

**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**  
**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATIONS**

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI  
OLY TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

**GULISTON STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY**

EKOLOGIYA VA GEOGRAFIYA KAFEDRASI

**REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN**

QIRG‘IZISTON RESPUBLIKASI

**Khidiraliyev K.E. Kyrgyz Republic (Qirg'iziston respublikasi)-Gulistan, 2024.-22p.**

The text of this lecture is devoted to the topic "Republic of Kyrgyzstan" in the 2nd module of economic and social geography. The country and its foreign economic relations, economic regions are described in simple, fluent English and Uzbek languages, and the main terms are explained in a glossary. The lecture is intended for students of the 3rd stage 60111000-geography and the basics of economic knowledge.

Ushbu ma'ruza matni iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiya fanining 2-modulida o'tiladigan "Qirg'iziston Respublikasi" mavzusiga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rni, tabiiy sharoiti va tabiiy resurslari, aholisi, xo'jaligi va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari, iqtisodiy rayonlari sodda, ravon ingliz va o'zbek tillarida bayon etilgan hamda asosiy atamalar izohi –glossariy keltrilgan. Ma'ruza 3-bosqich 60111000-geografiya va iqtisodiy bilim asoslari ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalariga mo'ljallangan.

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## REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

### QIRG'IZISTON RESPUBLIKASI

**Purpose: To introduce students to the geography of the Kyrgyz Republic.**

**Maqsad:** Talabalarni Qirg'iziston respublikasi geografiyasi bilan tanishtirish.

#### **Key questions to be considered:**

1. Economic-geographic location, natural conditions and resources of Kyrgyzstan.
2. The population of Kyrgyzstan.
3. Economy and foreign economic relations of Kyrgyzstan.
4. Economic regions of Kyrgyzstan.

#### **Ko'rib chiqiladigan asosiy savollar:**

1. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rni, tabiiy sharoiti va resurslari.
2. Qirg'izistonning aholisi.
3. Qirg'izistonning xo'jaligi va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari.
4. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy rayonlari.

**Basic concepts and phrases related to the topic:** Economic-geographic location, natural conditions, natural resources, economic region, economy, network.

#### **Issues considered in the topic:**

1. Kyrgyzstan's economic-geographic location, natural conditions and resources are uniquely formed. What do you think about that?
2. The population of Kyrgyzstan is special. What do you think about that?
3. Kyrgyzstan's economy and foreign economic relations are uniquely formed. What do you think about that?
4. The economic regions of Kyrgyzstan are formed differently. What do you think about that?

**Mavzuga oid tayanch tushuncha va iboralar:** Iqtisodiy-geografik o'rin, tabiiy sharoit, tabiiy resurslar, iqtisodiy rayon, xo'jalik, tarmoq.

#### **Mavzuda ko'rib chiqiladigan muammolar:**

1. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rni, tabiiy sharoiti va resurslari o'ziga xos shakllangan. Shunga siz qanday fikr bildirasiz?
2. Qirg'izistonning aholisi o'zgacha. Shunga siz qanday fikr bildirasiz?
3. Qirg'izistonning xo'jaligi va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari o'ziga xos shakllangan. Shunga siz qanday fikr bildirasiz?
4. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy rayonlari o'zgacha shakllangan. Shunga siz qanday fikr bildirasiz?

**THE PURPOSE OF THE LESSON ON THE 1ST MAIN QUESTION:** To form students' understanding of the economic and geographical location, natural conditions and resources of Kyrgyzstan.

#### **Identical learning objectives:**

- 1.1. He can meaningfully explain the economic and geographical location of Kyrgyzstan.
- 1.2. He can explain the natural conditions and resources of Kyrgyzstan.

**Statement of the main question 1:** The territory of Kyrgyzstan is one of the ancient centers of human culture. Currently, the administrative-territorial structure of the Kyrgyz Republic includes Issyk-Kul, Norin, Osh, Jalalabad, Chuv, Talas, and recently established Batkent regions. The capital is Bishkek (formerly Pishpek, Frunze), the Kyrgyz Republic is located in the southeastern part of the Central Asian region. It is one of the famous mountainous countries of the world. These features determine the economic geographical position of Kyrgyzstan. IGO of the republic is relatively unfavorable. Its disadvantage is primarily due to its high mountain topography. Accordingly, no

transit transport routes cross the territory of Kyrgyzstan, that is, railways and highways enter the republic, but do not leave beyond it, which is a first.

Secondly, because of the high Tianshan Mountains, only Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan can connect the regions of Northern Kyrgyzstan with Southern Kyrgyzstan by rail. These circumstances, of course, cause great problems in the development of the republic's economy. Possibilities to facilitate IGO somewhat include the Andijan-Osh-Ergashtom-Kashgar international highway, which is currently under construction, and tunnels over the Tianshan Mountains, which are planned to be built and connect North and South Kyrgyzstan. can be realized only due to the creation of a transport corridor through the construction of road structures. Then the Republic IGO will become easier to a certain extent.

The total area of Kyrgyzstan is 199,951 (85 places) km<sup>2</sup>, and it ranks fourth in the region, seventh in the CIS, and eighty-sixth in the world. The population is 6,896,948 people (106 places) (2023). The republic borders Kazakhstan in the north, China in the east, Tajikistan in the south, and Uzbekistan in the west, the borders of which mainly pass through high mountain passes, which complicates communication even with neighboring countries. , with the exception of the borders of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to some extent.

**Natural conditions.** As mentioned, the terrain is quite complex. In its territory, the minimum height varies from 400 m in the foothills to the maximum height of 7439 m (Pobeda peak). Its part with a height of up to 1000 m is 10% of the territory, the part between 1000-3000 m is 60% of the territory, and the part that is higher than 3000 m is 30% of the territory.

The climate is characterized by a moderate mountain climate. Average temperature in January in valleys and foothills ranges from -15° to -8°. The average temperature in July is +5°+27°, the amount of precipitation varies from 200-400 mm in the valleys to 700-1000 mm in the mountainous regions. The agro-climatic possibilities of the republic allow farming up to the slopes of the mountains at 2000-2400 m.

**Natural resources.** Natural resources are diverse. Among them, natural mineral resources are of special economic importance. An important type of underground mineral resources is their fuel and energy mineral resources. It has coal wealth in large reserves and diversity. The geological reserves of coal in the republic amounted to 31 billion tons. In other words, according to coal reserves, Kyrgyzstan ranks second after Kazakhstan. High-quality coal and lignite reserves are found in almost equal proportions. In the republic, oil and gas fields exist only in the Moylisay region of Southern Kyrgyzstan and are much less powerful.

The most valuable energy resource of Kyrgyzstan is the hydropower capacity of the rivers. Rivers such as Norin, Karadaryo, Talas and their tributaries have large hydropower reserves. Norin River in particular has great potential in this regard. According to total hydropower reserves, Kyrgyzstan ranks second in the region after Tajikistan, and its reserves correspond to 30% of the region's hydropower potential. The Norin River ranks 3rd after the Vakhsh and Panj rivers. Also, the mineral resources of Kyrgyzstan with metal ore are large. It ranks first in the CIS in terms of mercury (Haydarkon), antimony (Kadamjoy) reserves, polymetal (Sumsar), gold (Kumtor), aluminum raw materials are also important. It is also very rich in chemical mineral resources, various salts, building materials (semiite, raw materials, marble, etc.).

Among the important natural resources of the republic is also a rich vegetation cover. In particular, its forests have unique features (relic walnut forests on the western slopes of the Fergana ridge) and cover 3.3% of the territory of the republic. In addition, its high subalpine and alpine pastures are also of great economic importance. Such meadows occupy more than 50% of the territory of the republic.

Recreation resources are another type of natural wealth that has a great economic status of the republic. Clean air, beautiful mountain landscapes, high mountain lakes like Issyk-Kol, Sarichelak, fast-flowing rivers and streams, healing mineral water and mud together, together, really make a great wealth, based on them, a lot of income. it is possible to organize viewing parks, recreation and treatment centers, mountain tourism and sports. The development of this sector can increase the currency income of the republic, especially in the current years of independence.

### Control questions:

- 1.1. Explain the economic and geographical location of Kyrgyzstan in detail?
- 1.2. Explain the natural conditions and resources of Kyrgyzstan?

**1-ASOSIY SAVOL BO'YICHA DARS MAQSADI:** Talabalarda Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rni, tabiiy sharoiti va resurslari to'g'risida tushunchalar hosil qilish.

#### **Identiv o'quv maqsadlari:**

- 1.1. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rnini mazmunan izohlay oladi.
- 1.2. Qirg'izistonning tabiiy sharoiti va resurslarni izohlay oladi.

**1-asosiy savol bayoni:** Qirg'iziston hududi inson madaniyatining qadimgi o'choqlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Hozirga Qirg'iziston Respublikasi ma'muriy-hududiy tarkibida Issiqko'l, Norin, O'sh, Jalolobod, CHuv, Talas va so'nggi vaqtlarda tashkil etilgan Batkent oblastlari mavjud. Poytaxti Bishkek (avvalgi Pishpek, Frunze) shahridir, Qirg'iziston Respublikasi Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasining janubi-sharqiy qismida joylashgan. U dunyoning taniqli tog'li davlatlari qatoridan o'rin oladi. Ana shu xususiyatlar Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy geografik o'rni (IGO')ni belgilaydi. Respublikaning IGO' nisbatan noqulay. Uning noqulayliga avvalo baland tog'li reliefi bilan bog'langan. SHunga ko'ra Qirg'iziston xududini bironta tranzit transport yo'llari kesib o'tmaydi, ya'ni temir va avtomobil yo'llari respublika kirib keladi, ammo undan nariga chiqib ketmaydi, bu birinchidan.

Ikkinchidan, yana o'ta baland Tyanshan tog'lari sababli SHimoliy Qirg'iziston bilan Janubiy Qirg'iziston rayonlari o'zaro iqtisodiy aloqalarni temir yo'l orqali faqat Qozog'iston, O'zbekiston, Tojikiston davlatlari osha bora oladi. Bu holatlar, tabiiyki, bu respublika iqtisodiyoti rivojlanishida katta muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi. IGO'ni birmuncha qulaylashtirish imkoniyatlari hozirgi vaqtda qurilish ishlari boshlab yuborilgan Andijon-O'sh-Ergashtom-Qashg'ar xalqaro magistral avtomobil yo'li va qurilishi rejalashtirilayotgan SHimoliy va Janubiy Qirg'istonni bog'lovchi Tyanshan tog'lari osha tonnellar va boshqa murakkab yo'l inshootlarini qurish orqali o'tkaziladigan transport yo'lagini yaratish tufayligina amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Ana shunda respublika IGO' ma'lum darajada qulaylashadi.

Qirg'izistonning umumiy maydoni 199 951 (85 o'rin) km<sup>2</sup> bo'lib mintaqada to'rtinchi, MDHda ettinchi va jahonda sakson oltinchi o'rinlarni egallaydi. Aholisining soni 6 896948 kishi (106 o'rin) (2023y.). Respublika shimolda Qozog'iston, sharqda Xitoy, janubda Tojikiston va g'arbda O'zbekiston respublikalari bilan chegaradosh, chegaralari asosan baland tog'larning so'v ayirg'ichlari orqali o'tadiki bu holat xatto qo'shni davlatlar bilan aloqa qilishni ham murakkablashtiradi, bundan ma'lum darajada O'zbekiston va Qozog'iston chegaralari mustasno.

**Tabiiy sharoiti.** Qayd qilinganidek reliefi ancha murakkab. Uning hududida minimal balandlik tog' oldi adirliliklarida 400 m dan maksimal balandlik 7439 m (Pobeda cho'qqisi) gacha tebranadi. Uning balanddigi 1000m gacha bo'lgan qismi 10% hududini, 1000-3000 m gacha bo'lgan qismi 60 % hududini va 3000 m dan baland bo'lgan qismi hududining 30 % ni tashkil qiladi.

Iqlimi mo'tadil tog' iqlimi hususiyatiga ega. Vodiylar va tog' oldi adirliliklarida yanvar oyi O'rtacha t° si -15°dan -8° gacha. Iyul oyining O'rtacha t° si + 5°+27° orasida, Yog'in miqdori vodiylarda O'rtacha 200-400 mm dan tog'li hududlarda 700-1000 mm orasida farqlanadi. Respublikaning agroiqlim imkoniyatlari dehqonchilik ishlarini to tog'larning 2000-2400 m li yonbag'ir-larigacha olib borishga imkon beradi.

**Tabiiy resurslari.** Tabiiy resurslari xilma-xil. Ular orasida tabiiy mineral resurslar alohida iqtisodiy ahamiyatga molikdir. Yer osti qazilma boyliklarining muhim turi ularning yoqilg'i-energetika mineral boyliklaridir. Unda ko'mir boyligi katta zahiralarda va xilma-xillikda mavjud. Respublikada ko'mirning geologik zahirasi 31 mlrd t.ni tashkil qkladi. Boshqacha aytanda, ko'mir zahiralari ko'ra Qirg'iziston Qozog'istondan keyin ikkinchi o'rinni egallaydi. Unda yuqori sifatli toshko'mir va qo'ng'ir ko'mir zahiralari deyarli baravar nisbatda uchraydi. Respublikada neft va gaz konlari faqat Janubiy Qirg'izistonning Moylisoy rayonida mavjud va ancha kam quvvatlidir.

Qirg'izistonning eng qimmatli energetika resursi daryolaridagi gidroenergetika quvvatlaridir. Norin, Qoradaryo, Talas kabi daryolari va ularning irmoqlari ancha katta gidroenergiya zahiralari ega. Ayniqsa Norin daryosi bu borada katta imkoniyatga ega. Umumiy gidroenergetika zahiralari ko'ra Qirg'iziston mintaqada Tojikistondan keyin 2-o'rinni egallaydi va uning zahiralari mintaqada gidroenergetika potensialining 30 %ga to'g'ri keladi. Norin daryosi esa Vaxsh va Panj daryolaridan keyin 3 o'rinda turadi. SHuningdek, Qirg'izistonning metall rudali mineral boyliklari ham katta. U simob (Haydarkon), surma (Qadamjoy) zahiralari ko'ra MDHda eng yuqori o'rinlarni egallaydi, polimetl (Sumsar), oltin (Qumtor), alyuminiy xom ashyolari kabi boyliklar ham ahamiyatli. Kimyoviy mineral resurslardan turli tuzlar, qurilish materiallari (semit, xom ashyolari, marmar kabilar)ga ham ancha boy.

Respublikaning muhim tabiiy boyliklari qatoriga boy o'simlik qoplami ham kiradi. Ayniqsa uning o'rmonlari noyob hususiyatlarga (Farg'ona tizmasi g'arbiy yonbag'rlaridagi relik yong'oqzor o'rmonlari) ega bo'lib respublika hududining 3,3 %ni qoplab yotadi. Bundan tashqari uning baland subalp, alp yaylovlari ham katta iqtisodiy ahamiyatga ega. Bunday o'tloqlar respublika hududining 50% dan ko'prog'ini egallaydi.

Rekreatsiya resurslari respublikaning yana bir katta iqtisodiy mavqeiga ega bo'lgan tabiiy boylik turidir. Toza havoli, dilbar ko'rinishli tog' landshaftlar, baland tog' ko'llari Issiqko'l, Sarichelak kabilar, tez oqar daryo va soylari, shifobaxsh mineral suv va balchiqlari birgalikda, darhaqiqat, katta boylikni tashkil qiladi, Ularning asosida ko'plab serdaromad tomosha bog'lar, dam olish va davolanish maskanlari tashkil qilish, tog' turizmi va sportini keng rivojlantirish mumkin. Bu sohani rivojlantirish ayniqsa hozirgi mustaqillik yillarida respublikaning valyuta tushumini kupaytirishi mumkin.

#### **Nazorat savollari:**

- 1.1. Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy-geografik o'rmini mazmunan izohlab bering?
- 1.2. Qirg'izistonning tabiiy sharoiti va resurslarni izohlab bering?

**THE GOAL OF THE LESSON ON THE 2ND MAIN QUESTION:** To form students' understanding of the population of Kyrgyzstan.

#### **Identical learning objectives:**

- 2.1. He can explain the population of Kyrgyzstan meaningfully.
- 2.2. He can explain the labor resources of Kyrgyzstan.

**Statement of key question 2:** Population. Population of Kyrgyzstan in 2022. According to our calculations, the population of Kyrgyzstan at the end of 2022 was 6 million 799 thousand 321 people. In 2022, the population of Kyrgyzstan will increase to approximately 111,486 people. Considering that the population of Kyrgyzstan at the beginning of the year was 6 million 687 thousand 835 people, the annual growth was 1.67 percent.

Key demographic indicators of Kyrgyzstan for 2022:

- Births: 181,240 people.
- Deaths: 43,003.
- Natural population growth: 138,238 people.
- Migration population growth: -26,751 people.
- Men: 3,353,783 (est. December 31, 2022).

Females: 3,445,538 (est. December 31, 2022).

Population density of Kyrgyzstan. According to the Statistics Department of the United Nations, the total area of Kyrgyzstan is 199,950 square kilometers. Total area means the area of land and all water levels within the international borders of the state. Population density is calculated as the ratio of the total population living in a certain area to the total area of this area. According to our calculations, at the beginning of 2023, the population of Kyrgyzstan was approximately 6,799,321 people. Thus, the population density of Kyrgyzstan is 34.0 people per square kilometer.

Religious composition in Kyrgyzstan - Islam 6,069,209 (88.0%), Christianity 793,135 (11.5%), Non-religious and atheists 27,587 (0.4%), Folk beliefs 6,897 (0.1%).

### **Population distribution by age groups.**

According to our calculations, by the beginning of 2023, the population of Kyrgyzstan had the following age distribution:

- Percentage of people under 15 years of age (29.3).
- Percentage of people aged 15 to 65 (65.4).
- Percentage of people over 64 (5.3).

#### **In absolute numbers:**

- 1,990,569 people under the age of 15 (males: 1,014,935 / females: 975,635)
- 4,449,000 people over 14 and under 65 (men: 2,178,910 / women: 2,270,157)
- 359,752 people over 64 (men: 138,978 / women: 220,774)

Average life expectancy.

Life expectancy is one of the most important demographic indicators. It shows the average life expectancy of a person. That is, the number of years a person could theoretically live, assuming current birth and death rates remain the same throughout the person's lifetime. Generally, "life expectancy" refers to life expectancy at birth, which is age 0.

The average life expectancy at birth in Kyrgyzstan (for both sexes) is 70 years (years). This is below the average life expectancy of about 71 years (according to the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). Male life expectancy at birth is 66 years (years). The average life expectancy of women at birth is 74.2 years (years).

The level of urbanization is not as high as in most Central Asian countries (36%).

#### **Control questions:**

- 2.1. Explain the population of Kyrgyzstan in detail?
- 2.2. Explain the labor resources of Kyrgyzstan?

**2-ASOSIY SAVOL BO'YICHA DARS MAQSADI:** Talabalarda Qirg'izistonning aholisi to'g'risida tushunchalar hosil qilish.

#### **Identiv o'quv maqsadlari:**

- 2.1. Qirg'izistonning aholisini mazmunan izohlay oladi.
- 2.2. Qirg'izistonning mehnat resurslarini izohlay oladi.

**2-asosiy savol bayoni: Aholisi.** Qirg'iziston aholisi 2022 yil. Bizning hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 2022-yil oxirida Qirg'iziston aholisi 6 million 799 ming 321 kishini tashkil qilgan. 2022-yilda Qirg'iziston aholisi taxminan 111 486 kishiga ko'paydi. Qirg'iziston aholisi yil boshida 6 million 687 ming 835 kishini tashkil etgani hisobga olinsa, yillik o'sish 1,67 foizni tashkil qilgan.

Qirg'izistonning 2022 yil uchun asosiy demografik ko'rsatkichlari:

- Tug'ilganlar: 181 240 kishi.
- O'limlar: 43 003 kishi.
- Aholining tabiiy o'sishi: 138 238 kishi.
- Migratsiya aholisining o'sishi: -26 751 kishi.
- Erkaklar: 3 353 783 (taxminiy 2022 yil 31 dekabr).

Ayollar: 3 445 538 (taxminiy 2022 yil 31 dekabr).

Qirg'iziston aholisining zichligi. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Statistika Departamenti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Qirg'izistonning umumiy maydoni 199 950 kvadrat kilometrni tashkil qiladi. Umumiy maydon deganda shtatning xalqaro chegaralaridagi quruqlik va barcha suv sathlari maydoni tushuniladi. Aholi zichligi ma'lum bir hududda yashovchi umumiy aholining ushbu hududning umumiy maydoniga nisbati sifatida hisoblanadi. Bizning hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 2023-yil boshida Qirg'iziston aholisi taxminan 6 799 321 kishini tashkil qilgan. Shunday qilib, Qirg'iziston aholisi zichligi – har kvadrat kilometrda 34,0 nafar kishi.

Qirg'izistonda diniy tarkibi-Islom 6 069 209 (88,0%), Xristianlik 793 135 (11,5%), Dinsizlar va ateistlar 27587 (0,4%), Xalq e'tiqodlari 6897 (0,1%).

Aholining yosh guruhlari bo'yicha taqsimlanishi.

Bizning hisob-kitoblarga ko'ra, 2023-yil boshiga kelib Qirg'iziston aholisi yosh bo'yicha quyidagi taqsimotga ega edi:

- 15 yoshgacha bo'lgan odamlarning foizi (29,3).
- 15 yoshdan 65 yoshgacha bo'lgan odamlarning ulushi (65,4).
- 64 yoshdan oshganlar foizi (5,3).

Mutlaq raqamlarda:

- 15 yoshgacha bo'lgan 1 990 569 kishi (erkaklar: 1 014 935 / ayollar: 975 635)
- 14 yoshdan oshgan va 65 yoshdan kichik 4 449 000 kishi (erkaklar: 2 178 910 / ayollar: 2 270 157)
- 64 yoshdan oshgan 359 752 kishi (erkaklar: 138 978 / ayollar: 220 774)

O'rtacha umr ko'rish.

O'rtacha umr ko'rish eng muhim demografik ko'rsatkichlardan biridir. U insonning o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligini ko'rsatadi. Ya'ni, hozirgi tug'ilish va o'lim ko'rsatkichlari insonning butun umri davomida o'zgarishsiz qolishi sharti bilan, inson nazariy jihatdan yashashi mumkin bo'lgan yillar soni. Odatda, "o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligi" tug'ilishda, ya'ni 0 yoshda kutilgan umr ko'rishni anglatadi.

Qirg'izistonda tug'ilishda o'rtacha umr ko'rish (har ikki jins uchun) 70 yoshni (yil) tashkil etadi. Bu o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligidan past bo'lib, taxminan 71 yoshni tashkil etadi (BMT Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha departamentining aholi bo'limi ma'lumotlariga ko'ra). Tug'ilganda erkaklarning o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligi 66 yil (yil). Tug'ilganda ayollarning o'rtacha umr ko'rish davomiyligi 74,2 yil (yil).

Urbanizatsiya darajasi ko'pchilik Markaziy osiyo davlatlariga o'xshash unchalik yuqori emas (36%).

#### **Nazorat savollari:**

- 2.1. Qirg'izistonning aholisini mazmunan izohlab bering?
- 2.2. Qirg'izistonning mehnat resurslarini izohlab bering?

**THE GOAL OF THE LESSON ON THE 3RD MAIN QUESTION:** To form students' understanding of the Kyrgyz economy.

#### **Identical learning objectives:**

- 3.1. He can explain the economy of Kyrgyzstan meaningfully.
- 3.2. He can explain the composition of industries of the Kyrgyz economy.

**Statement of the main question 3: Economy.** The current economy of the Kyrgyz Republic has an agrarian-industrial character. At the same time, the structure and development characteristics of its economic complex differ from other Central Asian republics in many ways.

**Industry.** The industry developed rapidly mainly during the war and the years after it. The unique aspect (specialty) of its industry is that processing industries are more developed in it, rather than collecting industries as in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Leading branches of industry: mechanical engineering (agricultural machinery, metal cutting machines, electrical engineering products, accessories, etc.), non-ferrous metallurgy (mining and beneficiation of mercury, antimony and lead-spirit ores), oil processing, light (spinning, wool, silk fabrics, knitting, footwear, sewing products, etc., carpet weaving), food (meat-milk, flour-cereal, etc.) industry .

Kyrgyzstan's economy will maintain high growth rates in 2023. Analysts of the Eurasian Development Bank think so. According to them, GDP growth will be 4.2 percent due to the increase in export volumes, the lifting of quarantine restrictions in China, the expansion of the service sector, the increase in the number of tourists and gold production. This year, inflation will decrease to 7.1%, and the average annual exchange rate of the dollar will be 87.1 soums, ADB (Asian Development Bank) experts believe.

In 2022, the volume of production of industrial products in Kyrgyzstan amounted to 426 billion soms, and compared to 2021, the increase was 11.4 percent. Baktibek Kudaybergenov, the chairman of the country's national statistics committee, informed journalists about this at a briefing. He noted that the volume of industrial production in 2022, excluding the Kumtor enterprise, reached 252 billion soms and the growth was 4.6 percent. According to the chairman of the committee, the growth of industrial products is metal processing, wood and paper, oil products, food products



(including beverages) and tobacco products, clothes and shoes, printing, textile as well as mineral extraction industries are noted. It was mentioned in the briefing that a downward trend was observed in the fields of chemistry and pharmaceuticals.

**Coal industry.** 12 mines and open pits are working in the coal sector in Kyrgyzstan. The volume of coal production in the republic is increasing year by year. According to the geographical location and the possibilities of natural exploitation, from the coal mines of South Kyrgyzstan, Kokyonggaq and Tashkomir (high-quality hard coal), Kyzil Kiya and Sulyukta (brown coal) mines have the best conditions. These mines provide about 95% of the coal produced in the republic. Coal deposits (Kora Kichik, Norin) located in the mountainous regions of Norin and Issyk-Kol are mainly lignite and the development possibilities are very complicated.

**Oil and gas industry.** In Kyrgyzstan, oil and gas refiners "Kyrgyzminaygaz" JSC and "Kyrgyz Petroleum Company" JSC are operating.

**Electric power industry.** The most important direction of the network is the electric power industry. This industry of Kyrgyzstan can be called one-sector. The fact is that more than 90% of the total produced electricity is produced at hydroelectric power plants. There are 17 power plants (15 thermal power plants and 2 thermal power plants) with a capacity of 3.6 million kW operating in Kyrgyzstan. There are also 13 small power plants with a capacity of 42 MW (125 million kWh per year). 12.9 billion in the republic every year. kWh of electricity is generated. 2.5 billion of that. Exports kWh of electricity to neighboring countries.

The main hydroelectric power plants were built on the Norin River. It is planned to build a cascade of 6 large hydroelectric power stations on this river. At present, Uchkurgan, Kuribsoy, Toktagul, Otoboshi, Tashkomir and Shamoldisoy hydroelectric power stations have been built. Toktagul is the largest hydroelectric power plant with a total capacity of 1.2 million kW. The cost of the produced electricity is much cheaper, as it is mainly due to hydropower.

Enterprises of the **metallurgical** industry are mainly engaged in the extraction of metal ores and the preparation of enriched ore concentrates. Conversion of ready-to-consume metal is carried out at enterprises of Kazakhstan, Russia and other republics. Sumsar (polymetal), Haydarkon (mercury), Kadamjoy (antimony), Sarijaz (tin) are the main mining and beneficiation enterprises. Tungsten, gold, tin are mined from Meshked, Kumbel, Kulja-Bashat mines. In 1996, Kyrgyz-Canada "Kumtar Gold Operating Company" JSC was established in cooperation with "Kameco" private corporation of Canada. According to the agreement, 2/3 of the gold collected belongs to Kyrgyzstan, and 1/3 belongs to the private corporation "Kameco".

In 1998, 20.3 tons were sold by "Kameco" private corporation. gold was sold for 221.4 million US dollars. 30 t per year by the corporation in the future. gold mining is planned. In 1997, the well-known Australian company "Normandiya mining limited" and the state concern "Kyrgyzoltin" are carrying out prospecting works in the highlands of the Talas region at the base of the Jeroy gold mine. 100 million US dollars are spent on the development of this mine, and 5-6 tons per year. processing of gold is envisaged. A joint venture was also established in the Chuv Valley in cooperation with the Kara-Bolta Mining Combine and the Malaysian "Berhard" Mining Corporation, and the Canadian company "Kilborn" was also involved in this project.

**Mechanical engineering is relatively well developed.** Electrical engineering, agriculture, transport engineering, partially specific and complex engineering have the main place in the network. 494 enterprises belonging to this network are operating. Among them, there are 12 electrotechnical engineering enterprises, 2 large chemical and petrochemical engineering enterprises, 3 machine tool engineering enterprises, 9 equipment engineering enterprises, 3 automobile industry enterprises, 3 tractor and agricultural machinery engineering enterprises, 64 metal engineering enterprises, and 16 other engineering industries. Within the mechanical engineering industry, electrical engineering occupies a significant place (56%). Electrotechnical engineering also plays an important role in the economy. Their enterprises are mainly located in Bishkek (haymaking (pressing) machines, measuring instruments, electronic computing equipment, car assembly plants), Moylisay (electric lighting equipment), Osh (mechanics, repair plants) and others.

**Light industry.** Light industry is one of the major sectors of the republic's industry. Its largest production centers are mainly the cities of Bishkek and Osh. In Bishkek, coarse wool spinning, headwear sewing, knitting, footwear enterprises, and in Osh yarn spinning and silk spinning factories, Tokmok wool processing factory, Kara-Bolta carpet factory, Karakol, Talas, Garment factories are located in the cities of Jalalabad, and shoe factories are located in the cities of Qizilqiya and Yangier.

**Food industry.** Another major branch of Kyrgyzstan's industry is the food industry. Its networks are widely spread throughout the territory of the republic. Sugar industry enterprises are located in Chu and Talas valleys of Northern Kyrgyzstan. Oil, tobacco, meat and milk, flour, canned goods, hot and cold drinks production enterprises are located in the main cities of Kyrgyzstan.

In particular, the meat industry has 15 large enterprises in Bishkek, Osh, Karakol, Kayindi and other cities. Dairy enterprises in the cities of Bishkek, Tokmok, Kara-Bolta, Kyzilsu, Belovodsk, fruit-canning factories in the cities of Bishkek, Tokmok, Issyk-Kol, alcoholic beverage enterprises in the cities of Bishkek, Kara-Bolta, Belovodsk, Jalalabad, Kant, To sugar factories in the cities of Qmoq, Belovodsk, bakery products in the cities of Bishkek, Tokmok, Kara-Bolta, Osh, Jalalabad, tobacco factories in the cities of Kyzylkia, Osh, Jalalabad, oil in the cities of Tokmok, Osh, Karasu There are oil factories, flour mills in the cities of Bishkek, Tokmok, Kara-Bolta, Osh, Jalalabad, Karasu, Karakol, Balikchi, and Sulyukta.

**Agriculture.** Among the countries of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan is distinguished by the low contribution of the cotton complex. The main reason for this is the natural agro-climatic conditions of the republic. On this basis, its agricultural sectors were formed. The area of land suitable for agriculture in the republic is 10.6 mln. hectares (50.9% of the country's territory). 1 mln. hectare of land is irrigated.

In recent years, arable land has been distributed among agricultural sectors as follows (as a percentage of total arable land): cereal crops - 55.9%, technical crops - 11.8%, potatoes, vegetables, sugar crops - 11.1% and fodder - hay crops 22.2%.

In fact, according to the share of grain crops, Kyrgyzstan has been in the third place in the region after Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan for the last decades. Wheat is the most widely cultivated grain crop in all its valleys. Barley in the foothills, corn and rice in irrigated areas are more common. Leguminous crops (peas, mung beans, beans) are also important. Barley in the foothills, corn and rice in irrigated areas are more common. Leguminous crops (peas, mung beans, beans) are also important.

In particular, cotton, tobacco mainly in Southern Kyrgyzstan, sugar beet, soybean, sunflower, partly tobacco found more space in Northern Kyrgyzstan. Potatoes are grown more in Northern Kyrgyzstan, while vegetables and especially turnips are grown more in Southern Kyrgyzstan.

Heat-loving types of vegetables (cucumbers, tomatoes, bell peppers, eggplants, onions) are grown in Southern Kyrgyzstan and Chuv Valley.

Cabbage, radish, and early varieties of root vegetables are grown in mountainous areas (Issykkol bog, Talas valley). A total of 20 types of vegetables are grown in Kyrgyzstan.

In recent years, cultivation of vegetables in greenhouses has caught on in the country, and greenhouse areas are increasing. Large areas of greenhouses are located in Chuv Valley.

The largest arable land is allocated to fodder crops and it is characteristic of all regions of Kyrgyzstan. The main reason for this is that animal husbandry is one of the most important industries in the republic (their contribution to the production of gross agricultural products is almost equal). In addition, the pastures of Kyrgyzstan can be used mainly for recreational purposes. The fact is that its pastures are important for cattle breeding only in summer. Rural pastures are very limited in Kyrgyzstan. For this reason, it is necessary to feed a large number of livestock in the winter, mainly by hand feeding, and so much arable land is allocated for them to absorb.

Transport and foreign economic relations. The largest network of freight traffic in Kyrgyzstan is railway transport. It accounts for 64% of the total transported cargo. The total length

of railways is about 400 km, and it is the shortest among the Central Asian republics. This network is especially important for interstate cargo transportation of Kyrgyzstan.

Road transport is the leader in internal inter-regional cargo transportation. Since the territory of the republic is mountainous and the railway transport mainly moves through ring roads, the share of uniig in the total freight turnover is relatively high (31%). Most of the cargo is transported between the Northern and Southern regions of Kyrgyzstan in the summer months.

Water transport mainly carries out cargo transportation within Issyk-Kul, and more often between the cities of Balikchi and Karakol. Therefore, its possibilities are very limited.

The importance of air transport is much higher due to its mountainous nature. He is doing a great service in connecting the high mountain regions of the republic with each other and in the effective organization of international relations.

Foreign economic relations of Kyrgyzstan have been developing in all directions during the years of independence. In recent years, the republic's economic relations have increasingly been conducted with other countries of the world, primarily with various developed countries. The main exports are concentrates of mineral resources, meat and dairy products, wool and leather, tobacco, partly sugar, vegetables and fruits, hay pressing machines, electric light bulbs, etc. As import products, mainly technological equipment for industrial enterprises, chemicals, metal, fuel and lubricants, natural gas, some types of light and food are brought from other countries. It can be seen that the export of the republic mainly consists of raw materials, and the import of ready-to-use heavy and light industrial products.

#### **Control questions:**

- 3.1. Explain the meaning of the Kyrgyz economy?
- 3.2. Explain the structure of the Kyrgyz economy?

**3-ASOSIY SAVOL BO'YICHA DARS MAQSADI:** Talabalarda Qirg'iziston xo'jaligi to'g'risida tushunchalar hosil qilish.

#### **Identiv o'quv maqsadlari:**

- 3.1. Qirg'izistonning xo'jaligini mazmunan izohlay oladi.
- 3.2. Qirg'iziston xo'jaligining tarmoqlar tarkibini izohlay oladi.

**3-asosiy savol bayoni: Xo'jaligi.** Qirg'iziston respublikasining hozirgi xo'jaligi agrar-industrial xarakterga ega. SHu bilan birga uning xo'jalik majmuasi tarkibi va rivojlanishi xususiyatlari boshqa Markaziy Osiyo respublikalaridan ko'p jihatdan farq qiladi.

**Sanoati.** Sanoati asosan urush va undan keyingi yillarda tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlandi. Sanoatining o'ziga xos tomoni (ixtisos) shundaki, unda Qozog'iston, Turkmanistondagidek undiruvchi tarmoqlar emas, balki ishlov beruvchi tarmoqlar ustunroq rivojlangan. Sanoatining etakchi tarmoqlari: mashinasozlik (qishloq xo'jalik mashinalari, metal kesuvchi stanoklar, elektrotexnika buyumlari, priborlar va boshq.), rangli metallurgiya (simob, surma va qo'rg'oshin-ruh rudalarini qazib olish va boyitish), neftni qayta ishlash, engil (ip-gazlama, jun, ipak matolari, trikotaj, ko'n-poyabzal, tikuvchilik buyumlari i.ch., gilam to'qish), oziq-ovqat (go'sht-sut, un-yorma va b.) sanoati.

Qirg'iziston iqtisodiyoti 2023 yilda ham yuqori o'sish sur'atlarini saqlab qoladi. Bu haqida Yevroosiyo taraqqiyot banki tahlilchilari shunday fikrda. Ularga ko'ra, eksport hajmining oshishi, Xitoyda karantin cheklovlarining bekor qilinishi, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasining kengayishi, sayyohlar sonining ko'payishi va oltin ishlab chiqarish hisobiga yalpi ichki mahsulot o'sishi 4,2 foizni tashkil etadi. Bu yil inflyasiya 7,1 foizgacha pasayadi, dollarning o'rtacha yillik kursi esa 87,1 so'mni tashkil qiladi, deb hisoblaydi OTB ekspertlari.

2022 yil Qirg'izistonda sanoat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish hajmi 426 milliard somni tashkil etdi va 2021 yil bilan solishtirganda o'sish 11,4 foizni tashkil etgan. Mamlakat milliy statistika qo'mitasi raisi Baktibek Kudaybergenov brifingda jurnalistlarga shu haqda ma'lum qilgan. Uning ta'kidlashicha, 2022 yil sanoat ishlab chiqarish hajmi "Qumtor" korxonasini qo'shmaganda 252 milliard somga etgan va o'sish 4,6 foizni tashkil etgan. Qo'mita raisining ma'lum qilishicha, sanoat mahsulotlarining o'sishi metalni qayta ishlash, yog'och va qog'oz, neft mahsulotlari, oziq-ovqat

mahsulotlari (jumladan, ichimliklar) hamda tamaki mahsulotlari, kiyim-kechaklar va poyafzal, poligrafiya, tekstil, shuningdek, foydali qazilmalar qazib olish sohalarida qayd etilgan. **Brifingda kimyo va farmatsevtika sohalarida pasayish tendensiyasi kuzatilgani aytib o'tilgan.**

**Ko'mir sanoati.** Qirg'izstonda ko'mir sohasida 12 ta shaxta va ochiq usuldagi karerlar ishlamoqda. Respublikada yildan-yilga ko'mir qazib chiqarish hajmi oshib bormoqda. Geografik o'rniga va tabiiy-o'zlashtirish imkoniyatlariga ko'ra Janubiy Qirg'iziston ko'mir konlaridan Ko'kyong'oq va Toshko'mir (yuqori sifatli tosh ko'mir), Qizil Qiya va Sulyukta (qo'ng'ir ko'mir) konlari eng yaxshi sharoitga ega. Bu konlar respublikada qazib chiqarilayotgan ko'mirning 95 % ga yaqinini bermoqda. Baland tog'li Norin va Issiqko'l hududlarida joylashgan ko'mir konlari (Qora Kichik, Norin) asosan qo'ng'ir ko'mirli va o'zlashtirilishi imkoniyatlari juda murakkab.

**Neft va gaz sanoati.** Qirg'izstonda neft va gaz qayta ishlovchi "Qirg'izmunaygaz" AJ va "Qirg'iz petroleum kompani" qk faoliyat olib bormoqda).

**Elektroenergetika sanoati.** Tarmoqning eng ahamiyatli yo'nalishi elektro-energetika sanoatidir. Qirg'izistonning bu sanoatini bir tarmoqli deb atash mumkin. Gap shundaki, jami ishlab chiqariladigan elektr energiyasining 90% dan ortig'i GESlarda ishlab chshkariladi. Qirg'izstonda quvvati 3,6 mln kVt bo'lgan 17ta elektrostansiya (15ta IES va 2ta Issiqlikelektromarkaz) faoliyat ko'rsatmoqda. SHuningdek quvvati 42 mVt bo'lgan 13 ta kichik elektrostansiyalar ishlamoqda (yiliga 125 mln kVt/s). Har yili respublikada 12,9 mlrd. kVt-soat elektr energiyasi hosil qilinadi. SHundan 2,5 mlrd. kVt/soat elektr energiyasini qushni mamlakatlarga eksport qiladi.

Asosiy GESlari Norin daryosida qurilgan. Bu daryoda reja bo'yicha 6 ta yirik GESlardan iborat kaskadni qurilishi rejalashtirilgan. Hozirgi vaqtda Uchqo'rg'on, Quribsoy, To'qtagul, Otboshi, Toshko'mir va SHamoldisoy GESlari qurilgan. GESlarnig'g eng yiriga To'qtag'ul bo'lib, umumiy quvvati 1,2 mln kVtdir. Ishlab chiqarilayotgan elektr energiyasining tannarxi asosan gidroquvvatlar hisobidan bo'lganligi uchun, ancha arzondir.

**Metallurgiya** sanoati korxonalarini asosan metall rudalarini qazib chiqarish, ularni tozalab boyitilgan ruda konsentratlarini tayyorlash bilan shug'ullanadi. Iste'mol tayyor metallga aylantirish ishlari Qozog'iston, Rossiya va boshqa respublikalar korxonalarida amalga oshiriladi. Kon-boyitish korxonalarining asosiylari Sumsar (polimetall), Haydarkon (simob), Qadamjoy (surma), Sarijaz (qalayi) hisoblanadi. Meshked, Qumbel, Qulja-Bashat konlaridan volfram,oltin, qalayi qazib olinadi. 1996 yil Kanadaning "Kameko" hususiy korporatsiyasi bilan hamkorlikda Qirg'izston-Kanada "Kumtar gold opereiting kompani" qk tashkil etildi. Kelishuvga kura undirilgan oltinning 2/3 qismi Qirg'izstonga, 1/3 qismi "Kameko" hususiy korporatsiyasiga tegishlidir.

1998 yilda "Kameko" hususiy korporatsiyasi tomonidan 20,3 t. oltin 221,4 mln AQSH dollariga sotilgan. Kelajakda korporatsiya tomonidan yiliga 30 t. oltin qazib chiqarish mo'ljallanmoqda. Talas oblastining baland tog'li hududlarida Jeroy oltin koni bazasida 1997 yilda mashhur Avstraliya kompaniyasi "Normandiya mayning limited" va "Qirg'izoltin" davlat konserni bilan hamkorlikda qidiruv ishlarini olib bormoqda. Bu konni o'zlashtirishga 100 mln AQSH dollari sarflanmoqda va yiliga 5-6 t. oltinni qayta ishlash ko'zda tutilgan. SHuningdek CHuv vodisida ham Qora-Bolta tog'-kon kombinati va Malayziyaning "Bexard" tog'-kon korporatsiyasi bilan hamkorlikda qo'shma korxonalar tashkil qilindi va bu loyihaga Kanadaning "Kilborn" firmasi ham qushildi.

**Mashinasozlik** nisbatan yaxshi rivojlangan. Elektrotexnika, qishloq xo'jalik, transport mashinasozligi, qisman aniq va murakkab mashinasozligi tarmoqda asosiy o'ringa ega. Mazkur tarmoqqa tegishli bo'lgan 494 ta korxonalar faoliyat kursatmoqda. SHulardan elektrotexnika mashinasozligi korxonalarini 12ta, kimyo va neftkimyosi mashinasozligining 2ta yirik korxonasi, stanoksozlik mashinasozligida 3ta korxonalar, priborsozlikda 9ta korxonalar, avtomobil sanoatida 3ta korxonalar, traktor va qishloq xo'jalik mashinasozligida 3ta korxonalar, metalsozlikda 64ta korxonalar va boshqa mashinasozlik tarmoqlarida 16ta. Mashinasozlik sanoati ichida elektrotexnika mashinasozligi salmoqli o'rinni egallaydi (56%). Elektrotexnika mashinasozligi iqtisodiyotda ham muhim urin egallaydi. Ularning korxonalarini asosan Bishkek (xashak tayyorlash (presslash) mashinalari, o'lchov asboblari, elektron hisoblash texnikasi, avtomashina yig'uv korxonalar),

Moylisoy (elektr yoritqich vositalari), O'sh (mexanika, ta'mirlash korxonalari) va boshqalar hisoblanadi.

**Engil sanoat.** Respublika sanoatining yirik tarmoqlaridan biri engil sanoat hamdir. Uning eng yirik ishlab chiqarish markazlari asosan Bishkek va O'sh shaharlaridir. Bishkekda dag'al jun gazlama, ust-bosh kiyimlari tikish, trikotaj, poyabzal korxonalari, O'shda esa ip-gazlama va shoyi gazlama kombinatlari, To'qmoq jun qayta ishlash fabrikasi, Qora-Bolta gilam fabrikasi, Qorako'l, Talas, Jalolobod shaharlarida tikuvchilik fabrikalari, Qizilqiya va YAngier shaharlarida poyabzal fabrikalari joylashgan.

**Oziq-ovqat sanoati.** Qirg'iziston sanoatining yana bir yirik tarmog'i oziq-ovqat sanoatidir. Uning tarmoqlari respublika hududi bo'ylab keng yoyilgan. Qand-shakar sanoati korxonalari SHimoliy Qirg'izistonning CHu va Talas vodiylarida joylashgan. YOg'-moy, tamaki, go'sht-sut, un, konserva, issiq va sovuq ichimliklar kabi mahsulotlar ishlab chiqarish korxonalari Qirg'izistonning asosiy shaharlari bo'ylab joylashtirilgan.

Jumladan go'sht sanoatining Bishkek, O'sh, Qorako'l, Qayindi va boshqa shaharlarda 15ta yirik korxonalari bor. Bishkek, To'qmoq, Qora-Bolta, Qizilsu, Belovodsk shaharlarida sut mahsulotlari korxonalari, Bishkek, To'qmoq, Issiqko'l shaharlarida meva-konserva kombinatlari, Bishkek, Qora-Bolta, Belovodsk, Jalolobod shaharlarida alkogolli ichimliklar korxonasi, Qant, To'qmoq, Belovodsk shaharlarida shakar zavodlari, Bishkek, To'qmoq, Qora-Bolta, O'sh, Jalolobod shaharlarida non mahsulotlari korxonalari, Qizilqiya, O'sh, Jalolobod shaharlarida tamaki fabrikalari, To'qmoq, O'sh, Qorasu shaharlarida yog'-moy kombinatlari, Bishkek, To'qmoq, Qora-Bolta, O'sh, Jalolobod, Qorasu, Qorako'l, Baliqchi, Sulyukta shaharlarida un-krupa sanoati korxonalari joylashgan.

**Qishloq xo'jaligi.** Qirg'iziston Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari orasida paxtachilik majmuasining hissasi pastligi bilan ajralib turadi. Buning asosiy sababi respublikaning tabiiy agroiqlim sharoiti bilan bog'liq. SHu asosda uning dehqonchilik tarmoqlari shakllangan. Respublikada qishloq xo'jaligi uchun yaroqli yerlar maydoni 10,6 mln. gektar (mamlakat hududining 50,9 %). 1 mln. gektar er sug'oriladi.

So'nggi yillarda ekin maydonlari dehqonchilik tarmoqlari O'rtasida quyidagacha teqsimlanmoqda (jami ekin maydonlariga nisbatan % hisobida) donli ekinlar - 55,9 %, texnika ekinlari - 11,8 %, kartoshka, sabzavot, poliz ekinlari-11,1 % va em-xashak ekinlari 22,2 %.

Darhaqiqat, donli ekinlar ekiladigan maydonlar hissasiga ko'ra Qirg'iziston mintaqada so'nggi o'n yilliklar davomida Qozog'iston va O'zbekistondan keyin uchinchi o'rinni egallab kelmoqda. Uning barcha vodiylarida eng ko'p ekiladigan g'alla ekini bug'doydir. Tog' etaklarida arpa, sug'oriladigan maydonlarda makkajo'xori va sholi ancha keng tarqalgan. SHuningdek, dukkakli ekinlar (no'xat, mosh, loviya) ham ahamiyatlidir. Tog' etaklarida arpa, sug'oriladigan maydonlarda makkajo'xori va sholi ancha keng tarqalgan. SHuningdek, dukkakli ekinlar (no'xat, mosh, loviya) ham ahamiyatlidir.

Texnaka ekinlari - paxta, qand lavlagi, tamaki, kungaboqar, soya kabilar - respublika hududida aniq rayonlashtirilgan holda ekiladi. Jumladan, paxta, tamaki asosan Janubiy Qirg'izistonda qand lavlagi, soya, kungaboqar, qisman tamaki SHimoliy Qirg'izistonda ko'proq makon topgan. Kartoshka ko'proq SHimoliy Qirg'izistonda ekilsa, sabzavot va ayniqsa poliz ekinlari Janubiy Qirg'izistonda ko'proq etishtiriladi.

Janubiy Qirg'iziston va CHuv vodiysida sabzavotlarning issiqsevar turlari etishtiriladi (bodring, pomidor, bulg'or qalampiri, boqlajon, piyoz).

Tog'li zonalarda (Issiqko'l botig'i, Talas vodiysi) karam, rediska, ildizmevali sabzavotlarning ertapishar navlari etishtiriladi. Qirg'izistonda jami bo'lib sabzavotlarning 20 turi etishtiriladi.

So'nggi yillarda mamlakatda sabzavotlarni issiqxonalarda etishtirish qo'lga olinmoqda va issiqxona maydonlari ortib bormoqda. Issiqxonalarining katta maydonlari CHuv vodiysidadir.

Eng ko'p ekin maydonlari em-xashak ekinlari uchun ham ajratiladi va u Qirg'izistonning barcha rayonlariga xosdir. Buning asosiy sababi respublikada chorvachilik eng ahamiyatli (yalpi qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlari etishtirishda ularning xissasi deyarli tengdir) tarmoqlardan

hisoblanadi. Buning ustiga Qirg'iziston yaylovlaridan asosan mazsumiy foydalanish mumkin. Gap shundaki, uning yaylovlari chorvachilik uchun faqat yozdagina ahamiyatli. Qishloq yaylovlari esa Qirg'izistonda juda ham cheklangan. SHu sababli qishda ko'p sonli chorva mollarini asosan qo'lda ovqat berib boqilishi talab etiladi va ular emishi uchun shunchalik ko'p miqdorda ekin maydonlari ajratiladi.

**Transporti va tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalari.** Qirg'izistonning yuk oboroti bo'yicha eng yirik tarmog'i temir yo'l transportidir. Uning hissasiga jami tashilgan yuklarning 64 % to'g'ri keladi. Temir yo'llarning umumiy uzunligi 400 km ga yaqin bo'lib, Markaziy Osiyo respublikalari orasida u eng qisqadir. Ayniqsa Qirg'izistonning davlatlararo yuklarini tashishida bu tarmoqning ahamiyati katta.

Ichki rayonlararo yuk tashishda asosan avtomobil transporti etakchilik qiladi. Respublika hududi tog'li va temir yo'l transporti asosan aylanma yo'llar orqali harakat qiladigan bo'lganligi uchun jami yuk oborotida uning hissasi nisbatan yuqori (31%). Yuklarning asosiy qismi asosan yoz oylarida SHimoliy va Janubiy Qirg'iziston rayonlari o'rtasida tashiladi.

Suv transporti asosan Issiqko'l doirasida, ko'proq Baliqchi va Qorako'l shaharlari orasida yuk tashish ishlarini amalga oshiradi. SHu sababli uning imkoniyatlari ancha cheklangan.

Havo transportining ahamiyati esa tabiatining tog'lilik xarakteri tufayli ancha yuqori. U respublikaniig baland tog'li rayonlarini bir-biri bilan bog'lashda va xalqaro aloqalarni samarali tashkil etishda katta xizmat qilmoqda.

Qirg'izistonning tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar mustaqillik yillarida har taraflama rivojlanib bormoqda. Respublikaning iqtisodiy aloqalari so'nggi yillarda tobora ko'proq jahonning boshqa davlatlari, birinchi navbatda turli rivojlangan davlatlari bilan olib borilmoqda. Eksportga asosan mineral boyliklar konsentratlari, go'sht-sut mahsulotlari, jun va teri, tamaki, qisman shakar, sabzavot va mevalar, xashak presslash mashinalari, elektr lampochkalar va boshqalarni chiqarmoqda. Import mahsulotlari sifatida asosan sanoat korxonalarini uchun texnologik jihozlar, kimyoviy vositalar, metall, yoqilg'i-moylash vositalari, tabiiy gaz, ayrim turdagi engil va oziq-ovqat boshqa davlatlardan keltiradi. Ko'rinib turibdiki, respublika eksportida asosan xom ashyo mahsulotlari, importida esa iste'molga tayyor og'ir va engil sanoat mahsulotlari ko'proq qatnashmoqda.

#### **Nazorat savollari:**

- 3.1. Qirg'iziston xo'jaligini mazmunan izohlab bering?
- 3.2. Qirg'iziston xo'jaligining tarmoqlar tarkibini izohlab bering?

**THE GOAL OF THE LESSON ON THE 4TH MAIN QUESTION:** To create students' understanding of the economic regions of Kyrgyzstan.

#### **Identical learning objectives:**

- 4.1. He can explain the economic regions of Kyrgyzstan meaningfully.
- 4.2. He can compare and explain the economic regions of Kyrgyzstan.

**Statement of the main question 4:** According to the level of economic development and specialization of production, seven regions are divided based on the peculiarities of the relief and climate. These, in turn, form three economic zones. Northern (Chuv, Issyk'ol, Talas), Central (Norin), Southern (Osh-Jalalabad, Lower Norin, Kadamjoy - Haydarken).

**Northern economic district.** Chuv Valley is located in the north of Kyrgyzstan, bordering Kazakhstan. The region is not rich in natural resources. The main resources are polymetallic ores, building materials, etc. Also, hot mineral springs were found here, on the basis of which the Issykhot resort was launched. Chuv Valley occupies a convenient transport and geographical location of the republic. Important transport highways - Lugovoy - Bishkek - Balikchi railway, Tashkent-Bishkek-Almaty highways passed through its territory. Chuv Valley is the main industrial and agricultural region of the Republic.

Among the main industrial sectors, the production of physical equipment, electrical engineering products, agricultural machines, and automobiles has been launched. Light, food and

construction materials industries are also well developed. Chuv Valley is the main irrigated region of the country. 1/3 of the republic's irrigated lands are located here.

Sugar beet, grain, pulse crops, and vegetables are planted on arable land. Chuv Valley is the leader in grain cultivation. 40 percent of the grain grown in the republic falls here. Most of the grain crops are wheat. In addition, the cultivation of millet and corn is well established. Vegetable growing is developed in the vicinity of industrial centers such as Bishkek, Tokmok, Karabolta. More than 60 percent of the Republic's vegetables are grown in the Chuv valley. Horticulture and viticulture also developed on irrigated lands. The valley is dominated by dairy and meat cattle breeding. Sheep breeding, pig breeding and poultry breeding are also well developed.

Chuv Valley is highly urbanized compared to other regions. About 55 percent of the total population lives in cities.

1/3 of the population of the republic lives in its territory. The population density in the valley increases from 75 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.

The capital city of Bishkek is located in the central part of the valley. Various industrial enterprises were built in the city. Among them, large-scale agricultural machinery, car assembly, electronic calculators, leather-shoes, knitting and other industrial enterprises are working.

Bishkek is also a major cultural center. There are many universities, colleges and secondary schools here.

All modern types of transport are developed in the city. The city is distinguished by its greenery and modernity. In addition to Bishkek, the cities of Tukmok and Karabolta are located in the valley.

A weaving factory, a glass factory, and a wool processing factory are among the large textile enterprises. There are also sugar, milk, meat, flour and flour products, canning and other food enterprises in the city.

Two car repair plants form the basis of machine building.

The city of Karabolta is one of the young cities located 60 km west of Bishkek. The city has become a major transport center. Bishkek-Osh, Bishkek-Tashkent highways pass through its territory. Sugar, alcohol, dairy factories, flour and flour products industry, electrotechnical toys factory and other enterprises are working in the city.

The Yssikkol valley makes up 12 percent of the territory of the republic. Issyk-kol bog is surrounded by Kungay Olatov in the north and Terskoi Altav in the south. Coal, tin ores, various construction materials, etc. were found among the natural resources.

There are also mineral springs and healing mud in the valley, on the basis of which spa resorts such as Jeti-Ogiz, Oksu, Jergalan are operating.

Soft-wool sheep breeding, meat and dairy cattle breeding, and yearling are in the leading position in the valley economy.

Agriculture developed mainly in the eastern part of the valley. Here, grain growing, potato cultivation, and the cultivation of nutritious crops for livestock are well established. Apples, peaches, black currants are grown in horticulture.

The regional industry specializes in the processing of agricultural products. In addition, construction materials, some machine-building industries, tailoring, woodworking, coal, fish industry, etc. are developed. Issyk-Kol Valley is distinguished by its wealth of recreational resources.

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The regional industry specializes in the processing of agricultural products. In addition, construction materials, some machine-building industries, tailoring, woodworking, coal, fish industry, etc. are developed. Issyk-Kol Valley is distinguished by its wealth of recreational resources.

Holidaymakers not only from the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries, but also from other distant foreign countries visit this place.

70 percent of the population of the valley lives in villages. The main cities are Karakol, Balikchi, Cholponota.

Talas Valley is the least developed region in Northern Kyrgyzstan. They are mainly engaged in agriculture here. In valley cattle breeding, soft-wool sheep breeding, cattle breeding, and goat farming are specialized in tobacco, corn, wheat, vegetable growing and fruit growing.

Industry processes local agricultural products. In recent years, the electric power industry has also been developing. The mining industry is being formed.

The center is the city of Talas. Shoe and garment factories, dairy factories, building materials and other industrial enterprises are located in the city. In addition to Talas, there is also the city of Karakol. It was formed by the construction of the Tukhtagul reservoir.

**Central Kyrgyzstan** (Norin region) The region consists of high mountains and is far from other economic zones and main railways. The region is connected with Northern Kyrgyzstan by the Norin-Balyqchi-Bishkek highway passing through the pass.

The main wealth of the economic region is the hydropower resources of the Norin River and its tributaries, as well as endless pastures. Mineral resources of the region are lignite, iron ore, gold, mineral salt, etc., which have not yet been fully explored.

In the rayon economy, pasture cattle breeding prevails. The inhabitants are engaged in animal husbandry. Many sheep with soft wool are raised here. It supplies 1/5 of the wool grown in the republic. Agriculture is not well developed.

In some areas of the region, grain cultivation, medicinal poppy and nutritious crops for livestock are planted.

Settlements are located in river valleys and mountain valleys, and are separated from each other.

The administrative center of the district is the city of Norin, located on the left bank of the Norin River, 2037 meters above sea level. There are meat-dairy factories, a dairy factory, a sewing factory and other enterprises in the city.

**Southern Kyrgyzstan** - 33% of the territory of the Republic and 43% of its population. The population density is 30 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>.

A large part of the region corresponds to the Fergana Valley. High mountains separate it from Northern Kyrgyzstan. Northern Kyrgyzstan and Southern Kyrgyzstan are connected by the Bishkek-Osh highway.

In addition to the plains, there are also mountains and highlands.

Southern Kyrgyzstan is distinguished by its wealth of natural resources. Especially in this region there are many fuel and energy resources and non-ferrous metallurgical deposits. Including lignite and coal deposits, oil, gas, antimony, mercury, zinc, tin, sulfur, mineral salt, etc. There are also many healing mineral springs in the region.

The textile and food industry, mining industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building industries are well developed in the economic region.

In agriculture, cotton and tobacco cultivation dominate. Grain growing, horticulture, viticulture and vegetable growing are well established in the region. Cattle breeding in the region specializes in milk and meat production. Cattle are grazed on irrigated lands and mountain pastures.

Most of the population lives in the eastern part of the region. Osh, the second largest city of the country, is located here. The city of Osh is one of the oldest cities in Central Asia, and its economic and geographical location is very convenient. The city is located on both banks of the Akbura River and is the industrialized center of Southern Kyrgyzstan.

Caravan routes to Kashgar, India and Afghanistan started from the city through Tianshan and Pamir mountains.

Many industrial enterprises and higher educational institutions are located in the modern city of Osh. These include textile factories, silk factories, pumping plants, reinforced concrete structures plants, Ped Institute, Polytechnic Institute, and others.

After the city of Osh, the second largest industrial center is the city of Jalalabad. More than 20 industrial enterprises have been launched in the city. These are: building materials combine, cotton gin, furniture factory, sewing factories, tobacco factory, etc. Jalalabad is also famous for its



hot mineral waters and healing mud. Skin, bone, nerve and other diseases are treated in spas and sanatoriums in the city.

In the eastern part of the region, the city of Ozgan is located in the Karadarya valley. Ozgan, like Osh, is one of the ancient cities. In ancient times, the trade route connecting Central Asia with Kashgar passed through here. There are many ancient historical monuments in the city. The city was the capital of the Karakhanid state in ancient times.

Many mineral springs have been found near the city. The most famous is Kara-SHoro, where mineral waters are bottled. Uzgan is visited by tourists not only from the republic, but also from many foreign countries.

As a result of the development of the mining industry, a number of working settlements were established in Southern Kyrgyzstan. Moylisoy is one of the youngest cities of the republic, built on the basis of an oil field.

Currently, the electrical engineering industry is well developed in the city (electric lamps, lighting accessories, electrical insulation products).

Towns such as Kyzilkiya, Sulyukta, Tashkomir, Kok-Yongoq in the region are located near coal mines and are the main coal mining centers. The largest of them is Qizilqiya, which produces the most coal in the Fergana Valley. Industrial enterprises such as fire-resistant products and a large tobacco factory are also operating in the city.

On the basis of mercury and antimony mines near Qizilqiya, working settlements such as Kadamjoy and Haydarken were formed. Currently, Moylisoy, Haydarken, Kadamjoy are centers of mining and beneficiation of non-ferrous metals. Kyrgyzstan is also called the Switzerland of Central Asia because it has high mountains and beautiful natural landscapes.

#### **Control questions:**

1. Determine the size, borders, indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic and compare it to other countries?
2. Analyze the formation of the Kyrgyz people, demographic characteristics and indicators of territorial location?
3. Determine the important aspects and geography of the natural conditions and natural resources of the republic?
4. Evaluate the characteristics and geography of the main production sectors of Kyrgyzstan?
5. Study the main economic regions of the republic and compare them?

**4-ASOSIY SAVOL BO'YICHA DARS MAQSADI:** Talabalarda Qirg'izistonning iqtisodiy rayonlari to'g'risida tushunchalar hosil qilish.

#### **Identiv o'quv maqsadlari:**

- 4.1. Qirg'iziston iqtisodiy rayonlarini mazmunan izohlay oladi.
- 4.2. Qirg'iziston iqtisodiy rayonlarini solishtirib izohlab bera oladi.

**4-asosiy savol bayoni:** Iqtisodiy rivojlanish darajasi va ishlab chiqarish ixtisosiga ko'ra, refining, iqlimining o'ziga hosligi asosida ettita rayon ajratilgan. Bular o'z navbatida uchta iqtisodiy zonani tashkil etadi. SHimoliy (CHuv, Issiqko'l, Talas), Markaziy (Norin), Janubiy (O'sh-Jalolobod, Quyi Norin, Qadamjoy - Haydarken).

**SHimoliy iqtisodiy rayon.** CHuv vodiysi Qirg'izistonning shimolida joylashgan bo'lib Qozog'iston bilan chegaradosh. Mintaqa tabiiy resurs-larga unchalik boy emas. Asosiy boyliklari polimetall rudalari, qurilish materiallari va boshqalardir. SHuningdek bu erda issiq mineral buloqlar ham topilgan bo'lib, ular asosida Issiqota kurorti ishga tushirilgan. CHuv vodiysi respublikaning qulay transport-geografik o'rnini egallaydi. Uning hududi orqali muhim transport magistrallari - Lugovoy -Bishkek – Baliqchi temir yo'li, Toshkent-Bishkek-Almati avtomobil yo'llari o'tkazilgan. CHuv vodiysi Respublikaning asosiy sanoat va qishloq xo'jalik mintaqasi hisoblanadi.

Asosiy sanoat tarmoqlaridan mashinasozlikda-fizik priborlar, elektro-texnika mahsulotlari, qishloq xo'jalik mashinalari, avtomobillar ishlab chiqarish yo'lga qo'yilgan. SHuningdek engil, oziq-ovqat va qurilish materiallari sanoati ham yaxshi rivojlangan. CHuv vodiysi mamlakatning asosiy sug'oriladi-gan mintaqasidir. Bu yerda respublika sug'oriladigan erlarining 1/3 qismi joylashgan.

Haydaladigan yerlarda qand lavlagi, don, poliz ekinlari, sabzavotlar ekiladi. Don etishtirish bo'yicha CHuv vodiysi etakchi o'rinda turadi. Respublikada etishtiriladigan donning 40 foizi shu yerga to'g'ri keladi. Donli ekinlardan bo'g'doy ko'p etishtiriladi. Bundan tashqari tariq, makkajo'xori etishtirish ham yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bishkek, To'qmoq, Qorabolta kabi sanoat markazlari atroflarida sabzavotchilik rivojlangan. CHuv vodiysida Respublikaning 60 foizdan ortiq sabzavotlari etishtiriladi. Bog'dorchilik va uzumchilik ham sug'oriladigan yerlarda rivojlangan. Vodiya sut-go'sht chorvachiligi ustun turadi. SHuningdek qo'ychilik, cho'chqachilik, parrandachilik ham yaxshi rivojlangan.

CHuv vodiysi boshqa rayonlarga nisbatan yuqori darajada urbani-zatsiyalashgan. Jami aholisining 55 foizga yaqini shaharlarda yashaydi.

Uning hududida respublika aholisining 1/3 qismi istiqomat qiladi. Vodiya aholi zichligi 1 km<sup>2</sup>ga 75 kishidan ortadi.

Vodiyning markaziy qismida mamlakat poytaxti Bishkek shahri joylashgan. SHaharda xilma-xil sanoat korxonlari qurilgan. Bulardan yirik qishloq xo'jalik mashinasozligi, avtomobil yig'ish, elektron hisoblash mashinalari, charm-poyabzal, trikotaj va boshqa sanoat korxonlari ishlab turibdi.

Bishkek yirik madaniyat markazi hamdir. Bu yerda ko'plab oliy o'quv yurtlari, kollejlari va umumta'lim maktablari mavjud.

SHaharda barcha zamonaviy transport turlari rivojlangan. SHahar o'zining ko'kalamzorligi, zamonaviyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Bishkekdan tashqari vodiya Tuqmoq va Qorabolta shaharlari joylashgan.

To'qmoqda yirik korxonalardan to'quvchilik fabrikasi, oyna zavodi, junni qayta ishlash fabrikalari ishlab turibdi. SHuningdek shaharda shakar, sut, go'sht, un va un mahsulotlari, konserva ishlab chiqarish va boshqa oziq-ovqat korxonlari bor.

Mashinasozlikni asosini ikkita avtoremont zavodi tashkil etadi.

Qorabolta shahri Bishkekdan 60 km g'arbda joylashgan yosh shaharlardan biridir. SHahar yirik transport markaziga aylangan. Uning hududidan Bishkek-O'sh, Bishkek-Toshkent avtomagistrallari o'tgan. SHaharda shakar, spirt, sut zavodlari, un va un mahsulotlari sanoati, elektrotexnik o'yinchoqlar zavodi va boshqa korxonalar ishlab turibdi.

Yssiqko'l vodiysi respublikaning 12 foiz xududini tashkil etadi. Issiqko'l botig'i shimolda Kungay Olatov, Janubda Terskoy Oltovi bilan o'ralgan. Tabiiy resurslaridan toshko'mir, qalay rudalari, turli qurilish materiallari va boshqalar topilgan.

SHuningdek vodiya mineral buloqlar va shifobaxsh balchiqlar ham mavjud bo'lib, ular asosida Jeti-Ogiz, Oqsu, Jergalan kabi kurort-sanatoriylari ishlab turibdi.

Vodiy xo'jaligida mayin yungli qo'ychilik, go'sht va sut chorvachiligi, yilqichilik etakchi o'rinda turadi.

Dehqonchilik asosan vodiyning sharqiy qismida rivojlangan. Bu yerlarda donchilik, kartoshka etishtirish, hamda chorva mollari uchun ozuqabop ekinlar etishtirish yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Bog'dorchilikda olma, shaftoli, qora smorodina kabilar ekiladi.

Mintaqa sanoati qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlashga ixtisoslashgan. Bundan tashqari qurilish materiallari, ayrim mashinasozlik tarmoqlari, tikuvchilik, yog'ochsozlik, ko'mir, baliq sanoati va boshqalar rivojlangan. Issiqko'l vodiysi rekreatsion resurslarga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Bu yerga nafaqat MDH davlatlaridan, balki boshqa o'zoq xorijiy mamlakatlardan ham dam oluvchilar tashrif buyurishadi.

Vodiyning 70 foiz aholisi qishloqlarda yashaydi. Asosiy shaharlari Qorako'l, Baliqchi, Cho'lponota.

Talas vodiysi SHimoliy Qirg'izistondagi eng kam rivojlangan rayondir. Bu yerda asosan qishloq xo'jaligi bilan shug'ullanishadi. Vodiy chorvachiligida mayin yungli qo'ychilik, qoramolchilik, yilqichilik dehqonchilikda esa tamaki, makkajo'xori, bug'doy, sabzavot etishtirish va mevachilikka ixtisoslashgan.

Sanoati mahalliy qishloq xo'jalik mahsulotlarini qayta ishlaydi. Oxirgi yillarda elektroenergetika sanoati ham rivojlanib bormoqda. Tog'-kon sanoati shakllanmoqda.

Markazi Talas shahri. SHaharda poyabzal va tikuvchilik fabrikalari, sut zavodlari, qurilish materiallari va boshqa sanoat korxonalari joylashgan. Talasdan tashqari Qorako'l shahri ham bor. U Tuxtag'ul suv omboriining quriliishi bilan tashkil topgan.

**Markaziy Qirg'izston (Norin viloyati)** Mintaqa baland tog'lardan iborat bo'lib, boshqa iqtisodiy zonalar va asosiy temir yo'llardan olisda joylashgan. Mintaqani - SHimoliy Qirg'iziston bilan dovon orqali o'tgan Norin - Baliqchi - Bishkek avtomobil yo'li bog'lab turadi.

Iqtisodiy rayonning asosiy boyligi - Norin daryosi va uning irmoq-laridagi gidroenergiya resurslari, hamda bepoyon yaylovlardir. Mintaqaning foydali qazilmalari qo'ng'ir ko'mir, temir rudasi, oltin, mineral tuz va boshqalar bo'lib hali to'liq o'rganilmagan.

Rayon xo'jaligida yaylov chorvachiligi ustun turadi. Aholisi chorvachilik bilan shug'ullanadi. Bu yerda ko'plab mayin junli qo'ylar boqiladi. Respublikada etishtiriladigan junning 1/5 qismini etkazib beradi. Dehqonchilik yaxshi rivojlanmagan.

Mintaqaning ayrim hududlarida don etishtirish, dorivor ko'knori va chorva uchun ozuqabop ekinlar ekiladi.

Aholi manzilgohlari daryo vodiylarida va tog' oralig'i botiqlarida joylashgan bo'lib, bir-biridan ancha uzilib qolgan.

Rayonning ma'muriy markazi Norin shahri bo'lib, Norin daryosiniing chap qirg'og'ida, dengiz sathidan 2037 metr balanda joylashgan. SHaharda go'sht-sut kombinatlari, sut zavodi, tikuvchilik fabrikasi va boshqa korxonalar ishlab turibdi.

**Janubiy Qirg'izston**- Respublika hududiing 33 foizini aholisining esa 43 foizini tashkil etadi. Aholi zichligi 1 km<sup>2</sup>ga 30 kishi to'g'ri keladi.

Mintaqaning katta qismi Farg'ona vodiysiga to'g'ri keladi. Baland tog'lar SHimoliy Qirg'izistondan ajratib turadi. SHimoliy Qirg'iziston bilan Janubiy Qirg'iziston Bishkek-O'sh avtomobil yo'li bilan aloqa olib borishadi.

Reliefida tekisliklar bilan bir qatorda tog'oldi va baland tog'liklar ham bor.

Janubiy Qirg'iziston tabiiy resurslarga boyligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ayniqsa bu mintaqada yoqilg'i-energetika resurslari va rangdor metallurgiya konlari ko'p. Jumladan qo'ng'ir va toshko'mir konlari, neft, gaz, surma, simob, rux, qalay, oltingugurt, mineral tuz va boshqalar. SHuningdek mintaqada shifobaxsh mineral buloqlar ham ko'p.

Iqtisodiy rayonda to'qimachilik va oziq-ovqat sanoati, tog'-kon sanoati, rangdor metallurgiya, mashinasozlik sanoatlari yaxshi rivojlangan.

Qishloq xo'jaligida paxta va tamaki etishtirish ustun turadi. SHuningdek rayonda donchilik, bog'dorchilik, uzumchilik va sabzavotchilik ham yaxshi yo'lga qo'yilgan. Mintaqada chorvachilik sut-go'sht etishtirishga ixtisoslashgan. CHorva mollari sug'oriladigan erlarda hamda tog' yaylovlarida boqiladi.

Aholisining asosiy qismi mintaqaning sharqiy qismida istiqomat qiladi. Bu yerda mamlakatnig ikkinchi yirik shahri O'sh joylashgan. O'sh shahri Markaziy Osiyodagi qadimgi shaharlardan biri bo'lib, uning iqtisodiy geografik o'rni juda qulay. SHahar Oqbura daryosining har ikki sohilida joylashgan bo'lib, Janubiy Qirg'izistonning sanoati rivojlangan markazi hisoblanadi.

SHahardan Tyanshan, Pomir tog'lari orqali Qoshg'ar, Hindiston va Afg'onistonga karvon yo'llari boshlangan.

Zamonaviy O'sh shahrida ko'plab sanoat korxonalari, oliy o'quv yurtlari joylashgan. To'qimachilik kombinatlari, ipakchilik kombinati, nasos zavodi, temir-beton konstruksiyalari zavodi, Pedinstitut, Politexnika instituti va boshqalar shular jumlasidandir.

O'sh shahridan so'ng ikkinchi yirik sanoat markazi Jalolobod shahridir. SHaharda 20 dan ortiq sanoat korxonalari ishga tushirilgan. Bular: qurilish materiallari kombinati, paxta tozalash zavodi, mebel fabrikasi, tikuvchilik fabrikalari, tamaki fabrikasi va boshqalardir. Jalolobod o'zining mineral issiq suvlari va shifobaxsh balchiqlari bilan yana ham mashhur. SHahardagi kurort-sanatoriylarda teri, suyak, asab va boshqa kasalliklar davolanadi.

Oblastning sharqiy qismida Qoradaryo vodiysida O'zgan shahri joylashgan. O'sh kabi O'zgan ham qadimiy shaharlardan biridir. Qadimda bu erdan Markaziy Osiyoni Qoshg'ar bilan tutashtiruvchi savdo yo'li o'tgan. SHaharda qadimgi tarixiy obidalar ko'p. SHahar qadimda Qoraxoniylar davlatiing poytaxti bo'lgan.

SHahar yaqinida ko'plab mineral buloqlar topilgan. Eng mashhuri Qora-SHoro bo'lib, bu erda mineral suvlar shishalarga quyiladi. O'zganga nafaqat respublika, balki ko'plab xorijiy mamlakatlardan sayyohlar tashrif buyurishadi.

Tog'-kon sanoatining rivojlanishi natijasida Janubiy Qirg'izistonda bir qancha ishchi posyolkalari tashkil topdi. Moylisoy - respublikaning eng yosh shaharlaridan biri bo'lib, neft koni asosida bunyod etilgan.

Hozirgi kunda shaharda elektrotexnika sanoati yaxshi rivojlangan (Elektrolampa, yoritish priborlari, elektroizolyasiya mahsulotlari).

Mintaqadagi Qizilqiya, Sulyukta, Toshko'mir, Ko'k-Yong'oq kabi shaharchalar ko'mir konlari yaqinida joylashgan va asosiy ko'mir qazib oluvchi markazlar hisoblanadi. Bulardan eng yirigi Qizilqiya bo'lib, Farg'ona vodiysiga eng ko'p ko'mir chiqazadi. SHuningdek shaharda o'tga chidamli mahsulotlar, yirik tamaki fabrikasi kabi sanoat korxonalari ishlab turibdi.

Qizilqiya yaqinidagi simob va surma konlari asosida Kadamjoy, Xaydarken kabi ishchi posyolkalari tashkil topgan. Hozirgi kunda Moylisoy, Xaydarken, Qadamjoy rangli metallar qazib olish va boyitish markazlari hisoblanadi. Markaziy Osiyo SHveysariyasi - baland tog'lar, go'zal tabiiy landshaftlarga ega bo'lganligi uchun Qirg'iziston shunday nom ham olgan.

#### **Nazorat savollari:**

1. Qirg'iziston Respublikasiing kattaligi, chegaralari, IGO'ni ko'rsatkichlarini aniqlang va boshqa davlatlarga taqqoslang?
2. Qirg'iziston xalqining shakllanishi, demografik hususiyatlari va hududiy joylashish ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qiling?
3. Respublika tabiiy sharoiti va tabiiy resurslarining muhim tomonlari va geografiyasini aniqlang?
4. Qirg'izistonning asosiy ishlab chiqarish tarmoqlari hususiyatlari va geografiyasini baholang?
5. Respublikaning asosiy iqtisodiy rayonlarini o'rganing va ularni taqqoslang?

**GLOSSARIY ( ГЛОССАРИЙ ) GLOSSARY:**

Atamaning nomlanishi			Atamaning ma'nosi
O'zbek tilida	Ingliz tilida	Rus tilida	
Geografik o'rin	Geographical position	Географическое положение	-bu ma'lum bir hududiy ob'yektning, ya'ni korxonalar, shahar, viloyat, yoki mamlakatning o'zidan tashqarida yotgan geografik ob'ektlarga (tog', daryo, dengiz, chegara, konlar, yo'l va h.k.) nisbatan joylashuvi va ularning ko'rilayotgan ob'yektning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga ta'siri demakdir.
Tabiiy sharoit	Natural conditions	Природные условия	-bu hududning fizik-geografik va iqlimiy xususiyatlari, hayot sharoitlari va inson faoliyati. Bular, masalan, geologik va geografik sharoitlar bilan belgilanadigan relief, iqlim, tuproq, suv resurslari va boshqa tabiiy xususiyatlar bo'lishi mumkin.
Tabiiy resurslar	Natural resources	Природные ресурсы	-bu tabiatdan olinadigan va insonning xo'jalik faoliyatida ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan moddiy va nomoddiy ne'matlar. Bular, masalan, mineral resurslar (ko'mir, neft, rudalar), o'rmonlar, suv resurslari, qishloq xo'jaligi uchun yerlar, baliq, yovvoyi hayvonlar va o'simliklar, shuningdek, turizm resurslari va madaniy meros bo'lishi mumkin.
Foydali qazilmalar	Minerals	Полезные ископаемые	- <u>Yer po'stida</u> qattiq, suyuq va gazsimon holatlarda uchraydigan, turli geologik jarayonlar natijasida to'plangan hamda miqdori, sifati, joylashish sharoitlariga ko'ra sanoatda ishlatishga yarakli bo'lgan tabiiy mineral moddalar.
Aholi	Population	Население	-Yer yuzida yoki uning muayyan hududi, qit'a, mamlakat, tuman, shaharida istiqomat qiluvchi odam (inson) lar majmui.
Tug'ilish	Fertility	Рождаемость	-yangi tug'ilganlar hisobiga aholining yangilanib borish jarayoni
O'lim	Mortality	Смертность	O'lim (boshqa nomlari: vafot, qazo, ajal) tirik organizm faoliyatini tutib turuvchi barcha biologik funksiyalarning to'xtatishidir.
Tabiiy o'sish	Natural increase	Естественный прирост	-Ma'lum davr ichida tug'ilganlar soni bilan o'lganlar soni orasidagi farq.
Xo'jalik	Farms	Хозяйства	-kishilar tomonidan o'z yashash sharoitlari va manbalarini yaratish, saqlash va yaxshilashda foydalaniladigan tabiiy va inson qo'li bilan yaratilgan vositalar majmui.
Sanoat	Industry	Промышленность	Sanoat, deb xom ashyo, material, yoqilg'i, energiya va boshqa mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaruvchi yoki aholiga xizmat ko'rsatuvchi korxonalar (zavod, fabrika, kon, shaxta, elektr stansiya, ferma va hk) majmuasiga aytiladi. Sanoat xalq xo'jaligining muhim sohasidir.
Qishloq xo'jaligi	Agriculture	Сельское хозяйство	Qishloq xo'jaligi - aholi uchun oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini yetkazib beruvchi asosiy manbadir. Ayni vaqtda u keng istemol mahsulotlari ishlab chiqaruvchi sanoatning bir qancha tarmoqlari uchun xom-ashyo yetkazib beradi.
Transport	Transport	Транспорт	Transport (lot. transporto — tashiyman) — ijtimoiy moddiy ishlab chiqarish tarmog'i. yuklarni va yo'lovchilarni bir joydan ikkinchi joyga eltishni, mamlakat viloyat va tumanlari, korxonalari, xalq xo'jalik tarmoqlari o'rtasida, shuningdek, mamlakat

			ichida ayirboshlash va aloqani ta'minlaydi.
Iqtisodiy rayon	Economic region	Экономический район	Iqtisodiy rayon, iqtisodiy-geografik rayon — tabiiy va iqtisodiy sharoitlari bir xil va xalq xo'jaligi tarixan tarkib topgan, ixtisoslashgan ishlab chiqarishga ega bo'lgan hudud; mamlakatning hududiy-ishlab chiqarish maj-muidan iborat bir qismi.

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