
Analysis of the Supply of Mineral Resources and Natural Resources of the World Regions and Uzbekistan in a Market Economy

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Abstract: This article analyses the supply of mineral resources and natural resources of the world and Uzbekistan in a market economy. Mineral raw materials are used in the production of various metals, fuels, construction materials, chemicals, fertilizers for agriculture. If the underground mineral resources have not been explored and evaluated, then they can be considered as mineral raw materials, although labor has been spent to identify and search for them. However, such underground mineral resources are only potential resources. They are considered real minerals only after they are mined. The concept of mineral raw materials is inextricably linked with the concept of mineral.

Keywords: Mineral resources, natural resources, fuels, various metals, construction material, chemical, economy, regional economy, raw material, potential resources, market economy.

The task of radically strengthening the role and importance of the state and society in the system of state and society building is to develop the concept of regional development in order to modernize and democratize the country, to consistently achieve the goals of building civil society in Uzbekistan and plays an important role as a decisive means of ensuring their direct participation in the formation of state power on the ground.

Mineral resources are the most important source of wealth for any country. The products obtained from it meet the various needs of man. Mineral raw materials are used in the production of various metals, fuels, construction materials, chemicals, fertilizers for agriculture. If the underground mineral resources have not been explored and evaluated, then they can be considered as mineral raw materials, although labour has been spent to identify and search for them. However, such underground mineral resources are only potential resources. They are considered real minerals only after they are mined. The concept of mineral raw materials is inextricably linked with the concept of mineral.

Minerals are natural minerals in the earth's crust that are suitable for industrial use at the current level of development of productive forces. After they are mined underground, they take the form of mineral raw materials. Thus, minerals that are mined from the depths of the earth and are of national economic importance are called minerals. Mineral resources are minerals that are explored, identified, evaluated and forecasted in the country over a period of time.

The mineral deposits operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan differ from other countries not only by their huge reserves, but also by a number of features:

- First, natural and mineral resources are accumulated in large deposits, which have the potential for complex processing at the site of extraction;

- Secondly, many types of minerals contain not only high levels of useful components, but also a large number of satellite elements.
- Thirdly, in most deposits it is possible to work in the open method, and the technology of ore beneficiation is relatively simple. This technology allows to produce a large number of useful components and get a product that is in demand on the world market;
- Fourth, many mineral deposits are located in well-developed, densely populated areas. They have convenient transportation infrastructure, including pipeline transportation for minerals in liquid and gaseous form.

In terms of a number of minerals, including gold, uranium, copper, natural gas, tungsten, potassium salts, phosphorene, kaolin, Uzbekistan is a world leader in terms of proven reserves and promising ores. It is known that in times of crisis, mineral resources are the object of consumption of both domestic and foreign markets. Therefore, the products of the mining industry should be aimed at solving the following problems of the national economy:

- ✓ Full satisfaction of the needs of the national economy with traditional types of minerals;
- ✓ Replenishment of imported minerals;
- ✓ supply of new sectors of the national economy with raw materials;
- ✓ organization of improvement of ecological situation (replacement of chemical fertilizers with natural fertilizers) and sanitary-hygienic situation (iodine, bromine, medicinal minerals);
- ✓ Development of foreign markets and creation of a positive trade balance.

Therefore, in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, they should be used effectively and rationally to strengthen the country's mineral resource base.

Almost all elements of the Mendeleev periodic table are found in Uzbekistan. At present, more than 2,900 mineral deposits and promising areas have been discovered in the country, about 100 types of minerals have been explored, of which about 65 types are already used in industry and agriculture. About 1,000 deposits, including 168 oil, gas and condensate deposits, 51 deposits of precious metals, 41 deposits of non-ferrous, rare and radioactive metals, 3 coal deposits, 22 deposits - ore, 14 deposits - chemical and 24 deposits of raw materials, 522 deposits of various building materials and 151 deposits of fresh and mineral groundwater. So far, 45% of them have been commissioned.

The total mineral potential of the country is about \$ 3.5 trillion. Mineral reserves prepared for exploitation are estimated at 1,025 billion sums. It is valued in US dollars. It should be noted that in a relatively short period of time in the country 200 billion. Dollars' worth of raw materials was mined. On the basis of the prepared reserves, there are 535 mines, quarries, oil and gas fields, 420 water intakes, hospitals, medical water supply points in the country.

Mineral resources prepared for development not only ensure the long-term prospects of existing mining complexes, but also increase their capacity, the most important minerals (gold, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, silver), lithium, phosphorene's, potassium salts, fluorite, quartz-feldspar, agrochemical ores, etc.). Annually, about 5.5 billion tons of oil is extracted from the country's deposits. USD 6-7 billion USD new reserves are being added. The country is a world leader in proven reserves of gold, uranium, copper, natural gas, tungsten, potassium salts, phosphorene's and kaolin, which are among the most important minerals and their future prospects.

During the years of independence, the volume of industrial production has been growing in

the country as a result of the development of mineral resources, their extraction and processing. The growth of the share of the mining industry in the structure of the country's industry is reflected in the expansion of production processes in the gold, gas and oil industries. It is known that Uzbekistan has huge mineral resources. More than 850 deposits of 84 types have been discovered here.

More than 370 oil and gas fields, mines and quarries have been put into operation due to the identified reserves of fuel and energy, mining and chemical industries, and construction materials. Our country is one of the ten largest gas producers in the world, and the third largest among the CIS countries. The country ranks 4th in the world in terms of gold reserves and 7th in terms of gold production. It also ranks 7-8th in terms of uranium reserves and 11th-12th in terms of silver reserves.

The importance of the facilities is greatly enhanced by the proximity of most deposits and the possibility of extracting common minerals. However, despite the great potential for the development of mineral resources, there are many problems in this area.

In recent years, the price of gold and other non-ferrous metals in the world market has fallen sharply. This also applies to energy raw materials. In this case, only high-quality mineral resources with high content of useful additives and technologically advanced and environmentally friendly mineral resources can be competitive.

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