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Chapter 1

251

1.1 251.guide

Texified version of data for Uzbekistan.

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Uzbekistan

1.2 251.guide/Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan

Geography (Uzbekistan)
 People (Uzbekistan)
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 Economy (Uzbekistan)
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 Communications (Uzbekistan)
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1.3 251.guide/Geography (Uzbekistan)

Geography (Uzbekistan)

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Location:

Central Asia, bordering the Aral Sea, between Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan

Map references:

Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States - Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

447,400 km²

land area:

425,400 km²

comparative area:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

total 6,221 km, Afghanistan 137 km, Kazakhstan 2,203 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,099 km, Tajikistan 1,161 km, Turkmenistan 1,621 km

Coastline:

0 km

note:

Uzbekistan does border the Aral Sea (420 km)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

none

Climate:

mostly mid latitude desert; semiarid grassland in east

Terrain:

mostly flat-to-rolling sandy desert with dunes; Fergana Valley in east surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; shrinking Aral Sea in west

Natural resources:

natural gas, petroleum, coal, gold, uranium, silver, copper, lead and zinc, tungsten, molybdenum

Land use:

arable land:

10%

permanent crops:

0%

meadows and pastures:
 47%
 forest and woodland:
 0%
 other:
 43%
 Irrigated land:
 41,550 km2 (1990)
 Environment:
 drying up of the Aral Sea is resulting in growing concentrations of ←
 chemical
 pesticides and natural salts
 Note:
 landlocked

1.4 251.guide/People (Uzbekistan)

People (Uzbekistan)

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Population:
 22,127,946 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 2.17% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 30.57 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 6.63 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -2.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 54.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 68.36 years male:
 65.05 years
 female:
 71.84 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 3.78 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Uzbek(s)
 adjective:
 Uzbek
 Ethnic divisions:
 Uzbek 71.4%, Russian 8.3%, Tajik 4.7%, Kazakhs 4.1%, Tartars 2.4% (includes
 70% of Crimean Tatars deported during World War II), Karakalpaks 2.1%, ←
 other
 7%
 Religions:
 Muslim 88% (mostly Sunnis), Eastern Orthodox 9%, other 3%
 Languages:

Uzbek 85%, Russian 5%, other 10%

Literacy:

- age 9-49 can read and write (1970)
- total population: 100%
- male: 100%
- female: 100%

Labor force:

- 7.941 million
- by occupation: agriculture and forestry 39%, industry and construction 24%, other 37% (1990)

1.5 251.guide/Government (Uzbekistan)

Government (Uzbekistan)

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Names:

- conventional long form: Republic of Uzbekistan
- conventional short form: Uzbekistan
- local long form: Uzbekiston Respublikasi
- local short form: none
- former: Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph:

UZ

Type:

republic

Capital:

Tashkent (Toshkent)

Administrative divisions:

12 oblasts (oblastey, singular - oblast') and 1 autonomous republic*, (← avtomnaya respublika);

Andizhan, Bukhara, Dzhizak, Fergana, Karakalpakstan*, (Nukus), Kashkadar'ya ← (Karshi), Khorezm (Urgench), Namangan, Navoi, Samarkand, Surkhandar'ya (Termez), Syrdar'ya (Gulistan), Tashkent

note:

an administrative division has the same name as its administrative center (exceptions have the administrative center name following in parentheses)

Independence:

31 August 1991 (from Soviet Union)

Constitution:

new constitution adopted 8 December 1992

Legal system:

evolution of Soviet civil law

National holiday:

Independence Day, 1 September (1991)

Political parties and leaders:

People's Democratic Party (PDP; formerly Communist Party), Islam A. KARIMOV ←

chairman; Erk (Freedom) Democratic Party (EDP), Muhammad SOLIKH, chairman

Other political or pressure groups:

Birlik (Unity) People's Movement (BPM), Abdul Rakhman PULATOV, chairman;

Islamic Rebirth Party (IRP), Abdullah UTAYEV, chairman

Suffrage:

18 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held 29 December 1991 (next to be held NA December 1996); results - Islam KARIMOV 86%, Mukhammad SOLIKH 12%, other 2%

Supreme Soviet:

last held 18 February 1990 (next to be held NA); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (500 total) Communist 450, ERK 10, other 40; note - total number of seats will be reduced to 150 in next election

Executive branch:

president, prime minister, cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Islam KARIMOV (since NA March 1990)

1.6 251.guide/Government (Uzbekistan 2. usage)

Government (Uzbekistan 2. usage)

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Head of Government:

Prime Minister Abdulkhoshim MUTALOV (since 13 January 1992), First Deputy

Prime Minister Ismail Hakimovitch DJURABEKOV (since NA); Supreme Soviet

Chairman Shavkat Muhitdinovitch YULDASHEV (since NA June 1991)

Member of:

CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, ESCAP, IBRD, IDA, IMF, NACC, UN, UNCTAD, WHO

Diplomatic representation in US:

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Flag:

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and green separated by red fimbriations with a crescent moon and 12 stars in the upper hoist-side quadrant

1.7 251.guide/Economy (Uzbekistan)

Economy (Uzbekistan)

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Overview:

Although Uzbekistan accounted for only 3.4% of total Soviet output, it produced two-thirds of the USSR's cotton and ranks as the fourth largest global producer. Moscow's push for ever-increasing amounts of cotton had included massive irrigation projects which caused extensive environmental damage to the Aral Sea and rivers of the republic. Furthermore, the lavish use of chemical fertilizers has caused extensive pollution and widespread health problems. Recently the republic has sought to encourage food production at the expense of cotton. The small industrial sector ←

specializes

in such items as agricultural machinery, mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil ←

and bridge cranes. Uzbekistan also has some important natural resources including gold (about 30% of former Soviet production), uranium, and ←
natural

gas. The Uzbek Government has encouraged some land reform but has shied ←
away

from other aspects of economic reform. Output and living standards ←
continued

to fall in 1992 largely because of the cumulative impact of disruptions in supply that have followed the dismemberment of the USSR.

National product:

GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate:

-10% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

at least 17% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate:

0.1% includes only officially registered unemployed; there are also large numbers of underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$NA

Exports:

\$900 million to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

cotton, gold, textiles, chemical and mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil

partners:

Russia, Ukraine, Eastern Europe

Imports:

- \$900 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

- machinery and parts, consumer durables, grain, other foods

partners:

- principally other former Soviet republics

External debt:

- \$2 billion (end 1991 est.)

Industrial production:

- growth rate -6%

Electricity:

- 11,950,000 kW capacity; 50,900 million kWh produced, 2,300 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

- chemical and mineral fertilizers, vegetable oil, textiles

Agriculture:

- cotton, with much smaller production of grain, fruits, vegetables, and livestock

Illicit drugs:

- illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; ← limited
- government eradication programs; used as transshipment points for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

- \$950 million official aid commitments by foreign donors (1992)

1.8 251.guide/Economy (Uzbekistan 2. usage)

Economy (Uzbekistan 2. usage)

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Currency:

- retaining Russian ruble as currency (January 1993)

Exchange rates:

- rubles per US\$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations

Fiscal year:

- calendar year

1.9 251.guide/Communications (Uzbekistan)

Communications (Uzbekistan)

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Railroads:

- 3,460 km; does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

- 78,400 km total; 67,000 km hard-surfaced, 11,400 km earth (1990)

Pipelines:

crude oil 250 km, petroleum products 40 km, natural gas 810 km (1992)

Ports:

none; landlocked

Airports:

total:

265

useable:

74

with permanent-surface runways:

30

with runways over 3,659 m: 2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

20

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

19

Telecommunications:

poorly developed; NMT-450 analog cellular network established in Tashkent; 1.4 million telephone lines with 7.2 lines per 100 persons (1992); linked ↔ by

landline or microwave with CIS member states and by leased connection via the Moscow international gateway switch to other countries; satellite earth stations - Orbita and INTELSAT (TV receive only); new intelsat earth ↔ station

provides TV receive only capability for Turkish broadcasts; new satellite ground station also installed in Tashkent for direct linkage to Tokyo.

1.10 251.guide/Defense Forces (Uzbekistan)

Defense Forces (Uzbekistan)

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Branches:

Army, National Guard, Republic Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 5,214,075; fit for military service 4,272,398; reach military age (18) annually 218,916 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, NA% of GDP