

**ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL DESIGN OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN**

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

Named after Mirzo Ulugbek

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Annotation: This article provides detailed information about the geographical and administrative structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It highlights the country's location in Central Asia, its area, borders with neighboring countries, and the length of its borders. The article also mentions the regions of Uzbekistan, its Day of Independence, diplomatic relations with other countries, and the presence of foreign embassies in Tashkent.

Key words: Key words in this information include: Republic of Uzbekistan, Central Asia, Area, Borders, Neighboring countries, Regions, Day of Independence, Diplomatic relations, Foreign embassies, Size, Land use, Water resources, Elevation extremes, Ancient Orient, Conquests

Additionally, the article includes comparative data on Uzbekistan's size, land use, water resources, and elevation extremes. It also discusses the historical context of the ancient Orient and the conquests that took place in the region.

Overall, this article offers a comprehensive overview of Uzbekistan's geography, administrative divisions, and historical background, providing valuable insights into the country's territorial and historical significance.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is situated in Central Asia, and covers an area of 448.9 thousand sq. Km. The length of the territory of the Republic from west to east is 1 425 km from north to south – 930 km.

The territory in the north and north-east of the Republic of Uzbekistan borders with Kazakhstan, in the east and south-east with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the west with Turkmenistan, in the south with Afghanistan. The total length of the country border is 6221 km. The long border with Afghanistan is 137 km, with Kazakhstan – 2203 km, with Kyrgyzstan – 1099 km, with Tajikistan – 1161 km and Turkmenistan – 1621 km (administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

The Republic of Uzbekistan declared September 1, 1991 the Day of Independence. The Republic has diplomatic relations are established with 134

countries. The embassies of 45 countries and many foreign organizations have set up their offices in Tashkent.

Regions

Uzbekistan has 13 regions (provinces), bordering Kazakhstan in the north, Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan in the east, Turkmenistan in the west and Afghanistan in the south.

Andijan

Bukhara

Djizzakh

Fergana

Kashkadarya

Khorezm

Namangan

Navoi

Samarkand

Surkhandarya

Syrdarya

Tashkent

Republic of Karakalpakistan

Uzbekistan is a country in Central Asia, located north of Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. With an area of 447,000 square kilometers, Uzbekistan stretches 1,425 km (885 mi) from west to east and 930 km (580 mi) from north to south. It borders Turkmenistan to the southwest, Kazakhstan to the north and Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to the south and east. Uzbekistan also has four small exclaves in Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan is the only Central Asian state to border all of the other four. Uzbekistan also shares a short border with [Afghanistan](#) to the south. As the [Caspian Sea](#) is an inland sea with no direct link to the oceans, Uzbekistan is one of only two "doubly [landlocked](#)" countries—countries completely surrounded by other landlocked countries. The other is [Liechtenstein](#)

Area

Total: 447,400 km²

Country rank in the world: 56th

Land: 425,400 km²

Water: 22,000 km²

Area — comparative

Same size as Morocco

Slightly smaller than Sweden

Australia comparative: slightly less than twice the size of Victoria

Canada comparative: slightly smaller than the Yukon United Kingdom comparative: approximately 5/6 Larger than the United Kingdom United States comparative: slightly larger than California EU comparative: slightly less than 1+1/2 times the size of Italy

Land boundaries

Total: 6,221 km

Border countries: Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621 km

Coastline

0 km

Note: Uzbekistan formerly had a 420 km coastline on the Aral Sea, which dried up.

Maritime claims

None. Uzbekistan is one of only two countries (Liechtenstein) in the world that are doubly landlocked.

Elevation extremes

Lowest point: Sariqarnish Kuli –12 metres (39 ft) below sea level.

Highest point: Khazret Sultan, 4,643 metres (15,233 ft)[21].

Land use

Arable land: 9.61%

Permanent crops: 0.8%

Other: 89.58% (2011)

Irrigated land: 41,980 km² (2005)

Total renewable water resources: 48.87 km² (2011)

Freshwater withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural)

Total: 56 km²/yr (7%/3%/90%)

Per capita: 2,113 m³/yr (2005)

THE ANCIENT ORIENT

Almost continuous wars took place between the states of the ancient Orient. Their goal was to conquer other lands for slaves and other valuable items. Rich resources of the region, and its geographical position drew the attention of numerous occupants. In the second half of the first millennium b.c., the states situated on the territory of contemporary Uzbekistan were conquered by Akhemenid kings and were included in the huge Akhemenid Empire as eastern possessions.

In 329-327 b.c., Uzbek lands entered into Empire of the Alexander of Macedonia, who married to Roxana, the daughter of Oxiarth, the ruler of Sogdiana, and after his death – into the State of Seleucids. Later they joined the Greek-Bactrian Kingdom and Kushan Empires.

In the 6th century a.d. these Central Asia states included in the Turkic Kaganate that united various tribes in the region. Later they joined the Greek-Bactrian Kingdom and Kushan Empires. In the 6th century a.d. these Central Asia states included in the Turkic Kaganate that united various tribes in the region.

As a result of constant occupation, periods of economic and cultural prosperity were interchanged with eras of deep recession. However, the development process continued and the Great Silk Road that connected Rome and China contributed to this in many ways. Historical chronicles credit the Chinese emperor with the idea of laying this unique transcontinental road, after a Chinese courier returned home in 125 b.c. to report that beyond the Great Chinese Wall, and the seemingly unlimited steppes and deserts, there were powerful states such as Khorezm, Sogdiana, and others with a highly developed and unique culture.

In the early 7th century, Arabs intruded the territory of this region. The period of Samanid rule was marked by prosperity of cities that turned into large centers of international trade and culture. Then this land was occupied and governed by the dynasties of Gaznevids, KaraKhanids, and Seldjuks.

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