

# Characteristics of growth and location of rural population of Surkhandarya region

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**Annotation:** This article highlights information about the population, the location of settlements, the housing of the population, the structure of dwellings, as well as the economic, social and geographical changes that influenced the development of the region, it should be noted that the study of population growth, the location of settlements has great economic and social importance. The location of industrial facilities (plants, factories) in rural settlements has a positive effect on the employment of the population, which is the priority tasks today. The improvement of rural settlements today is directly related to the development of agro-economic complexes, that is, a market economy in rural areas. Experience shows that the development of agro-industrial complexes in the Surkhandarya region, specialized in cotton growing, growing fruits and viticulture, gives very good results, thanks to natural climatic conditions, that is a lot of sunny days (solar radiation) per year.

**Keywords:** Region, city, village, terrain, dwelling, place, mountains, plain, people.

Local (indigenous) population living in our country has long been considered the subject and object of the production and consumption process. It serves as the basis of the territorial organization of society as a territorial unity of people, that is, a unique society.<sup>1</sup> Population growth, location, socio-economic status, medical condition, mentality, etc., require research by scientists in the fields of demography, economics, psychology, sociology, medicine, and geography<sup>3 4</sup>. In existing scientific studies, the population is studied at the level of the labor force, labor resource, and the important factor of the placement and development of production networks. In recent years, the population is mainly considered as a social category, and the research of non-productive aspects such as its living conditions and lifestyle, health is becoming important. Rural population of the Republic of Uzbekistan made up 49.5% of the total population, compared to 1989, this indicator decreased by 11.0%. The absolute increase of the rural population leads to the expansion of the borders of the villages and the expansion of the population settlements in it.<sup>5</sup> The growth of rural settlements is considered a positive process, which creates favorable conditions for the development of modern infrastructure institutions (for example, education, health care, service, etc.).<sup>6</sup> According to the State Statistics Committee, in 2018, there were 11,831 villages, 1,479 village assemblies and 159 rural districts in our republic. If we compare these numbers with the last population census, it can be seen that the number of rural citizens' assemblies has increased by 247, and districts by 10. The role of geographic and demographic factors related to the increase of population is also high in this change of administrative-territorial units of rural areas.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Turakulovich R. F., Umirkulovich S. A. FARMS OF UZBEKISTAN: DEVELOPMENT, SPECIALIZATION //GEOGRAPHY. Journal of Critical Reviews. – 2020. – Т. 7. – №. 6. – С. 1189-1196.

<sup>2</sup> Alaev E.B. Socio-economic geography. Ponyatiyno-terminologichesky slovar.-M.: Mysl, 1983.-350 p.

<sup>3</sup> Umirkulovich S. A., Abduazizovich N. J., Turakulovich R. F. Pasture livestock effects on agricultural land in Samarkand region //Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology. – 2021. – С. 447-451.

<sup>4</sup> Allanov K, Saidov M., Abdullayev O. Some issues of cotton farming and efficient use of land in Surkhondaryo region // News of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Volume 26. .-B.25-26; Atajhonov M. To people in rural areas

<sup>5</sup> Саттаров А. У. Влияние природно-географического расположения Сурхандарьинской области на размещение населенных пунктов //Бюллетень науки и практики. – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 4. – С. 68-72.

<sup>6</sup> Umirkulovich S. A., Abduazizovich N. J., Turakulovich R. F. Pasture livestock effects on agricultural land in Samarkand region //Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology. – 2021. – С. 447-451.

<sup>7</sup> Sattarov S. A. The Prtotein Content In Edible Insects And The Nutritional Value Of Macrophytes In Their Diet //The American Journal of Agriculture and Biomedical Engineering. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 06. – С. 71-90.

The demographic potential of rural districts is large in the following administrative units: Urgut ( **369.9** thousand), Denov ( **304.2** thousand), Chirakchi ( **301.4** thousand), Shahrisabz ( **289.3** thousand), Samarkand ( **274.0** thousand people), Pastdarg'om ( **267.1** thousand), Kattakurgan ( **211.2** thousand) and others. At the moment, there are **42.7 thousand in Bandikhon**, **42.2 thousand** in Kanlikol district , **40.3** thousand in Shumanay , **28.5 thousand in Moynok**, **23.5 thousand** in Yangiabad , **22.7** thousand in Tomdi district, and **13.6 in Qarovulbazar**. thousand inhabitants live. These administrative units correspond to areas that are underdeveloped, most of them are developing in an extensive direction.

Population growth in rural districts of the republic has territorial differences. Consequently, their population growth can be grouped as follows.

The increase or decrease of the population of rural districts, in addition to its natural and mechanical movement, administrative-territorial changes, that is, the change of the borders of districts or the separation of new districts from them, the transfer of administrative centers with the status of villages to the city category , is also related to the inclusion of the villages around the city within the city limits <sup>8</sup>. In 1989-2019, the rural population of Uzbekistan grew by 123.6 percent. Surkhandarya, Fergana and Andijan regions stand out in this regard. These territorial units determine the regional characteristics of the republic's demographic development in recent years . Also, the granting of township status to 966 villages in 2009 has a serious impact on the territorial structure of the rural population.

In the analyzed years, the growth of the rural population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions was low. Comparing the results of this grouping with previous years, it was found that the growth of the rural population of the regions was not always the same. In particular, in 1995-2018, the average annual growth rate of the population in rural areas of all regions was much higher than in 2000-2018 (Table 1.1).

If the growth dynamics of the population of the regions is considered separately, it is noted that the rural population grew much faster in 1990-1999. On the contrary, in 1999-2006, a relatively decreasing process took place. For example, the rural population of the republic increased by 102.1% in 1997-1998, and in 2003-2004, this indicator decreased to 101.5%. Such a decline in population growth rates is observed in the rural population of all regions. However, in 1990-2006, the growth of the rural population of the regions was not the same in all years.

**Table 1.1**  
**Grouping of the republic's regions according to the average annual growth rate of the rural population**

Average annual growth rate, in percent	Number	Population in 2018 in interest	Provinces
<b>1.50 -1.80</b>	<b>4</b> _	<b>19.4</b>	<b>Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Syrdarya, Tashkent</b>
<b>1.80-2.10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>Jizzah</b>
<b>2.10-2.40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Ferghana</b>
<b>2.41-2.70</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Surkhandarya</b>
<b>2.20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>

The table was compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

For example, in 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, the highest rate of population growth was achieved. In these years, as above, Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Andijan regions had a high level of population growth. For example, Surkhandarya region took first place with 104.2 percent in 1994-1995, 103.4 percent in 1995-1996, and 102.3 percent in 1998-1999. In 1999, the growth of the rural population of

<sup>8</sup> Simagin Yu.A. Territorial organization of population and economy. Textbook.- M.: KNORUS, 2005.-384 p.

Kashkadarya region equaled the indicator of Surkhandarya region. Since this time, the growth rate of the population of Surkhandarya region has been decreasing by 0.2% per year. According to the growth rate of rural population in 2009-2019, the highest rate corresponds to Surkhandarya region, i.e. 129.8 percent <sup>9</sup>. Changes in the level of territorial integration of the rural population in the republic determine the demographic potential of each region. In particular, the population of the villages in the south of our country is 1/5 of the population of the republic's villages.

The steady growth of rural population in the republic is clearly visible in Bukhara, Samarkand, Syrdarya, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm regions <sup>10</sup>.

Today, the development of the system of economic and social infrastructures in rural areas, improving the living standards of the population is of great importance in the socio-economic development of the regions. Raising the national economy, improving the living conditions of the population in the context of the implementation of economic reforms in rural areas, and social protection of a certain stratum of the population are urgent issues. Social infrastructure networks, aimed at improving the daily needs and living conditions of the population, have a special role in <sup>11</sup>this, especially in providing services, that is, education, health care, housing and other areas .

The main part of the area of the region is occupied by mountains and mountain ranges, the areas suitable for agriculture make up 30% of it <sup>12</sup>. In terms of natural geography, it is possible to see the location of the rural population in areas close to water sources. These are. The Hisar mountain ranges, the eastern side of the Bobotog ridge and the densely populated Surkhan-Sherabad valley plains <sup>13</sup>.

The high rate of demographic growth of the rural population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the relatively low death rate contribute to the rapid growth of the population. The growth of the rural population changes mainly on the basis of three factors. natural population increase, residual migration and administrative-territorial changes, i.e. giving villages the status of cities or, on the contrary, reducing cities to the level of villages <sup>14</sup>.

In our country, the natural increase of the population occupies a leading position compared to other factors in the increase of the demographic potential of rural settlements. The growth and location of the rural population in the republic, the high natural increase of the population, the low level of urbanization, the weight of the rural population in the total population is increasing year by <sup>15</sup>year .

The population appears as a productive force and the main consumer in the development of society. In this regard, the history of mankind requires the study of problems related to population.

The demographic situation is a complex social, economic, geographical and political process, which includes the growth of the country's population, its sources - natural reproduction, population migration and settlement, urbanization, national and social structure of the population, family structure, labor reflects the level of resources and employment.

Periodic changes in the number of villages also have regional differences. For example, the villages located in the north - eastern region of Surkhandarya region are distinguished by the relatively large number of villages. Villages here are scattered along streams and rivers, around roads, and the population density is relatively low. On the contrary, there are few villages in the densely populated southern and southwestern districts. Most of the villages of the province are located along the Termiz-Denov highway and the

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<sup>9</sup>Simagin Yu.A. Territorial organization of population and economy. Textbook.- M.: KNORUS, 2005.-384 p.

<sup>10</sup> Ubaidullaeva R., Ata-Mirzaev O., Umarova N. Demographic processes and population employment of Uzbekistan. -T. University, 2006.-95 p.

<sup>11</sup>Mardanakulov T.I. Development of market infrastructure in regions (in the example of Surkhandarya region). Economics f.n. diss. autoref.-T., 2003.-19 b; Nazarov M.I., Tojjeva Z.N. Social geography. Study guide. -T., 2003.-90 p.

<sup>12</sup> Djumaev T. Gory to Uzbekistan. Природа, хозяйство, отдых.-Т. Mekhnat, 1989.-224 p.; Roziev A. Surkhandarya region.-Т., 1996.-117 p.

<sup>13</sup>Satorov A.U., Abdumominov B.O. Features of development and location of rural settlements of Surkhandarya region. Termiz, 2019.-B.45.

<sup>14</sup>Demography of rural areas. Prof. Under the editorship of A.S. Soliev.-Т., 2005.-B.15.

<sup>15</sup>Satorov A.U., Abdumominov B.O. Features of development and location of rural settlements of Surkhandarya region. Termiz, 2019.-B.5-6.

Surkhandarya valley. 61.1% of the total number of villages are located in the areas crossed by this transport and river from the center of the region to the northeast.

SAKOvalyov considers settlements of up to 1000-2000 people to be large for rural areas. Because there are sufficient conditions for expansion and development of service areas in such settlements<sup>16</sup>. In accordance with the regulations adopted in our republic at present, QAM up to 1000 people is **small, up to 1000 - 3000 people - medium**, Up to 3000 - 5000 people - **big** and Villages with a population of more than 5,000 people are considered **large** (data from the Uzqishloqloyiha Institute, 2002).

The village **is** the lowest link in the administrative territorial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the socio-economic character of the village depends on the extent to which the population uses the land, and the natural and geographical conditions of the place. Therefore, the villages were historically large and small. Accommodations are arranged accordingly.

Basing on the principles of natural and economic zoning in improving the composition of rural settlements in our region gives good results. It requires a different approach to the problems and prospects of rural settlements located in different natural and geographical regions and specialized in different economic sectors. In particular, urban areas specialized in environmental agriculture (Termiz district), agriculture in plain areas developed (Muzrabot, Angor, Sherabad, Shorchi) or mountain and sub-mountain districts adapted to cattle breeding, horticulture, viticulture (Boysun, Sariosiyo, Altinsoy), Denov) villages' socio-economic and demographic development should be in different directions.

In short, the inhabitants of the villages of the district of Surkhandarya region are united into village councils and neighborhoods. The location of rural settlements and the population reflect the specific features of the socio-economic geography of the region. These data, in turn, are of great practical importance in various socio-economic problems, including the development of the infrastructure system.

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