

# Geographical Location, Natural Environment and Resources of Central Asia

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**Annotation:** We can describe the geographical location of the Middle East and see what period the mountain ranges located there have. Natural resources in Central Asia are studied in layering and lying down processes.

**Keyword:** Geographical location (natural and economic geography) natural conditions, natural resources, natural and geographical land, political and administrative boundary, border length, natural environment and natural resources assessment, solid basin; area, region, tectonic movement, geological structure.

The majority of the territory of Central Asia (except for a certain part of the Republic of Kazakhstan) is located in the natural and geographical part of Central Asia. As mentioned earlier, the political and administrative concept of Central Asia is not a natural and geographical concept. Its area is 3994.4 thousand square miles [3994.4 thousand sq km]. The total area of the natural geographical land of Central Asia is about -3300.0 thousand sq km (Hasanov I.A., Gulomov P.N.T-2002) and includes five Independent Republics of Central Asia, bordering the Russian Federation in the north, China to the east, Afghanistan and Iran to the south, and the Professional Sea to the west.

The general similarity of the republics is found in the natural geographical location, the use of natural conditions and resources, historical origins, the prevalence of most Turkish peoples, the characteristics of organizing, locating and developing farming, and so on. The northern, eastern, southern, and western borders of Central Asia are geographically viewed within the administrative boundaries of the Independent Republics. To the west, the total length of the border is 2,600 km, of which 900 km corresponds to the shores of the Caspian Sea.

From a natural and geographical point of view, the northern border of Central Asia passes through the Aral Sea. To the west, the border extends from the village of Ozerney (510 northern widths, 610 eastern lengths) to Mount Joyir (470 northern widths and 850 eastern lengths) to the east of the Tarbogotoy Mountains. The eastern border of the country is through the waterfalls of Pomir, Tiyan Shan, Jungoria Olatovi and Torbog'atoy. This border corresponds to the borders of the Caspian Island-Balxash basin. In terms of natural geographical geography, the eastern border of the country is Savr, Eastern Jung'oriya, Jung'oriya, Boroxoro, The region consisted mostly of high, sparsely wooded tablelands cut through by deep ravines. The southern border of the country begins at Mustog (4832 m from the Shing-Shal Healing) and crosses the slopes of Hindikush, Saftko'x, and Nishopur to the west and crosses Mount Elburus to the southeastern coast of the Caspian Sea. (Hasanov I.A., Gulomov P.N T-2002)

Characteristics of the geographical location: its location in the middle of the vast Eurasian continent was formed in a natural regional way during long geological development, and its long distance from the world's oceans was part of a strong concern that occupied the largest area in Eurasia, The precise formation of horizontal nature zones and vertical height regions in the country is natural and The complexity of social geographical events and processes illustrates the origin of characteristics and social ecological problems in a solid basin. It is also the homeland of the great intellectuals, who played a key role in the development of world spirituality and spirituality.

It is a land of patriotic, hardworking, hospitable, faithful, and faithful peoples. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Therefore, countries that gained independence because of independence are trying to open transportation routes to the world market over the years. They participated in the construction and reorganization of railways and motorways through Iran to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to Europe through the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and through China to countries on the Pacific coast. Each independent republic was contacted by airlines to foreign countries.

In the Central Asian region, the mountains and plains are not located on a flat surface. The mountains occupied the south and northeast. They make up 20% of the total area of the country. To the west, north-west and north, there are low plains, plateaus, and mountains that occupy 80% of the country's total maydoo. The majority of the country is located in temperate subtropical climatic regions. There are also many desert, desert, valley, and mountain landscapes in the country. Partly there is a jungle landscape.

The geological structure of the country is complex, and the region is characterized by magnetic and metamorphic mountain ranges formed from the proterozoic era to the fourth century C.E. The tectonic structure of the land is also unique, and two tectonic lands are separated in Central Asia, depending on the thickness of the earth's crust and the salt of the earth's surface. These are Tianshan orogenic lands and Turan Plates.

The result of tectonic movements are strong earthquakes. The zone of earthquakes of 8-10 degrees Fahrenheit [-8 to 10 degrees Celsius] is southern Tianshan, Pomir, Hindikush, Kopitdog. 9-10, magnitude earthquakes 1911. Almaty, Verny, 1984 It was observed in Ashgabat in 1902, in Kashgar in 1825, in Krasnovodsk in 1992, in Toxtagul. The 7-8 magnitude earthquakes were also found in Tashkent in 1966, in Tovoqsoy in 1977, in Nazareth in 1988, and elsewhere.

The current relevance of the Central Asian region is associated with ongoing external and internal shifts. In the neogenic and fourth periods, the current relay of the mountains and plains was formed. Mountains, on the other hand, are mainly denudation plains, which have taken on the present view as a result of battery processes. While it was once said that there were useful excavations in the Central Asian region and their reserves were scarce, geological surveys conducted since the second half of the 20th century have uncovered many useful excavations, establishing the region's wealth of various useful excavations. It is the third region that follows the Persian Gulf and western Siberia, especially in terms of oil and gas reserves.

The largest reserves of oil are found along the Caspian Sea in its shelves, including Cheleken, Nebitdog, Qoturtepa, Mang'ishloq, sheep of the Atrek River, as well as in Tengiz, the Blue Dummy, and Mingobat. In the mountain range bottles of Tajikistan, there are also oil fields in the Valley of Surxondary, with fewer reserves.

Where there is oil, natural gas is also found. There are jarqoq, Uchqir, Gazli, Blessed, Shoorton mines in the country, Achak, Gugurtli, and Joy mines in Turkmenistan.

In Central Asia, coal mines, coal mines, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan were found. When you look, the abundance of stone basin reserves is characterized by a high quality. In the ecibastuz coal basin, coal layers reach up to 8 m and are dug openly.

In Kyrgyzstan, coal is extracted from Jirg'ali, Kokyong'oq, stone mines, Toshko'mir, Uzbekistan's Ohangaron, Ubagan, Makyuben, and other mines in Kazakhstan.

New coal cones were opened in Tuakir (stone coal) on the Torakhy Plateau in Mang'ishloq. In the Valley of Fargo, there are coal mines east of Istanbul, inland Tianshan, Western Tianshan, Hisorda, and the lower mountains of Kazakhstan.

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Major gold mines are available in the Nurota Mountains, the lower mountains of Kazakhstan, and the Red Cross in darfur, and gold mining is of world importance. Most of the iron ore mines are Sokolov-Sarbay, Ayat, Lisakovsk, and other mines in Kazakhstan.

In Central Asia, there are large reserves of mineral salts, sulfur, glouber salts, as well as sodium sulfur, iodine, and bromide salts. Black goose is rich in various salts. Salt deposits in Western Kazakhstan and Hojaikon (Uzbekistan) are important. . Phosphorite also has deposits in the provinces of Qaratov and Aktyuba (Kazakhstan), as well as in the Navoi regions.

Building materials are in all republics. There are also mercury, water, and minerals in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

The largest rivers in Central Asia are Aegean, Sirdarya, Zarephath, Ural, Irtish, Tobol, Ishim, and their rivers (Panj, Vaxsh, Norin, Karadary, and others). In terms of hydroelectric resources in Central Asia, the CIS ranks last in the Eastern Siberian and Far Eastern regions of Russia.

More than 55% of Central Asian hydroelectric resources are directed to Tajikistan. The region is rich in other natural resources, including climate, land, forest, and recreational resources. Their quantitative distribution

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and geographical location are related to the geographical location of the region. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20)  
Today, measures have been developed to make the most of them wisely and efficiently.

In a nutshell, the natural environment of Central Asia is diverse and has a sharp contrast. As it spreads from the south to the north and from the east to the west, this diversity is evident. Natural resources are also not distributed or located in the area on a flat surface.

Natural resources are also not distributed or located in the area on a flat surface. In the formation, placement and rvojing of economic networks in Central Asia, it is necessary to take into account them, scientifically and practically evaluate the pros and cons

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