

## EVALUATION OF THE NATURAL CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN FROM THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL POINT OF VIEW

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**Abstract:** This article talks about the geographical location of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its influence in the world community, foreign economic relations, export and import opportunities. The current state of foreign economic relations, proposals, aspects that should be paid attention to, and legal bases are highlighted.

**Key words:** Foreign relations, economy, law, resource, Uzbekistan, agrotechnology, districts, Surkhandarya, food, agriculture.

The socio-economic development of any country largely depends on its natural conditions and natural resources. Together, they determine the natural resource potential of the region, and this potential consists of the natural resources that can be used, as well as opportunities and reserves that can be used. Therefore, usually, when assessing the potential of natural resources, not only the real existence is considered, but also the opportunity, and the use of these opportunities is based on the economic development prospects of the country. At this point, it is permissible to quote the following words of our president. "It is clear to all of us that Uzbekistan has rich mineral and natural resources, powerful economic and human potential."

Along with common aspects of natural conditions and natural resources, there are also differences between them. In general, natural conditions are understood more in the sense of the environment, it does not directly participate in production, material benefits are not created from it; natural environment acquires quality indicators for the settlement of population and production, that is, it can be favorable or unfavorable. For example, a place's climate, surface structure (etc.) represent its natural conditions. Natural resources (resource-reserve, wealth) are directly involved in the production process and have quantitative indicators. Natural resources are divided into exhaustible and inexhaustible parts, and exhaustible, in turn, are divided into renewable and non-renewable.

Our country is almost in the heart of Eurasia and Central Asia is located.

The total length of the state borders is 6221 km, of which 2203 km or 1/3 goes to the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1721 km to Turkmenistan, 1161 km It belongs to Tajikistan, 1069 km to Kyrgyzstan and 137 km to the Republic of Afghanistan. The

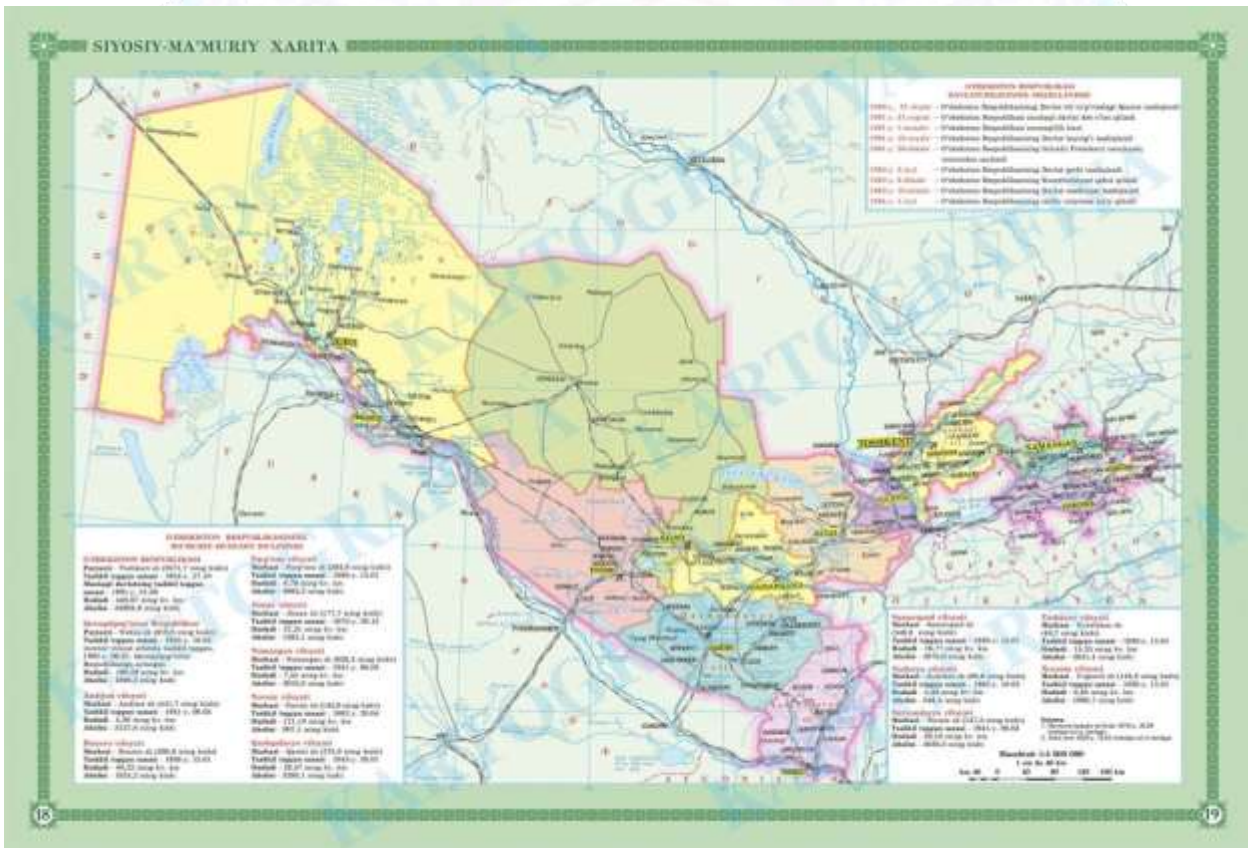
territory of the republic stretches 1425 km from west to east, and the distance from north to south is 930 km.

The highest point is Hazrat Sultan peak (Hisar ridge) - 4643 m above sea level, the lowest point is Mingbuloq depression (Kyzilkum desert) - minus 12 m.

The northernmost point of our country is the Ustyurt plateau to the Aral Sea in the adjacent part, 47°61`N, the southern point near the city of Termiz - 37°11`N, the western point in Ustyurt - 56°00`N. and its eastern point is 73°10` east on the outskirts of Andijan region. located far away.

Uzbekistan is the most important natural, economic and political geographical location its feature is far from the World Ocean, inside the Eurasian continent consists of the location.

Such a geographical location affects not only the formation of the country's climate, but also its socio-economic and geopolitical development. This is one of the general geographical laws.



First of all, it should be noted that the "central" geographical area of Uzbekistan in the past, it has gained great importance in the development of the Great Silk Road, which is of international importance, as one of its main connecting links. The influence of our country on the development of world culture, science and economy was high in this period.

In the present conditions, i.e. in the stage of "Ocean civilization" of the republic inland location creates some difficulties. Here, economic geographical location has its own characteristic of historicity (variability) finds its expression. Economic geographic location (EGL) is a resource of geographical objects (mountains, rivers, seas, cities, states) located outside of a specific location (country, region, city, etc.). means the impact on the socio-economic, political and cultural development of the place. Such an effect differs over time, a comfortable place becomes uncomfortable, and vice versa, an uncomfortable place can be replaced by a comfortable one.

The main economic geographical law here is that every place strives to facilitate its EGL and increase its competitiveness. EGL is an important (fundamental) concept of the science of economic and social geography, along with territorial division of labor, economic zoning and territorial complexes.

EGL is considered a unique "key" of economic geographical knowledge. Uzbekistan Although the Republic is closer to the Indian Ocean than the Arctic Ocean although it is closer, geopolitically it is more north "more open". It is bordered by mountainous regions in the south and southeast (this determines the main natural geographical features of our country), political in terms of not having a very stable situation (especially Afghanistan Republic of India) whose neighborhood with the countries is still relatively close the ocean, it creates inconveniences for access to ports.[24]

In general, there are the following main possible directions for the access of our country to the World Ocean and the development of international economic relations: through Kazakhstan to the ports of the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean of the Russian Federation; Through Turkmenistan and the Caucasus to the Black Sea and from there to the Mediterranean - Atlantic Ocean; to the Indian Ocean through Afghanistan, Pakistan or Iran; Through Turkmenistan, Iran and Turkey to Istanbul, to the Mediterranean Sea and from there to the Atlantic Ocean; Through Kyrgyzstan and the People's Republic of China to the Pacific Ocean. The possibilities of using the above directions or transport lanes are not the same.

Nowadays, the first of them is mainly the first, that is, Kazakhstan It is the direction of the Republic and the Russian Federation. The rest are different for reasons of low or no significance. In particular, the implementation of the TRACEKA project in the eastern direction, the restoration of the Great Silk Road and the launch of the southern route would be of great importance for the development of our country.

The position of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the world map describes its macrogeographical position, and the location of our country in the region of Central Asian states reflects its mesogeographical position. The Central Asian region has a very important geostrategic position from a global point of view. In particular, the presence of large fuel and energy reserves (coal, oil, natural gas, uranium) here is causing great

interest and aspiration of the world's leading countries - the USA, the European Union, and Japan. In addition, the rapid economic development of the region in recent years is gaining extremely important geopolitical and geoeconomic significance.

The total area of Central Asian countries is 4.0 mln. sq. km. more than According to the data of October 2023, the population is 78.4 million. around the person. In this region, the Republic of Uzbekistan ranks second in terms of territory and first in terms of population. Our country occupies 11.2% of the area of the Central Asian region, and about 44.95% of its population. As mentioned above, Uzbekistan is located in the center of the geopolitical region of Central Asia. Its location in the very center, in the middle, allows us to draw the following conclusions from the point of view of economic and political geography:

1. In the center, that means the republic has many neighbors. North of Uzbekistan and It borders with the Republic of Kazakhstan in the northwest, Kyrgyzstan in the east, Tajikistan in the southeast, Afghanistan in the south, and Turkmenistan in the west.

2. The central geographical location of the republic with its neighboring countries development of economic, social, cultural and political integration processes facilitates communication.

3. Location in the center serves as a market for neighboring countries.

4. From here there are opportunities to manage the country's transit tasks.

5. The central place is the formation of the geopolitical situation in the region and it important in management.

6. Since our republic is located in the interior of the region, its roads, history, customs of its inhabitants, diversity of the region in adjacent areas, religion and other cross-border features determine it.

7. The main rivers of Uzbekistan have a transitory (transboundary) form Hydrographic tributaries - Amudarya, Syrdarya and Zarafshan neighboring countries starts in the area, etc.

To sum up, the natural conditions of our republic are natural we must always use our resources wisely. Nature is human, and existed even before the creation of society.

Human influence on nature and its resources throughout development increased. Therefore, protection of nature and the environment is the most urgent universal (global) problem of today.

The balance between nature and society is as dynamic as possible It is not without reason that great attention is paid to environmental safety in the process of conservation and use of natural resources.

In 1992, the UN Environment Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro Concept of Sustainable Development adopted at the dedicated conference aims at the same goals.

Simply put, the essence of this idea is from some natural resource it means that it will remain for the future generation without harming the environment in its use, and that it will enjoy them after us.

In recent years, extraction of various natural resources (oil, gas, coal, various ores, etc.), development of new lands, cutting of forests, some animals Unpleasant situations such as species extinction, desertification, soil erosion, and salinization occur, which pose a threat to future generations.

Therefore, environmental protection, land and water reclamation increase, formation of ecological culture of people is of great practical importance have There are no such problems in our republic.

In particular, the sharp decrease in the level of the Aral Sea and its drying up have created a dangerous ecological situation in this region. Soil salinity in Mirzachol, Karshi desert, Khorezm and other regions, Chirchik-Okhangaron, Fergana valley, and the ecological situation around Navoi also require proper use of natural resources and a consistent solution to the problems of environmental protection. does.

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