

## GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION OF UCHTUT VILLAGE

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**Abstract:** This article provides general information about the geographical classification of Uchtut village. The past and present condition of the Uchtut village, its changes as a result of anthropogenic influences, and its history are described.

**Key words:** Uchtut village, Zarafshan river, orchard landscape, sepoy, mulberry tree, flint, canal.

Uchtut village is located in Navbahor district of Navoi region, it is located 22 km from the center of Taman (that is, Beshrabot area). The village of Uchtut is considered an agricultural oasis and is geographically located on the right bank of the Zarafshan River. The Zarafshan River flows from the village area at a distance of about 1.5-2 km. Development of the Zarafshan river began long ago. In particular, a few hundred years ago, the inhabitants of the oasis dug ditches from the river using the sepoy method (note: the sepoy-wooden sticks are raised and released from the river) and provided water to the areas of the present Konimekh district. Also, in 1973, the Right Bank Canal, which supplies water to the Navoi GRES without damage, and which feeds from the Zarafshan Canal, was dug. This canal serves not only to deliver water safely, but also to provide water to cultivated areas, prevent floods and regulate water. The village of Uchtut was under the sea until the Lower Paleogene period. Later, as a result of the rise of the earth's surface, and then the process of denudation in the mountains, they eroded and decreased. The current view of the hills and plains in Uchtut region is a vivid expression of this.

Until the 1960s, most of the rural area consisted of thickets and orchards. In the meadows and forests, mainly yulgun, white gingle, reed, gingle, kirchintol and other types of bushes grew. The animal world consisted of a wild boar, a wild rabbit, and birds such as grouse, partridge, and quail. After the 1960s, orchards were developed

and turned into cotton and grain fields. Until now, due to brutal cutting of bushes and hunting of animals and birds, their number has decreased, and some of them have been included in the Red Book. A state service was established to protect orchards.

The first inhabitants were nomadic herders living on the slopes of the Karatov ridge. The obtained data proved that the Uchtut monument was inhabited by primitive people of the Paleolithic (Old Stone) period. Later, the inhabitants learned to plant crops on the poor lands along the river. As a result, nomads living in the mountains came to settle near the river banks. The valley of the Zarafshan river was developed, and the population began to engage in agriculture along with cattle breeding.

Due to the sufficient agro-climatic resources and good water supply in the region, the population's agriculture mainly specialized in the cultivation of fruit crops such as melons, watermelons, and cotton, as well as grain crops. In the 80s of the last century, cotton fields began to take the place of cotton crops, i.e. cotton monopoly was established. In the years of independence, while maintaining the amount of gross cotton harvest, the cotton fields were sharply reduced, and their place was taken by residential settlements, various facilities and social sector institutions. Currently, cotton is planted alternately with grain crops such as wheat, barley, and millet. As a result, cotton is protected from diseases and productivity increases. Also, cereal crop waste is used as animal feed. There are small enterprises of the food industry in the rural area.

The village is called Uchtut because of the existence of three ancient mulberry trees in its territory. There are various legends about the appearance of mulberries. But in their essence, mulberries are proof that mulberries have been saviors for people in every era. Let's take a look at the current state of our mulberries. The first one from the west is the smallest, measuring 7 meters and 10 centimeters in circumference from a height of one and a half meters from the ground, the second middle mulberry has a circumference of 8 meters at a height of one and a half meters from the ground, and the third largest mulberry is one and a half meters from the ground. The length of the circle at a meter height is 8 meters and 80 centimeters. Even today, the mulberry gives its sweet fruits to the people of the Trinity. If we evaluate the mulberry from a biological point of view, its slow growth and feeding only with salt water have undoubtedly ensured its survival to this day. It is God's grace that Tutlar remains a piece of history for our ancestors. Currently, discussions are underway to include the Uchtut cultural monument in the UNESCO list.

Today, the total land area of Uchtut village is 870.8 hectares. The population is 7532 people. The ethnic composition consists mainly of Uzbeks. About 8 percent of the population are representatives of other nationalities. The village is landscaped.

There is a meteorological station in the territory of Uchtut. Here, the processes such as changes in climate, atmospheric phenomena, air composition and wind movement are observed and studied. There are also flint deposits in Uchtut region. Flint deposits are a source of raw materials for stone tools made in the Ashelian, Must'e and Upper Paleolithic periods. Three flint mines. avv. V-IV centuries. The total area of the mine is 8000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 1000 m<sup>2</sup> has been excavated and 32 flint mines have been opened. Three flint deposits are funnel-shaped or oval-shaped. Work tools made by primitive people from flint were found, and this place was named "Uchtut Workshop".

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