effectiveness. The purpose and role of the task in learning is determined by its essence as a pedagogical tool. In accordance with the concept of A.N. The Leontief task is considered as a component of the subject’s activity (a relatively independent formation in the structure of this activity): “... the goal of the action, set in certain conditions” [7]. In a more complete interpretation, the essence of this concept is defined as follows: “The task is the result of reflecting in the consciousness of the subject the situation of life activity, which requires mental and practical actions from him, aimed at its transformation, taking into account the goals relevant to the subject and objectively specified (internal, external) conditions for this transformation” [8, p. 481]. Note that task situations can be fixed not only in the individual, but also in the public consciousness. Objectified by a person and presented on an auxiliary

The Use Of Information Technologies And Online Platforms In Physics Lessons

Digital manuals on CD for high school, distributed in the domestic market, contain a large number of educational tasks.

By: Begmuradov Shokhzod Dilmurod.
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Contd from Page 22

Worth Noting:

The following are the educational functions of the learning task:

- educational:

- assimilation of knowledge (about facts, concepts, laws, theories, methods of activity);

- improving the quality of knowledge (depth, strength, consistency, etc.);

- comprehension of interdisciplinary connections of various fields of science and practice;

- mastering the methods of natural science knowledge;

- formation of cognitive and practical skills;

- developing:

- improvement of the entire system of cognitive processes (attention, perception, representation, imagination, thinking, memory, speech);
- formation of readiness for creative activity;

- educational:

- formation of scientific outlook and natural-science style of thinking;

- formation of socially valuable motives for learning (in particular, cognitive interest);

- formation of individual independence in learning;

- education of volitional and moral qualities of a person;



medium, the task becomes the property of society and can be both relevant and irrelevant for society.

An educational physical task is a task for the solution of which knowledge of the basics of physical science is used and methods of cognition corresponding to this science are applied. The educational nature of the task is determined by the orientation of its content and methods of solution to the mastering by students of the system of subject and meta-subject knowledge, skills and abilities (KAS), as well as the development of a system of psychological properties (in particular, methods of mental actions - SUD) and personality traits of the student [8].

The following are the educational functions of the learning task:

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- improving the quality of knowledge (depth, strength, consistency, etc.);

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- formation of readiness for

creative activity;

- educational:

- formation of scientific outlook and natural-science style of thinking;

- formation of socially valuable motives for learning (in particular, cognitive interest);

- formation of individual independence in learning;

- education of volitional and moral qualities of a person;

- Assistance in the formation of the general culture of the student and his readiness to apply knowledge in solving various problems of life.

One of the important conditions for the implementation of broad educational opportunities inherent in the activity of solving problems is their necessary and sufficient diversity. Classifications of learning tasks are given in [8, 10]. The construction of these classifications is based on ideas about the variety of types of educational activities, including the activities of students in a virtual educational environment. The authors identify more than 15 classification grounds. According to the content of the activity, they distinguish: scientific tasks (to be solved together with a teacher, a scientific consultant: the concept of V.V. Mayer); learning tasks and game learning tasks.

Within the framework of this article, questions of the development and application of game situations in solving physical problems are considered. Game tasks are quite an ef-

fective means of learning. Game development (proposing an idea, preparing a script, producing game objects) based on educational tasks is a fairly obvious and very effective methodological activity, since almost any game situation is associated with a person solving certain problems.

The game is the resolution of any situation of human life in a conditionally modified environment. A person agrees on the content of the changes to be made with the participants in the game or with himself. Changes are both ideal and material. Material changes are associated with the use of special game objects. The laws of interaction of an individual with game objects, regardless of

the environment (nature, "second" nature, book, audio and video, virtual environment), to which they belong, are of a general nature. Game activity necessarily has as its result a pronounced complex educational effect: training, development and education. The acquisition of new experience in the game (learning) is its important goal, but, in addition, the game is a significant means of satisfying the needs of the emotional-sensory sphere of a person, his needs for self-affirmation, self-realization, and communication. Game activity contributes to the development of the volitional beginning of a person's personality, his intellectual and physical abilities, etc.

The presence of the second (personal) component of play activity makes learning in play involuntary, emotionally comfortable, and highly productive (although the effect is usually achieved in a fairly narrow area of social practice).

The son of Begmuradov Shokhzod Dilmurod was born on January 4, 1997 in Bakhmal district of Jizzakh region. He is currently a 3rd-year student of Physics and Astronomy at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University located in Jizzakh. Winner and prize-winner of several Olympiads and events.



The Constitution Is A Strong Legal Foundation Of The Development Of The New Uzbekistan



By: Aliyeva Zuhra Bahodir.
xxxxxxxxxxxx

Worth Noting:

The issue of restriction of rights and freedoms was regulated by the following two norms in the previous constitution2:

- Human rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution and laws are inviolable and no one has the right to deprive or limit them without a court decision.
- Citizens must not harm the legitimate interests, rights and freedoms of other persons, the state and society while exercising their rights and freedoms.

In the new version of the Constitution, the above two norms were kept almost unchanged. At the same time, a new norm has been added as follows:

- Human rights and freedoms may be limited only in accordance with the law and only in the scope necessary to protect the constitutional system, public health, social morality, rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety and public order.



Abstract. This article details the results of the referendum, how many voters participated, and the changes and additions to the Constitution.

Keywords: Constitution, referendum, ballot, Central election commission, etc.

INTRODUCTION
According to the results of the referendum, the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023.

Until then, since 1992, the constitution has been amended 15 times. This time, due to the large scale of changes, a new version of the document was adopted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a result of the update, the number of items in the main dictionary increased from 128 to 155, and the norms in it increased from 275 to 434. In general, according to official data, the constitution has been updated by 65 percent.

1. Uzbekistan is a legal, social and secular state
The sentence “Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic” in Article 1 of the Constitution is being rechanged as follows:

- Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, social and secular state with a republi-

can form of government.
2. The Constitution is directly applicable
Article 15 is amended as follows:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has supreme legal force in the entire territory of the country, is directly applicable and forms the basis of a single legal space.

3. Privileges do not need to be written down in law
Article 19 of the new constitution (formerly Article 18) is about equality of citizens before the law, regardless of gender, nationality, status, etc. Part 2 of this article is amended as follows:

- Old: Privileges can only be established by law and must be consistent with the principles of social justice.

- New: Privileges must be established only in accordance with the law and must be consistent with the principles of social justice.

4. All uncertainty is in favor of man

According to the new version of the Constitution:

- All conflicts and ambiguities in the legislation that arise in the interaction between a person and state bodies are interpreted in favor of a person.

5. Human rights may be restricted in order to maintain social morality and public order

The issue of restriction of

rights and freedoms was regulated by the following two norms in the previous constitution2:

- Human rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution and laws are inviolable and no one has the right to deprive or limit them without a court decision.
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- Human rights and freedoms may be limited only in accordance with the law and only in the scope necessary to protect the constitutional system, public health, social morality, rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety and public order.

6. Special recognition for teachers

A new article about teachers was added to the Constitution. It consists of two clauses;

- In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the teacher’s work is recognized as the basis for the development of society and the state, the formation and upbringing of a healthy, mature generation, the pres-

ervation and enrichment of the nation’s spiritual and cultural potential.

- The state takes care of protecting the honor and dignity of teachers, their social and material well-being, and professional growth.

7. Land can be private property

Privatization of non-agricultural land plots has started in Uzbekistan since 2022.

8. Obstruction of media activity is a cause of responsibility

The chapter “Media” of the previous constitution consisted of one article. It said: “The media is free and operates in accordance with the law. They are responsible for the correctness of the information. Censorship is not allowed.”

According to the new constitution, this chapter consisted of two articles:

- Mass media are free and operate in accordance with the law. The state guarantees the freedom of media activity, their rights to seek, receive, use and disseminate information. Mass media are responsible for the reliability of the information they provide.

- No censorship allowed. Obstructing or interfering with the activities of the mass media is a cause of liability in accordance with the law.

9. Changes in public admin-

istration. The term of office of the President was 7 years
According to the new constitution of Uzbekistan:

- The term of office of the President was extended from 5 to 7 years. The status of the president as “head of state”, the fact that the same person cannot be president for more than two terms, the text of the president’s oath and most other norms related to the president were left unchanged. For information, the term of office of the president was extended from 5 to 7 years in 2003, and in 2011 it was reduced from 7 to 5 years.

- The candidate for the prime minister is now presented by the president. It was decided that the president will hold consultations with the factions of all the parties that entered the parliament before presenting the candidate for the prime minister.

CONCLUSION

Let us remind you that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, spoke about the constitutional reform for the first time on November 6, 2021, in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of his second presidential term.

In December of the same year, on the eve of the holiday dedicated to the 29th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the head of state emphasized the need to “think seventy times, not seven times, when solving the extremely important and strategic task of renewing the constitution.”

In May 2022, a constitutional commission was formed and the process of updating the document began.

According to official information, December 8, 1992 will still be recognized as the date of adoption of the constitution, December 8 - the date of the holiday will not change.

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