

Uktamov Urainjon Shavkatjonovich
Lecturer at the Andijan State Pedagogical Institute
Mashrabboeva Ulfatoy Elerbekovna
Student of the Andijan State Pedagogical Institute

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BOSTON AREA

Abstract: This article highlights the general geographical classification, nature, climate, inland waters, flora and fauna of the Boston district of the Andijan region, as well as the population of the district, agriculture and industry, the development of the district's economy, income received in economic sectors, and sources of their full use.

Keywords: Boston area, nature, climate, inland waters, vegetation, animals, population, agriculture, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry.

Introduction. Bo'ston District (Boz District) - (Boz District in 1950-2019) is a district in Andijan Region. It was established on April 5, 1950. On December 24, 1962, it was annexed to Shahrikhan District. It was reorganized on December 31, 1964. On September 30, 2019, Boz District was renamed Bo'ston District. Bo'ston (Boz) district borders on the Ulug'nor district of the region (14.2 km) in the north, on the northwest, on the Balikchi district (1.8 km) in the north, on the Shahrikhan district (34.4 km) in the east, on the Yozyavon district of Fergana region in the southwest, on the Qoshtepa district in the south, and on the Quva district in the southeast. The area is 0.20 thousand km². The district is administratively divided into 3 towns, 37 rural settlements, and 25 neighborhoods. Its center is the town of Bo'ston (Boz)[1].

The main part. Geography (natural). Nature. The surface of the Boz district consists of a plain with an altitude of 500 meters above sea level. In the western part of the district, there are many mobile sand dunes. Swamps are sometimes found in the lowlands between the hills.

The district is divided into 3 massifs: 1) Eastern Yozyavan massif, 2) Great Fergana Canal massif, 3) Ulugnor massif[1].

Climate. Sharply continental. The average temperature in January is -40°C, and in July it is +24°C to +28°C. The annual precipitation is 200-300 mm. The growing season is 210-220 days [4].

Inland waters. The district's farms are irrigated from the Great Fergana Canal, the Great Andijan Canal, and the Shahrikhansoy. Since groundwater is at the surface (in some places 30-60 cm), there are many saline lands and hard soils (lands with clay-like soil). In undeveloped lands, saline soils protrude to the surface. In some places, swamps have formed [9].

Soil. The composition of the soil is sandy, semi-sandy and sandy, the humus content is 1.3-1.7%. In non-saline areas, there are 0.04-0.6 sulfate and hydrochloric acid salts, and in saline areas, from 1-1.2% to 3% of various salts [6].

Flora and fauna. Wild plants include yantoq, shora, ajryq, kurum, gumay, kamish, yulgun, and others, as well as localized plant species [8]. Wild animals include foxes, several species of snakes, martens, and several species of fish in water bodies [5].

Geography (economic and social). The population is 77.9 thousand people (01.01.2024), of which Uzbeks -93.9%, Russians -0.3%, Tatars -0.2%, Kyrgyz -3.7%, Tajiks -1.0% and representatives of other nationalities -0.9%. There are 388.3 people per 1 sq. km.

According to preliminary data, as of January 1, 2024, the permanent population of the district was 77.9 thousand people, an increase of 1.6 thousand people or 102.1% compared to the beginning of the year. At the same time, the urban population is 27.6 thousand people (34.4% of the total population), and the rural population is 50.2 thousand people (65.6%).

Agriculture. The total volume of agricultural products produced in 2023 amounted to 1,465.1 billion soums, or 104% compared to 2022. The share of agricultural products in the total volume of agricultural products produced was 66.4%.

Agricultural output is the sum of the value of the gross yield of agricultural crops and other agricultural products grown during the reporting period, as well as the cost of growing perennial young seedlings and the change in the value of unfinished cultivation from the beginning of the year to the end of the year.

The volume of livestock production in 2023 amounted to 741.1 billion soums, or 103.1% compared to the same period in 2022. The share of livestock products in the total volume of agricultural products produced was 33.6%.

The consistent implementation of measures to increase the domestic potential of the livestock sector, as well as the systematic support provided by the state, has made it possible to increase the number of livestock and fill domestic consumer markets with livestock products.

Livestock production includes the values of raising cattle, poultry and other livestock, and the production of milk, eggs, wool, honey and other livestock products. Their value at constant prices is used to calculate the volume indices of agricultural products[2].

Hunting - costs of hunting and trapping wild animals, services in these areas, as well as the maintenance, breeding, and treatment of animals in nurseries and farms are taken into account.

Forestry - includes such activities as the use of forests and forest resources. The work carried out by forestry includes improving the condition of forests, their continuous renewal, protection against pests, diseases and illegal logging, and the development of sanitary and fire prevention programs. Forestry products also include the collection and cultivation of seedlings of poplar, oak, birch, pine, spruce and other similar trees. Also included in this sector are the collection of wild mushrooms and truffles, berries, nuts, etc. [3]

Fisheries - includes the volume of products and services provided by the fisheries sector, including caught fish, aquatic bioresources, and aquaculture, as well as the development of this sector, the increase and improvement of stocks.

In Bostan district, the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in 2023 amounted to 2,275.4 billion soums, or 103.7% compared to the same period in 2022, including agriculture and livestock breeding, hunting and services provided in these areas - 2,262.3 billion soums (103.9%), forestry - 9.4 billion soums (102.2%), and fisheries - 3.7 billion soums (103.2%).

Industry: Industrial production structure (in units) As of January 1, 2024, the total number of operating industrial enterprises was 138. Of these, 134 are small enterprises and micro-firms, including 4 enterprises with foreign investment. In 2023, 38 new industrial enterprises were established, and these enterprises accounted for the share of small business entities. In 2023, the district's enterprises produced a total of 522.8 billion soums of industrial products, an increase of 106.1% compared to the previous year. In 2023, the volume of industrial production per capita in the district amounted to 6,786.3 thousand soums[2].

Analysis by economic category shows that 40.2 percent of the total volume of agricultural products falls on dehkan and household farms, 44.1 percent on farms, and 15.7 percent on organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

Conclusion: Bostan district is one of the important districts of Andijan region, its geographical location, nature and resources play a significant role in shaping the economic activity of the district. The main economic sector of the district is agriculture, and the products produced here affect not only the regional, but also the republican economy.

Used literature

1. Мамажонов М. Алиев Х. Андижон географияси (Андижон вилояти табиий ва иқтисодий-ижтимоий географияси) “Хаёт нашри-2020”. Андижон 2022.
2. Bo'ston tuman pasporti.
3. Samiyev Uchqun Abdullajonovich O'ZBEKISTON TABIIY GEOGRAFIYASI Darslik: Andijon “Omadbek print number one” MChJ nashriyoti – 2024 yil / 230 b.
4. Уктамов У.Ш. Факторы, влияющие на трансформацию ландшафтов Центральной Ферганской пустыни. // “Экономика и социум” №7 (98) 2022. www.iupr.ru. "Институт управления и социально-экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов. ISSN 2225-1545.(11.00.00. Мустақил давлатлар ҳамдўстлиги мамлакатлари нашрлари № 11). 378-382 с.
5. Uktamov U. Sh. Anthropogenic factors affecting the desertification of the deserts of Central Fergana. // Journal of Geography and Natural Resources, 04-Jild, 01-Son, 2024. [ISSN : 2181-2713](https://doi.org/10.2181-2713). -B-32-37.
6. Uktamov U.SH. Markaziy Farg'ona cho'l landshaftlarining antropogen omillar ta'sirida sodir bo'layotgan o'zgarishlari //FarDU ilmiy xabarlar jurnali, 1-son. Farg'ona, 2024.-B.248-252. (11.00.00, №8).
7. Уктамов У.Ш. Классификация (дифференциация) ландшафтов Центральной Ферганской пустыни. // Экономика и социум.-2024.- №6(121). www.iupr.ru. "Институт управления и социально-экономического развития", Россия, г. Саратов. ISSN 2225-1545.(11.00.00. Мустақил давлатлар ҳамдўстлиги мамлакатлари нашрлари № 11).1401-1405 с.
8. Uktamov U.SH. Analysis of disturbances in the ecological balance and geocological situation in desert landscape complexes of Central Fergana. // Nature and Science USA, New York, 2024. -22 (6): -P.1-3. (11.00.00; № 4).
9. Уктамов У.Ш. Экологический дисбаланс и геоэкологическое состояние в пустынно-ландшафтных комплексах Центральной Ферганы. // Вестник Ошского государственного университета. Химия. Биология. География. Ош №1(4) /2024. 202-206 с.