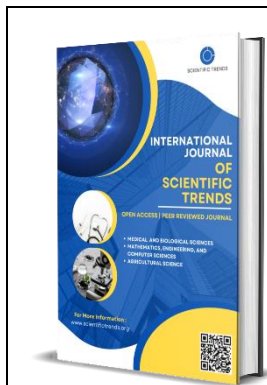


# Specific Aspects of The Development of Mountain and Sub-Mountain Regions

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## Abstract

In this article, the specific aspects of the development of mountain and sub-mountain areas, the most important elements of the mountain relief, the meaning of the concept of mountain and mountain system, the hierarchically defined levels of the mountain as a scientific concept and their characteristics, the interpretation of the height limits of the natural-social economic altitude zones, and the legal issues related to the formation of the mountain national policy for the sustainable development of the mountain regions of the country are analyzed.

**Keywords:** mountain, mountain area, mountain range, mountain topography, sustainable development, mountain nature, three-dimensionality of mountain nature, factors of mountain formation, mountains three-dimensional coordinate system, elevation zones, national mountain policy.

## Introduction

Bringing a precise definition of the concept of mountain and mountain system on a scientific basis and from a practical point of view is one of the urgent issues of the future of mountain areas and its sustainable development.

Uzbekistan is one of the mountainous countries of the world, taking into account that the share of the mountain area in our country is more than 20%, and the number of mountain inhabitants is more than 13% compared to the total population - according to this indicator, the world's mountains are almost equal to the share of the world's land and the world's population (mountains occupy almost 25% of the earth's land, and 12% of the total population lives in this mountainous area) ) we can see.

## Review of Literature on the Topic

On November 27, 2020, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the participating states of the Commonwealth of Independent States adopted the "Model Law. The Law on the Development and Protection of Mountain Areas was approved. This law recognizes that the special conditions of sustainable socio-economic development of mountain regions are a problem that requires a special solution at the national level.

SIil'vestrov (1955) recommends dividing mountain areas by two indicators - the depth of the local erosion base and the fragmentation coefficient.

In the works of Russian geographers and travelers PP Semenov-Tyan-Shansky (1858, 1867), NM Przhevalsky (1877), AM Fetisov (1878) and other researchers, who made a particularly great contribution to the study of the mountainous regions of Central Asia, a number of important points are illuminated by evidence. AA Aydaraliyev, SE Oganyan, GE Avakyan, BB Rodmon, Yu.P. contributed to the development of various aspects of the development of mountain regions of the CIS. Seliverstov, KB Chistyakov, and others contributed greatly.

According to ISshukin (1959), mountain countries are a separate type of natural-territorial-complexes in the natural environment, a region of interconnected geographical landscapes. GPMiller (1974) describes the mountain landscape as a natural-territorial complex that is sufficiently defined by the relief and ecological conditions of the mountain region.

Natural geographers LA Alibekov, AA Abulqosimov, BABahritdinov, H.Vahobov, M.Mamatkulov, AARafikov, etc., and economic geographers SSG'ulomov, AAQayumov, A.Soliyev, etc., studied various aspects of Uzbekistan's mountain problems.

ZMAkramov's works are of special importance in the study of the mountains of Uzbekistan and serve as a basis for the economic and geographical study of the mountains of our country for today's young researchers and specialists.

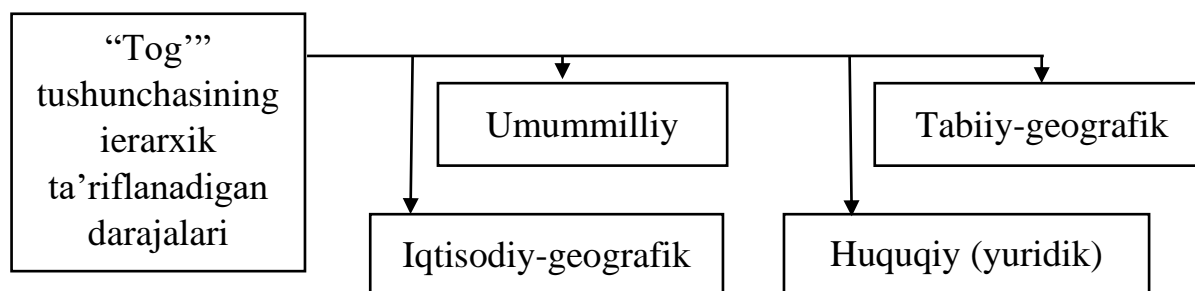
## Research Methodology

It is known that in different geographical conditions, that is, from the equator to the poles, the characteristics of mountains vary widely, but unfortunately, they do not allow uniform standardization, division into types and classification. In addition, mountain regions are distinguished from plains by a number of common features and criteria. In particular, the three-dimensionality of mountain nature, human life and activities, population settlement, the definition of infrastructure by forms adapted to mountains, etc.

Height above sea level, uneven topography, steep slopes, natural components, climatic differences, erosion, exposure to various types of disasters, geosystem variability, population settlement, and the spatial organization of the economy are characterized by mountain features with great difficulties for the mountain dwellers. In addition, it is reasonable to show that these features are the reasons why the mountain region is significantly behind in social and economic terms compared to the plain regions. The existence of these contradictions has always been of great importance to the state and society, and the following issues have required a basic explanation:

- of backwardness main reasons ;
- there is differences , imbalance where in order and how reduce possible has been ways \_
- mountain nature from potential fruitful in use long term guarantee ;
- worthy of mountain dwellers \_ to life the right guarantee provide ways and etc. \_

This given features and them of importance come out , four to the degree separate them describe confession ( Chart 1).



Drawing 1. "Mountain" is scientific concept as hierarchical definable degrees

Here, nationwide \_ degree means, a universal dictionary and in the encyclopedia to be brought common acceptance done definitions mean stands up So, nationwide level to be given definition the concept of "Mountain" according to : " sea from the level one how many a thousand meter raised , of height sharp vibration feature have has been land of the surface wide territory " <sup>1</sup>; Natural-geographical degree on the concept of "Mountain". traditional way of land macro shape in defining is used and to the plains against applied common concept as is understood . This degree in the indicator mountains three sized coordinates in the system expressed space as is defined . With that together length ( area ), located place that is , width , width and height own into takes \_ In this case , the height lower borders different sizes - surroundings wrapping standing from 100-200 meters to 600-700 meters from the plains relative heights recommendation will be done . To us It is known that it is geographical of mountain terrain on the cards Beginning the sea 200 meters above sea level taken as height done \_

"Mountain areas belong to the state mountains busy with , rule geographically \_\_ to the name , to himself nature features that is , mountain relief , height zones and etc. \_ to have area they are \_ ecosystem in mountain areas lives of the population life style , economy conduct activity formation effect shows " <sup>2</sup>. That's it to emphasize ok , here it is given definition today's per day to mountain areas given complete description is considered But this one definition on the surface scientist TJ Jumayev according to : this in the tariff given “ height the concept of zoning exactly their recommendation with added , from this except in that of the mountain regions the most important two characteristic - socio-economic height zoning , population and economy , infrastructures to the mountain environment adapted mountain feature - mountainous own expression did not find it emphasizes <sup>3</sup>.

The economic-geographic aspect of the definition of the concept of "Mountain" is poorly developed in the literature, and the definitions that exist are controversial in different ways, and the criteria are rather vague. For example, it is shown that mountain regions differ from plains in terms of a set of specific natural, economic, and population characteristics, and the general definition of mountains, as well as the primary and secondary criteria, remain unclear.

<sup>1</sup> Geographical encyclopedic dictionary. Ponyatiya i terminy. M.: Sov. encyclopedia , 1988, 432 p

<sup>2</sup> of November 27 , 2020 CIS attendee countries inter-parliamentary Assembly acceptance made " Model law \_ Mountain areas \_ development and protection about " \_ \_ \_ \_ Law ( Article 1 )

<sup>3</sup> Jumayev TJ Our our great mountains . \_ \_ Uzbekistan of the mountain zone stable development : theory and practice \_ Monograph . Tashkent.: " Economy " , 2021, page 24

It is known that mountain relief is the leading factor of mountain formation, and the implementation of socio-economic laws of society in mountains is a process that is carried out under the determining influence of relief conditions. The analysis of the given definitions of mountains according to economic-geographical concepts shows that the main criterion and sign of determining mountain areas is the natural-social-economic height zoning and the population settlement, economic management system and infrastructure, which are inextricably linked with them, are mountainous characteristics and forms of infrastructure.

In the territory of our country, plains and mountains are clearly distinguished, in addition, mountains include pre-mountain proluvial and alluvial-proluvial plains, which are directly related to them as a natural-geographical unit. The orientation of the mountain ranges in different directions in relation to the flat areas of Uzbekistan and the sides of the world is here: the latitude and subgeographic latitude direction from west-northwest to east-southeast is characteristic of the ridges 60%, from the southwest to the northeast 34%, the submeridional direction corresponds to 6% of the ridges, the appearance of the mountain areas changes its appearance. If Mirzachol, Karnobchol and Karshi deserts penetrate to the east between the mountain ranges, we can see that Fergana, Surkhandarya and Zarafshan depressions penetrated deep into the mountains. 60% of the irrigated lands of our country are located in the foothills, and the remaining 40% are located in oases of the desert zone. These are the base of the plain zone of our country and the strip that separates the desert plain and sub-mountainous zones.

The natural-social-economic altitude zones are as follows: foothills (plains-mountains) - 300-500 meters; hilly - 500-800 meters; low mountain - 800-1200 meters; middle mountain – 1200-2000 meters; and a high mountain is defined by the height of -2000 meters.

As for the legal aspect, the last level gives importance to the official signs - the announcement of the decision of the competent authorities on the legal protection of the mountain areas, the use of resources, management, establishment of a special order, land ownership, land use and environmental protection documents for the mountain areas. Therefore, the legal aspect is that the sustainable development of the country's mountain regions is fully dependent on the formation of the national mountain policy, and it is important that the goals, tasks, and directions of the sustainable development of the mountain regions are clearly stated.

## Analysis and Results

The peculiarity of mountains - "hilliness" puts these areas in unequal conditions compared to the plain zones with convenient irrigation. In this regard, it is appropriate for the state to implement a flexible policy supporting the socio-economic development of mountain areas. Because their development economic in terms of developed plain centers ruler under the influence of happen will be of the state political will and of mountain regions without support stable development strategy done increase absolutely you ca n't

## Conclusion

Based on the above information, we can conclude that mountains are a completely different and priceless world, they are the greatest natural, economic, and spiritual wealth of mankind. This valuable land type deserves to be preserved, protected and given special treatment.

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