



**MAIN FACTORS AND PROBLEMS OF POPULATION PLACEMENT IN
UZBEKISTAN (using the example of the Jizzakh region)**

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Abstract

The article analyzes the issues of population distribution and its territorial organization in Uzbekistan. The organization of population distribution in the country is based on various geographical factors. In particular, in the Jizzakh region, the natural geographical factor has a great influence on this process, since the territory of the region includes a region of mountain and foothill plains, where the population has long been living, and developed steppe areas. This circumstance has become of great importance in the organization of population distribution. The lifestyle and potential of the population of cities and villages formed over many years in developed steppe areas differ from other regions. At the beginning of the 21st century, the influence of the economic factor on the territorial distribution of the population of the Jizzakh region has changed, and a number of problematic situations have become noticeable, including the process of strong migration and a decrease in natural growth. Therefore, it is time to form new relations to the distribution and territorial organization of the population in the region.

Keywords. Population distribution, territorial organization, settlements, developed areas, mountainous and foothill areas, economic factors.

Population distribution and organization of territorial forms in individual regions has always been relevant in Uzbekistan. This problem was solved by various enterprises, such as the development of desert territories or the construction of some large industrial enterprises. But in modern times, new approaches to the issue of population distribution and territorial organization have become in demand. Because the restructuring of the economic system and territorial change in the need for labor resources have affected the socio-economic development of settlements of different



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levels. If the issue of population density and its organization in large cities and areas of permanent residence depends mainly on local factors, then the development of settlements in the appropriated territories depends on the solution of a number of problems. In developed and established settlements in the appropriated territories, the ability to retain people in a territorial sense is low. Since various factors influence the permanent residence of the population in the territory, settlements have characteristics that attract and retain residents. In order for people to settle in a certain place, go through the process of changing generations and accept the same territory as a permanent place of residence, many years of farming and several changes of generations are necessary. Therefore, with the help of these concepts, it is possible to explain the fact that people live in places where, from the point of view of natural conditions, it is difficult to live.

The following factors can be named as the ones that form the sustainable settlement of the population:

- ❖ Formation of the district economy since ancient times;
- ❖ Interdependent development of settlements;
- ❖ Broad access of people to natural resources;
- ❖ Change of generations;
- ❖ Economic potential of the region.

Manifestation of these factors to one degree or another motivates the settlement of the population in the territory and the formation of the economy.

Efforts have been made to develop and strengthen the same factors of desert development. Factors that can be developed are effectively formulated, and the presence of some factors depends on time. In particular, the connection of settlements was carried out due to the development of the transport system, and state funds were directed to increase the economic potential of desert territories. It should be said that some districts live on state subsidies. For example, Zarbdar, Zafarabad and Mirzachol districts of the Jizzakh region are financed by a state subsidy. It should be recognized that as a result of the mobilization of state funds in the first years of development and in the following decades, employment of labor resources, growth of income of the population, territorial organization of the population in desert areas were very successfully implemented. The construction of residential



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areas, palaces of culture, schools and medical centers, and other service facilities is being carried out consistently. As a result, it is planned to achieve permanent residence of the population in the resettled areas.

During the years of independence, it became clear that it was necessary to change the economic system and take a different approach to the issue of territorial settlement of the population. The development of settlements in the occupied territories now depends on the presence of the above factors. Due to the fact that the population has been living in most areas of the Syrdarya region and the desert areas of Kashkadarya for many years, there have been no significant changes in territorial distribution. A number of problems began to arise in newly established settlements that formed in the last stages of population migration. These problems were mainly related to the population size and migration mobility.

The problems associated with the resettlement of the population in desert areas are as follows:

- Limited number of places to settle;
- Change in the economic system;
- Failure to allocate land plots to residents;
- Interruptions in the provision of economic and household life of the population;
- Reduction in the economic potential of the economy.

If we consider these problems from a regional point of view, it turns out that all the features of the desert are equally manifested in protected areas. The territorial organization of the population of the desert areas of the Jizzakh region is associated with the organization of the use of natural resources within the territorial capabilities. The population in the occupied territories has grown in number over the years. At the same time, the further development of settlements, especially the period of residence and buildings in these settlements and the approaching need for their reconstruction, show the need for a serious approach and practical measures in this regard. Because residential areas in desert areas are built of concrete, and this building material loses its usefulness after a certain period of time. At the same time, the same opinion can be expressed regarding many buildings built during the former



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Soviet Union. Therefore, it is desirable to expand the living space and constantly organize the construction process for the growing population.

Another problem associated with the placement of the population is the heterogeneity of the formation of the transport system. Desert settlements need to be connected with each other by high-quality roads. At the same time, it will be necessary to constantly revive the activity of this road in the regions where there is a railway.

It is in the territories where roads are developed that the most important place in the formation of systems belongs to the population.

Another major problem of population resettlement is the disruption of the supply of energy and water necessary for the daily needs of the population. This situation is a serious obstacle to the development of a village built on occupied territory. Migration mobility occurs due to the lack of such provision of the population. At the same time, the migration balance in the settlements of the districts formed in the finally appropriated Jizzakh desert is constantly growing towards a negative level, since in recent years there have been serious supply disruptions in various rural settlements. Organizing the resettlement of the population in the appropriated desert districts at an optimal level requires the need to increase the economic potential of the regions, increase the income of the population, and widely develop the areas of non-material production.

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