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ABOUT THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANDIJAN REGION

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance of the book "Geography of Andijan", which focuses on the economic and geographical location of the region, its population and the level of development of the region.

Keywords: Geographical location, natural resource, industry, agriculture, transport, natural conditions, climate resources, fuel and energy, social protection

Introduction

"Economic and social geography of Andijan region" is important, first of all, for university students, teachers, masters and researchers in the field of geography, as well as for secondary schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges. intended for students, as well as a wide range of readers interested in learning more about their country, It assesses the economic and geographical location of the Andijan region, its population and labor resources, natural resources, the economic importance of natural resources, industries, sectors of agriculture, transport and foreign economic relations.

Evaluates the economic and geographical location of Andijan region, population and labor resources, natural resources, economic importance of natural resources, industries, sectors of agriculture, transport and foreign economic relations.

Assessing the economic geography of Andijan region, it borders with the easternmost part of the country, Fergana economic geographical region, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions of the Kyrgyz Republic in the north, east and southeast, Fergana region in the south, Namangan region in the north-west. has a positive impact on economic development.

The structure of the region's surface, its climatic features, the rational use of land resources, the use of water resources, the natural resources of

the region, such as oil, natural gas, dolomite, gravel, sand, clay Its presence has a positive impact on the economic development of the region.

Today, as in all regions of the country, in Andijan region, the work of renewal, development, progress, creativity is developing rapidly in all spheres of society. While reading the booklet, the reader will find in our region the work carried out in industry, agriculture, transport, foreign economic relations, construction and beautification, witness the well-being of the population and live in such a unique, beautiful country, contribute to the better development of the country. By reading the booklet, they get acquainted with the role of our region in the development of our country and its achievements in the socio-economic sphere. Although the region makes up only 1% of the country's territory, about 10% of the population is located in this small area, which provides them with land, housing, jobs and social protection, especially by expanding the structure and branches of industrial production. attracting foreign investment and creating new jobs through the creation of new joint ventures. Today, the positive changes taking place in our country are reflected in all sectors of agriculture, including Andijan region. viticulture, horticulture, vegetable growing, animal husbandry, beekeeping, fisheries, poultry

farming are developing on the basis of new advanced technologies and are achieving high results in meeting the needs of the population in industrial and agricultural products.

Main part

Changes in the social sphere in recent years in the region, especially the scope of work in the field of construction, repair, beautification of housing, roads, cultural and residential complexes, transport, medicine, education, culture, sports, trade, fuel and energy, clean drinking The high volume and quality of work carried out in the field of water supply indicates that the region is making great strides in these areas.

As the reader becomes acquainted with this pamphlet, his devotion to his homeland, his love, his faith, his zeal and responsibility to take care of it will increase, and he will contribute to its further development.

Formation, area, borders, administrative-territorial division of Andijan region Andijan region is one of the most developed regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is located in the east of the Fergana Valley. Founded March 6, 1941. Its area is 4.30 thousand square kilometers, which is only 1% of the country's territory. It is bordered on the north, east and southeast by the Jalal-Abad and Osh regions of the Kyrgyz Republic, on the south-west by the Fergana region, and on the north-west by the Namangan region.

It borders with Fergana region at a distance of 101.2 km, Namangan region at 106.6 km and the Kyrgyz Republic at a distance of 409.3 km with a total length of 617.1 km. The region is located in the center of the Fergana basin, in the middle of high mountains, on the route of the Great Silk Road Kashgar-Osh-Kokand-Tashkent, in a region with very favorable natural conditions and has a history of development. Although the natural conditions of

the region are similar to other regions of the country, its geographical location, surface structure, almost located in the center of the Fergana Basin show the uniqueness of the natural conditions of the region.

The natural conditions of the region depend on the geographical location of the region, the structure of the earth's surface, climatic features, ie meteorological elements such as air temperature, air pressure, air circulation, air humidity, which form the agroclimate of the region.

The peculiarity of the climatic features of the region is also characterized by the presence of high mountains around it, as the incoming air masses enter only from the Mirzachul side through the Bekabad corridor and form a long-term stable weather in Andijan. Due to the fact that such weather is repeated for many years, the climate of the region is slightly different from the climate of Namangan and Fergana regions, although it is in the valley, which causes the differentiation of elements (components) such as soil, plants and animals. The soils of Andijan are almost cultivated, developed, with high serotonin content of more than 95%. This shows that the soil resources of the region have great potential for the development of various agricultural sectors and the cultivation of agricultural products.

The flora and fauna of the region also play an important role as a natural component and contribute to the full-blooded development of nature.

The level of water supply in the region is not higher than in any other region of the country, it is located at the top of the hill, it has high indicators, both in terms of quantity and quality. It is characterized by a high level of access to clean drinking water for the population and regional farms.

The main water resources of the region are Karadarya, Andijansay, Maylisay, Tentaksay, Chirtaksay, Shahrihansay, Karagunoy rivers, Big Fergana, Big Andijan, Southern Fergana, Savay canals, dozens of rivers and famous canals and important Andijan reservoir. Today, these reservoirs meet the needs of 3172.1 thousand people for clean drinking water and irrigate about 430 thousand hectares of agricultural land in the region, supply water to more than 1,000 industrial enterprises, consumer services and social facilities throughout the year. Although oil and natural gas are not of great importance in the region, they are still being mined.

In Andijan region, the first oil exploration work was carried out in the country. The city of Andijan, where oil and gas fields were first developed in 1937 near the village of Kulla, in the village of Uchtepa, was gasified in 1940 during the former USSR. Today, Andijan region produces 70,000 tons of oil and 46 million m³ of natural gas a year. The extracted oil is processed at the Fergana oil refinery. Gravel, sand, limestone, pure soils, which are natural resources, are used as building materials in the preparation of concrete, decoration of buildings, lime, baked bricks. In the production of asphalt for road construction, crushed sand and washed sand are also prepared. Of course, Andijan is not as rich in natural resources as other regions, which, of course, has a negative impact on the better development of the regional economy, as well as limits the use of available labor resources, which hinders social protection and a prosperous lifestyle.

Sand dunes in the territory of Ulugnor district of Andijan region are used for construction and decoration of buildings,

Thousands of square meters of pure soil, available in the hilly areas of the region, have been used for decades in the construction of

housing and social facilities. It is widely used in the preparation of reinforced concrete, concrete products, asphalt from cut sheben stones and washed gravel, production of concrete slabs, concrete bricks, reinforcement of basements in the construction of multi-storey buildings.

There are a lot of groundwater springs in Kurgantepa, Jalal-Abad, Bulakbashi, Khojaabad, Andijan, Altynkul and Balikchi districts of the region. is useful in the treatment of homogeneous stones. Two springs in Tuzloqmozor in Sheralichekmahalla of Balikchi district are famous for their usefulness in the treatment of wounds on the human body. The presence of sulfur in the water further enhances its healing properties. The healing sands of Segazaqum, Dilkushod, Quvvatmurad villages of the region have been used by the population for hundreds of years for the treatment of colds, bodily diseases and sand baths. The healing soil in the village of Mehmoni-Vali, located in the Andijan district, is also widely used in the treatment of various diseases. The region is located in the center of the Fergana Basin, surrounded by high mountains, rising from west to east and southeast, and the flow of rivers and streams in the region. It is used for recreation, recreation, especially in the villages of Karatag, Topolina, Poziljonota around the city of Khanabad, Khojaabad, Bulakbashi, Shirmonbulak, South Olamushuk, Yuzhny town and villages around the city with beautiful nature, fresh air.

Especially Bogishamol district, located in the south of Andijan, has become a place of constant recreation for the population with its beautiful nature and beautiful scenery.

Natural recreational resources are available in almost all districts of the region, they are mainly located around water bodies and they are definitely a natural resource of the region to restore the health of the population and nature

protection is constantly monitored and protected by government agencies. Andijan region, like all other regions of the country, is very rich in resources such as solar energy, which is the most important, and this resource is very important for the people of the region in all respects. The total number of hot days during the year is more than 230 days, the heat received during this period is 4000-4500 °C, the period of sunshine is 3000 hours. plays an important role in the cultivation of products such as cotton, expands access to land and water resources, Rational use of natural resources is an important factor in the social protection of the population, the efficient use of labor resources, the development of society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that Man is inextricably linked with nature and tries to get everything he needs from it, resulting in an impact on both the quantity and quality of the components present in nature.

The impact of human economic and social needs on land, water, flora and fauna, as well as underground resources, renewable and non-renewable resources, is growing. Andijan region, in turn, has a variety of natural resources, including: solar energy, wind energy, hydropower, soil, flora, fauna, raw materials for construction materials. We certainly use them extensively in our daily lives, in the process of such use requires us to use natural resources with care on a scientific basis, which I believe we must adhere to.

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