# General Geographical Description Of Angor District

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**ABSTRACT**

This article examines the general geographical description of Angor district of Surkhandarya region, which covers the economic and geographical location of the district, natural conditions and resources, development of industry, agriculture and other sectors.

During the years of independence, special attention is paid to the study of small areas in the study of geography of the republic [1]. Whereas in the last century, research was conducted at the level of large regions, today the scale of research is conducted at the level of micro-regions [26, 27]. In the current era of globalization, research from the general to the specific, from large areas to small areas, serves to clearly reveal the causes and consequences of the origin of geographical events and phenomena in any region. The internal structure of the regions of the republic consists of various administrative-territorial units [25]. The geographical location of a region, the size of its area, its natural conditions and resources, and its demographic potential determine its economic potential.

Angor district, one of the unique administrative units of Surkhandarya region in the southern part of the country, has been developing rapidly during the years of independence [24].

Angor County was formed in the last century, on April 16, 1952. It was annexed to Termez district on December 24, 1962. On November 28, 1979, Angor district was reorganized. The area of Angor district is 0.39 thousand km2 and the population as of January 1, 2021 was 134.7 thousand people. The district is bordered by Sherabad and Qizirik districts in the north, Jarqurghon district in the east, Termez district in the south and Muzrabad district in the west. The most important features of the geographical location of the district are:

* The Tashkent-Termez highway of the Great Uzbek tract crosses the territory of the district;

* Proximity to Termez, the regional center;

* Neighborhood with relatively industrialized Jarqurghon district;

* The Karasuv River and the Zang Canal, which are the lower reaches of the Sherabad River, flow through the district;

* Location and location of the largest wholesale market in the region [23].

The origin of the name Angor district has been interpreted differently by toponymic scholars and experts. For example, the meaning

of the toponym "Angor" - the size of the harvested crop, wheat, barley or ancient area: in different places means different levels. In other words, a single crop area surrounded by uwat is called an angora.

The district is located in the southern part of Surkhandarya region. The main part of the territory consists of plains. It is bordered by the Kyzyryk steppe in the north and the Khotinrabot steppe in the west. It is also bounded on the north by the Khovdok and on the southeast by the Karakir steppes, including the Kattakum.

Its location in the south had a decisive influence on the formation of the natural conditions of the district. The climate of the district is dry subtropical. Winters are warm, short. The average January temperature is 2-3 degrees. Summer is hot, lasts a long time. The average temperature in July is 31-32 degrees Celsius. The district receives 123-130 mm of precipitation per year. The vegetation period is 300 days. The lower part of the Sherabad River, the Karasuv River, flows through the western part of the district. The Sherabad River is saturated with rain and snow. River water increases in March and April and decreases in summer, autumn and winter. The Karasuv River is also fed by agricultural effluents. Gray, bald, sandy soils are common in the district. Plants include shura, yantak, jingil, kiyak, cane, and burgan.

The process of population regeneration plays an important role in the development of productive forces in the district [16].

As of January 1, 2021, the district had a population of 134.7 thousand people, which is 5% of the region's population. The district ranks 11th in terms of population.

The population of the district on January 1, 2020 increased by 2.6 thousand people or 1.9% compared to January 1, 2019. The district's population will grow by 102% in 2020 compared to 2019. In 2019, the district had a birth rate of 26.7 per thousand, a mortality rate of 4.5 per 1,000, and a natural increase of 22.2 per 1,000 population. This figure was 26.4 ;, 4.8 ;, 21.6 per thousand in 2020, respectively. per mille, in 2020 these figures will be 9.8, respectively; 0.5 per mille [15].

The sex ratio of the district's population, that is, the ratio of men to women, does not differ significantly. The share of men in the total population is 50.1%, and the share of women is 49.9% [14].

The analysis of macroeconomic indicators of the district shows that the leading sector of the district's economy is agriculture. The share of industry, construction and services is relatively small. The data in Table 1 show that the share of the district in all indicators of the region, except for retail trade, exports, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, is much lower.

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**The contribution of macroeconomic indicators of angor district to the regional indicators**

| № | Indicators | 2020yil-mlrd so'm | | The share of the district in the main indicators of the region is% |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Surkhandarya region | Angor district | |
| 1 | Industry | 5515,9 | 123,6 | 2,2 |
| 2 | Consumer goods | 2032,4 | 71,5 | 3,5 |
| 3 | Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | 19 921,7 | 1105,7 | 5,5 |
| 4 | Fixed capital investments | 9 923,0 | 255,6 | 2,5 |
| 5 | Construction works | 4690,6 | 187,1 | 3,9 |

| 6 | Retail turnover | 12352,6 | 533 | 11,3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Total services | 7919,7 | 257,9 | 3,2 |
| 8 | Export, mln. U.S. dollars | 218,3 | 14,2 | 6,5 |
| 9 | Import, mln. US dollars | 203,4 | 5,3 | 2,6 |

*The table is based on data from the Angor County Statistics Department*

The basis of the district's economy is agriculture. Industries are relatively underdeveloped. The only ginnery in the district is a leading industry. In 2020, the district produced industrial products worth 123.6 billion soums. This is an increase of 106.2% compared to 2019. The share of the district in the regional industrial production is 2.2%. In 2020, the district produced consumer goods worth 71.5 billion soums. This is an increase of 117.7% compared to 2019. The district ranks 11th in the region in terms of industrial production and consumer goods production [12].

In recent years, the district has been rapidly reforming the market economy. Entrepreneurship is being encouraged and the role of small and medium-sized businesses is being increased. In 2020, the share of small and medium-sized businesses will be 92.1% in industry, 75.5% in investment, 100% in construction, 96.9% in retail trade, 85.2% in total services, 53 in exports. , 7%, and 88.2% in imports [11].

The share of small businesses in the production of industrial products in the district this year was 92.1% [10].

As of January 1, 2020, there were 213 industrial enterprises in the district. In 2020 alone, 94 new enterprises were launched in the district.

The district specializes in several areas of agriculture. In 2020, the district produced agricultural products worth 1105.7 billion soums. In this regard, the region accounted for 5.5% of gross agricultural output. The share of agriculture in the gross agricultural output of the district is high, accounting for 57.4%. In the study year, 70.2% of gross agricultural output was produced by dehkan (personal subsidiary farms), 18.6% by organizations engaged in agricultural activities, 11.2% by farms. . In 2020, the district will have 40,343.9 tons of grain and legumes (5.9% of the total grain harvest in the region), 18,411 tons of potatoes (5.5%), 80,678 tons of vegetables (7.9%), 16,606 tons of melons. (5.4%), 5,144 tons of fruits (3.1%), and 3,983 tons of grapes (4.1%) were grown [9].

Agriculture in the district is mainly irrigated. Most of the district's land fund is irrigated. This required the district's livestock to be hand-fed on farmland.

As of January 1, 2020, the district had 39.7 thousand head of cattle, including 18.6 thousand cows. According to these indicators, the district ranks 13th and 12th in the region [8].

The district has 77.8 thousand sheep and goats, 195 yearlings and 233.6 thousand poultry this year.
In 2020, the district produced 9,257 tons of live weight meat, 41,269 tons of milk, 21,481,000 eggs and 275.1 tons of fish products [5].

In recent years, the district has also developed transport and services. Especially during the years of independence, the construction and commissioning of the bypass of the Termez-Tashkent highway passing through the district center and the repair of internal roads have led to an improvement in the geographical location of transport in the district.

In short, it is expedient to address the following issues in the rational placement and development of productive forces in the district:

In the socio-economic development of the district requires the effective use of its economic and social potential [7].

**Conclusion:**

Land resources of the district are limited. Here, taking into account the growing

population and the need for consumer goods, as well as for the efficient use of labor resources, it is advisable to build and operate modern enterprises that process local raw materials [6]. Increasing the investment attractiveness of the district by attracting foreign investment in various sectors of the economy, the development of the cotton-related textile cluster. At the same time, the construction and operation of modern enterprises for processing vegetables, melons, raw fruits, grapes and cocoons, modern enterprises for processing raw materials will increase the economic development of the district and increase the production of consumer goods.

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