

## THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE WORLD MAP. MINERAL AND RAW RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** This article delves into the geographical and geological significance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shedding light on its rich mineral and raw material resources. Through detailed analysis and exploration, the piece highlights Uzbekistan's position on the world map in terms of its resource wealth. Readers will gain insights into the diverse range of minerals found in Uzbekistan, including gold, copper, uranium, and more, and understand the country's potential as a key player in the global resource market. The article provides a comprehensive look at how Uzbekistan's mineral and raw material resources contribute to its economy and shape its role in the international arena.

**Key words:** Key words from the information provided:

Uzbekistan, World Map, Asia, Cities, Locations: Amu Darya, Aral Sea, Turkestan Range, Zarafshon Range, Natural Resources: coal, natural gas, petroleum, gold, uranium, silver, copper, tungsten, molybdenum, lead, zinc, Natural Hazards, Environmental Issues: soil contamination, water pollution, shrinkage of the Aral Sea, desertification, soil salination

**Uzbekistan on a World Wall Map:** Uzbekistan is one of nearly 200 countries illustrated on our Blue Ocean Laminated Map of the World. This map shows a combination of political and physical features. It includes country boundaries, major cities, major mountains in shaded relief, ocean depth in blue color gradient, along with many other features. This is a great map for students, schools, offices and anywhere that a nice map of the world is needed for education, display or decor. Uzbekistan On a Large Wall Map of Asia Uzbekistan On a Large Wall Map of Asia: If you are interested in Uzbekistan and the geography of Asia our large laminated map of Asia might be just what you need. It is a large political map of Asia that also shows many of the continent's physical features in color or shaded relief. Major lakes, rivers, cities, roads, country boundaries, coastlines and surrounding islands are all shown on the map. Uzbekistan Cities: Andijon, Angren, Bulung'ur, Buxoro (Bukhara), Chimboy,

Chirchiq, Dasoguz, Denow, Farg'ona, Gizhuduvan, Guliston, Gurlan, G'uzor, Jizzax, Karmana, Kattaqo'rg'on, Khiwa, Muynoq, Mynbulak, Namangan, Navoiy, Nukus, Olmaliq, Qaraqalpakstan, Quarshi, Qunghirot, Samarqand, Shahrisabz, Sherobod, Takhiatosh, Termiz, Toshkent (Tashkent), Uchquduq, Urganch, Urgut and Zarafshon. Uzbekistan Locations: Amu Darya, Aral Sea, Aydar Kol, Sarygamysh Koli, Turkestan Range and Zarafshon Range. Uzbekistan Natural Resources: There are fossil fuel deposits in Uzbekistan of coal, natural gas and petroleum. A number of metal resources for this country include gold, uranium, silver, copper, tungsten, molybdenum, lead and zinc. Uzbekistan Natural Hazards: There are no natural hazards listed in CIA - The World Factbook for Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan Environmental Issues: Uzbekistan has numerous environmental issues. There is soil contamination from buried nuclear processing and agricultural chemicals, including DDT. There is water pollution from industrial wastes and the heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides, which is the cause of many human health disorders. The shrinkage of the Aral Sea has resulted in growing concentrations of chemical pesticides and natural salts. These substances are then blown from the increasingly exposed lake bed and contribute to desertification. In addition, there is increasing soil salination. Copyright information: The images on this page were composed by Angela King and Brad Cole and are copyright by Geology.com. These images are not available for use beyond our websites. If you would like to share them with others please link to this page. The satellite image was produced using Landsat data from NASA and the map was produced using data licensed from and copyright by Map Resources.

Southeast of the Aral Sea, small hills break the flatness of the low-lying Kyzylkum Desert, and, much farther east, a series of mountain ridges partition Uzbekistan's territory. The western Tien Shan includes the Karzhantau, Ugam, and Pskem ranges, the latter featuring the 14,104-foot (4,299-metre) Beshtor Peak, the country's highest point. Also, part of the western Tien Shan is the Chatkal and Kurama ranges. The Gissar (Hissar) and Alay ranges stand across the Fergana (Farghona) Valley, which lies south of the western Tien Shan. The Mirzachol desert, southwest of Tashkent, lies between the Tien Shan spurs to the north and the Turkestan, Malguzar, and Nuratau ranges to the south. In south-central Uzbekistan the Zeravshan valley opens westward; the cities of Samarkand (Samarqand) and Bukhara (Bukhoro) grace this ancient cultural centre.

### Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan, landlocked country in Central Asia. It lies mainly between two major rivers, the Syr Darya (ancient Jaxartes River) to the northeast and the Amu Darya (ancient Oxus River) to the southwest, though they only partly form its boundaries. Uzbekistan is bordered by Kazakhstan to the northwest and north, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to the east and southeast, Afghanistan to the south, and Turkmenistan to the

southwest. The autonomous republic of Qoraqalpoghiston (Karakalpakstan) is located in the western third of the country. The Soviet government established the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic as a constituent (union) republic of the U.S.S.R. in 1924. Uzbekistan declared its independence from the Soviet Union on August 31, 1991. The capital is Tashkent (Toshkent).

Uzbekistanflag of Uzbekistan

Officially: Republic of Uzbekistan

Head of State and Government: President: Shavkat Mirziyoyev, assisted by Prime Minister Abdulla Aripov

Capital: Tashkent (Toshkent)

Population: (2024 est.) 37,197,000

Form of Government: republic1 with two legislative houses (Senate [1002]; Legislative Chamber [1503])

Official Language: Uzbek

On the Web: Official Site of Embassy of Uzbekistan to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Apr. 17, 2024)

Nearly four-fifths of Uzbekistan's territory, the sun-dried western area, has the appearance of a wasteland. In the northwest the Turan Plain rises 200 to 300 feet (60 to 90 metres) above sea level around the Aral Sea in Karakalpakstan (Qoraqalpoghiston). This terrain merges on the south with the Kyzylkum (Uzbek: Qizilqum) Desert and farther west becomes the Ustyurt Plateau, a region of low ridges, salt marshes, sinkholes, and caverns.

### Resources

The country's resources include metallic ores; in the Olmaliq (Almalyk) mining belt in the Kurama Range, copper, zinc, lead, tungsten, and molybdenum are extracted. Uzbekistan possesses substantial reserves of natural gas, oil, and coal. The country consumes large amounts of its natural gas, and gas pipelines link its cities and stretch from Bukhara to the Ural region in Russia as well. Surveys show petroleum resources in the Fergana Valley (including major reserves in the Namangan area), in the vicinity of Bukhara, and in Karakalpakstan. The modern extraction of coal began to gain importance, especially in the Angren fields, only during World War II. Hydroelectric dams on the Syr Darya, the Naryn, and the Chirchiq rivers help augment the country's nuclear-, coal-, and petroleum-powered generation of electricity.

Centuries-old rumours of extensive gold deposits in Uzbekistan evidently arose from a basis in fact. Rich polymetallic ores have been found in the Ohangaron (Akhangaran) field southeast of Tashkent. Miners their extract copper, some gold, lead, molybdenum, tungsten, and zinc. A plant for heap-leaching gold from low-grade ore was built in the mid-1990s by a subsidiary of the Newmont Mining Corporation in the Muruntau field in the Kyzylkum Desert of north-central Uzbekistan. It was intended to

be a joint venture with the government, but Newmont Mining Corporation's share was forfeited in a legal battle in 2007.

Uzbekistan requires greater water resources. By the early 1980s the government considered the shortage of water desperate. Officials in Moscow and Tashkent developed a plan to divert substantial amounts of water out of the Irtysh River far to the north into a pumped system that would aid in watering parts of lower Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. The project was killed, however, before it began, leaving Uzbekistan with chronic water shortages.

Uzbekistan is well-endowed with a variety of mineral and raw resources. Here's a breakdown of the most important ones:

**Metallic Minerals:** Uzbekistan has significant reserves of metallic minerals, particularly in the Chatkal Mountains and the Tien Shan Mountains. The most important ones include:

**Copper:** A major export, copper is primarily extracted from the Almalyk mining district in the eastern part of the country. [Image of Almalyk copper mine, Uzbekistan]

**Uranium:** Uzbekistan is a leading producer of uranium, with reserves concentrated in the Kyzylkum Desert.

**Gold:** Uzbekistan has growing gold production, with mines scattered throughout the country.

**Silver, Molybdenum, Tungsten:** These other metals are also found in Uzbekistan, though in lesser quantities compared to copper, uranium, and gold.

**Hydrocarbon Resources:** Uzbekistan has substantial reserves of natural gas and oil, primarily located in the western part of the country. Natural gas is a major export and a key source of revenue for the country. [Image of natural gas pipeline, Uzbekistan]

**Non-Metallic Minerals:** Uzbekistan also has a variety of non-metallic minerals, including:

**Coal:** Found in several regions of Uzbekistan, coal is used for generating electricity and industrial purposes.

**Potash:** Uzbekistan has large reserves of potash, a key ingredient in fertilizers.

**Rock Salt:** Rock salt is another abundant mineral resource in Uzbekistan.

**Limestone, Gypsum, Kaolin:** These minerals are used in various industrial applications.

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1. **Official Websites:** Embassy of Uzbekistan or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan
2. **Encyclopedias:** Sources like Encyclopedia Britannica or Wikipedia can offer detailed information on various aspects of Uzbekistan.

3. **Academic Publications:** Academic journals, research papers, and books on Central Asian geography and geopolitics may contain in-depth information about Uzbekistan.
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