

# The Role of Geographical Factors in The Socio-Economic Development of Surkhandarya Region

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the geographical location, climate and factors that make up Surkhandarya, the southernmost region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. recommendations are illuminated.

**Keywords:** Geographical location, subtropical climate, mineral resources, agriculture, investment climate, construction materials, socio-economic development, industrial enterprises, processing.

## Introduction:

Surkhandarya region is located in the southern part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is currently located in the southern part of Central Asia, between 37 degrees 10 minutes and 39 degrees 02 minutes north latitude, and between 66 degrees 32 minutes and 68 degrees 25 minutes east longitude, and covers an area of 20.8 thousand sq. Km. occupies the area. The territory of the region is 4.6% of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4]. Surkhandarya region is located in the south of Central Asia, far from the oceans and warm air masses, the sun shines steeply on the territory, surrounded by mountains on three sides, and the southern part of the suburban area is open. the region is extremely rich in fuel resources, non-ferrous metals, construction materials. The region is directly bordered on three sides by foreign countries (Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan). Geographical factors such as these affect the natural and socio-economic development of the region.

## The main part:

More than 70% of the territory of Surkhandarya region is occupied by mountain and foothill areas [3]. The structure and orographic features of such a surface are important for the formation of the regional climate. The climate is dry, hot, with an average precipitation of 130-180 mm, and up to 600 mm on the slopes. Temperatures are the highest in the country, the growing season is long, and agro-climatic conditions require irrigated agriculture. [6]

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The main large rivers Surkhan and Sherabad serve as an important factor in shaping the economy and geography of the region: from a number of canals and reservoirs built in them (Uchkizil, South Surkhan, Tupalang, Ak-Tepe, Degrez reservoirs, Katta Zagar, Hissar, Amu Darya). Sherabad, Iskra, Zang and other canals) are used for irrigated agriculture [5]. In general, Surkhandarya region is the most well-supplied with water resources in Uzbekistan.

Mineral resources play an important role in the socio-economic development of Surkhandarya region. Coal (Baysun, Shargun, Tuda, Vandob and others), oil (Khovdog, Kukaydi, Uchkizil, Lalmikor, Tolli, Amu Darya), polymetallic ores (Honjizza), various salts (Khojaikon), marble (Kompurtepa, Sayrob) building materials and other mineral resources are of industrial importance [7]. At present, geological prospecting is being carried out in the region in cooperation with foreign countries (Malaysia, Russia, Turkey and others) The main goal is to identify new oil, natural gas and other mineral resources [11].

In general, the region's economy is mostly agrarian. It accounts for 3.5% of the country's GDP, 8.1% of industrial production, 5.4% of retail trade and 2.8% of paid services. 9, 4.1% in capital investments, 1.6% in exports and 0.2% in imports. [12]. the share of Surkhandarya in the population of the country is 7.4%. In particular, in the Surkhandarya region, where the demographic potential is huge and rapidly growing, the

lack of production of consumer goods poses a serious problem. The poor investment climate and low foreign trade turnover also indicate that the level of socio-economic development of the region is low compared to other regions.

Industrial production in the region is slow, despite the availability of raw materials and mineral resources. Even the level of repeated processing of the obtained cotton fiber here is unsatisfactory. The share of the fuel industry in the growing industrial complex is 13.0%, construction materials - 4.6%, light industry - 48.7% of total industrial output, food industry - 15.0% [1]. The fuel industry is dominated by coal, the light industry is dominated by cotton processing, and the food and flour industries are dominated by the food industry. In particular, the weakness of the power and construction base of the region does not create opportunities for socio-economic development, including the implementation of measures outlined in the program "Year of Rural Development and Prosperity." There is only a weak Tupalang HPP in the region. The construction of such hydropower plants on fast-flowing mountain rivers, as well as the construction of thermal power plants on the basis of local coal fuel, will create opportunities for further socio-economic development of the region.

The construction materials industry is also developing in the region on the basis of proven reserves of construction materials. In particular, large cement plants based on local raw materials have been launched in Sherabad and Jarkurgan. Lime production in Sherabad, Termez, Jarkurgan, Denov districts, brick factories, decorative stones and marble production (Sherabad, Sairob) in almost all districts [7]. The launch of such industrial enterprises will provide an opportunity to build large-scale housing, transport and other infrastructure.

Surkhandarya region is also rich in pharmaceutical resources, in which 35-40% of the republic's medicinal plants grow [6]. Such plants are mainly found in mountainous and foothill areas. There are opportunities for the development of the pharmaceutical industry in the region on the basis of available raw materials.

In the socio-economic development of the region, the recreational and tourist resources of the region, in particular, the healing springs, such as Omonkhona, Gurunbulak, Khojaipok-Ota, Kutir-Bulak, Khojamaykhona, Uch-Kyzyl, and other opportunities are available [14].

Surkhandarya region is also rich in agro-climatic resources. It is necessary to find and develop ways to effectively use the sunlight and its annual thermal potential, which flows through the region like a river, in particular, to develop scientific and technical aspects of the use of sunlight in industry. The longest growing season for plants in this region is 5500-5900 degrees Celsius [6]. For this reason, there are opportunities to grow a variety of tropical, subtropical fruits. In this regard, the region stands out in the Republic. Figs, pomegranates, almonds, pistachios, walnuts, grapes, dates and citrus fruits are grown in large quantities in the region [8]. Also, high-quality fine-fiber cotton is grown in the country only in this region. It should be noted that in order to strengthen the agro-economic potential of the region, a strong emphasis is placed on fruit and viticulture. Among them is the large-scale production of various juices and canned fruits, wine, which can make a significant contribution to our country's foreign exchange fund. Such opportunities for economic development of national importance are sufficient in the arid rural districts of Surkhandarya region [9].

Transport and geography also play an important role in the socio-economic development of the region. The main "Economic Corridor" of the region, located in the north-east to the south-west, serves as a special "Development" of the newly built railway zone. This road brought the southernmost region of the country closer to the center of the country, further connected it with the neighboring Kashkadarya region and formed a single economic and geographical region. At the same time, the region has further accelerated its socio-economic development, opening up opportunities for a wide range of mineral resources, recreation and tourism opportunities around the railway. Also, with the commissioning of the planned Termez-Mazar-e-Sharif-Kabul-Karachi railway, Termez will become a major international transport hub and there will be an opportunity to establish large terminals and free economic zones. At the same time, the socio-economic development of the region will accelerate. [13].

**The main indicators of socio-economic development of rural districts of Surkhandarya region (per capita, 2020)**

**Table 1**

No	Names of cities and districts	Product industry	Agricultural products	CHEMISTRY (consumer goods)	Investment	Contract works	Retail	Paid service
1	Termez city fogs	1,190	0,014	1,976	0,014	2,944	3,167	5,010
2	Angor	1,044	1,176	0,329	0,625	0,827	1,005	0,559
3	Bandikhon	0,097	1,396	0,244	0,652	1,149	0,293	0,424
4	Buyson	0,243	0,908	0,634	3,634	1,904	0,980	0,576
5	Denov	0,925	0,881	1,951	0,360	0,613	1,278	1,549
6	Jarkurgan	2,380	1,093	0,378	0,972	0,718	0,839	0,658
7	Muzrobod	1,035	1,331	0,561	0,780	0,577	0,697	0,632
8	Olinsoy	0,111	0,935	0,232	0,821	0,802	0,754	0,359
9	Sarosyo	0,708	0,732	0,354	3,679	1,511	0,646	0,594
10	Termiz	0,296	1,155	0,719	1,366	0,901	0,441	0,666
11	Ozon	0,495	1,196	0,378	0,547	0,880	0,744	0,884
12	Shirobod	1,345	1,175	0,951	0,605	0,710	0,640	0,429
13	Shorchi	1,876	0,854	3,317	0,482	0,582	0,925	0,613
14	Qizirik	1,279	1,747	0,256	0,931	0,838	1,183	0,410
15	Komkurgan	0,681	1,171	0,305	0,983	0,609	0,698	0,487
	<b>By region</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The table is calculated on the basis of data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The analysis shows that rural districts differ from each other in terms of key indicators of socio-economic development (Table 1). For example, in terms of industry and agriculture, Sherabad, Qizirik, Muzrobod and Angor districts are in the lead, while Baysun and Altynsay districts are in the lead. Also, the production of consumer goods is relatively high in Denov and Shurchi districts, while its lowest rates are in Bandikhan, Altynsay and Kizyryk districts, while the lowest rates are in retail trade and paid services in Dengar, Termez, Anorgan, Termez and Angor [2]. This, in turn, indicates that there are enough problems in these areas that need to be addressed. Socio-economic development can be stimulated in these areas on the basis of creating a favorable investment climate, extensive use of local mineral resources and labor resources.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, we can say that: Establishment of maximum use of oil, coal and natural gas reserves and construction of industrial enterprises processing these resources;

- creation of a favorable investment climate in the region for the development of mineral resources and the establishment of industrial enterprises processing it;
- increasing the number of branches of light industry enterprises that repeatedly process the total cotton crop;
- Establishment of a large number of diversified industrial enterprises processing vegetables, fruits and grapes;
- Construction of new reservoirs, main canals and repair of old canals in order to fully supply the population and households with water [5];
- further development of early ripening vegetables and subtropical fruits;
- Development of oil and gas industry enterprises by introducing the cultivation of oilseeds (flax, sesame, soybean) in agriculture;

- Development of a wide range of social sectors, taking into account the relatively rapidly growing population.
- Through the implementation and development of such work, opportunities will be created to further accelerate the socio-economic development of the region.

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