

Shursuv and Shursuv Industrial Zone

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Abstract This booklet provides information about the town of Shursuv, one of the first industrial centers of Fergana region, its geographical location, climate, nature, minerals, industries, agriculture, population and economic development of the region.

Keywords. Shorsuv town, geographical location, climate, nature, hills, minerals, inland waters, industrial enterprises, agriculture, population, foreign investment, economic development.

Introduction

In the south-west of Fergana region, in the northern foothills of the Turkestan mountain range, at an altitude of 180-200 m above sea level, there is the town of Shorsuv. Shorsuv is politically and administratively located in the territory of Uzbekistan district of Fergana region. The Dakhanasay River flows through the northern slopes of the Turkestan Mountains. The river is low in water and saline (hence the name Shursuv) because Shursuv is the lowest rainfall in the Fergana Valley. The reasons are that it is located between the hills and close to the windy Khojand

Gate. These circumstances to some extent hinder the further development of the Shorsuv settlement. Because the problem of clean fresh water for the development of the region is a specific regional problem. Therefore, fresh fresh water is sometimes delivered to the residents of Shursuv town and industrial enterprises from the settlements close to Shursuv in special vehicles. Such cases are more common on hot summer days. Ephemerals and ephemeroids begin to dry out in the saline hills from the second half of April. In areas where spring rainfall is relatively low, it is observed that the plants in the hills dry out earlier. The saline area is much poorer in flora and fauna as it is the least rainfed area in the Fergana Valley. As a result, the natural geographical features are not conducive to the development of animal husbandry and horticulture. Therefore, livestock breeding is of seasonal importance in the region, and horticulture is almost undeveloped. Only on the banks of the Dahanasay River are the flora and fauna formed on the basis of azonal laws. It is these areas that have been most exposed to anthropogenic impact. Due to the fact that the

town of Shorsuv is surrounded by hills, industrial waste, transport waste and household waste from the town have a negative impact on the local climate. Dust, dust mites and dusts, especially from industrial plants producing cement, lime, alabaster, slate, pose a specific regional environmental problem. Despite the above problems, the Shursuv industrial zone is developing rapidly. Because the region's valuable mineral resources, large labor resources and foreign investment have a huge impact on the development of the region under the motto of renewing Uzbekistan. The fuel and energy system of the region is well established. The town of Shorsuv borders Kyrgyzstan to the south and Tajikistan to the west. The town was founded in April 1932. The main reason is the discovery and development of large sulfur deposits in the Shursuv field. As a result, the first enterprise of the chemical industry in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. Eight years later, the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant was launched in Tashkent region. Thus, the first place in Uzbekistan where the chemical industry was founded was Shursuv.

Main Part

The main factor in the formation and development of salinity is the richness of natural resources of the region. They are mainly sulfur, dolomite, rock wax, salt, oil, gypsum, dolomite. The Shursuv deposit was owned by Obidjon Mahmudov, a rich man from Kokand, in 1910-1925. In those years, sulfur and mountain wax were mined only by hand, processed in a handicraft factory, and exported its products mainly to Russia and even to Germany. In 1932, the first chemical enterprise in Uzbekistan for the industrial production and processing of sulfur was launched in Shursuv. Since 1947, sulfur

mining has been established. Sulfur has been used in the chemical industry, medicine, agriculture, defense.

It is known that not only the Republic of Uzbekistan, but also the first oil field in Central Asia was discovered in the Chimgan region of the Fergana Valley (1904), and the Shursuv oil field was discovered in 1924. Oil is still being extracted from the field. Currently, geological prospecting is being carried out in the Shursuv region in cooperation with Rosneft.

After the 1950s, lime kilns, chalk production, brick, ceramic pipes, cellophane (salafan) factories were built in Shursuv.

During the years of independence, as a result of special attention paid to the development of small business in our country, the material and technical base of existing enterprises has been radically changed and placed at the disposal of entrepreneurs.

Conclusion

Since 2015, the town of Shursuv has been recognized as one of the "Economic Zones" in the Republic. At present, the total number of enterprises exceeds 60. Among them are Turon Eco Cement in cooperation with China (since 2016), Yaypan Slate in cooperation with Canada, Gold Gypsum Card, as well as alabaster, gypsum, polyethylene and other enterprises.

Currently, more than 2,000 people of more than 30 nationalities live in peace in the town of Shursuv.

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