

Yarasheva D.N.

“INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN”

matnlar to'plami

***Mustaqil ta'lim kursi uchun uslubiy
qo'llanma***

Toshkent – 2009

O'ZBEKISTON DAVLAT JISMONIY TARBIYA INSTITUTI

“O'zbek va chet tillari” kafedrası

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Muallif: O'zbekiston Davlat jismoniy tarbiya instituti
“O'zbek va chet tillari” kafedrası katta o'qituvchisi
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Анатация: Мазкур ўқув услубий қўлланмада Ўзбекистон мустақилигининг 20 йиллигига бағишлаб Республикамизнинг қадимий шаҳарлари-Самарқан, Тошкент, Хива, Бухоро тўғрисидаги тарихий маълумотлар, ўзбек миллий урф одатлари, миллий байрамлари тўғрисида расм ва лавҳалар ўрин олган. Ушбу маълумотлар талабаларга инглиз тилида матн шаклида тақдим этилган. Матнлар талабалар ва инглиз тилини мустақил ўрганувчилар учун сўз бойлиги ва оғзаки нутқини ўстиришга ёрдам беради.

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NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Words by Abdulla Orippov

Music by Mutal Burkhanov

My country, sunny and free
Salvation to your people,
You are a warmhearted companion to the friends:
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions
May our fame shine as long as the world exists?

Refrain:

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

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Tree, young children are a strong wing for you!
The torch of Independence, guardian of piece,
Just motherland is eternally prosperous!

Exercise 1: Sing the anthem of Uzbekistan.

Exercise 2: What was the impression on you when singing the anthem?

Exercise 3: Wasn't it difficult for you?

Exercise 4: Learn the anthem by heart and try to sing at the English parties.

Text. Read and translate.

INDEPENDENT UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is my native land. It is situated between two great rivers, the Amudarya and Syrdarya .

The territory of Uzbekistan stretches 1425 km from the West to the East, and 930 from the North to the South.

The territory of Uzbekistan is larger than some European countries, such as Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland taken together.

In the North- East Uzbekistan borders on Kazakhstan, in the East and South- East- on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in the west- on Turkmenistan and in the South- on Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is a sunny republic. The climate of Uzbekistan is continental. The coldest month in Uzbekistan is January, and the hottest summer month is July. Beginning from July till September there are no rains.

The territory of the Republic consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions (violates) and the city of Tashkent. Besides, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions include many tow us, districts (tumans) settlements and etc.

In 1991 the independence of Uzbekistan was proclaimed. Being a sovereign republic, Uzbekistan has its own Constitution, state flag and emblem.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. At present, representatives of over 100 nationalities live here. At the beginning of 2000 the population of Uzbekistan is equal to 24, 5 million people.

The Independent Republic of Uzbekistan pays much attention to the population problems, particularly to motherhood and childcare protection, to moral and spiritual upbringing of the growing generation. The evidence of it is establishment of the official order “Sog`lom avlod uchun” (“For healthy gene- ration”) and the creation of the International Nongovernmental Charity Fund with the same title “Sog`lom avlod uchun”.

Uzbekistan has the biggest economic potential among the other Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. Various branches of industry have been established and are successfully developing in the economy of the Republic. An important place in the economy of the Republic belongs to agricultural branches, first of all, to cotton- growing branch. Nature and climate and traditional skills of the population also promote the development of such branches as silk worm breeding, live- stock farming, grape, fruit and melon production.

The rights of Uzbekistan are wide now. The Uzbek languages are the state one of the republic. Its role will be increasing in the near future.

The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent, an old and beautiful city.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions.

1. On what continent is Uzbekistan situated? 2. What Republics does it border on? 3. What territory does it occupy? 4. What kind of climate has Uzbekistan? 5. How many sunny days are there in a year? 6. What is the population on of Uzbekistan? 7. How many regions are there in Uzbekistan? 8. Why do we call Uzbekistan the country of “white gold”? 9. Why do we call our republic “Sunny Uzbekistan”? 10. What branches does an important place in the economy of the republic belong? 11. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?

Exercise 2: Translate into English.

1. O'zbekiston ikki daryo orasida joylashgan. 2. O'zbekiston hududi Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, 12 ta viloyat va Toshkent shahridan iborat. 3. O'zbekiston – serquyosh o'lka. 4. O'zbekistonda eng sovuq oy- yanvar hisoblanadi. 5. 1991 yil O'zbekiston mustaqil deb e'lon qilindi. 6. Ozbekiston aholisi 2000 yil boshida 24,5 million kishi edi. 7. Mustaqil O'zbekiston Respublikasi aholi hayoti bilan bog'liq muammolarga, jumladan onalik va bolalikni himoya qilish, o'sib kelayotgan avlodni ma'naviy va har tomonlama ularni tarbiyalash masalalariga e'tibor bermoqda. 8. O'rta Osiyo Respublikalari va qo'shni Qozog'iston orasida O'zbekiston yirik iqtisodiy imkoniyatga ega. 9. Mamlakatimiz iqtisodiyotiga qator sanoat tarmoqlari vujudga kelgan va ular rivojlanisnda davom etmoqda. 10. Respublikamiz tabiiy sharoiti poliz mahsulotlari yetkazishga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Text. Read and translate.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

The republic of Uzbekistan is one of the cradles of civilization. Located in the heart of the ancient Silk Route, it is an unique bridge connecting the great civilization of the East and West.

Geographical position. Uzbekistan is located on the Asian continent in the basin of the great Amudarya and Sirdarya rivers.

The territory of Uzbekistan stretches 1425 km from the West to the East, and 930 km from the North to the South.

The territory of Uzbekistan is larger than some European countries, such as Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland taken together.

In the North-East Uzbekistan Borders on Kazakhstan, in the East and South-East-on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in the West-on Turkmenistan and in the South – on Afghanistan.

Climate. Uzbekistan is a sunny republic. The climate of Uzbekistan is sharp continental. The coldest month in Uzbekistan is January. The hottest summer month is July. Beginning from July till September there are no rains. The most part of water comes from the mountainous part of the Republic. The Amudarya and Sirdarya play an important role in Uzbekistan and Central Asia as these rivers provide main sources of water.

Ecology. One can single out the following unfavorable natural factors influencing the appearance and aggravation of ecologic problems in Uzbekistan:

- high meteorological potential of the environment pollution;
- limited water resources and comparatively high level of their background pollution;
- liability of lands to Stalinization and erosion;
- poorness of wood resources.

The Aral Sea is considered to be the zone of ecological catastrophe.

Today the strategic part of the solution of the Aral problem is aimed at returning to the natural course of events – restoration of natural or close to natural conditions in the Aral zone.

For this purpose it is necessary top improve water supply of the Aral area and to use wide – scale production of desalinating equipment.

The laws constituting legal, economic and organizational bases of preserving natural conditions of environment, rational use of natural resources are already acting in the Republic.

Resources, minerals. Nature has endowed Uzbekistan with various mineral raw resources, which are required for economic and social development of our Republic.

Uzbekistan makes 31 per cent of oil, 40 per cent of natural gas and 55 per cent of coal concerning to Central Asia. The stock of copper, silver, gold, zinc, tungsten, natural gas and some other resources make Uzbekistan one of the world leaders.

The most important deposit of Uzbekistan in the Angren deposit of brown coal. Underground deposits are the great wealth of nature. Only their rational and efficient use will open the way to real economic independence.

More than 30 deposits of gold have been discovered in Uzbekistan. The Republic holds the second place among the CIS countries, 7-8 place in the world in gold production and fifth place in per capita gold production. The total reserves of the discovered deposits already exceed 4,000 tons. And Uzbek gold in its quality corresponds to the highest world standards.

Every year 80,000 tons of copper are produced. There are great deposits of uranium. More than 140 deposits of oil, 30 deposits of precious metals, 420 building materials have already been discovered.

According to the data of western experts the total potential of natural reserves in Uzbekistan is 1,500-2,000 billion US\$. Thus Uzbekistan today is one of the most promising states in Asia as far as capital infesting is concerned.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. Where is Uzbekistan situated?
2. What do you know about the climate of Uzbekistan?
3. Can you say that the climate of Uzbekistan is sharp continental?
4. What rivers of Uzbekistan do you know?
5. What unfavorable natural factors do you know which influence the appearance and aggravation of ecologic problems in Uzbekistan?
6. What types of raw minerals in Uzbekistan do you know?
7. What do you know about the minerals of Uzbekistan?

Exercise 2. Show the lines of Uzbekistan on the map.

Exercise 3. What do you know of Uzbekistan?

Text. Read and translate.

ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN.

Uzbekistan's economy is based on intensive agricultural production. Cotton production is 4 million tones per year, textile manufacture, silk production and leather goods are also important. Wheat, potatoes and rice are widely grown. There are some agriculture and textile machinery plants and several chemical combines. Uzbekistan possesses extensive mineral deposits too. Copper, uranium, oil, gold and many other metals are extracted. In 1998 oil run put was 8.0 millions of tones and gas production was 55 billion cubic meters. Foreign direct investment exceeds US \$ 9 billion.

Uzbekistan maintains economical and cultural relations with the USA, Japan, Great Britain, and France, Germany and Turkey and many other countries. In the latest years there are built plants of machinery in Asaka "Damas" with KPDR, "Tico", and "Mercedes- Benz"

with the German Democratic Republic. Uzbekistan exports cotton, machines and other goods to these countries.

Exercise 1: By what productions is Uzbekistan well-known in the world else? Discuss in small groups.

Exercise 2: Give a presentation about the results of the discussion of groups.

Exercise 3: How do you think about the ways of developing the economy of Uzbekistan?

Text. Read and translate.

POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN

According to the census of the population more than 100 nationalities live in Uzbekistan. Among them 85% are Uzbeks, 9% - Russians, 3% - Tajiks, 2% - Kazakhs, 1% - Tatars. 61% of the population live in the country and it is interesting to note that the part of the villagers has somewhat increased of late. The density of population is 47,4 people per km.

The Republic is a region with high level of labors resource supply. People able to work take up 98-98,5% of the total population. Uzbekistan has 40% of all labour resources of Middle Asia.

According to the estimation of age structure of the population able to work will consist primarily of people of 30-49 years of age by the beginning of the XXI century and they are very labour active.

The characteristic feature of the labour potential is its high educational level. Each 4-th person busy in economy has either higher education or secondary specialized one.

In the ethnic structure of the youth the average age of the population is 23, 9 years. About half of the population is people of about 19. And the labour force in Uzbekistan is comparatively cheap.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. What nationalities live in Uzbekistan?
2. How many people live in Uzbekistan?
3. What is the overage age of the population in Uzbekistan?
4. What is the characteristic feature of the labour potential in Uzbekistan?

Text. Read and translate.

STATE SYSTEM

The Republic of Uzbekistan today is a developing country with modern industry, historical, cultural and scientific centers, up-to-date urban system, full-fledged member of the most authoritative world, organization UNO. Its independence has been recognized by 160 states.

State organization- temporal democratic Republic.

Administrative - territorial division - regional district.

State language is Uzbek.

Capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Tashkent.

The head of state is the President who at the same time is Chairman of Cabinet of Ministers.

Highest state legislative body is Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and approved by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic.

The representative and executive power on the corresponding territory is headed by the Khokim of the region, district and town.

The Republic has her own financial and monetary – credit system.

The state of Uzbekistan includes the Republican budget, the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and local budget.

The banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is headed by the Central Bank of the Republic.

The unconditional leadership of the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is recognized.

The state, its bodies, official, public organizations, citizens act in conformity with the Constitution and Laws.

The Republic of Uzbekistan includes:

- the republic of Karakalpakstan;
- 12 regions, Andijan, Bukhara, Djizzak, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, Surhandarya, Tashkent, Ferhgana, Khorezm;
- 157 districts;
- 118 towns.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. When was independence proclaimed in Uzbekistan?
2. What is the Republic of Uzbekistan today?
3. What is the capital of Uzbekistan?
4. Who is the head of state in Uzbekistan?
5. What is the highest state legislative body in Uzbekistan?
6. By whom is the Cabinet of Ministers formed in Uzbekistan?
7. By whom is the Representative and Executive power headed in Uzbekistan?
8. What republics, regions, districts and towns does the Republic of Uzbekistan include?

Text. Read and translate.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

The territory of the Republic consists of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions (viloyats) and the city of Tashkent. Besides, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the regions include many towns, districts (tumans), settlements and etc.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan (the former Karakalpak Autonomous Republic) on January 9, 1992 adopted the status of the sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located on the lower reaches of the Amudarya River, occupies the North-Western part of the Kyzylkum desert, the South-Western part of the

Usturt plateau and the delta of the Amudarya River. The Southern part of the Aral Sea is on the territory of the Republic.

The area of Karakalpakstan is equal to 166, 6 thousand square kilometers, which is more than 38% of the territory of Uzbekistan. However, despite such an impressive territory, Karakalpakstan is one of the most thinly populated regions. There are 1503, 0 thousand inhabitants here. That is the reason of low indices of population density. In this respect Karakalpakstan gives way to all regions (except the Navoi region). If, in average, there are 54,8 people per km² in Uzbekistan, then in Karakalpakstan this index includes 9 people which is caused by relatively unfavorable climate conditions. The main part of the population inhabits the coastal lines of the

Amudarya river, and there are less populated settlements in the desert areas. Karakalpakstan borders on Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, the Bukhara, Khorezm and Navoi regions. The capital of Karakalpakstan is Nukus. The number of its population is 206,7 thousand people.

The Republic of Karakalpakstan includes 15 rural districts (the Amudarya, Beruni, Bozatauz, Kanlikul, Karauzyak, Kegeyli, Kungrad, Muynak, Nukus, Tahtakupir, Turtkul, Khojeyli, Chimbai, Shumanay, Ellikala districts) and 12 towns (Nukus, Beruni, Buston, Kungrad, Manghit, Muynak, Takhiatash, Turtkul, Chimbai, Khalkabad, Khojeyli, Shumanay).

Andijon region. The Andijon region was founded on March 6, 1941. It is located in the Western part of the Fergana Valley. In the North-East and the South the region borders on Kyrgyzstan, in the West-on the Fergana region, in the North-West-on the Namangan region. In the area dimensions, the Andijan region takes the last, the 13 th place, giving way to Karakalpakstan and all other regions of Uzbekistan. Its area is equal to 4,2 thousand km², which includes less than 1 % of the area of the country. In the number of population the Andijan region takes the 4 th place. It includes 2192,3 thousand people. Thus, in the density of population it is the leader among the regions of Uzbekistan. In average, there are 522 people per km². It means that in density of population it outnumbers the average republican index (545.8) almost ten times. 1/3 of the population in the region live in town settlements. The central city of the region is Andijan. It is one of the oldest cities of the Republic with the population of 334.3 thousand people.

The Andijan region consists of 14 rural districts (the Andijan, Asaka, Balikchi, Bulakbash, Buz, Jalalkuduk, Izbaskan, Ulugnar, Marhamat, Oltinkul, Paktaabad, Khojaabad, Shakhrihan, Kurgantepa districts) and 11 towns (Andijan, Asaka, Khanabad, Shakhrihan, Karasu, Akhunbabaev, Paytug, Marhamat, Paktaabad, Khojaabad, Kurgantepa).

Bukhara region. The Bukhara region is one of the first regions formed on the territory of Uzbekistan. It was founded on April 15 1938. The region is situated in the South of Uzbekistan and occupies the biggest sandy part of the Kyzylkum desert. It borders on Karakalpakstan, the Khorezm, Navoi, Kashkadarya regions and in the south-on Turkmenistan.

Primarily, the area of the region was big-144.3 thousand km². When the Navoi region was established, a considerable part of lands was departed to the Bukhara region. At present, the area of the Bukhara region is equal to 40.3 thousand km². According to this index it takes the third place, giving way to Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region. The population is 1423.8 thousand people-that takes the ninth place. One third of the population live in towns. The density of population is 35.3 people per km².

The Bukhara region consists of 11 rural districts (the Bukhara, Vabkent, Londor, Kagan, Alat, Peshkun, Romitan, Shafirkan, Karaulbazar, Karakul, Gijiduvan districts) and 11 towns

(Bukhara, Kagan, Gijiduvan, Gallaasiya, Vabkent, Alat, Gazli, Romitan, Shafirkan, Karakul, Karaulbazar).

The administrative center of the region is the city of Bukhara and its population equals 239,1 thousand people.

Jizak region. The Jizak region is relatively a young region. It was founded on December 29, 1973 to improve and increase development of industry and agriculture, to efficiently use the existing reserves of the land that formerly used to be the desert and to improve the life of the people. The region includes 9 districts taken from the Syrdarya region and 2 districts of the Samarkand region. The origin of the region was conditioned by the development of cotton-growing and other fields of national economy on the former desert lands, by rich reserves and resources of this area that were required for further increase of the economy.

In the aim of hastening social-economic developing of southern parts of Khavast and Boyaut districts of the Syrdarya region, which adjacent to the Jizak region, to promote efficacy of guidance, to improve transport and other services for population, to make good conditions for everyday needs of citizens. After looked through an appropriate proposal of the Cabinet of Ministry Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted the Decree «About making an administrative-territorial district Yangiabad in the Jizak region». April 15, 1999.

The area of a new Yangiabad district with a part of Khavast and Bayaut districts of Syrdarya region is 717.4 sq/km.

The Jizak region borders on Kazakhstan in the North, on Tajikistan in the South, on the Samarkand region in the West and on the Syrdarya region in the East. The area of the region is equal to 21.2 thousand km² (about 4.5% of the total area of Uzbekistan), its population-980.2 thousand people. The population density is 46.2 people per km². 32% of the populations reside in towns and 68% are rural people.

The central city of the region is Jizak. Its population is 128.9 people. There are 12 rural districts (the Amasay, Bahmal, Dustlik, Jizak, Zabdar, Zafrabad, Zaamin, Mirzachel, Pahtakor, Farish, Gallaaral, Yangiabad districts) and 7 towns (Jizak, Dustlik, Dashtaabad, Gagarin, Pahtakor, Marjanbulak, Gallaaral). Among 7 towns of the region Jizak is the oldest «veteran» city. The other towns are young, appeared on the map of the region during the last 25 years.

Kashkadarya region. The Kashkadarya region is located in the Southern part of Uzbekistan, in the valley of the Kashkadarya river and in the Western outskirts of the Pamiro-Alay mountains. The region was founded on January 20, 1943.

In January 1960 it was abolished and merged with the Surkhandarya region. On February 7, 1964 it was formed anew.

The Kashkadarya region occupies the area of 28,6 thousand km². The region borders on Tajikistan in the East, on the Surkandarya region in the East and the South-East, on Turkmenistan in the South and the East and the South-West, on the Bukhara region in the West and the North-West, on the Samarkand region in the North.

The Kashkadarya region includes 14 rural districts (Baharistan, Dehkanabad, Kasbiy, Kitab, Kasansay, Muborak, Nishan, Usman Yusupov, Chirakchi, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag, Kamashi, Karshi and Guzar districts) and 12 towns (Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Kasan, Muborak, Tallimarjan, Yangi-Nishan, Chirakchi, Yakkabag, Kamashi, Beshkent, Guzar).

The population of the region consists of 2166, 8 thousand people, 25,6% of which are townspeople. There are 75, 9 people per km². The administrative center of the region is the city of Karshi, which population is equal to 201,8 thousand people.

Navoi region. The Navoi region is the youngest region of Uzbekistan. It was founded on April 20, 1982 in order to improve development of the production and use of natural,

industrial and agricultural resources more efficiently, to solve the problems in the spheres of education, healthcare, culture and to satisfy other needs of the population. A number of districts and cities of the Bukhara and Samarkand regions were included into this region.

By the Decree issued on September 6, 1988 the Navoi region was abolished and by the Decree issued on January 28, 1992 it was established anew.

The region located in the center of Uzbekistan and occupies the biggest part of the Kyzylkum desert. It borders on Karakalpakstan in the West, on Kazakhstan in the North, on the Jizak region in the East, on the Samarkand region in the South and East, on the Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions in the South.

The Navoi region is the biggest in the country and takes the 1st place, among the other regions (gives way only to Karakalpakstan). Its area is 11,0 thousand km². But it takes just the 11th place in the population density (783,3 thousand people, 40% of which live in town settlements). The density of population is very low-7,1 people per km². It is the lowest index among the other regions of Uzbekistan.

The Navoi region includes 8 rural districts (the Kanimeh, Navbahor, Navoi, Nurata, Tamdi, Uchkuduk, Hatirchi, Kyzyltepa districts) and 6 towns (Navoi, Zarafshan, Uchkuduk, Nurata, Kyzyltepa and Yanghirabad). Navoi is the administrative center and it appeared on the map of the country in 1958. The population is 140,9 thousand people.

Namangan region. The Namangan region is included into the there regions of the Fergana Valley. The region is not big-7,4 thousand km², but the nature of this small region is rather attractive the Chatkal and Kurama mountains, sands of the Central part of Fergana, the Syrdarya, Karadary, Narin rivers, streams full-flowing in spring and autumn and getting dry in summer.

The Namangan region borders on Kyrgyzstan in the North, on the Tashkent region in the North and West, on Tajikistan in the West, on the Fergana region in the South and on the Andijan region in the South and East.

The Namangan region was founded on March 6, 1941. On January 25 1960 it was abolished and its area was split between the Andijan and Fergana regions. On December 18, 1967 the Namangan region was formed anew.

The population of the region is equal 1930,2 thousand people 37% of which live in towns and 63%-in rural places.

The population density is 260,8 people per km². Namangan is the central city of the region and its population equals to 386 thousand people.

The region includes (Kasansay, Mingbulok, Namangan, Narin, Pap, Turakurgan, Chartak, Chust, Yangikurgan) and 8 towns (Namangan, Kasansay, Pap, Uchkurgan, Chartak, Chust, Khakkulabad and Turakurgan).

Samarkand region. The Samarkand region is situated in the central part of the country, in the basin of the middle stream of the Zarafshan River. The region was founded on January 15, 1938. The area of the Samarkand region is 16,8 thousand km². The region borders on the Navoi region in the North and North-West, on the Jizak region in the North and North-East, on the Kashkadarya region in the South, and with the Republic of Tajikistan in the South-East.

The central part of the region is a blooming oasis, which stretches in a narrow line from the East to the West between the spurs of the Zarafshan and Turkestan mountain chains. The main area of irrigation lands is located here.

The Samarkand region takes the first place among the regions of the republic, in quantity of population (gives way only to the Fergana region)-there are 2670,3 thousand people. Approximately one third of them live in towns. There are 160 people per each km².

The region takes the first place in the number of rural districts. There are 16 of them (the Bulungur, Gazalkent, Jambay, Ishtihan, Kattakurgan, Narpay, Nurabad, Akdarya,

Payarik, Pastdargom, Pahtachi, Samarkand, Taylak, Urgut, Chelak and Kushrabad districts) and 11 towns (Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Aktash, Urgut, Bulungur, Jambay, Juma, Ishtihan, Nurabad, Payarik, Chelak). Samarkand is the biggest and central city of the region with the population of 361,1 thousand people. From 1924 to 1930 Samarkand was the capital of Uzbekistan.

Surkhandarya region. The Surkhandarya region is the southern part of our country. It borders on Tajikistan in the East, on Turkmenistan and the Kashkadarya region in the West and the North-West, on the Afghanistan in the South, along the shore-line of the Amudarya River.

The Surkhandarya region was founded on March 6, 1941. The population is equal to 1736,7 thousand of which live in town settlements, the others-in rural places. The area of the region is 20,1 thousand km². There are 86,6 people per each km².

The Surkhandarya region consists of 14 rural districts (the Angor, Bandihan, Baysun, Denau, Zarkurgan, Murzabad, Altinsay, Sariasiya, Termez, Uzun, Sherabad, Shurchi, Kizirik and Kunkurgan districts) and 8 towns (Termez, Denau, Baysun, Jarkurgan, Shargun, Sherabad, Shurchi, Kunkurgan). Termez is the administrative city of the region with the population of 113,5 thousand people.

Syrdarya region. The Syrdarya region is relatively one of the youngest regions of Uzbekistan. It appeared on the map 37 years ago-on February 16, 1963 to open up arid lands of the Hunger Steppe, to further improve economy and culture of this area.

The region is located on the left bank of the Syrdarya River as it flows out from the Fergana valley. The Syrdarya region borders on Kazakhstan in the North, on the Tashkent region in the East, on Tajikistan in the South and on the Jizak region in the West. The area of the region is 4,3 thousand km². It takes next to the last place, leaves behind only the Andijan region. The population is also the smallest one-only 642,2 thousand people. From the total number of population more than 30% live in town settlements, the others reside in rural places. There are 150,2 people per each km².

The Syrdarya region consists of 9 rural districts (the Bayaut, Gulistan, Mehnatabad, Mirzaabad, Akaltin, Sayhunabad, Syrdarya, Khavast, Sharaf Rashidov districts) and 5 towns (Gulistan, Baht, Syrdarya, Shirin, Yangiyer).

Gulistan is the central city of the region. Its population is equal to 55,3 thousand people.

Tashkent region. The Tashkent region is the capital region of Uzbekistan. It was founded on January 15, 1938. It occupies 15, 6 thousand km² which makes up more than 3,5% of the total area of Uzbekistan.

The region is located in the Northern, on Kyrgyzstan and the Namangan region in the North and East, on Tajikistan in the South and on the Syrdarya region in the West.

As it was mentioned before, the area of the Tashkent region occupies the small part of Uzbekistan, but it takes a leading part in the population number. The population of the region (including the city of Tashkent) is 4492, 5 thousand people-about one fifth part of the inhabitants of Uzbekistan.

The Tashkent region is one of the most densely populated regions of the Republic, giving way only to the Andijan and Fergana regions. In average 290, 1 people are per each km² together with Tashkent city.

The Tashkent region gives way only to the Samarkand region in the number of rural districts and takes a leading place in Uzbekistan in the number of towns. There are 15 rural districts in the region (the Bekabad, Buka, Bustanlik, Zangiata, Angren, Ahangaran, Parkent, Pskent, Tashkent, Chinaz, Yukori-Chirchik, Yangiyul, Urta-Chirchik, Kibray, Kuyi- Chirchik, districts) and 17 towns (Tashkent, Angren, Almalik, Ahangaran, Bekabad,

Chirchik, Yangiabad, Yangiyul, Buka, Gazalkent, Akkurgan, Parkent, Pskent, Keles, Chinaz, Toytepa, Dustobod).

Tashkent is the central city of the region and 2142,3 thousand people reside there.

Fergana region. The Fergana region is included into the three regions located in the Fergana Valley—a pearl of Central Asia. The region was founded on January 15, 1938. It is in the East of Uzbekistan and occupies the Southern part of the Fergana Valley. . The Fergana region borders on Kyrgyzstan in the South, on Tajikistan in the West, on the Namangan region in the North and on the Andijan region in the East.

The area of the region is not big—6,7 thousand km². The region takes the second place in the number of population and gives way only to the Tashkent region. There are 2664,4 thousand inhabitants. 776,1 thousand people live in town settlements and 1888,3 thousand people live in rural places.

The Fergana region includes 15 rural districts (the Bagbad, Besharik, Buvaydi, Dangara, Yazyavan, Altyarik, Akhunbabaev, Rishtan, Soh, Tashlak, Uchkuprik, Fergana, Furkat, Uzbekistan, Kuva districts) and 9 towns (Fergana, Margilan, Kokand, Kuva, Kuvasay, Besharik, Khamza, Rishtan, Yaypan).

Fergana is the administrative center of the region. The number of its population is 185,2 thousand people.

Khorezm region. The Khorezm region was founded on January 15, 1938. It is in the North and West of Uzbekistan, and occupies some part of the Aral and Kaspiyan lowlands. The Khorezm region like Karakalpakstan is the remotest region of Uzbekistan. It borders on Karakalpakstan in the North and East, on Turkmenistan in the South and West, on the Bukhara region in the South and East. The Khorezm region takes the 11 th place in the area dimensions—6,1 thousand square kilometers (a bit more than 1% of the total area of Uzbekistan).

The population of the region is equal to 1323,9 thousand people, 24% of which reside in towns. The population density is high—217,4 people per km².

The Khorezm region consists of 10 rural districts (the Bagat, Gurlen, Urgench, Khiva, Khakin, Shavat, Yangiariq, Yangibazar, Kushkupy, Khazarasp districts) and 3 towns (Urgench, Pitnyak, , Khiva).

Urgench is the central city of the region. Its population is equal to 139 thousand people.

Uzbekistan takes the third place in the area dimensions among the countries of Central Asia and Kazakhstan after Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, but it is the leader and takes the first place in the number of population in this area. At the beginning of 2000 the population of Uzbekistan is equal to 24,5 million people. If the total population of Central Asia is 100%, then Uzbekistan makes up more than 42% of it.

The population in Uzbekistan is distributed unevenly. In average the population density of the Republic takes a lead over a number of the CIS countries and passes ahead the other countries of Central Asia. Due to speedy growth of the population, its density per each square kilometer of its territory grows annually. Thus in comparison with 1959, the density of population raised more than 3 times and currently it equals 54,8 people per km².

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. At present, representatives of over 100 nationalities live here.

Uzbeks make up the main bulk of the population whose share against the total population is systematically growing up. Share of the European population against the total population, is somewhat declining because of a great difference in the birth-rate of the native and European population. Besides, as a result of the collapse of the USSR, a lot of Russian speaking population migrated mainly to Russia, the Ukraine and Belarus from the former union republics, including Uzbekistan. Among the emigrants, besides the Russians, there are the Ukrainians Belarusian, Jews, the Crimean Tatars, the Germans, and others. It is

necessary to emphasize that because of the stable social and political environment observed in the Republic, some part of emigrants who had left Uzbekistan earlier are returning back to Uzbekistan.

The Independent Republic of Uzbekistan pays much attention to the population problems, particularly to motherhood and childcare protection, to moral and spiritual upbringing of the growing generation. The evidence of it is establishment of the official order «Soglom avlod uchun» («For healthy generation») and the creation of the International Nongovernmental Charity Fund with the same title «Soglom avlod uchun».

Uzbekistan has the biggest economic potential among the other Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan. It is distinguished in many indicators, both in industrial and agricultural development. Various branches of industry have been established and are successfully developing in the economy of the Republic belongs to agricultural branches, first of all, to a cotton-growing branch. Nature and climate and traditional skills of the population also promote the development of such branches as silk worm breeding, live-stock farming, grape, fruit and melon production.

1998-1999 were the years of stable economic progress for our country. Economic increase was observed in all spheres of national economy.

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How many violets are there in Uzbekistan?
2. What are the largest rivers in Uzbekistan?
3. What is the Independence Day of Uzbekistan?

TEXT: KARAKALPAKSTAN

Karakalpakstan is situated in the north west of Uzbekistan, occupying 164000 km, and 38% of its territory. The Supreme Soviet of Karakalpakstan adopted the Declaration on State sovereignty on December I, 1990 the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1.1991 is a landmark in the history of our republic. As the part of Uzbekistan the democratic sovereign Republic of Karakalpakstan has its own Constitution, National Emblem, Anthem and Flag. The Jokargi Kenes (the Supreme Soviet) is the supreme body of state authority. Nukus is the capital city, the population is more than 1, 5 million, representing 80 nations namely, Karakalpaks, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Russians, Turkmen and others. According to archeological findings, the ancestors of Karakalpaks lived here thousands of years ago during the Stone Age. The Aral Sea, Ustuyrt Plateau and Kizil-Kum desert take up 75% of the land. The climate of Karakalpakstan is sharply continental it's very hot in summer and very cold in winter. Temperatures in winter may drop to 33-36 degrees below zero. The hottest summer month is July. The temperature can reach more than 45 degrees. High summer temperature makes it possible to cultivate heat-loving crops such as cotton, grapes, melons, water-melons and others

The Republic is the agrarian country oriented mainly to agriculture in spite of the rich mineral and raw material resources, which allow developing the different branches of industry. Agriculture is completely based on irrigation with cotton and rice as their major crop. The main wealth is cotton (white gold). Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruits and sugar-beets are also grown here. Meat, milk eggs and wool are the main types of livestock. Silkworm breeding is also very developed. Over than 950 kinds of higher plants grow in the territory of the Republic, including

360 ones which belong to the medical plants of scientific and people's medicine. This makes agriculture the basis of the economic structure of Karakalpakstan.

In the structure of industry many branches are connected with the primary processing of the agricultural raw materials: cotton, fiber, rice, meat, milk, liquorices. Cotton cleaning plants, oil mills, bread –baking plants, meat and milk factories, rice plants and others belong to these branches. Among the other branches the most developed one is power- engineering Takhia-Tash hydro power station completely satisfies the needs of Karakalpakstan in electric power and it is also the main power supplies of the Khrozm region of Uzbekistan and Tashaus region of Turkmenistan.

The development programme of the democratic state of Karakalpakstan is based on developing a socially oriented market economy Laws on land, farming, joint-stock companies, business and foreign economic relations were adopted with the majority of state enterprises privatized. Favorable conditions for foreign investment enabled the establishment of new enterprises such as the Kungrad calcium soda factory, a cellulose complex, the Takhiatash paper factory which recycles rice waste and other objects. The growing and processing of liquorices is presently quite popular.

It is generally known that Karakalpakstan is the centre of the Aral Sea ecological disaster to which the entire international community is giving assistance. International Conferences about the Aral Sea issue have been held in Nukus under the auspices of the United Nations.

The people of Karakalpakstan have consciously preserved and developed their own national culture. Exhibits in the Museum of Regional Studies have been taken to international exhibitions and awarded on numerous occasions. The Karakalpak State Museum of Five Arts became famous for its exhibits: collection of paintings, sculptures, and samples of embroidery, jewelry all over the world.

The country has a variety of theatres such as the Karakalpak State Musical Theatre, the Theatre for Young Spectators, the Puppet Theatre, many concert halls and clubs. Unique historical monuments such as the Ishan-kala, Narimjon-bobo, Sulton vois bobo and Vali atalik mausoleums, and the Ayaz-kala and Kyrk-kiz fortresses attract tourists from all parts of the world. The Nazlim khan Suliu mausoleum was included by UNESCO in the list of monuments of international significance. Great names such as Al- Beruni, Najmiddin Kurbo, Al-Khorezmi, Sulayman Bakirgani and Ajiniyaz, Berdakh lived and worked in this land centuries ago. There are many educational establishments in the Republic: the Karakalpak State University, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute, branches of Tashkent higher educational institutions training specialists in different trends for the Republic, academic lyceums, professional colleges and secondary schools.

The spiritual development of the people is the foundation of the future of this country.

After becoming an independent state, Karakalpakstan have established economic, political and cultural relations with many foreign countries: the USA, France, Japan, Korea, Turkey, England, China, India and others. People of different specialties, students and schoolchildren have wide opportunities to take part in the programmers of international organizations, work and study abroad.

Karakalpakstan is open to the world as the world opens itself to this ancient land turned towards the future.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Karakalpakstan situated?
2. What is the population of Karakalpakstan?
3. When were the National Flag and the State Emblem of the Republic of Karakalpakstan adopted?
4. Is Karakalpakstan the agrarian country?
5. What kinds of crops, fruit and vegetables are grown in Karakalpakstan?
6. What enterprises were established in the republic?
7. What regions besides Karakalpakstan does Takhia-Tash hydro-power station supply with energy?
8. What plants are there in the territory of the Republic?
9. What Museums are there in Nukus, the capital of Karakalpakstan?
10. What historical monuments are there in Karakalpakstan?
11. What great people lived in this land centuries ago?
12. What higher educational institutions are there in the republic?
13. What do you know about our ancestors?
14. What foreign countries does Karakalpakstan have relations with?

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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

Islom Karimov's working career started at the Tashkent Farm Machinery Plant where he worked as an assistant foreman and technologist foreman. A considerable part of his life is linked with the Tashkent Aircraft-Making Plant a major manufacturer of cargo planes in the former USSR, where Islom Karimov worked as an engineer and leading design engineer.

From 1966 on, Karimov works as a government employee, initially at the State Planning Committee of Uzbekistan where he went all the way through from leading specialist of a department to the first Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee. In 1983, Karimov was appointed Minister of Uzbekistan, in 1986 Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers – Deputy Head of Government and simultaneously Chairman of the State Planning Committee.

People's Democratic Party (November 1991) with completely new ideology and policy. I. Karimov is the current Chairman of the People's Party.

On the 24th of March 1990, I. Karimov was elected President of the session of the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR. On the 29th of December 1991, I. Karimov again won the mandate of the people at the first nation-wide presidential elections held on an alternative basis. More than 86 per cent of the constituency voted in his favour.

President I. Karimov is married. His spouse – Tatyana Akbarovna – is a researcher at the Institute of Economy under The Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. They have two daughters and a grandson.

Exercise 1: Learn the new words and word combinations.

was born - tug'ilgan
office worker - xizmatchi
start - boshlamoq
scientific publication - ilmiy ish
a doctorate in Economics - economica fanldri doktori
the Honorary Doctor of assistant – faxriy doktor
technologist foreman - usta-texnolog
is linked - bog'liq
government employee – hukumat muassasalari
the State Planning Committee - Davlat rejalashtirish qo'mitasi
Minister of Finance - Moliya vaziri
the Council of Minister – Vazirlar kengashi
minister - vazir
deputy - o'rinbosar
simultaneously - ayni vaqtda
secretary - kotib
central Committee - Markaziy qo'mita
actually headed the Republic - Respublikaning yetakchi rahbariga aylanmoq
to elect - saylanmoq
deserve - tegishli bo'lmoq, xizmat ko'rsatish
reformation - isloh qilish
transformation - tuzish
ideology - mafkura
policy - siyosat
the current - hozirgi kunda
supreme council - Oliy kengash
constituency - saylovchi
vote - ovoz bermoq
to be married - uylanmoq
researcher - ilmiy xodim
the Institute of Economy - iqtisod instituti
the Academy of Sciences - fanlar akademiyasi

Text. Read and translate.

THE CONSTITUTION OF UZBEKISTAN

The 8th December is a national in our country. It is the date when the first Constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. More than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in Uzbekistan and all of them have equal rights.

This Constitution was adopted after the sovereign Republic of Uzbekistan was proclaimed in 1991, September 1. The first constitution has a democratic nature and is qualitatively, essentially, philosophically and ideologically new document. It has no hint whatsoever of the communist, class or party approach. All the people of Uzbekistan took part in its discussion.

The new constitution shows the progress of Uzbekistan in building a really legal, democratic state where equality of all the citizens before the law and priority of the Constitution and the law above all.

The priority of Constitution and law implies the following: all the laws and legal acts should be based on the constitution and be in accord with it: basic provisions of UNO documents, Human Rights Declaration and International law wirelessly Kurt to the draft of the new Constitution.

The Constitutional experience gained by some democratic states like the USA, Japan, Canada, Germany, France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Turkey, as well as countries of the Orient- India, Pakistan, Egypt was very helpful to be applied wherever it made sense.

The Constitution opens new prospects for the further development of our country-sovereign Uzbekistan. It is the Constitution of all the peoples of our state.

Text. Read and Translate.

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.

The flag of our country is a symbol of state sovereignty of the republic. The national flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan represents the Republic of Uzbekistan on the international scene when visiting foreign countries by official delegations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as on conferences, world exhibitions and sport competitions.

The National flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a right-angled colored cloth consisting of 3 horizontal stripes blue, white and green colors.

Blue color is the symbol of the sky, and water which are the main sources of the life mainly the blue colour was the colour of the state flag of Amur Temur. The white colour is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck. Green colour is the colour of nature and new life and good harvest. Two thin red stripes mean the power of life. There is a new born moon which means the newly born independent republic.

Here are twelve stars which mean that there are 12 provinces in Uzbekistan.

E M B L E M.

Uzbekistan has its emblem. In this emblem we can see the bright shining sun. It means that Uzbekistan is a sunny country.

The Amudarya and S'irdarya rivers are the main water lines of the republic. These rivers begin from mountains. We can see cotton and grain. We can see a big bird. Its name is Humo. This bird is the symbol of peace and freedom. Uzbeks are the peace loving people.

On the top of the emblem we can see the newly born moon and a star. It means that Uzbekistan has its history. In ancient times «Muslim's» flag had a new born moon and a star.

Exercise 1. Talk about the meaning of colours of the flag of Republic of Uzbekistan?

Exercise 2. Describe the gerbo of Republic of Uzbekistan.

Text. Read and Translate.

THE POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN

Political situation In Uzbekistan is stable. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been adopted. It juridical secures rights, freedoms and duties of a man and a citizen, economic and social rights, declares mass media freedom, belief, recognizes professional unions, political parties, scientific societies, women's organizations, veterans and youth organizations, creative unions, mass movements and other unions of citizens registered in the accepted order.

According to the Constitution the basis of Uzbek economy directed to developing market relation is properly in its different forms. The start guarantees freedom of economic activity, equality and protection of all forms of property.

Private ownership together with other forms of property is inviolable and protected by the state. The owner can be deprived of only in cases and the order envisaged by the Law.

Uzbekistan pursues its home and foreign policy on the basis of the Constitution.

The people are the only source of state power. According to the Constitution of Uzbekistan only the Oli Majlis and the President of the Republic elected by the people can act on behalf if them.

Today Uzbekistan is the most economically stable state of all the former states of the Soviet Union. Declaration of Independence on August 31, 1991 allowed working out and fulfilling its own programmer of political and economic changes. In the process of carrying out the reforms there were created juridical bases of functioning of the socially oriented marked economy, institutional structures of market were formed in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the conditions of forming market relations the Republic is based on five basic principles.

- priority of economy over policy;
- the main reformer is the state;
- priority of law in the society;
- providing strong social policy;
- providing, stage by stage, evolutionary transition to market economy.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. What do you know about political situation in Uzbekistan?
2. When was the Declaration of Independence of Uzbekistan proclaimed?
3. On what five basic principles is the Republic of Uzbekistan based in the conditions of forming market relations?
4. How many parties are there in Uzbekistan?
5. What party was the government of President Karimov formed by?

Text. Read and Translate.

FOREIGN POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN IS A POLICY OF PEACE

The principal aim of sovereign Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the maintain of world peace and peaceful coexistence with all states.

It is part of state policy and is laid down in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 17 of the Constitution runs: «The Republic of Uzbekistan shall have full rights in international relations.

Its foreign policy shall be based on the principles of sovereign equality of the states non-use of force or threat of its use, inviolability of frontiers, peaceful settlement of

disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and other universally recognized norms of international law.

The Republic may form alliances, join or withdraw from unions and other inter-state organizations proceeding from the ultimate interests of the state and the people, their well-being and security”.

Uzbekistan’s relations with other states are based on observance of the following principles as well: respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms: the equal rights of peoples and their right to decide their own destiny: cooperation among states; and fulfillment in good faith of obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law and from the international treaties signed by Uzbekistan.

Text. Read and Translate.

THE LINKS OF UZBEKISTAN WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. Conferences of African and Asian writers, international film festivals and important official meetings are held in Tashkent. It has become of fine tradition to hold film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American countries in Tashkent.

But after becoming an independent state it was recognized by 160 countries and diplomatic relations were established with more than 60 of them.

The president of Uzbekistan visited many countries in order to strengthen all kinds of relations: economic, cultural and peace relations. Different agreements with Turkey, China, Canada, Saudi Arabia, France and other countries have been signed. No state can live without foreign economic relations.

Uzbekistan maintains foreign economic ties with many countries in world, participates in different international festivals, exhibitions and so on. Many industrial enterprises are trying to sell independently their products at the world market. Import greatly exceeds export in foreign economic relations. Uzbekistan has trade relations with tens of countries in the world, for instance with USA, United Kingdom, France, Japan, Canada, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey and many others.

The state policies in the field of foreign economic relations are raising due to independence of the republic.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. What kind of city is Tashkent?
2. What is held in Tashkent?
3. Why did the president of Uzbekistan visit many countries?
4. With what countries has an Uzbekistan trade relation?

Exercise 2: Compare the differences between USA, Great Britain and Uzbekistan.

Text. Read and translate.

EDUCATION IN UZBEKISTAN

Education is the highest state priority of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The reform in the field of education is becoming the most urgent problem, the solution of which will determine the future. The results of the reform are closely connected, first of all, with the problem of training highly qualified personnel, specialist who meet the requirements of the time.

It is not secret that every state, every nation is strong not only by means of its natural resources, military power and industrial potential but first by its culture and spirituality.

The education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of state supported and private educational institutions using educational programmers of the state educational standards.

The right to receive education is given to all, irrespective of sex, language, age, race, nationality, politics, region, social origin, occupation, class, social status.

Education in the Republic of Uzbekistan is provided in the following forms:

1. Pre-school education (till 6-7 years old)
2. Compulsory secondary education
3. Secondary special, professional education
4. Higher education.
5. Post - graduate education.
6. Improvement of skill and training specialists.
7. Out-of-school education (Extra curriculum).

Pre-school education is carried out by a network of crèches for children under 3 and kindergartens for children from 3 to 6 or 7. In crèches and kindergartens children are taught to speak correctly, to draw and model, to dance and sing, to count and read. So the pre- school stage of education prepares children for school

Compulsory secondary education is divided into: 1) primary (elementary) (from the 1-st to the 4-th form) and 2) incomplete secondary education (from the I-st to the IX-th form). In primary school children are taught the fundamentals of Arithmetic and the native language. They also have handicraft classes during which children make useful things for home and school. There are also classes in drawing, singing, music and gymnastics. During the first four years of study children are taught by the same teacher. Subject study begins in the V-th form. The school curriculum includes the following subjects: the native language and literature,, Mathematics, History, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Russian, English, Physical training, Singing, Drawing, Draftsmanship and practical work in school work shops.

Secondary special, professional education gives children a good professional training and the complete secondary education. They may enter academic lyceums or professional colleges

Academic lyceums secure the intensive development of intellectual abilities and give the deep differential and professionally-directed education to the pupils. The term of study is 3 years. A professional college secures the deep development of

professional abilities, habits and skills of the pupils and gives them one or several specialties according to the chosen professions. The term of study is 3 years.

Higher education consists of two stages: 1) Bachelor's degree gives the basic higher education with fundamental knowledge, with the term of study no less than 4 years; 2) Magistrate gives the higher education in concrete specialty, with the term of study –2 years on the basis of the Bachelor's degree. After finishing the secondary special or professional establishments, graduates may enter the higher schools presented by Universities and institutes. The main criterion for admission to higher schools is knowledge and capability. Nowadays university and institute entrants take exams in the form of testing. There are no restrictions based on sex, nationality, property for getting higher education. Higher school provides a part time course for those who work.

Post graduate education After graduating from the University or Institute the brightest graduates may have the post- graduate study and do the research. They may work and at the same time do the research as competitors. On defending their thesis they are awarded the Master of Sciences degree and then if they continue their research, they are awarded the Doctor of Sciences degree.

Improvement of skill and training specialists. Improvement of qualification and training specialists secures the deepening and renovation of professional knowledge and skills. The order of improvement and training specialists is assigned by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Out-of school education satisfies the individual requirements of children and teenagers and helps to organize their spare time and rest. Out –of school educational establishments include the palaces, clubs and Centers of the children's and teenagers' creation, sport and musical schools, schools of Arts, libraries, health and other establishments.

Education in the family and self-education. The state promotes to getting education in the family and self –education. Teaching children in the family and self-education are realized according to the programmers of the appropriate educational establishments.

WORDS AND WORD COMBINATIONS

education	ta'lim
priority	muhim yo'nalish
urgent problem	dolzarb masala (muammo)
solution	yechim
determine	aniqlamoq, belgilab olmoq
highly qualified personnel	yuqori malakali mutaxassis
natural resources	moggiy resurslar
military power	harbiy qudrat
industrial potential	sanoat potentsiali
culture and spirituality	madaniyat va ma'rifat
state - supported	davlat tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlangan
state educational standards	davlat ta'lim standartlari
irrespective of	ga qaramasdan, -dan qat'iy nazar
social origin	ijtimoiy kelib chiqishi

social status	ijtimoiy ahvoli
place of residence	yashash joyi
length of residence	yashash muddati
provide	ta'minlamoq, ko'zda tutmoq
specialty -	mutaxassislik
research -	исследования
improvement of qualification	malakasini yaxshilalash
crèches -	bog'cha
equality -	tenglik
literacy -	грамотность
pre-school education	maktabgacha ta'lim
compulsory secondary education	majburiy o'rta ta'lim
to organize spare time	bo'sh vaqtni tashkil qilmoq

Answer the following questions:

1. Are all the citizens of Uzbekistan equal in getting education?
2. What kinds of educational establishments are there in the republic?
3. What are the main principles of the state policy in the system of education?
4. What kinds of education are there in Uzbekistan?
5. Characterize the pre-school education.
6. What kinds is compulsory secondary education divided into? Describe each of them.
7. What kind of education gives the complete secondary education?
8. What education do Academic lyceums and professional colleges give?
9. What stages does higher education consist of?
10. How long do the students study to get the Bachelors' degree?
11. How long does the students study get the Magistrate's Diploma?
12. What method is widely used for the entrants to Universities and Institutes nowadays?
13. Describe the post-graduate and out-of school education.

Text. Read and Translate.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS IN UZBEKISTAN

One of the distinguishing traits of the Uzbek people is particular love for all kinds of holidays ceremonies.

According to the Law on holidays in the Republic of Uzbekistan there have been fixed 8 days off out of which 2 days are international holidays: New year and Women's Day. As for the rest of the holidays it is possible to say the following:

Navrus holiday is celebrated on the 21 st of March. It is one of the ancient universal holidays of farmers, cattle – breeders, working people who have a rest on the day spring's coming, the time of nature's awakening, flourishing, welfare, abundance.

The Day of Memory and Honour is celebrated on the 9-th of May. It is the holiday of victory over fascism in the war 1941-1945.

Independence Day is celebrated on the 1-st of September, holiday of declaration of independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Constitution Day is celebrated on the 8-th of December, the day when the fundamental Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – Constitution was adopted.

The Armed Forces Day of Uzbekistan is celebrated on the 14-th of January.

The most important Moslem holidays are widely celebrated “Rouza-Hayit” the day when fasting ends which lasts the whole nine month of the Moslem calendar-ramazan. During Ramazan fasting the believers must absent from eating, drinking, pleasure, recreation in the day time and should devote the day to work, payer, reading of Koran.

“Kourbah-Hayit” is sacrificing animals. These holidays are held the badge of the declared by Islam norms of belief, morals and ethics, peace, kindness, charity, sympathy.

Answer the questions.

1. How many fixed days off are there in Uzbekistan?
2. When do we celebrate Navruz, the Day of Memory and Honour, Independence Day?
3. What Moslem holidays do you know?
- 4.

Text: Read and Translate.

NAVRUZ HOLIDAY OF SPRING

The poem Navruznoma, by an unknown author, includes many interesting descriptions of the beginning of Navruz and what events could be expected during this time. We can also find some interesting information about Navruz traditions in the immortal book by Beruniy, Monuments of the Ancient People, as well as in the works of Khakim Termezi, Makhmud Kashgari , Navoi ,Ogakhi and Omar Khayam.

One of the popular Zoroastrian beliefs says that it is lucky to meet a saint bull on the eve of the new year , if so ,the year will be successful. This is why, before the sunset, people from the villages would go out to the fields, to the hills or deserts and waits for the appearance of this saintly animal. According to legend, this bull was created from cosmic light, with silver legs and golden horns. The bull carried a chariot attracting the Moon. The bull would only appear or an instant and then immediately disappear. Those who were lucky enough to see him, hoped to see the fulfillment of the wish. Centuries have passed, great migrations have taken place, religions have changed – this day has remained unchanged. During the days of the Navruz celebration, all wars , quarrels and injuries would cease. Many ancient traditions and customs have accompanied Navruz since ancient times, and although some have lost their meaning, one is still alive – it is the celebration of spring, the coming of the sun that brings renewal of life. People used to prepare for this holiday many days before and celebrate it for many days People say good-bye to the old year, sending both good and evil with it and begin to hope for a better future. Navruz unites people as together they clean their neighborhoods, the streets and the entire city. This is a true international holiday in Uzbekistan, where more than 100 nations unite in joyful celebration.

One of the most prominent symbols of Navruz is sprouting wheat which is used for cooking sumalyak- the king of all spring dishes. The preparation of this food is connected to a variety of traditions. The energy received from celebrating Navruz makes a person strong in soul. People give each other flowers and wishes of happiness and goodness.

THE CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN

Text: Read and Translate.

TASHKENT-THE CAPITAL

Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, one of the largest cities of Central Asia. It is also among the oldest towns of the republic as it was founded over 2000 years ago. At different stages of its long history it had several names. The name Tashkent is the Uzbek for “stone town”. From 1930 Tashkent has become the capital of Uzbekistan. It is known that from 1924 to 1930 this role was performed by Samarkand.

In the past Tashkent was divided into two parts. One part was the old city of small clay houses and narrow streets. The other part was called the new city which consists of European buildings and wide streets.

Today Tashkent is a modern and beautiful city. Over 2 million people are now living in it. It is a big industrial, political and cultural centre of the republic. Its numerous industrial enterprises produce various goods for the national economy. Tashkent is an educational centre of the republic too. There are a lot of secondary and higher schools in the city.

Its University and Institutes train qualified specialists. Being a town of developed culture and science, Tashkent has the Academy of Sciences, public and district libraries, cinemas, theatres and concert halls. Besides, there are many stadiums and different facilities.

Tashkent is known all over the world as the city of peace and friendship. After the earthquake of 1966 the peoples of all the republics helped to build up new city. Important political meetings, different international conferences and festivals are held in Tashkent as well. Representatives of many foreign countries take in them.

Notes

build up – qurmoq.	earthquake – yer qimirlash
hold – shlamoq	representative – vakil, namoyonda

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. What is the capital of Uzbekistan? 2. When was Tashkent founded? 3. What was the city like in the past? 4. What is Tashkent like now? 5. How many institutions of higher education are there in Tashkent? 6. What specialists have the institutes of our republic trained? 7. What can you say about the streets, parks and gardens of Tashkent? 8. Where do you live? 9. What sport facilities do you know in Tashkent? 10. What sport contacts are providing in Uzbekistan? 11. When did the earthquake take place in Tashkent?

Exercise 2: Translate into English.

1. Toshkent chiroyli va zamonaviy shahar. 2. Toshkent 2000 yil ilgari tashkil topgan. 3. Toshkent respublikamizning ta’lim markazidir. 4. Ular Toshkentda yashashadi. 5. O’tmishda Toshkent ikki qismga bo’lingan. 6. Toshkent do’stlik va tinchlik shahridir. 7. Shaharda muzeylar, teatrlar va bir qancha kino-teatrlar bor. 8. Toshkent O’rta Osiyoda eng katta shahardir. 9. Shaharda juda ko’p chiroyli binolar bor.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with words.

1. Tashkent is the ... of Uzbekistan. 2. Tashkent was founded 3. Over 2 million people ... in Tashkent. 4. Tashkent is a big cultural ... 5. Many educational institutions train

various 6. Tashkent is the city of ... and friendship. 7. Tashkent is a ... city now. 8. In 1966 the ... took place in Tashkent.

Exercise 4: Make up sentences using the following words.

1. Around, Tashkent, we, an excursion, go, on. 2. City, an, old, Tashkent, is. 3. 2000, ago, was, years, our, city, founded. 4. Live, people, over, Tashkent, in, two million. 5. Now, is, a, it, beautiful, city, modern, and. 6. We, in, too, live, Tashkent. 7. Live, we, a, building, fine, in. 8. Like, I, my, city, very much.

Text. Read and Translate.

Text: SAMARKAND.

Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is the biggest industrial and cultural centre not only of all Central Asia. There are a number of other big cities in Uzbekistan besides Tashkent, each with its history and traditions. Samarkand is one of them. It is considered the cradle of Uzbek culture and arts. Samarkand is famous its ancient architectural monuments, which have lost none of their magnificence.

Timur, the conjured of Central Asia, chose Samarkand as the capital of his state. In those times magnificent palaces mausoleums mosques and medresses were built. Every stoup in Samarkand seems to breathe legend.

Among the buildings of Timurs reign is the majestic Gur-Emir Mausoleum and the Shah-Zinda group of mausoleums. The Gur-Emir is the family tomb of the Temurides. Temurs two sons, his grandson Ulugbek and Timur himself were burred in Gur-Emir .This mausoleums is one of the grandest monuments of Uzbek folk architecture. Its blue cupola gleams today Amir the trees in pristine beauty. The walls decorated with dark and light blue mosaic and sparkle as though they were built aunty yesterday.

Shah-i-Zinda, a group of mausoleums is no less magnificent no other monuments of Samarkand can be compared with Shah-i-Zinda .

The centre of Samarkamd is an original square the Registan. The erection of architectural monuments in the Registan began in the 15th century, during the reign of Ulugbek. It is a large square surrounded with minarets and Metrecs.

One of the minarets had stood in cloned for several centuries and could collapse at any moment. Uzbek engineers and architects managed to raise at slightly and straighten it.

The Ulugbek Mausoleum was recently built five miles from Samarkand near the unique observatory with gigantic sextant where Ulugbek, famous astronomer and mathematician, cried out his observations. The memories exhibits tell of the life and work at that great son of Uzbek people.

The Mosque of Bibi-Khanym is considered all but the grandest structure of the times of the Timurides in Samarkand. The Mosque collapsed in the 17th century for frequent cent Oriental architecture. A team of Uzbek architects is now working on reentering and preserving this monument.

Modern Samarkand is not only famous for its ancient architectural monuments but also for its industry, colleges and research centers. There are six colleges: Samarkand State University, Medical Institute , Pedagogical Institute, Samarkand State Architectural and

Building Institute . The city (of Students, because) is constantly expanding. We can call Samarkand as the city of students, because there are not only Institutes, but there are also secondary schools.

The biggest Karakul Breeding Research Institute is also in Samarkand . As for industry of Samarkand, we can say that there are many Plants and factories, such as plant producing china-ware plant manufacturing cine-projectors, motor-park plant, etc.

The city is constantly expanding. Tall residential and administrative buildings are going up, parks, public gardens and boulevards are being laid out.

Text. Read and translate.

UZBEK WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

AMIR TEMUR

Amir Temur was a great person, who was well- known from East to west, from south to north for many centuries. He was a brilliant statesman, a skilful military man, a famous legislator, a talented architecture, a charming orator, an experienced psychologist.

Amir Temur was born on April 9 1336 in Kesh near Samarkand. His father Amir Temur Taragai was a dependent officer of Kazankhan .

Childhood of Temur was full of troubles, blood, as there were a lot of feudal wars, which had ruined the towns, cities, villages Amir Temur and Amir Khusuin struggle against. Mongol- Tartar invaders, after 1358 he engaged in numerous wars. He mounted the throne at Samarkand in 1369 and ruled an extensive Central Asian kingdom. After 1369, his armies struck west and south into Afghanistan, Persia, India, and Asia Minor, Amir Temur invaded India in 1398. In 1401 he turned to Syria. He captured Baghdad, and in 1402 destroyed the Turkish army and saved Europe from wars and instructions of the Turkish Sultan Bayazid 2. The thankful French People erected the monument to Temur with words "To the Emancipator of Europe" He saved Russian from Tatar-Mongol invaders Amir then captured Damascus and defeated Egyptian armies. The Great Amir Temur was the ruler of a vast empire with its heart in Samarkand. It was the largest centralized feudal state, where science, technology art, culture, architecture, trade flourished "The lodes of Temur" is the brilliant book, where he wrote about rules of governing.

The world public highly appreciated the Bret Amir Temur. Handel wrote the opera "Timberline" in 1724, the tragically of English dramatist Christopher Morrow "The Bret Timberline" has been popular for many centuries.

Italian humanist of the 15 century P. Bracholini, French humanist, of the 16 century G Borden and after composers, dramatics, s contests, writers devoted their works to Temur who saved a lot of countries of Europe from Turkish, Tatar- Mongol invaders .

Exercise 1: Learn the new words and word combinations.

skilful - mohir

military man - harbiy

legislator – qonun ishlab chiquvchi

charming – dilbar, jozubali, go'zal

experienced - tajribali
dependent – 1. qaram, tobe. 2. bog'liq bo'lgan, tobe
trouble – falokat, ofat
struggle - kurashmoq
invader – bosqinchi, tajovuzkor, zobit.
mounted the throne – taxtga o'tirmoq, podsholik taxtiga o'tirmoq.
rule - boshqarmoq
extensive – keng, bepoyon.
struck – zarba bermoq
turned - qaytdi
capture – o'rab olmoq, tortib olmoq
to destroy – armiyani barbod qilmoq
to save - qutqarmoq
destruction – yo'qonish, yo'q qilib tashlash
thankful - minnatdor
elected – qurmoq, tiklamoq
to defeat – dushmanni mag'lubiyatga uchratmoq
codes - kodeks
appreciate – 1. baho bermoq, baholamoq. 2. qadrlamoq, qadriga yetmoq
to devote – bog'ishlamoq

Text. Read and Translate.

ALISHER NAVOI

The famous and great Uzbek peoples poet Alisher Navoi was born on February 9 , in the city of Hirat. In his childhood he was very clever and capable boy. He learned to read and write at the age of 4-5. His father Giyosiddin was an educated and cultured man. That's why he gave a great attention for his son's education.

Alisher learned music, to read, to write and loved literature and culture with the help of his father.

From his childhood he liked to read the works of great Persian Tajik poets as Sadiy, Attar and others.

Alisher began to have a great reputation writing poem among his contemporary poets. At that time the poets wrote only in Farcy. But Navoi wrote more in Uzbek than in Farcy. He sighed `Navoi` by Uzbek poems, `Foniy` by Farsy poems.

Great poet and scientist Alisher Navoi was engaged in creative works up to his life. In his works he praised a best quality of a men end celled to have thebe qualities. He fought against oppression and evil.

He wrote many works. His great works are `Chor-Devon` and `Hamsa`

The great poet and scientist Alisher Navoi died on January 13 in Hirat.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. When and Where was born Alisher Navoi?
2. Who was his father and what education did he give him?
3. What about did he write in his works?
4. In what language were written the literary works at time when Navoi lived?
5. In what language did he begin to write?

6. What great Navoi's works did you know?
7. When did he die?

Exercise 2: Learn the new words and word combinations.

people – xalq
childhood – bolalik
clever – aqlli, ziyrak
capable – zexni o'tkir
educated – bilimli, ilmli
reputation – e'tabor qozonish
more – ko`prok
to sign – imzo qo`ymoq
to be engaged – shug`ullanmoq
praise – maqtamoq, ko`klarga ko`tarmoq
to fight – kurashmoq
oppression – jabr-jafo
evil - zulm

Text. Read and Translate.

ABU RAYKHAN BERUNIY

The great scientist of the Middle Ages Beruniy was born in 973 in a village near the (not far from) city of Cot (the capital of Khorezm at that time). He was educated in Khorezm. At that time in Khorezm lived many famous scientists of different subjects. Abu Raykhon Beruniy was taught by them. He became a great scientist studied well the rich science and culture of East, introduced with the ancient classic know ledge of Rome.

After the leaving Khorezm he lived in the castle of Honda in India. He learned the language of Sanskrit there. That gave him a chance to learn the Indian culture and literature and to introduce with the scientists of that time and write everlasting works about this country.

In his work `India` there were about Indian literature, philosophy, geometry, ethnography, religion and about different India writers in his work.

In 1035-1036 the great scientist makes up a list of his scientific works. In that list he showed that his works reached to 113 books. If we also add his next works it would be 152 books.

In order to immortalize his name it was decided to establish the prize of Aby Rayhon Beruniy.

The great scientist died in 1048. in 1973 it was celebrated his thousandth of anniversary.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions after reading the text.

1. When and where was born Beruniy?
2. Where did he educate first?
3. Whet languages did he know well?
4. In what countries was he?
5. What subjects did he learn?
6. About what tasks did he write in his work `India` /
7. What works did he write?
8. What prize was established by his name?
9. When was celebrated his thousandth of anniversary?

The list of literature

1. Independent Uzbekistan
2. World Encyclopedias
3. Internet