

Rural Areas of Surkhandarya Region and Their Specificity

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Abstract: The article describes the geography of rural areas, demography of rural areas, their specificity, as well as rural areas of Surkhandarya region and their specificity.

Keywords: Geography of rural areas, rural, demography of rural areas, rural population, animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture, housing.

Introduction:

The rural population is mainly engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and other areas of agriculture. The village differs from the city not only in the occupation of its inhabitants, but also in its socio-economic, cultural, natural geographical and lifestyle [14]. The village is the lowest link in the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The socio-economic characteristics of the village depend on the extent to which the population uses the land and the natural and geographical conditions of the area. Therefore, the villages have historically been large and small, and the settlements have been located accordingly. Plain, wet and fertile soils, in general, large villages are located in areas with favorable natural conditions, the population is more densely populated, mainly engaged in agriculture and horticulture. In flat but sparsely populated areas (deserts and steppes), the population was more engaged in animal husbandry. In such places, the villages are small, far away from each other, mostly near wells. In mountainous areas, villages are mostly located along streams and springs [12].

Villages can also be divided into small settlements with a common center - rural civic assemblies, which are economically and socially interconnected. They are divided into mahallas in Uzbekistan. Historically, the amalgamation of mahallas into a village was due to the fact that the population was engaged in a certain type of farming, belonging to the same tribe, drinking water from the same canal, holding hashars, weddings and ceremonies together, and shahrik [13].

The village is a social and historical unit of people. Their emergence is associated with the development of society and changes in the territorial division of labor. Due to the development of industry and urbanization, the share of the rural population in the world is declining. The share of rural population in Uzbekistan is growing [15]. The main reason for this is that the process of population regeneration in rural areas is more rapid than in urban areas. In the 1970s and 1990s, 60% of Uzbekistan's [22] population lived in rural areas. The relatively high birth rate in the country is due in part to the fact that most families live in rural areas. In 1990, there were 39 births per 1,000 people in rural areas and 26 in urban areas [21]. During the years of independence, there have been economic and social changes in the way of life of the population. In 1995, the total birth rate in rural Uzbekistan was 4.12, which is an extended type of population reproduction, but in 2001 it dropped to 2.75 and does not provide a normal type of population reproduction. This indicates that the transition from polygamy to middle childhood is taking place in rural families in Uzbekistan [11].

Ancient Villages consist of seasonal settlements of the population. Villages in Uzbekistan were originally established as winter settlements. As people gradually became more sedentary and settled, the villages expanded and expanded. Seed associations formed during the primitive society were preserved during the settlement period, and one seed settled in one village. Some present-day villages are named after that tribe. Later, as tribes merged into tribes, large or close-knit villages emerged [20]. During the Kenagas, Manaq, Mang'it, Mingli, Naiman, Mitan, and other Slavery periods, the Village also emerged with the settlement of people working on slave lands in many countries. These Villages are named after the owner of the land or depending on the geographical location of the place. With the development of handicrafts and trade, new Villages also emerged and expanded. Villages also sprang up on caravan routes and along river crossings: Yettikechuv, Qizilkechuv, Karakechuv, Langar, and others. Crafts and trade flourished, and agriculture began to separate [19]. In the early social formations, the fact that the majority of the population

lived in rural areas is a social and historical unit of people. Their emergence is associated with the development of society and changes in the territorial division of labor. Due to the development of industry and urbanization, the share of the rural population in the world is declining. The share of the population in Uzbekistan is growing. The main reason for this is that the process of population regeneration in rural areas is more rapid than in urban areas. In the 1970s and 1990s, 60% of Uzbekistan's population lived in rural areas. The relatively high birth rate in the country is due in part to the fact that most families live in rural areas. In 1990, there were 39 births per 1,000 people in rural areas and 26 in urban areas [18]. During the years of independence, there have been economic and social changes in the way of life of the population [10]. In 1995, the total birth rate in rural Uzbekistan was 4.12, which is an extended type of population reproduction, but in 2001 it dropped to 2.75 and does not provide a normal type of population reproduction. This indicates that the transition from polygamy to middle childhood is taking place in rural families in Uzbekistan [9].

Each castle was surrounded by a defensive wall with a pavilion in the middle [17]. During the Timurid period, the emphasis was on rural development [8], digging canals and gardens, and building parks in what is now Central Asia. Development of industry, production in European countries q. also had a profound effect on his life. Villages developed significantly in the second half of the 20th century [16]. The living standards of the rural population have improved [7]. The socio-economic and cultural life of the villages has changed radically. In recent years, the number of villages has decreased and the share of cities has increased. Today, rural populations make up about 53% of the world's population [5].

Conclusion:

Legal status. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedure for resolving issues of administrative-territorial structure, naming and renaming of toponymic objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan" of August 30, 1996, naming and naming them [6].

In the mountainous areas, the villages are located mainly along rivers and springs: Tuda, Homkon, Nazari, Olachopon, Yakkatol, Gumatak, Dehibolo, Qurghoncha, Duoba, Sayroq, [4] Kentala, Qizilnavur, Machay, Yalgizbulok, Akjar, Mirqorakhuz, Sarikamish, Sarikamish, Kushbulok, Chagan, Seli-Beli, Egarchi, Urikli, Akbulok and others. The total population is the town of Boysun, located in the Boysundarya basin, and 14 surrounding villages. Boysun is located in the valley of a small mountain river [2]. The village of Avlod, Sariosiya, and Kuchkak are also located in the river valley, while the rest of the villages are located along the river. there are two canals leading out of the river [1].

In short, the unique culture, way of life and traditions of the people of Surkhandarya villages, along with the commonality of the nation in the region, also preserve the principles of national identity [3].

The development of any society is directly related to the positive interaction of ethnic groups, national unity and integrity are directly related to these factors.

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