

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF SETTLEMENTS IN DEVELOPED LANDS IN THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN

Azimbek N. Gapporov

Lecturer

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University named after A. Qadiri

Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

E-mail: azimbekgapporov@mail.ru

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: deserts, developed territories, regions, artificial irrigation system, population distribution, populated areas.

Received: 16.10.23

Accepted: 18.10.23

Published: 20.10.23

Abstract: All regions of Uzbekistan have territories with desert properties and the distribution of the population in these places has its own characteristics. Such territories are deserts, which have been developed since the second half of the 20th century. Of course, the general natural conditions of Uzbekistan are arid and low-water, and such lands exist in all regions. However, the development of the Mirzachol, Jizzakh and Karshi deserts, which for centuries were uninhabited and used only as pastures in the Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions, and their transformation into predominantly artificially irrigated agricultural land is a huge phenomenon, it is assessed how, as a result of this work, new settlements - cities and villages - were formed and developed. Now these territories represent settlement systems with full-fledged economic structures. At the same time, economic, social and environmental problems characteristic of population resettlement arose. Such problems are common to the problems of regions where the population lives for a long time, and regions have their own characteristics determined by their natural and economic-social conditions. Therefore, a comparative analysis of population settlement and development of settlements in these regions and the study of their specific problems are posed in the article as a pressing issue. As a result of the analysis, specific aspects of the development of the areas being developed are

clearly identified, suggestions and comments are given.

O'ZBEKISTON HUDUDIDA O'ZLASHTIRILGAN YERLARDAGI AHOLI PUNKTLARINING GEOGRAFIK JIHATLARI

Azimbek N. Gapporov

O'qituvchi

A.Qodiriy nomidagi Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti

Jizzax, O'zbekiston

E-mail: azimbekgapparov@mail.ru

MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: cho'llar, o'zlashtirilgan hududlar, mintaqalar, sun'iy sug'orish tizimi, aholi joylashuvi, aholi punktlari.

Annotatsiya: O'zbekistonning barcha mintaqalarida cho'l xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan va aholi joylashuvi o'ziga xos xususiyatlar kasb etgan hududlar mavjud. Bu XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab o'zlashtirilgan cho'l hududlaridir. Albatta, O'zbekistonning umumiy tabiiy sharoiti quruq va suvga tanqis bo'lib, bunday yerlar barcha mintaqalarda mavjud. Lekin Jizzax, Sirdaryo va Qahsqadaryo viloyatlaridagi asrlar davomida umuman aholi yashamagan va faqat yaylovlar sifatida foydalanilgan Mirzacho'l, Jizzax cho'li va Qarshi cho'li hududlarining o'zlashtirilishi va asosan sun'iy sug'oriladigan qishloq xo'jalik yerlariga aylantirilishi ulkan hodisa sifatida baholanadi. Bu ish natijasida aholi yashaydigan yangi maydonlar – shaharlar va qishloqlar shakllandi va rivojlanmoqda. Endilikda bu maydonlar to'laqonli xo'jalik strukturalariga ega bo'lgan aholi joylashuv tizimlaridir. Shu bilan birga aholi joylashuviga xos iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik muammolar ham vujudga keldi. Bunday muammolar aholi qadimdan yashab kelayotgan hududlardagi muammolar bilan mushtarak bo'lgani holda hududlar tabiiy va iqtisodiy-ijtimoiy sharoitiga xos ravishda o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga egadir. Binobarin bu hududlarda aholi joylashuvi va aholi punktlarining rivojlanishini qiyosiy tahlil qilish va o'ziga xos muammolarini tadqiq qilish maqolada dolzarb masala sifatida ko'tarilgan. Tahlillar orqali o'zlashtirilgan hududlarning rivojlanishiga xos jihatlari aniq ko'rsatib berilgani holda, taklif va mulohazalar berilgan.

ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАССЕЛЕНИЯ НА ОСВОЕННЫХ ЗЕМЛЯХ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Азимбек Н. Гаппоров

Преподаватель

Джизакский государственный педагогический университет имени А. Кадыри

Джизак, Узбекистан

E-mail: azimbekgapparov@mail.ru

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: пустыни, освоенные территории, регионы, система искусственного орошения, размещение населения, населенные пункты.

Аннотация: У всех регионов Узбекистана имеется территории с свойствами пустыни и размещение населения в этих местах имеет свои особенности. Такими территориями являются пустыни, осваиваемые со второй половины 20 века. Конечно, общие природные условия Узбекистана засушливы и маловодны, и такие земли есть во всех регионах. Однако освоение Мирзачульской, Джизакской и Каршинской пустынь, которые веками были необитаемы и использовались лишь как пастбища в Джизакской, Сырдарьинской и Кашкадарьинской областях, и превращение их в преимущественно искусственно орошаемые сельскохозяйственные угодья – это огромное явление. оценивается как в результате этой работы сформировались и развиваются новые населенные пункты – города и села. Сейчас эти территории представляют собой системы расселения с полноценными экономическими структурами. В то же время возникли и экономические, социальные и экологические проблемы, характерные для расселения населения. Подобные проблемы являются общими для проблем регионов, где население проживает длительное время, и регионы имеют свои особенности, обусловленные их природными и экономико-социальными условиями. Поэтому сравнительный анализ расселения населения и развития поселений в этих регионах и исследование их конкретных проблем ставятся в статье как актуальный вопрос. В результате анализа четко обозначены конкретные аспекты развития разрабатываемых направлений, даны предложения и комментарии.

INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, the developed desert areas exist in all regions. However, it is important to provide a comparative geographical analysis and description of the appropriated deserts, namely, Mirzachol, Jizzakh desert, and Karshi desert, which have a special place in the area and economic importance, as well as the territorial distribution of the population. The period of development of these territories had a strong influence on the social and economic development of the country.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Population composition and territorial organization in these regions have a unique history. During the time of Russia Empire, the composition of the population and settlements were established in the territories of Mirzachol at the expense of Russian peasants who were transferred from Russia. It can be said that this process was the beginning of population migration and territorial organization of the population in later periods.

During the years of assimilation, despite the two-way direction of migration, the population of the districts increased rapidly, the population of the assimilated districts was formed in a short period of time, various directions of the economy were formed, cities and urban-type settlements were formed. The efficiency of production and production has increased, and industrial sectors have developed. In the last ten years of the former union, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions of the Mirzachol economic region and Kashkadarya regions, which form the Kashkadarya economic region, were leading in the supply of cotton raw materials in the country. In particular, the cultivation of fine fiber cotton was effectively started in the occupied desert districts of Kashkadarya region. Even in the years of independence, the importance of these districts in the cultivation of agricultural products did not decrease, on the contrary, the desert districts, which were mastered in the breeding and cultivation of agricultural products, the success of the farming movement, and the productive use of arable land, began to gain more importance.

But in the following periods, a number of changes are taking place in the development and territorial location of the population of a number of districts. In particular, in the desert districts of Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions, population issues such as the decrease in the number of people, the increase in the negative balance of migration, and the low level of natural reproduction are becoming acute. Some structural changes in the sphere of production and supply led to the manifestation of negative situations in these districts, which were farmed on the basis of the state plan during the former union. In all villages, except for large settlements, there is a low level of natural population increase, and an increase in the negative balance of migration. Changes in the national composition and age structure of the population may cause problems in the use of labor resources in the future. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to analyze the location and characteristics of the population of these districts and to take measures for the territorial organization of the

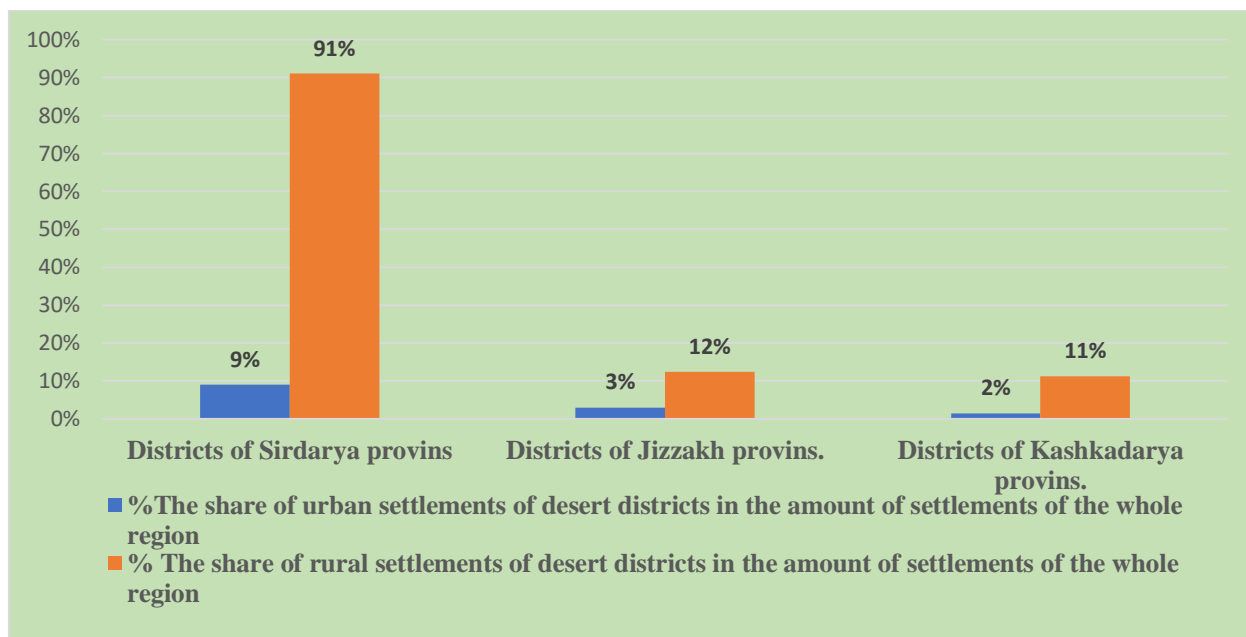
population in the future. In order to carry out these works, it is first necessary to study and compare characteristics such as the territorial location, demography, and organization of settlements of the inhabitants of all desert districts.

Distribution of settlements in districts of appropriated territories.

№	districts	Quantity of settlements	% share of the province's total	Including			
				Cities	% share of the total	villages	% share of the total
1	Boyovut	72	24,5	3	14,2	69	25,7
2	Guliston	35	11,9	3	14,2	32	11,9
3	Mirzaobod	41	13,9	2	9,5	39	14,5
4	Okoltin	13	4,4	2	9,5	11	4,1
5	Sardoba	15	5,1	1	4,7	14	5,2
6	Sayxunobod	38	12,9	3	14,2	35	13,0
7	Sirdaryo	40	13,6	7	28,5	34	12,6
8	Xovos	35	11,9	1	4,7	34	12,6
9	Guliston city	1					
10	Baxt city	1					
11	Yangiyer city	1					
12	Shirin city	1					
By provins		293	100%	22	100%	268	100%
1	Arnasoy	12	2,0	2	4,0	10	1,9
2	Dostlik	10	1,7	2	4,0	8	1,5
3	Mirzachol	10	1,7	3	6,1	7	1,3
4	Zafarobod	17	2,9	4	8,1	13	2,4
5	Paxtakor	21	3,6	2	4,0	19	3,6
6	Zarbdor	18	3,1	4	8,1	14	2,6
By provins		$\frac{88}{573}$	$\frac{15,3\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{17}{49}$	$\frac{34,6\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{71}{524}$	$\frac{13,6\%}{100\%}$
1	Nishon	32	2,9	2	1,3	30	3,1
2	Kasbi	56	5,1	3	2,0	53	5,6
3	Muborak	25	2,3	10	6,8	15	1,5
4	Mirishkor	24	2,2	1	0,6	23	2,4
By provins		$\frac{137}{1080}$	$\frac{12,7\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{16}{135}$	$\frac{11,8\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{121}{945}$	$\frac{12,8\%}{100\%}$

*In the table, the number in the decimal form is the amount of settlements in these districts, the denominator is the amount for the entire region, and the percentage indicators are calculated in the same way. The indicators of districts of Syrdarya region are applied to the whole region.

As can be seen from the table, settlements occupy a very small place in the desert districts in terms of quantity and portion. Even districts with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the number of settlements in Nishon, Kasbi districts have a very small percentage in the total share. When calculating the proportion of the urban and rural settlements of the desert districts of the regions in the total amount of the region, the place of the settlements of these districts in the population settlement of the region is clearly known.



This analysis shows the proportion of urban and rural settlements of the desert districts of the regions in the total population of the region. Districts of Syrdarya region are taken into account as a whole, and the analysis of these districts applies to the entire territory of the region. If we consider the portion of desert districts of Jizzakh and Kashkadarya regions, it can be concluded that the number of population centers is much higher in mountain and sub-mountain districts than these districts.

But the analysis of the number of people living in settlements may show different results. If the population is relatively small due to the small number of settlements, then there are problems in the territorial distribution of the population of the region, because in some areas the population density will increase significantly, as a result, the issues of population supply and location will become acute. In this regard, information can be given about some districts. The desert districts of Jizzakh region are generally distinguished by the relatively small number of inhabitants and settlements. At the same time, the population of the city has a tendency to increase. Within the districts of Kashkadarya region, the potential of the developed areas remains low, because the mountain and sub-mountain districts of the region have been inhabited for a long time and large settlements are densely located.

The desert districts of Jizzakh region are characterized by a small number of settlements. There are only 7 and 8 rural settlements in Mirzachol and Dostlik districts, which are settlements with the function of economic centers. In general, the villages built on the basis of the state plan occupy the main place in the Jizzakh desert districts. The presence of more rural settlements in Pakhtakor district than other districts (19) is due to the small number of new villages that are now being created around the planned villages. The number of villages has increased accordingly in the areas where development started much earlier. More than 70 settlements have been formed in

the Boyovut district of the Syrdarya region, which is of particular importance in the territorial distribution of the population. In the development of cities in Syrdarya region, special features have been shown. In these regions, where the artificial irrigation system has already been developed, the transition of the function of cities from the level of a settlement to the level of an important industrial node has a positive effect on the placement of labor resources and the organization of the territorial distribution of the population. The development of urban settlements takes a special place in the developed areas, because the desert districts have favorable opportunities for the formation of new types of industry and the attraction of the population. In addition, agriculture requires special labor in the annexed territories, and changes in the attitude to labor during the years of independence require production with fewer workers.

The development of settlements in the developed desert areas is largely related to the improvement of the transport system. Main railway and highways passing through Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions are factors determining the development and territorial distribution of settlements. In the desert districts of Kashkadarya region, the influence of such a factor is somewhat less. The development of settlements in these districts depends mainly on the natural and mechanical movement of the population. According to the data, districts established in the territory of the Karshi desert are in the first place both in terms of territory and the number of inhabitants.

Thus, the development of settlements in the developed desert districts is affected by the following factors:

- ❖ Population growth;
- ❖ Formation of industrial enterprises;
- ❖ Good implementation of population supply;
- ❖ Positive balance of population migration.

CONCLUSION

The main feature of the development of desert districts is the ability to attract residents. This phenomenon, in turn, is related to the economic opportunities and social security created for the local population. The large number of people in the desert districts of Kashkadarya region is due to the fact that people have been living in these places for a long time, while the small number of people in the desert districts of Jizzakh region can be explained by the relatively recent establishment of settlements and the fact that the population has moved from other places. There are periodic differences between the settlements of districts of Syrdarya region. In particular, the settlements of Boyovut, Syrdaryo, and Khovos districts were formed long ago, while the settlements of Sardoba and Aqoltin districts are similar to the settlements of the Jizzakh desert. Thus, if it is possible to compare the development levels of settlements of desert districts, Mubarak

district is distinguished from the point of view of urbanization. Also, in the Syrdaryo district, unique aspects of the urbanization process are manifested. The main factor of urbanization in Mubarak district is the development of natural gas and its processing industry, while the settlements of Sirdarya district reflect the historicity of the development period, that is, they appeared first. At the same time, the development of settlements in the Syrdarya district is greatly affected by railway and highway roads. Districts of Jizzakh region have the lowest indicators in the process of urbanization. Villages that have been given the status of cities have not developed urban lifestyles.

Although there is a commonality in the territorial location and formation of the settlements of the districts established in the appropriated desert areas, they show their own characteristics in economic development.

REFERENCES

1. Usmanov, M. R. (2021). The Prospective Of The Development Of Ecotourism In Jizzakh Region. *Journal of Geography and Natural Resources*, 1(01), 8-10.
2. G'apporov, A. (2020). *CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*.
3. Gapporov, A. N. (2023). THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL TOWNS IN JIZZAKH REGION. *Journal of Geography and Natural Resources*, 3(02), 28-41.
4. Aziza, M. (2022). ECOTOURISM RESOURCES OF JIZZAK REGION. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 10(12), 189-192.
5. Gapparov, A. N. (2021). ON THE VALUES OF GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS OF HEIGHT BELTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCALITIES. *ИННОВАЦИИ В НАУКЕ, ОБЩЕСТВЕ, ОБРАЗОВАНИИ: ФАКТОРЫ И МЕХАНИЗМЫ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ* (pp. 126-138).
6. Гаппаров, А. Н. (2023). О ФАКТОРАХ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИХ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗМЕЩЕНИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ГОРНЫХ РАЙОНАХ УЗБЕКИСТАНА (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГОРНЫХ РАЙОНОВ ДЖИЗАКСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ). *Экономика и социум*, (2 (105)), 529-535.
7. Karimov, I. E., & Samatova, N. R. (2022). MAN-MADE ACTIVITIES AND NATURAL DISASTERS (IN THE CASE OF JIZZAKH REGION). *Oriental Journal of Geography*, 2(02), 73-80.