

## DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** *Following article deals with the scientific and practical nature of social and economic geography in Uzbekistan. New socio-political relations and priority directions in the national economy, its main concepts and laws, scientific ideas are interpreted from the point of view of current requirements. Economic regions provide information on the conduct of large-scale economic geographical studies on the study of driving forces and the location of various sectors of the economy.*

**Key words:** *regional, national economy, research, expedition, specialization, economic regions, Central Asia.*

**Аннотация:** *Охрана природы и разумное ее использование, исследование законов природы и строгое следование им, целостность природы, постоянное изменение и развитие, возможность ландшафтов в определенной мере к самовосстановлению, при глубоком понимании, их зональности региональное распределение и другие законы, существуют мнения о целевом природопользовании.*

**Ключевые слова:** *природа, ландшафт, зонально-региональный, хозяйственный аспект, научный аспект, санитарно-гигиенический аспект, природный ресурс, окружающая среда, плодородие почв, лес, горы.*

The scientific-practical nature of social and economic geography in Uzbekistan originates first of all from new socio-political relations and priorities in the national economy. It is in this sense that the scientific ideas of its main concepts and laws are interpreted from the point of view of the current requirements. Especially in the period of transition to market relations, state regulation and management of the deployment of productive forces, creation of scientific bases of regional socio-economic programs, growth poles and centers that revitalize and stabilize regional and national economic development, industrial parks and technopolises, competitive environment, and

investment space. It is important to research the issues of creating conditions for free economic integration.

Traditional economic and social geography in Uzbekistan, as in many countries of the world is gradually expanding its scope of research. At the same time, economic and social geography is moving from small-scale research to large-scale analysis, in-depth study of medium and small areas, and solving practical problems. Economic regions, industrial and agricultural regions, industrial centers are the result of a whole process of locating production and organizing regional labor distribution in the country, as some parts of it. Economic and social geography uses a number of traditional and modern economic techniques in its research. These include geographic comparison, cartography, historical, statistical, observation, balance, and mathematical methods.

Uzbekistan and its economic regions, large-scale economic geographical studies are being conducted to study productive forces and place various sectors of the economy. In particular, economic geographical information was collected as a result of the Ferghana and Zarafshan expeditions organized by the research council of the former productive forces of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. There are works by Z.M. Akramov, A.S. Soliyev, A. Roziyev and others on the economic and social geography of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, economic geographers, state organizations, institutes of the Academy of Sciences, social research and design institutes have been working directly to solve the problems of the placement of republican production and the system of public education. Highly qualified economic geographers are trained at the National University of Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Fergana Termiz, and Namangan State Universities. Scientific research works on economic and social geography are carried out in such higher educational institutions as the Department of Geography under the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Seismology, and other organizations.

The main tasks facing the economic and social geography: development of theoretical issues of the location and management of production in new conditions, based directly on the political independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the

transition of its economy to market relations, researching the problems of territorial organization of the national economy, economic development of the country zoning and creating its regional policy, strengthening research on economic-geographic predictions, studying the issues of labor distribution among the countries of the world. It is extremely necessary to analyze the specialization and complex development of the economy of Uzbekistan from the point of view of the quality of the products produced by the sectors of the national economy and their competitiveness in the world market. Based on this, he will solve the issue of the integration of the country into the world economy.

The current state of economic geography in the Republic, its theoretical-methodological and scientific potential allows solving these problems. The economic and social position of geography of Uzbekistan has survived a long and arduous path to reach its current level of development. The formation of our science actually began in the period after the Second World War and was associated with the names of U.Cheterken and Cherdansev. In the 50s of the 20th century, the geography of cities was formed as an important direction of the economic geography of Uzbekistan. Its founder and promoter was N.V. Smernov, who had studied the development of the cities of the Ferghana Valley. Later, this scientific direction expanded even more. The new cities of Uzbekistan (Akhmedov E.A.), the capital city of Tashkent (Raimov T.I.), the cities of Lower Amudarya (Inomov I.) and others were studied by scholars.

In 1960, under the direct leadership of M. Korakhonov, specific problems of the people of Central Asia and Uzbekistan were widely studied. For example, the gradual growth of the population of Uzbekistan (Korakhanov), the location characteristics of the rural population of the republic (G.A. Asanov, V. Valiyeva), the development of Fergana Valley cities and urban residents (O.B. Ota-Mirzayev), the development of new cities (N.F. Fayziyev) and other issues were analyzed. What are the research methods of economic geography? It is known that issues of territorial organization of production forces are studied by economic and social geography, first of all, by economic sciences. "Economic geography" studies the

aspects of regional organization of production and analyzes the features of formation and development of regional socio-economic systems on a large scale. In this regard, it relies on the following scientific concepts developed in the field of science:

- The concept of economic development is a complex system of economic regions of a particular country, which is formed legally;

- Concepts of regional production complexes, production enterprises, settlements of the population in a limited area or in the territory of an economic region or a small region;

- The concept of energy production cycles-the cycle of region-building laws should emphasize that economic geography is inextricably linked with regional economy.

At the moment, it should not be forgotten that the territorial approach is well developed and widely used in the science of economic geography. These characteristics show that economic geography and the research methods of economic sciences are inextricably linked.

It is known that all research methods are based on objective laws of existence. Materialistic dialectic defines the characteristics of all research methods. In addition, certain disciplines have their own private research methods. Traditional research methods in economic geography include comparative and cartographic methods.

The comparison method is based on a clear definition of the research goal, for example, comparison of geographic objects according to their characteristics (area, size, and others). Therefore, the total indicators specific to economically developed developing and backward countries are evaluated by comparison. In addition to the above methods, systematic and complex approaches are widely used in economic geography. The effective aspects of these methods are that they allow to study all objects in relation and dependence. Economic and social geography studies such important tasks as the use of nature and geocological problems related to the location of production, regional policy of the state, regulation of the economic structure, it is

part of the system of economic and social geography sciences and it is first of all closely related to natural geography. Its connection with other natural sciences that study natural conditions is especially strengthened during the aggravation of environmental problems.

Economic and social geography is divided into: general, geography sectors, economic sectors, population geography, regional economic and social geography. Economic and social geography is based on historical-social analysis in its research, and in this regard, historical geography is directly related to economic history. Social and economic geography is also related to many other sciences (ethnography, statistics, sociology, demography).

In the future, Uzbek national socio-economic geography should focus on researching the fundamental issues of territorial organization of the republic's production forces in the conditions of the formation of a market economy.

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