WHERE IS TAJIKISTAN ???
• **Population:** 7,487,489 people
• **Area:** 143,100 sq. kilometers
• **Located:** Asia
• **Borders with:** Afganistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China
• **Capital city:** Dushanbe
• **Currency:** Somoni (TJS)
• **Official language:** Tajik
• **Ethnic groups:** Tajik (79.9%)
  - Uzbek (15.3%)
  - Russian (1.1%)
  - Kyrgyz (1.1%)
  - Others (2.6%)
DUSHANBE - CAPITAL CITY

- Largest city
- Dushanbe means “Monday” in Tajik language
- from 1929 to 1961 Dushanbe was known as Stalinabad
- The summers are hot and dry and the winters are chilly, but not very cold.
- Dushanbe has a population of 747,500 people
INTERESTING FACTS

• The tallest flag pole in the world (165 meters/542 feet)
• Longest flag in the world (2000 meters)
• 93% of Tajikistan is mountains
• Pamir mountains – roof of the world
GEOPGRAPHY

Climate

- Tajikistan's climate is continental, subtropical, and semiarid.
- In summer: 30 to 39 °C
- In winter: -1 to 10 °C

Tajikistan is home to some of the highest mountains in the world, including the Pamir and Alay ranges.

The principal rivers of Central Asia, the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya.
TAJIK PEOPLE
POLITICS

• Government type: Republic
• Head of state: President (Emomali Rahmon)
• Head of government: Prime Minister (Kokhir Rasulzoda)
• The right to vote in political elections: 18 years old
• Election: president elected by vote for a 7 year term
• Legal system: civil law system
- red represents the sun, victory, and the unity of the nation
- white stands for purity, cotton, and mountain snows
- green is the color of Islam and the bounty of nature
- the crown symbolizes the Tajik people; the seven stars signify the Tajik magic number "seven" - a symbol of perfection and the embodiment of happiness
ECONOMY

- GDP – real growth rate
  - 7.4%

- GDP – per capita (PPP)
  - $2,300

- Agriculture: cotton, grain, fruits, grapes, vegetables; sheep, goats, cattle

- Industry: aluminum, cement, vegetable oil
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

- Age: 7 to 18
- 11 grades studying at school - four years of primary school followed by two stages of secondary school (lasting five and two years, respectively).
- Attendance at school is mandatory from age seven to seventeen.
- Tajik is the main language of instruction through secondary school, but in 2003 Russian was restored as a mandatory second language.
The official religion in Tajikistan is Islam

Islam Emphasizes:
  - Tolerance, Humility, Justice, generosity, obedience to law, and courage.

Islam - second largest religion in the world

Allah – the God, the Creator of the universe

Muslim – one who submits to the guidance of Allah

Muhammad – last prophet appointed by Allah to guide humanity

Quran – holy book of Islam, Word of Allah, given as a guidance for humanity

Hadith – sayings of Prophet Muhammad
ETIQUETTE

• Hospitality, humility, and respect are considered essential for successful interaction in the culture.
  • The elderly are always given the place of honor.
  • Everyone stands when another guest enters.
• When shaking hands in greeting, it is a demonstration of good manners and respect to place the left hand over the heart and bow slightly.
CUISINE

• Osh
• Shurbo
• Mantu
• Sambusa
• Kurutob
FRUITS
HOLIDAYS

- Navruz
- Ramadan or Ramazan holiday
- Idi Qurbon
- Independence Day (9 September)
NAVRUZ

- 21st of March – 23rd of March
- Means “New Day”
- There should be seven ritual dishes beginning with “S” & “SH”
- “Sumalak” – the main food
The holy month for Islamic people: Ramadan.

Tajikistan is a Muslim country and many people are observant, so many are fasting.
IDI QURBON (EID AL-ADHA)

- Meaning "Festival of the sacrifice"
- The second of two religious holidays celebrated by Muslims
- Donating one-third or more of the sacrifice meat to the poor and needy
Shashmaqam is the predominant style of Tajik folk music.

Tajik national songs are single-voiced, as a rule. Some of them can be slow and sad, others - cheerful and dynamic (at festivals).

There is great variety of Tajik musical instruments. The most interesting among the stringed ones are –

- dutor, rhubab and tanbur;
- bow - gidzhak and violin;
- wind - nai, karnai, surnai;
- cymbal-like - chang;
- percussion - tablak (clay kettle-drum),
- doira (tamburine),
- kairok (stone castanets).
Tajik traditional dances are divided into several styles:

- Pamir mountain,
- Bukhara,
- Southern (Khatlon areas),
- Hissar valley,
- Northern Tajikistan.

Each of them is distinguished by costumes, movements, manners characteristic for the population of these regions.

The dances begin slowly, becoming faster and more intense as they progress.

National dance that has become a feature of family celebrations and festivities.
Tajikistan claims ancient poets Omar Khayyám and Alisher Navoi as part of its literary tradition. Firdowsi is appreciated for creating epic poetry as a way to educate the people.

The Tajik people are of ethnic Persian ancestry and constitute the largest ethnic group in the country (about 65 percent of the population).

Within this group are the Pamiris, who live in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and number nearly forty thousand.

The Pamiris speak a different language and belong to the Ismaili Shiite sect of Islam, while Tajiks are Sunni.

Art is the fastest way to get into the soul of people!
Art is the most pure expression of people’s soul...
NATIONAL CLOTHES
Football is the most popular sport in Tajikistan
Tennis
Boxing
Taekwondo
Karate
and etc.
THANK YOU