



CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHY AND ITS COMPOSITION OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF KASHKADARYA REGION

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Abstract:

In this article, the number of inhabitants of the cities and urban settlements of Kashkadarya region, the composition of urban settlements, territorial formation, indicators of urbanization of Kashkadarya region, the complex organization of industrial production based on the natural-economic, demographic and ecological conditions of the region when locating industrial enterprises in cities. are covered in detail.

Keywords: population settlements, settlement, village, city, demographic potential, urbanization, town, small town, natural conditions, industrial production, industrial enterprises, infrastructure

Studying the system of population settlements from the point of view of economic geography is of great scientific and practical importance, because population settlements are the base points in the territorial formation and accumulation of production in certain regions. The basis of society's life is the production of material wealth. Any production activity serves as a basis for the creation and development of a specific population settlement. Population settlements of different sizes, their complex systems are forms of territorial organization of the population. Its forms of social organization include associations of people of different ages and genders, nationalities, ethnic groups, and professions. Settlements play an important role in the socio-economic development of the country. It performs the task of connecting natural resources, social production and infrastructure in the national economic regional system.

Cities are large population centers, and the people who live in them are not engaged in agriculture, but are engaged in other socio-economic and cultural spheres. Cities have played the role of economic, political, cultural and administrative centers in



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different places and times. Urban settlements are large in size and characterized by the large number and density of people living in them compared to rural settlements. The power of cities is determined by the economic, intellectual and demographic potential embodied in them. Kashkadarya is an economically and socially underdeveloped oasis compared to other regions of the republic. In the next 70 years, Kashkadarya was administratively part of other regions for a long time. This had a negative impact on its economic and social development. In general, the region is a country rich in natural resources, but in different historical periods, it developed slowly economically and socially.

It is known that the economic and social development of the country has influenced the development of settlements and changes the tasks performed by settlements. As a result, towns were formed instead of villages on the basis of the development of production. The Republic of Uzbekistan, especially the oasis cities of Kashkadarya, have developed in full dependence on agriculture. In the province, cities were formed on the basis of villages. In addition, cities appeared with the development of production sectors in the population settlements that appeared with the discovery of underground natural reserves around the villages.

A city is a place where people gather, performing economic, social and political-administrative functions. It appears with the development of the urbanization process in cities and villages. Therefore, it is impossible to understand villages without cities, just as it is impossible to imagine villages without agriculture, and industry without cities. This is especially true for regions with a hot climate.

3560.6 thousand inhabitants of Kashkadarya live in 1170 settlements. Of these, 2036.5 thousand people live in 1042 villages, 1524.1 thousand people live in 12 cities and 117 towns. The formation and development of urban settlements in this region had a great economic impact on the development of the Karshi steppe and the use of fuel reserves. Despite this, Kashkadarya ranks second in the republic in terms of production of industrial products and the number of people working in industry, ahead of Surkhandarya region. There are also a few existing enterprises, which are located in the cities of Karshi, Shahrisabz, Mubarak and Koson of the region. Social problems related to the decline of industry instead of development in the region are increasing year by year. Therefore, there is no industry in the villages



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of the region. Even industrial processing and building material production enterprises are located in cities. This is an obstacle to the urbanization of large villages. For example, in 1959, there were 2 cities (Karshi and Shahrisabz) and 4 towns in Kashkadarya, with a population of 67,000. This is 13.2% of the population of the region. The development of production forces with the development of the Karshi steppe in the region had a significant impact on the development of existing cities and the rapid growth of the population in them. As a result, the population of the city increased to 133 thousand in 1970, 282.7 thousand in 1979, 414 thousand in 1989, 513 thousand people in 16 cities and towns in 1997, 1524.1 thousand people in 12 cities and 117 towns in 2024, and the total the number of urban residents in the population is from 25.7 to 42.8 percent grew up.

In the following years, the increase in the number of urban residents was mainly due to the expansion of urban land at the expense of rural areas. New districts were formed as a result of the development of new lands. As a result, in 1970-1979, cities and towns, Beshkent, Kitab, Qamashi, Koson, Guzor, Mubarak, Tallimarjon were turned into cities and Kashkadarya-town. In 1979-1995, it increased again based on the transformation of Chirakchi into New Target city and Karashina town. In 1989-1996, 33,000 residents from villages around the city (Karshi, Kitab, Shahrisabz, Mubarak, Koson) joined the city. As a result, cities grew more due to population growth. In 1992, 7 villages around the city of Karshi and its 11,900 inhabitants, 2,961 people to the city of Kitab, and the town of Oktabr were united to the city of Shahrisabz (1993).

At present, according to the weight of towns in the region, Karshi (15), Yakkabog, Koson (14 each), Shahrisabz (13) and Kitab (13) districts occupy the first places. Meanwhile, 3 to 5 rural settlements in Qamashi, Guzor, Mirishkor and Dehkanabad districts have acquired the status of towns. In the Kahkadarya region, the category of towns with a population of more than 10,000 is Maymanok, Ayritom, Qarliq, Mirishkor, Fazli, Pamuq, and the category of towns with a population of 5-10,000 is 25 towns (Nishon, Guvalak, Polati, China, Qatag 'an, Navroz, Samarkand, etc.) and make up 1/5 of the towns in the region. 33 towns with a total population of 123.1 thousand people belong to the category of towns with a population of 3.0-4.9 thousand people, and 66 towns with a population of 2.0-2.9 thousand people. In



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2024, in Kashkadarya region, 117 settlements of the population will be transferred to the type of towns.

Among the districts of the region, Karshi district has the largest number of 15 town-type settlements. The urban population of the district (98,600 people) is 6.4% of the urban population of the region. There are two districts where 14 towns are divided: Koson and Yakkabogh districts. The urban population of Koson district (164,000 people) is equal to 10.7% of the regional, urban population, while the urban population of Yakkabog district (92,200 people) is 6.0%. The urban population of Shahrisabz district is equal to 56.7 thousand people, which is 3.7% of the total urban population of the region (1524.1 thousand people), and the urban population of Kitab district (105.1 thousand people) is 7.0% of the total population of the region 13 towns have been allocated. Kasbi district, which has the smallest land area in the region, has 9 town-type settlements, and the urban population of the district (82.3 thousand people) is 5.3 percent of the urban population of the region. Nishon and Chirakchi Districts are divided into 8 towns, the urban population of Nishon District (100.1 thousand people) is 6.6 percent, and the urban population of Chirakchi District (77.1 thousand people) is 5.0 percent of the urban population of the region. In three districts of the region: Guzor, Qamashi and Mubarak, five settlements have been converted into townships. District urban population (Guzor -52.3 thousand; Qamashi-69.7 thousand; Mubarak-74.3 thousand people) is 3.4% of the urban population of the region; It is 4.5 and 5.0 percent. Among the well-developed agricultural districts of the province, three town-type settlements were allocated in Mirishkor district. The population of these separate towns (46,600 people) is equal to 3.2% of the regional urban population. Two settlements (Karashina, Beshbuloq) have been converted into towns in Dehkhanaabad district, the largest district in the region by area, and 28,800 people live in them. This region makes up at least 2 percent of the urban population. In the regional districts, together with the urban population, the total urban population of the districts is 70.9% of the urban population of the region. 19.4% is the population of the regional center - Karshi (295.6 thousand people), and 9.7% is the population of the city of Shahrisabz (147.2).



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Among the small cities of the region, there are 118 with a population of 5.4-9.9 thousand, 8 with a population of 10-20 thousand, 6 with a population of 20-40 thousand, 1 with a population of 50-100 thousand and 101- There are two cities with 200,000 people. With the exploitation of the Karshi steppe and the establishment of the use of natural gas and oil fields, the production forces in the southern regions of the republic developed. Uzor, Kitab-Shahrisabz industrial nodes were formed.

The construction of industrial enterprises in rural areas with promising, natural and economic opportunities will pave the way for the development of the urbanization process in oasis villages in the future, which will affect the further development of existing cities. For this:

1. Complex organization of industrial production based on the natural-economic, demographic and ecological conditions of the region when locating industrial enterprises in cities;
2. Placement of small industrial enterprises in cities in regions with water scarcity and hot climate;
3. Based on the fact that the main sector of the national economy of the oasis is agriculture and fuel raw materials, development of small agro-industrial cities, taking into account the economic and social development of large cities, industries with complex production ;
4. Implementation of multi-storey plans for the construction of cities in the future due to the decrease of land, water and other reserves of population development;
5. Taking into account the impact of the development of cities on the development of other settlements, cities should be formed based on the location of small industrial enterprises and sectors serving the population on the basis of promising rural areas with a population of more than five thousand and economic opportunities and expanding attention to them.

These activities allow to effectively use the economic, social and environmental problems of the villages, especially the labor resources. It creates conditions for improving the living standards of rural residents and solving social problems in cities.



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