



NATURAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE BAKHMAL DISTRICT

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Annotation: This article discusses the natural and geographical features of the Bakhmal region.

Key words: Bakhmal region, geographical, feature, natural, time, process.

Introduction

The territory of Uzbekistan is heterogeneous in its natural and geographical structure. If the northwestern and western parts of our republic consist of a plain, then, on the contrary, the eastern and southeastern parts consist of mountains, valleys (depressions) between them, not only in relief, but also in modern natural and geographical features. Denudation and erosion processes are strong in the mountains, and exposed rocks accumulate on the plains. The flat part is covered with thick sedimentary rocks that have been under water for a long time. The mountainous part is composed mainly of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks and is uplifted under the influence of Hercynian and recent tectonic processes. The climate of the plains of Uzbekistan is arid and the summers are very hot, while in the highlands and mountains the temperature is relatively cool and the amount of precipitation increases. As a result, soil and vegetation differ from each other. That is why, taking into account the differences between the plains and highlands, we divide the territory of Uzbekistan into the following two parts - flat and foothill-mountain.

The plain part includes the northwestern and western regions of our republic. The surface of the plain is located at an altitude of about 100-250 meters above sea level, and this is the driest part of Uzbekistan. The plain consists mainly of deserts, with flora and fauna adapted to these conditions. The mountainous part includes the southeastern and eastern parts of the territory of Uzbekistan (hills, foothills, mountains, intermountain valleys). The natural elements of the mountainous and mountainous parts (geological structure, surface, climate, water, soil and vegetation cover, fauna) change from flat to mountainous, altitudinal zonation is formed. Both the plain and mountainous parts of Uzbekistan are divided into a large natural-territorial complex - regions that differ in natural conditions.

The division of the territory of Uzbekistan into natural-geographical regions is of practical importance in addition to scientific knowledge of the differences between them. After all, the rational use of natural resources, their protection, the specialization of sectors of the national economy, first of all, requires a thorough knowledge of the characteristics of the character of each region.

Bakhmal district, a district in the Jizzakh region of Uzbekistan. Formed on May 8, 1943 (October 12, 1957 attached to the Gallaorol region, reorganized on August 31, 1971). Bakhmal district borders on Gallaorol, Zomin districts, Samarkand region and the Republic of Tajikistan. The area is 1.86 thousand km². The population is 112,500 thousand people. The Bakhmal district includes 1 city (Usmat) and 11



rural communities (Barlos, Bakhmal, Bogishamal, Gulbulok, Mogol, Novka, Aykor, Aktash, Sangzor, Tongotar, Uzunbulok). The center is the city of Osmat.

The territory of the district consists mainly of foothills and mountains. Jan. Bakhmal district. in the Turkestan Range and its northwestern branch - the Molguzar Mountains (the highest point is 2621 m). Between the Molguzar mountains and the Turkestan range is the Sangzor valley. The climate is strictly continental. The average temperature in January is from -5° to -9° , in July 25° , in the mountainous part 15° . The average annual rainfall is 300-750 mm. On the territory of the district there is a spring Saad Vakkas. The soils are predominantly dark sierozems and mountain burozems, mountain-steppe and alpine steppes; typical sierozems are scattered in the east. Grow ephemeral and ephemeroïd, xerophytic plants. There are bushes, juniper and walnut groves. There are almonds, wild apple trees, cherries, hawthorn. In the foothills of the Bakhmal region there are predators, badgers, foxes, wolves, reptiles, snakes, lizards, hummingbirds, birds, partridges, hummingbirds and others. B. tla Zominsky mountain-forest state reserve was created.

The population is mostly Uzbeks (92.4%); Russians, Kazakhs, Tajiks, Kyrgyz, Moldavians, Tatars and other nationalities also live here. Christians and Muslims live in the area, on average from 10 to 25 people per 1 km².

Economy

There are marble mines, wine and asphalt plants, printing houses, carpet weaving workshops, construction organizations in the Bakhmal region. There are meat farms and mechanized forestry in the region. Grain and animal husbandry are mainly developed. 6.6 thousand hectares of irrigated land have been sown in agriculture, including 0.4 thousand hectares of vegetables, 2 thousand hectares of alfalfa, and 200 hectares of corn. There are orchards, vineyards, orchards, orchards and forests. There are 2 collective farms, 1 state farm, cooperative farms, about 330 farms and 12 other farms in Bakhmal district. Collective farms and private farms of the region (1999) contain 65.7 thousand heads of cattle, 122.2 thousand sheep and goats, 62.1 thousand heads of poultry. Highways. 460 km. In the 1999/2000 academic year, there were 63 general education schools with 2376.1 students, 1 lyceum had 500 students. About 3,000 children are brought up in 45 preschool institutions. There are 15 clubs, a house of culture, an amateur song and dance ensemble "Bakhmal", a puppet theater "Gaynarbulok", an amateur theater of miniatures "Bakhmal Khandasy", a hospital with 415 beds, 41 medical centers, 15 polyclinics, where 158 doctors work and 736 medical workers with secondary education.

LIST OF LINKS

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