USE OF LOCAL LORE ATLASES IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT
"ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF UZBEKISTAN"
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF ANDIJAN REGION)

Abstract: This article is devoted to economic and social geographic sciences study of local lore atlas materialies Andijan region geographic peculiarity demonstrate in the way of Uzbekistan

Keywords: Study of local lore atlas, geog zone, Fergana sediment, Narin Karadarya geol basin, Kirtash mountain.
Introduction. Atlases of local lore play a vital position in revealing the geography of the region. The student gets acquainted with the area where he lives through local history atlases and gain a lot of fascinating information about the nature, population, economy of his country. Consequently, the kindness towards his country will upward more in students’ heart. Dexterities such as respecting and honoring the benedictions of the motherland, saving the natural resources like the apple of an eye, and using them wisely will materialize.

When learning the Andijan region from the point of view of the region, special attention is paid to its geographical location. The main reason is that the natural geographical emplacement impacts on the formation and development of the nature of the region. As a result, a unique landscape will occur. There is an opportunity to get scientific erudition about the diversity of landscapes, flora and fauna, their differences from each other, the laws of location and distribution.

Body part. Andijan region is considered the "eastern gate" of the republic, as it is located in the east of the country. Andijan is located in the eastern part of the Fergana Valley, in the Naryn-Karadarya basin. Andijan region is bordered on the south by the relatively high Alay, on the northeast by the Fergana and Otoynak mountain ranges. It is surrounded by Madaniyat, Teshiktash, Southern Olamushuk, Bogishamol, Asaka, Polvontash hills and low mountains such as Khantag, Kirtash, Chilustun, Chilmayram in the north-east, east and south-east. The western part is connected with the Central Fergana Desert. All this data represents that the relief of Andijan region has a complex structure. Such a complex structure of relief is reflected in the formation of the nature of the region.

During the exploration of the atlas of local lore, the student firstly begins by getting acquainted with the political-administrative map. He studies the geographical location, borders and adjacent lands of the region in which he lives. It
will be possible to compare with other points of our country. As a result, they will learn what features Andijan region has, its benefits over other regions.

Area expresses the term when the region is Kurgantepa (0.47 thousand km²), Ulugnor (0.42 thousand km²), Jalal-Abad (0.37 thousand km²), Andijan (0.37 thousand km²). kv) districts can be available to find out that they are the districts with the largest territory of the region and their location. On the contrary, Buloqboshi (0.18 thousand km²) and Boston (former Boz district, area 0.20 thousand km²) are the smallest districts. From the political-administrative map it can be summarized that the region itself is very small compared to the area of the districts, given that it is only about 1% of the country's land area. However, such a conclusion does not present the real picture. Thus, the need and demand for land and water resources in the region is very high. The dilemma of conservation and rational use of land and water resources has long been given great attention.

The atlas of local lore precisely represents the impacts of all natural geographical factors influencing the formation of the nature of the region. First of all, its relief is expressed with great precision, showing the change of the earth's surface from west to east, from north to south, which, as mentioned above, represents the peculiar formation of the nature of the region.

In the approach of the relief map of the atlas of local lore, it can be observed that the surface of the region rises from the west to the east. Ulugnor district, located in the west of the region, is part of the Central Fergana Desert, located at an altitude of 350-400 meters above sea level. In that part sand dunes, barkhans, takirs, salt marshes can be come across.

Andijan region rises from west to east. The highest point of the region is Mount Kirtash (1545 meters). In the east, Khantag in Khanabad is also relatively high, with the highest parts reaching 1,350 meters. It can be seen that the relative height between them is 1000 meters.
The natural map also shows the area of natural resources available in the region, from which the reader can find out what natural resources are available in the country. The rational usage of them points special attention to the discussion of their protection.

The atlas contains geological, geomorphological, magnetic field anomalies, seismic zoning maps, and through the study of these maps it answers the question of in what geological eras, in what geological periods the territory of our region was formed and appeared in thousands of years. Our region is mainly formed and developed during the fourth millennium of the Cenozoic era, during the first millennium.

In the eastern and southern parts of the region there are also areas that appeared during the Cretaceous, Coal and Devonian periods.

While analyzing the geomorphological map, we gain data about the morphological structure of the land in the region. Orogenic zones can be observed in the region, consisting of flat, or weakly wavy, alluvial and proluvial deposits, or accumulative surfaces, or transzonal surfaces of river valleys.

If we explore the map to find the answer to the question of what voltage magnetic field anomalies can be observed in the region, it becomes clear that the strength of the magnetic anomaly in the southeastern regions of the region will be precise. If 50 Pti in the north is equal to the wave vector power of the geomagnetic field, it can be seen that this point is 200 Pti in the southeast.

According to all above, we will be able to analyze the seismic status of the region. The central parts of the region fall into the 9-point seismic zone, while the western and eastern parts fall into the 8-point zone.

As a result of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn: firstly, the student learns the natural and geographical features of the Andijan region as a result of the investigation of the materials of the local lore atlas and advance the
ability to protect it; **secondly**, it studies the relief, the morphology of the region is perfectly learned when approached from a regional point of view, which leads to a precise understanding of the factors in the formation of the existing climate; **thirdly**, through regional study, learners will possess deeper knowledge, creating the basis for the rational use of natural resources; **Fourth**, when local lore atlases are used, the landscape, urochishe geosystems, and facies of each subregion are also more deeply studied.

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