



Journal Website:
<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

About Enclaves And Exclusive Countries Of The World

Kamolov Meliboy Normatovich

Candidate Of Economic Sciences, Senior Lecturer, Department Of Geography Teaching Methods, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

Normatov Dilmurod

Jizzakh City 10 Schools, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article examines the geographical location of the countries that are the main objects of the political map of the world, the enclaves and exclave areas, as well as the characteristics of their formation on the basis of social and economic factors.

KEYWORDS

Enclave, exclave, geopolitics, political geography, enclave state, world political map, geographical entity, principal state, surrounding state.

INTRODUCTION

The political map of the world is of great importance, it clearly reflects the international geographical location of countries, their position in the world, domestic and foreign political and administrative features. Given the growing interest in geography, this article

examines enclaves and exclave countries according to their location in the world.

These countries were studied on which continent of the world, their area, population, state system, currency and the degree of their

economic and geographical development, and other features. The main object of study of economic, social and political geography is the organization of enclaves and exclave countries in the world for this purpose. [6.-p.152.]

THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK

The main purpose of this work is to provide a brief overview of the location, area, population, economy, economic development of the countries that are the main object of the world political map, including the enclave countries.

MAIN PART

There are more than 230 countries in the world, which are divided into developed, developing and backward countries in terms of economic development, and geographically divided into countries in the north, west, south, east, closed basin and enclave. (1.177-200; 4.34-35)

There are more than 10 enclaves in Europe (Monaco, Vatican, San Marino, Andorra, Liechtenstein, Gibraltar), Asia (Brunei, East Timor, Bangladesh), Africa (Swaziland, Lesotho, Gambia).

According to the scientific geographical literature, the enclave as a geographical category is part of the territory of the main state bordered by the territory of another state. The concept of territory includes not only land area but also territorial waters. An enclave is a part of the territory of a particular state that is completely surrounded by the land and water territory of one or more other states, and is an integral part of the territory of the state to which it belongs. (8.p.16.)

Although the term exclave is used to refer to enclaves, these concepts do not have the same meaning. Consequently, both the enclave and

the exclave are the same geographical entity, territory. However, if an enclave means a latitude surrounded by another geographical entity - the territory of a state, an exclave geographical entity - is used by the state to which the territory belongs. [9.p.27-29] In this case, if the separated territory is an enclave (Monaco) according to its location, it is an exclave according to its affiliation (France).

It is also important to study the territorial enclaves and the enclaves and exclavities of the regions from both a geopolitical and geoeconomic point of view. From this point of view, it is necessary to avoid the narrow tariff, which accepts enclaves accepted in international law as a territory separated from the main part of the landlocked state, because this tariff includes only the term full enclaves, without taking into account a number of similar political and economic characteristics.

Therefore, this study can cover semi-enclaves (Gambia). In general, the object of geopolitics - the appearance of enclaves - exclaves on the political map of the world has little history. According to him, the enclave state - the territory of another state is part of the territory of the main state interspersed with.

Both the enclave and the exclave are geographical beings, that is, separate territories. However, if an enclave means a latitude surrounded by another geographical entity - the territory of a state, an exclave geographical entity - is used by the state to which the territory belongs. [8.-p.18]

The main state - the enclave territory is a part of this state (Swaziland, Lesotho, (Africa), Vatican, San Marino, Monaco (Europe). The surrounding state - the enclave is a comprehensive body, (Italy, South Africa), but

in this region it belongs located in a non-existent state.

developed European continent of the world has 6 enclaves (Andorra, Vatican, Gibraltar, Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino). 1- Table

It is expedient to study this group of countries separately, that is, by continents. The most

T/r	Country name	Capital	Area (km ²)	population (2020)	State language	Currency
1	Andorra	Andorra-la-Velya	468	77.540	Katalon, Spanish French	Euro
2	Vatikan	Vatikan	0.44	892	Lotin, Italian	Euro
3	Gibraltar	Gibraltar	6.5	34.280	English	Gibraltar pound stirling
4	Monaco	Monaco	1.95	39.230	French	Euro
5	Liechtenstein	Vadus	1.57	38.390	German	Euro
6	San-Marino	San-Marino	61.2	34.650	Italian	Euro

If we compare these countries in terms of area and population, the state of Andorra (468 km², 77,540 people) is the leader in terms of area and population, and the smallest is the Vatican (44 ha, 892 people). [1; 11] The most economically developed of the enclave states in Europe is Liechtenstein, whose economy is inextricably linked with Switzerland, so the standard of living of its population is almost no different from that of Switzerland. Its gross

national product in 2019 is expected to reach 832 million. per capita - \$ 26,400.

Gibraltar - in southern Europe in the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula, with an area of 6.5 km² in the southernmost part of the territory of the Spanish state - is the property of the United Kingdom.

There are 3 enclaves in the world's largest Asian continent (Brunei, East Timor, Bangladesh).

Table 2

T/r	Country name	The capital	Area (ming km ²)	Population (2020)	State language	Currency
1	Brunei	Seri-Begavan	5.765	437.3 ming	Malay, english	Brunei dollar
2	East Timor	Dili	14.9	1.328 ming	Portugal, tetin	USD
3	Bangladesh	Dakka	147.6	221,0 mln	Bengal	Taka

If we compare the enclave countries of the Asian continent in terms of area and population, the leader among them is Bangladesh (147.6 thousand km², 221.0 million people), and the smallest is Brunei (5765 km², 437.3 thousand people). [1; 4; 11] Brunei, the most economically developed of the Asian enclaves, is one of the richest countries in the world. Brunei is rich in oil and natural gas.

The main part of the state economy is oil and gas production and refining. Brunei is the 4th largest gas producer in the world. Main export products: oil, oil products, natural gas. It trades with Japan, China, Singapore, Malaysia and other countries.

There are 3 enclaves on the African continent (Swaziland, Lesotho, Gambia). Table 3

T/r	Country name	The capital	Area (ming km ²)	population (2020)	State language	Currency
1	Swaziland	Mbabane	17.4	1.2 mln	English svazi.	Lilangeni
2	Lesoto	Maseru	30.3	2.2 mln	English , lesotho	Loti
3	Gambiya	Banjul	11.3	2.5 mln	English	Dalasi

If we compare the enclave countries of the African continent in terms of area and population, the Lesotho enclave is the leader in terms of area (30.3 thousand km²), while the Gambia enclave is the leader in terms of

population (2.5 million people). [4. -b.55-59] Swaziland is an agrarian country with relatively economic development within the enclave

states of the African continent. Its economy is largely dependent on the Republic of South Africa. The country produces asbestos and coal. Woodworking, chemicals, textiles (wool and cotton), sewing, sugar, food industries and other local handicrafts are developed. In recent years, the production of electrical appliances, refrigerators, electronics, computers, bus assembly has been launched.

The population grows sugarcane, cotton, citrus fruits, pineapples, corn, tobacco. He is also engaged in pastoral livestock. The main export products are: sugar, cellulose, citrus fruits, refrigerators, computers, canned fruit, juice concentrates, cotton. 70% of its exports go to the Republic of South Africa. [4. -b.55-59]

While some of these enclave states are independent and accelerating economic development (Swaziland, Liechtenstein, Andorra), some are still poor countries (Lesotho, Gambia).

In summary, of the world's enclaves and exclave states, the Asian continent is the largest in terms of area and population, while Bangladesh is the leader in the South Asian subregion, while the smallest European continent is the Vatican enclave in the Apennines, Italy.

The most economically developed of the world's enclaves and exclave states are Brunei on the Asian continent, Swaziland on the African continent, South Africa, the Vatican and Liechtenstein on the European continent. At the same time, Lesotho, Gambia and Gibraltar are relatively poor countries in this category.

In general, there are more than a dozen enclaves and exclave states in the world, which

differ in their state system and features of economic development.

REFERENCES

1. Countries of the world. (Encyclopedia). "Period". -T. 2013.
2. Countries of the world. -T. "East". 2006.
3. Strany mira. (Entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik). Smolenek. "Rusich." - M.2004.
4. The little atlas of the world. -T. 2011.
5. Geographical atlas. -T. 2019.
6. Information of the Geographical Society of Uzbekistan .. -T. 2014. Volume 43. -p 152-156
7. Materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference. Namangan. 2014. -p 7-11
8. Vinokurov E.Yu. Theory of enclaves. - Kaliningrad. "Terra Baltika". 2007.
9. Klemeshov. A.P. Problems of exclusivity in the context of globalization - SPB: Izd-vo SPP. 2005. S 27-29.
10. World Population Prospects. 2020.
11. M Gudalov, M Gozieva - INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CURRENT ..., 2021
12. Go'dalov, M. Impact of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system on landscapes. ffd PhD science. dar. present to receive. diss.
13. Mirkomil, G., Lapasova, U., & Umurzakova, G. (2020). Territorial Aspects Of The Organization Of Ecotourism Routes In The Turkestan Ridge. *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 2(11), 87-90.
14. Alibekov, L. A., Alibekova, S. L., Nazarov, I. K., & Gudalov, M. R. (2012). About some regularities of geosystems' degradation in Central Asia. *Oecologia Montana*, 21(1), 42-44.

15. Kurbanova, D. A. (2016). ANCIENT PEARLS IN GREAT WORLD MUSEUMS WHICH BELONG TO THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN AND LEARNING THEM. *Социосфера*, (3), 55-61.