

THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

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Annotation. Uzbekistan, located in Central Asia, is a landlocked country bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, Afghanistan to the south, and Turkmenistan to the southwest. It has a diverse landscape that includes deserts, mountains, and rivers, making it a country of great geographical diversity. The country's capital and largest city is Tashkent, which is known for its mix of modern and Soviet-era architecture.

Key words: Uzbekistan, territory, administrative division, regions, provinces, districts, cities, towns, villages, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, administrative boundaries, geographical features, topography, population centers.

Uzbekistan has a rich history dating back to ancient times, with evidence of human habitation dating back to the Paleolithic era. The region has been home to various civilizations, including the Persian Empire, Alexander the Great's empire, and the Islamic empires of the Middle Ages. The country was an important part of the Silk Road, a network of trade routes that connected East and West, and played a significant role in the exchange of goods, culture, and ideas. Today, Uzbekistan is known for its cultural heritage, including its stunning architecture, vibrant bazaars, and traditional crafts. The country is also known for its diverse ethnic population, with Uzbeks making up the majority of the population, along with significant numbers of Russians, Tajiks, and other ethnic groups. Uzbekistan is a country with a rich history and a bright future, making it a fascinating place to study and explore. Uzbekistan is a country located in Central Asia, bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, Afghanistan to the south, and Turkmenistan to the southwest. It covers a total area of approximately 448,978 square kilometers.

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country located in Central Asia, sharing borders with Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, Afghanistan to the south, and Turkmenistan to the southwest. The country is situated at the heart of Central Asia, making it a crucial crossroads for trade and transportation

routes between Europe and Asia. The geography of Uzbekistan is characterized by vast deserts, fertile valleys, and mountainous regions, offering a diverse landscape that has shaped the country's history and culture. The strategic location of Uzbekistan has played a significant role in its history, as the country has been influenced by various civilizations and empires over the centuries. The famous Silk Road, an ancient network of trade routes connecting the East and West, passed through Uzbekistan, bringing cultural exchanges and economic prosperity to the region. Today, Uzbekistan continues to be a key player in regional politics and economics, serving as a gateway between Europe and Asia. The country's location also makes it vulnerable to external threats and influences, requiring a delicate balance in diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. In addition to its geopolitical importance, the location of Uzbekistan has also influenced its climate and natural resources. The country experiences a continental climate, with hot summers and cold winters, varying landscapes, and diverse ecosystems. The Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers flow through the country, providing fertile soil for agriculture and supporting a variety of flora and fauna. The mountain ranges in the east and south offer opportunities for tourism and outdoor activities, while the vast deserts in the west present challenges for development and environmental conservation. Overall, the location of Uzbekistan has shaped its physical geography, economy, and cultural identity, making it a unique and dynamic country in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia known for its diverse topography. The topography of Uzbekistan is characterized by a combination of mountains, valleys, deserts, and plains. The country is bordered by the Tian Shan mountain range to the north and the Pamir-Alay mountain range to the south, creating a rugged and mountainous landscape in the eastern and southeastern regions of the country. The Fergana Valley, located in the eastern part of Uzbekistan, is one of the most fertile and densely populated areas in the country, surrounded by mountains on three sides. In addition to its mountainous regions, Uzbekistan is also home to vast deserts, such as the Kyzyl Kum Desert and the Karakum Desert. These deserts cover a significant portion of the country's land area and are characterized by arid and barren landscapes with little vegetation. The deserts of Uzbekistan are sparsely populated, with nomadic tribes and small villages scattered throughout the region. Despite the harsh conditions, these deserts are home to unique flora and fauna adapted to the extreme environment. The western part of Uzbekistan is dominated by the vast plains of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya river basins, which are important agricultural regions in the country. The Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers are major water sources for irrigation and agriculture, supporting a variety of crops such as cotton, wheat, and fruits. The plains of Uzbekistan are relatively flat and provide fertile soil for farming, making agriculture a crucial part of the country's economy. Overall, the diverse

topography of Uzbekistan plays a significant role in shaping the country's landscapes, climate, and economic activities.

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia with a diverse climate that varies from region to region. The climate of Uzbekistan is mostly continental, with hot summers and cold winters. The country experiences extreme temperature fluctuations throughout the year, with temperatures reaching as high as 45°C (113°F) in the summer and dropping to as low as -20°C (-4°F) in the winter. The climate is also characterized by very little precipitation, with most of the country receiving less than 200mm of rainfall annually. The diverse geography of Uzbekistan also plays a role in shaping its climate. The country is surrounded by mountain ranges, including the Tian Shan and Pamir mountains, which influence the climate in different regions. The mountainous regions in the east of Uzbekistan experience cooler temperatures and more precipitation compared to the arid plains in the west. The Fergana Valley, located in the eastern part of the country, is known for its milder climate and fertile soil, making it a major agricultural region in Uzbekistan. Despite the harsh climate in many parts of Uzbekistan, the country has managed to adapt and thrive in its environment. The government has implemented various irrigation projects, such as the construction of canals and reservoirs, to support agriculture in arid regions. The country also relies heavily on cotton production, which requires substantial irrigation in the dry climate. Overall, the climate of Uzbekistan presents challenges for its inhabitants, but also provides opportunities for innovation and adaptation to ensure the sustainability of the country's economy and environment.

Uzbekistan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, Tajikistan to the southeast, and Afghanistan to the south. The country has a diverse landscape, including deserts, mountains, and fertile valleys. The two main rivers, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya, flow through the country and provide water for irrigation and agriculture. Uzbekistan is known for its historical cities, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva, which were important stops on the ancient Silk Road trade route. Economically, Uzbekistan is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world, which has been a major source of income for the country. The country also has significant reserves of natural gas and gold, which contribute to its economy. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been implementing economic reforms to attract foreign investment and diversify its economy. The government has been focusing on developing industries such as textiles, automotive manufacturing, and agriculture to reduce its dependence on cotton exports. Culturally, Uzbekistan has a rich history influenced by various civilizations, including Persian, Arab, Mongol, and Russian. The country is known for its colorful traditional clothing, intricate handwoven carpets, and delicious cuisine, which includes dishes such as plov (rice pilaf) and shashlik (grilled meat). Uzbekistan is also home to many historical

monuments and architectural wonders, such as the Registan in Samarkand and the Ark Fortress in Bukhara. The country's unique blend of Islamic and Soviet influences can be seen in its art, music, and literature, making it a vibrant and diverse cultural destination.

Uzbekistan is divided into a total of 12 administrative divisions, which include 1 autonomous republic, 1 independent city, and 10 provinces. The administrative divisions of Uzbekistan are designed to help organize the country for administrative and political purposes. The regions vary in size and population, with each province having its own local government and administrative center. The autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the western part of Uzbekistan and has its own government and constitution. The city of Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan and serves as an independent administrative division. The provinces, also known as viloyats, are further divided into districts, cities, and towns, each with its own local government and administrative structure. The administrative divisions of Uzbekistan play a crucial role in the governance and development of the country. They help facilitate the implementation of government policies, the delivery of public services, and the coordination of resources at the local level. Understanding the administrative divisions of Uzbekistan is essential for anyone studying the country's political system or interested in exploring its diverse regions and cultures.

Uzbekistan is divided into regions, which are the highest level of administrative divisions in the country. There are 12 regions in Uzbekistan, each with its own unique characteristics and cultural heritage. These regions play a crucial role in the governance and development of the country, as they are responsible for implementing government policies and programs at the local level. The regions also serve as important hubs for economic activities, trade, and investment, contributing to the overall growth and prosperity of Uzbekistan. Each region in Uzbekistan is further divided into districts, which are smaller administrative units responsible for managing local affairs and services. These districts are headed by a governor appointed by the central government, who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of government policies and programs in the region. The districts play a key role in delivering essential services to the population, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. They also serve as the primary contact point between the government and the local communities, helping to address their needs and concerns. The regions of Uzbekistan are diverse in terms of geography, culture, and history, reflecting the country's rich heritage and traditions. Some regions are known for their stunning landscapes, such as the mountains of Tashkent region or the deserts of Kashkadarya region. Others are famous for their historical sites and architectural monuments, such as the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in the Samarqand region. Each region has its own unique

identity and contributes to the cultural tapestry of Uzbekistan, making it a fascinating and vibrant country to explore and experience.

Uzbekistan is divided into 12 administrative divisions known as provinces. Each province is further divided into districts, cities, and towns. The provinces are the highest level of administrative division in the country and are responsible for overseeing local governance, infrastructure development, and public services. The provinces play a crucial role in the overall governance and development of Uzbekistan. One of the provinces of Uzbekistan is Tashkent Province, which surrounds the capital city of Tashkent. This province is the most populous in the country and is known for its diverse cultural heritage and historical significance. Tashkent Province is home to a mix of urban and rural areas, with bustling cities and picturesque villages dotting the landscape. The province plays a key role in the economic development of the country, with industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism contributing significantly to the local economy. Another important province in Uzbekistan is Samarkand Province, which is located in the heart of the country. Samarkand is one of the oldest inhabited cities in Central Asia and is known for its stunning architecture and rich history. The province is a major tourist destination, attracting visitors from around the world to explore its ancient ruins, mausoleums, and mosques. Samarkand Province is also an important agricultural region, producing crops such as cotton, fruits, and vegetables that contribute to the country's food security and economic growth.

Uzbekistan is divided into 12 administrative regions, one autonomous republic, and one independent city. Within these administrative divisions, there are numerous cities that serve as important economic, cultural, and political centers in the country. The cities of Uzbekistan are diverse in size and significance, each offering a unique perspective on the country's history and development. Tashkent, the capital city of Uzbekistan, is the largest and most populous city in the country. It serves as a major economic and cultural hub, with a rich history dating back to ancient times. Tashkent is known for its modern architecture, bustling markets, and vibrant arts scene. The city is also home to a number of universities, museums, and historical sites, making it a popular destination for both tourists and locals. Samarkand is another important city in Uzbekistan, renowned for its stunning Islamic architecture and rich cultural heritage. Known as the "Crossroads of Cultures," Samarkand has been a key trading center along the ancient Silk Road for centuries. The city is home to several UNESCO World Heritage sites, including the Registan Square and the Shah-i-Zinda necropolis. Samarkand attracts visitors from around the world who come to marvel at its intricate mosaics, minarets, and domes, which reflect the city's illustrious past as a center of Islamic art and scholarship.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan is divided into 12 administrative divisions, which are further divided into districts and cities. The administrative divisions are the Republic

of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Bukhara, Fergana, Jizzakh, Namangan, Navoiy, Qashqadaryo, Samarqand, Sirdaryo, Surxondaryo, Tashkent, and Xorazm. Each administrative division is headed by a governor appointed by the President of Uzbekistan. These divisions play a crucial role in the governance and administration of the country, ensuring that resources and services are effectively distributed to the population. In terms of population, Tashkent is the most populous administrative division in Uzbekistan, with over 2.5 million residents. It is also the capital city of Uzbekistan and serves as the political, economic, and cultural center of the country. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in the northwest of Uzbekistan, is the largest administrative division in terms of land area. It is known for its unique culture and traditions, as well as its diverse landscape, including the Aral Sea. Overall, the administrative divisions of Uzbekistan play a crucial role in the governance and administration of the country. Each division has its own unique characteristics, cultural heritage, and economic significance. By understanding the differences and similarities between these divisions, students can gain a deeper insight into the diversity and complexity of Uzbekistan's administrative structure. This knowledge is essential for anyone studying or working in the field of political science, geography, or international relations.

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