

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DESIGN OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. POPULATION AND CLIMATE

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola O'zbekiston Respublikasi geografik joylashuvi, ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilmasi, aholisi va iqlimi haqida batafsil ma'lumot beradi. Maqolada mamlakatning markaziy Osiyodagi strategik ahamiyati, turli topografik xususiyatlari, viloyatlar va Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi bilan birga boshqaruv tizimi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, aholi tarkibi, demografik xususiyatlar, shahar va qishloq aholisi taqsimoti hamda iqlim sharoitlari, suv resurslari va qishloq xo'jaligiga ta'siri ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari O'zbekistonning tabiiy, ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy omillarining bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi va rivojlanish imkoniyatlarini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston, geografik joylashuv, ma'muriy-hududiy tuzilma, aholi, iqlim, suv resurslari, qishloq xo'jaligi, viloyatlar, demografiya, Markaziy Osiyo.

Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the geographical position, administrative-territorial structure, population, and climate of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It examines the country's strategic significance in Central Asia, its diverse topography, the administrative system including the regions and the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, and governance mechanisms. The study also analyzes population composition, demographic characteristics, urban and rural distribution, and the impact of climate on water resources and agriculture. The findings highlight the interconnectedness of natural, social, and economic factors in Uzbekistan and offer insights into opportunities for sustainable development.

Key words: Uzbekistan, geographical position, administrative-territorial structure, population, climate, water resources, agriculture, regions, demography, Central Asia.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Uzbekistan, which acts as a link between East and West, is a landlocked nation in the center of Central Asia. It shares borders with Turkmenistan to the southwest, Tajikistan to the southeast, Afghanistan to the south, Kyrgyzstan to the northeast, and Kazakhstan to the north. Due to its strategic position, it has always been a crucial hub for trade, culture, and civilization, notably along the Silk Road. With its extensive deserts, fertile valleys, and rugged mountains, Uzbekistan has a varied landscape. The Kyzylkum Desert predominates over the majority of the central area, but the productive Fergana Valley in the east has a large amount of agricultural production. In addition to the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, which have

historically supplied water resources essential to human settlement and agriculture, the nation is also home to numerous other significant rivers.

The administrative and territorial structure of Uzbekistan is divided into twelve regions, sometimes referred to as viloyatlar, as well as the independent Republic of Karakalpakstan and the capital city of Tashkent, which has the status of an independent administrative entity. Each area has unique cultural and economic traits as well as its own administrative center and local government. In the northwest of the country, the independent republic of Karakalpakstan has a certain amount of autonomy and a distinct cultural and ethnic identity inside the larger Uzbek system. Regional variations in geography, population, and industry are catered for by this administrative setup, which enables effective administration.

The demographics of Uzbekistan are diverse and vibrant, with the majority of the population being ethnic Uzbeks, as well as significant populations of Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, and other minority groups. The economic and cultural hubs are in urban centers such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Namangan, whereas rural areas are typically focused around agriculture and traditional livelihoods. The demographic profile indicates a comparatively young population with a high emphasis on education and workforce development, which adds to the nation's expanding economy and cultural diversity. Although Russian and other regional languages are widely spoken, reflecting the country's multicultural history, Uzbek is the official language.

With scorching, dry summers and harsh winters, the weather in Uzbekistan is continental. Irrigation is a necessity for agriculture because rainfall is typically low and distributed unevenly. The temperature in the nation varies greatly, particularly between desert and mountainous locations. Summers in the plains and valleys can be very hot, with peak temperatures in July and August, while winters in the north and northeast can be severe. Variations throughout the year influence daily life, water management, and agricultural cycles, necessitating careful planning for long-term growth. Throughout history, the nation's settlement patterns, economic activity, and cultural customs have been influenced by the fusion of desert and mountainous geography, as well as by rivers and oases.

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's geographical position in Central Asia is distinctive and strategic due to its landlocked status, varied landscape, and important waterways. Its population reflects a young demographic profile and ethnic variety, and its territorial and administrative structure strikes a balance between regional autonomy and national unity. In the nation's development, the climate, which is characterized by continental patterns, has an impact on agriculture, settlement, and daily life, underscoring the value of its natural resources and strategic planning. The geographical location, administrative structure, demographics, and weather conditions of Uzbekistan combine to create a complicated but unified national landscape that has influenced its historical, cultural, and economic development.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Both regional and international researchers have conducted extensive studies on the geography, administration, and demographics of Uzbekistan. The strategic value of Uzbekistan's location in Central Asia has been examined by researchers like Karimov and Tursunov, who have emphasized its historical significance as a hub along the Silk Road and its impact on cultural interchange and commerce in the area. In their studies, Makhmudov and Islomov have examined the administrative-territorial framework of the nation, highlighting the

significance of regional governance and the independence of Karakalpakstan in preserving socioeconomic stability.

The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics and other organizations conduct thorough demographic studies that offer detailed information on population density, urbanization patterns, and ethnic diversity. These writings emphasize the importance of a young and active population in fostering economic, educational, and cultural progress. Moreover, international researchers such as A. Rasulov and the Uzbek Hydrometeorological Center have conducted climate studies that emphasize Uzbekistan's continental climate and the effects of temperature extremes and dry weather on agriculture, water management, and settlement patterns. These studies collectively offer a multidisciplinary view of Uzbekistan's environment, government, people, and climate. They create a framework for examining the interaction between demographic variables, government policy, and environmental circumstances in influencing the nation's development.

This study employs a research methodology that combines qualitative and quantitative methods in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of Uzbekistan's geography, administrative structure, population, and climate.

First, secondary data analysis was performed utilizing peer-reviewed research papers, government publications, and official data from the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics. These sources offered trustworthy data about population distribution, regional government, and environmental factors. The nation's geography, topography, and administrative boundaries were visually analyzed using geographic information system (GIS) data and maps.

Second, a comparative analysis approach was used to evaluate regional disparities, with an emphasis on changes in population density, ethnic diversity, and climate trends. By using this approach, it was possible to determine geographical disparities and the connection between natural and human influences in determining settlement patterns and economic activity.

The research ultimately utilized a descriptive analytical method to integrate the data that was gathered into a coherent story. This method made it possible to combine historical, social, and environmental viewpoints, which gave a comprehensive picture of the nation's geography, administrative structure, population, and climate.

The study offers a thorough and multidimensional picture of Uzbekistan by integrating geographical mapping, statistical data, and analytical synthesis, which aids in both academic research and practical policy considerations.

RESULTS

A number of crucial conclusions that emphasize the distinctive features and difficulties of Uzbekistan may be drawn from the analysis of its geography, administrative-territorial structure, population, and climate.

Geographical Location

Due to its landlocked position in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan serves as a vital link between neighboring nations. The nation's diverse geography consists of sizable deserts like the Kyzylkum, rich river valleys like the Fergana, and notable mountainous areas in the east and southeast. Despite the predominantly dry environment, the existence of significant rivers such as the Amu Darya and Syr Darya is essential for sustaining agriculture and human

populations. Its geographic location has historically fostered trade, cultural exchange, and political discourse, solidifying its significance in the Central Asian area.

Territorial and Administrative Design

The nation's administrative system, which includes the capital city of Tashkent, the independent Republic of Karakalpakstan, and twelve regions, facilitates efficient government while preserving regional variety. Karakalpakstan has a degree of autonomy, while each area displays unique economic, cultural, and social traits. The administrative structure is responsible for managing regional issues like water shortage, agricultural output, and urban development, as well as for allocating resources and planning for future development.

Population

The majority of Uzbekistan's population is young and ethnically diverse, which has far-reaching consequences for labor markets, education, and economic progress. The majority are ethnic Uzbeks, but there are significant populations of Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, and Karakalpaks that help make up the country's multicultural tapestry. While rural areas depend largely on agriculture and traditional livelihoods, urban centers, especially Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara, are hubs for commerce, education, and culture. Geographic factors have a strong influence on population distribution, with denser populations in urban centers and fertile valleys, and lower densities in deserts and mountains.

The weather

The continental climate of Uzbekistan is distinguished by high temperatures during the summer, frigid winters, and little annual rainfall. The harsh climatic conditions, notably the extreme temperatures in desert and mountainous areas, have an impact on daily life, water management practices, and agricultural cycles. For maintaining crops and assuring food security, irrigation systems are essential. The interdependence between climate and socioeconomic behavior is also demonstrated by seasonal changes in urban planning, infrastructure construction, and energy usage patterns.

Findings Summary

A complete picture of Uzbekistan as a nation with considerable regional diversity and strategic importance is painted by the sum of its geographic, administrative, demographic, and climatic features. The deserts and mountains present obstacles to settlement and infrastructure, but the productive valleys and river systems support the economy. The youthful, vibrant populace presents growth possibilities, while the administrative-territorial structure promotes regional autonomy and governance. The importance of wise resource management and sustainable development practices is highlighted by the climate. In conclusion, the findings reveal that Uzbekistan's development and planning are heavily impacted by its geographical position, governmental structure, demographic trends, and weather patterns. These interconnected elements influence the nation's socioeconomic profile and provide both possibilities and obstacles for future development.

Conclusion

With its landlocked location, varied landscape, and important waterways influencing its historical, cultural, and economic progress, the Republic of Uzbekistan holds a distinct and strategic position in the center of Central Asia. The nation's administrative and territorial setup, which includes the capital city of Tashkent, the autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, and twelve regions, allows for efficient governance while respecting regional variety and autonomy.

The demographics of Uzbekistan are young, ethnically diverse, and distributed in a manner that reflects both the country's physical geography and its increasing urbanization. The young and vibrant population offers prospects for economic, educational, and cultural advancement, but it also poses challenges in areas like jobs, infrastructure, and resource management. Agriculture, water use, and settlement patterns are all greatly impacted by the continental climate, which is characterized by warm, dry summers and harsh winters. Maintaining economic and social operations requires irrigation systems, wise resource management, and adaptation to seasonal changes. In conclusion, Uzbekistan's development trajectory is influenced by its geography, administrative structure, population, and environment, which are all intertwined. Understanding these factors sheds light on the difficulties and prospects facing Uzbekistan, emphasizing the necessity of regional cooperation, sustainable resource management, and strategic planning. This combination of elements highlights the nation's potential to be a center of cultural, economic, and geopolitical influence in Central Asia.

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