

**THE MINISTRY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Ferghana Branch of Tashkent Information technologies University

COURSE PAPER

Theme:

UZBEKISTAN

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Uzbekistan

The proclamation of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the republic. On August 31, 1991, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the resolution “About Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

On March 2, 1992, the United Nations adopted a resolution to admit the Republic of Uzbekistan into its membership. Uzbekistan became a full member of the United Nations and was recognized by over 131 states of the world.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has favourable natural and geographical conditions. It is situated in the central part of Central Asia between the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya rivers. The territory of the republic stretches for 1425 kilometers from west to east and for 930 kilometers from north to south. In the northeast it borders on Kazakhstan, in the east and southeast on Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in the west on Turkmenistan and in the south on Afghanistan.

Uzbekistan is the republic of sunshine. The climate of Uzbekistan is 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 then can reach more than 45 degrees. High summer temperature make it possible to cultivate heat-loving crops such as cotton, grapes, figs, melons, water-melons and others.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is more than 21 million people.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. In the world production of quality gold, Uzbek gold has recently won two international prizes. Besides gold, other metals like copper, lead, zinc, tungsten and lithium are also produced in Uzbekistan. Even gas, coal and oil are readily available.

Uzbekistan has about 1000 joint ventures with Germans, Koreans, Japanese and many more Turkish, Italian and French companies. The past few years, which have opened a new chapter in Uzbekistan’s history, have been by no means easy.

Comprehension Questions

- 1. Describe the geography of Uzbekistan.*
- 2. What are some crops that grow well in Uzbekistan because of the long and hot summer?*
- 3. In what natural resources is Uzbekistan rich?*
- 4. With what countries has Uzbekistan started joint ventures?*

Discussion Questions

- 1. Which parts of Uzbekistan’s geography are favourable? Which are unfavourable?*
- 2. What are the advantages of a multinational country?*
- 3. What joint ventures do you know in Uzbekistan? Are there joint ventures located in your community?*
- 4. What are the advantages of joint ventures?*

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Tashkent

Tashkent is the capital of the independent Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a very old city. It was founded more than 2000 years ago. The city is located at the foothills of the Tian Shan mountain range and lies in the Chirchick river valley. The population of the city has already grown to more than 2 million people.

There are several muslim monuments and historical buildings such as the Kokaldosh madrasah and the Barakkhan mosque which were built in the 16th century.

Tashkent, which has new avenues, squares, high buildings and fountain has become the most modern city in Uzbekistan. The city is flourishing as never before. The transport facilities are good. There are buses, trolley-buses, trains, taxis and a subway with many beautiful metro stations decorated with traditional Uzbek art.

Tashkent is the educational and scientific centre of Uzbekistan, where there are a lot of universities, institutes, schools and special secondary schools. The city has the republic's academy of sciences, which unites dozens of research institutes. It is also a cultural centre with many libraries, theatres and cinemas. Tashkent's industrial establishments, which produce cotton fabric, textile machinery, electrical equipment, cotton harvesters and other products, are well known not only in the CIS but in the world.

Tashkent is often called a city of peace and friendship. Recently Tashkent became well-known in the world as the capital of our new sovereign, independent state. A number of summit talks have been held in Tashkent. A lot of embassies and offices of many international organizations, companies and firms have opened in the city. It has become a tradition to hold film festivals of Asian, African and Latin American cinema in Tashkent.

Comprehension Questions

- 1. Where is Tashkent located geographically?*
- 2. How old is Tashkent?*
- 3. How do you know Tashkent is a modern city?*
- 4. What events bring foreigners to Tashkent?*

Discussion Question

- 1. Have you ever visited Tashkent? If so, why? What did you like? What did you not like?*
- 2. What are the differences between Tashkent and your town?*
- 3. Does your community host guests from other countries? Why do these visitors come?*
- 4. What higher education is available in Tashkent?*
- 5. What embassies or international organizations do you know that are located in Tashkent?*
- 6. What should a capital city be like? Why?*