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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

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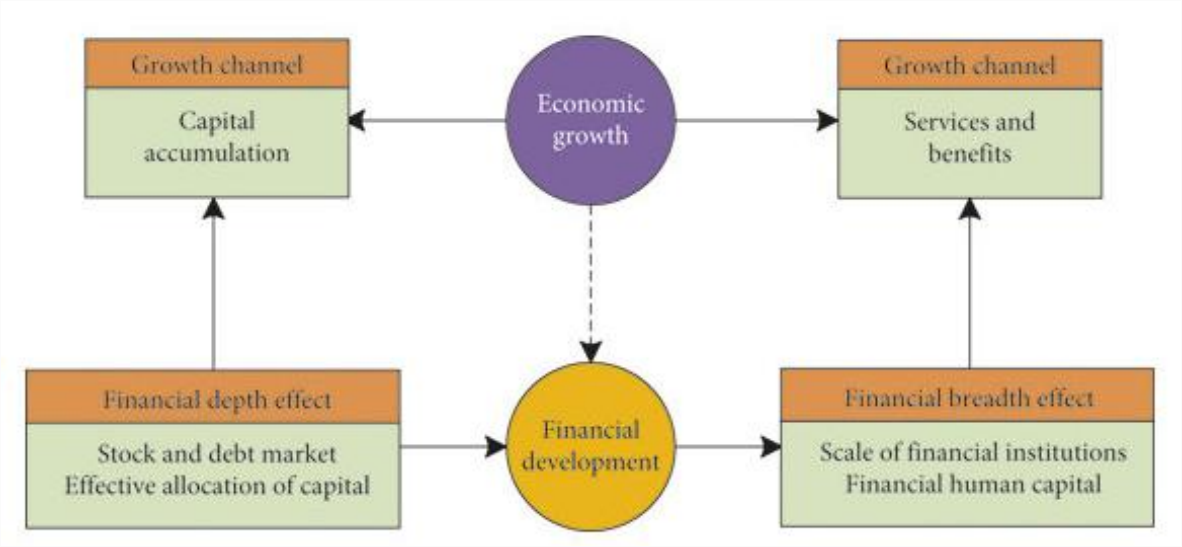
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Abstract. Economic geography, the study of the geography of economic activities, developed from a focus on commercial activities and the exploitation of resources for economic gain. The focus of the field includes sectors of economic activity and numerous specialties. Socioeconomics (also known as social economics) is the social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes. In general, it analyzes how modern societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy. It is well to consider some of the statistical and conceptual difficulties of using the conventional criterion of underdevelopment before analyzing the causes of underdevelopment. The statistical difficulties are well known.

Key words: economic activity, regional economy, statistical difficulties, geographical studies.

Introduction. To begin with, there are the awkward borderline cases. Uzbekistan and its economic regions, large-scale economic geographical studies are being conducted to study productive forces and place various sectors of the economy. Second, there are a number of technical difficulties that make the per capita incomes of many underdeveloped countries (expressed in terms of an international currency) a very crude measure of their per capita real income. These difficulties include the defectiveness of the basic national income and population statistics, the inappropriateness of the official exchange rates at which the national incomes in terms of the respective domestic currencies are converted into the common denominator, and the problems of estimating the value of the noncash components of real incomes in the underdeveloped countries. Finally, there are conceptual problems in interpreting the meaning of the international differences in the per capita income levels. Although the difficulties with income measures are well established, measures of per capita income correlate reasonably well with other measures of economic well-being, such as life expectancy, infant mortality rates, and literacy rates. Other indicators, such as nutritional status and the per capita availability of hospital beds, physicians, and teachers, are also closely related to per capita income levels. While a difference of, say, 10 percent in per capita incomes between two countries would not be regarded as necessarily indicative of a difference in living standards between them, actual observed differences are of a much larger magnitude [1]. The main tasks facing the economic and social geography: development of theoretical issues of the location and management of production in new conditions, based directly on the political independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the transition of its economy to market relations, researching the problems of territorial organization of the national economy, economic development of the country zoning and creating its regional policy, strengthening research on economic-geographic predictions, studying the issues of labor distribution among the countries of the world. It is extremely necessary to analyze the specialization and complex development of the economy of Uzbekistan from the point of view of the quality of the products produced by the sectors of the national economy and their competitiveness in the world market. Based on this, he will solve the issue of the integration of the country into the world economy.

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It is a field that involves the study of the natural environment, the human population, and the relationship between the two. Geographers use various tools and techniques to explore different aspects of the Earth's surface, including maps, aerial photographs, and satellite imagery. Estimates of percentage increases in real per capita income are subject to a somewhat smaller margin of error than are estimates of income levels. While year-to-year changes in per capita income are heavily influenced by such factors as weather (which affects agricultural output, a large component of income in most developing countries), a country's terms of trade, and other factors, growth rates of per capita income over periods of a decade or more are strongly indicative of the rate at which average economic well-being has increased in a country [2]. The field of development economics is concerned with the causes of underdevelopment and with policies that may accelerate the rate of growth of per capita income. While these two concerns are related to each other, it is possible to devise policies that are likely to accelerate growth (through, for example, an analysis of the experiences of other developing countries) without fully understanding the causes of underdevelopment. Studies of both the causes of underdevelopment and of policies and actions that may accelerate development are undertaken for a variety of reasons. There are those who are concerned with the developing countries on humanitarian grounds; that is, with the problem of helping the people of these countries to attain certain minimum material standards of living in terms of such factors as food, clothing, shelter, and nutrition. For them, low per capita income is the measure of the problem of poverty in a material sense. The aim of economic development is to improve the material standards of living by raising the absolute level of per capita incomes. Raising per capita incomes is also a stated objective of policy of the governments of all developing countries. Therefore, in an environment where renewable energy investments are highly encouraged, the role of financial development can be substantial. Among the energy literature, there is a growing interest in investigating the factors that derive the usage of renewable energy consumption [3]. As plenty of empirical studies have focused on the interactions between renewable energy use and economic growth, the impact of financial development has not received the attention it deserves. This study attempts to contribute to the empirical literature of renewable-growth nexus by examining the role of financial sector in determination of renewable energy. For policymakers and economists attempting to achieve their governments' objectives, therefore, an understanding of economic development, especially in its policy dimensions, is important. Finally, there are those who are concerned with economic development either because they believe it is what people in developing countries want or because they believe that political stability can be assured only

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with satisfactory rates of economic growth. These motives are not mutually exclusive. Since World War II many industrial countries have extended foreign aid to developing countries for a combination of humanitarian and political reasons. The development of new economic and environmental policies and the use of new econometric, operational research mathematical and statistical techniques provide enough space for further research. In order to fill this gap in the literature, this call for papers seeks an analysis with special attention to the potential role of the efficient use of natural resources, appropriate planning of environmental policies, and fulfilment of sustainable economic growth. The applied theoretical and analytical contributions are expected to provide guidance to policymakers and government officials in designing new policy scenarios for the investigation of sustainable environmental and resource economic policies [4]. The empirical contributions should provide evidence to support and inform current policy debates worldwide. Contributions will be selected through a refereeing process consistent with the standard reviewing process of Economies, to ensure that original contributions of the highest quality are included. Theoretical economic geography is the broadest of the branches and geographers within that subdivision mainly focus on building new theories for how the world's economy is arranged. Regional economic geography looks at the economies of specific regions around the world. These geographers look at local development as well as the relationships that specific regions have with other areas. Historical economic geographers look at the historical development of an area to understand their economies. Behavioral economic geographers focus on an area's people and their decisions to study the economy [5]. Critical economic geography is the final topic of study. It developed out of critical geography and geographers in this field attempt to study economic geography without using the traditional methods listed above. For example, critical economic geographers often look at economic inequalities and the dominance of one region over another and how that dominance impacts the development of economies. Economic geography is more like a palimpsest, with previous versions and approaches to the discipline continuing to remain at least partially visible in present incarnations. The contemporary version of the discipline is now highly variegated, with research conducted on a wide front, and reflecting the changing and expansive character of what has increasingly become its object of study, global capitalism [6]. Eight areas of current research within economic geography are especially notable and reviewed in the second part of this article: theory and methods; globalization and neoliberalism; firms, industry, agglomerations, and networks; innovation and high tech; labor, bodies, and work; retailing and consumption; producer services and finance; and nature and resources. Economic geography is a sub-field within the larger subjects of geography and economics. Researchers within this field study the location, distribution, and organization of economic activity around the world.

Conclusion. It is also important in developing nations because the reasons and methods of development or lack thereof are more easily understood. Because economics is such a large topic of study so too is economic geography. Some topics that are considered economic geography include agritourism, the economic development of various countries and gross domestic and gross national products. Globalization is also extremely important to economic geographers today because it connects much of the world's economy.

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