

**GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF VILLAGES IN THE LOCATION OF  
THE POPULATION OF THE SURKHANDARYA OASIS**

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**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00306.9**

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**ABSTRACT**

*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.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Today, the development of economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, improving the living standards of the population plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the regions. Enhancing the national economy, improving the living conditions of the population in the context of economic reforms in rural areas, social protection of a certain segment of the population are among the pressing issues. A special role in this is played by social services, especially education, health, housing and other areas, aimed at improving the daily needs and living conditions of the population.

The main part of the region's territory is occupied by mountains and mountain ranges, which are suitable for agriculture, accounting for 30% of it. In terms of natural geography, it can be seen that the rural population is located in areas close to water sources. These are: Gissar mountain ranges, the eastern side of the Babatag ridge and the densely populated plains of the Surkhan-Sherabad valley.

The high level of demographic growth of the rural population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the relatively low mortality rate contribute to high population growth. Rural population growth varies mainly based on three factors: natural population growth, remnants of migration, and administrative-territorial changes, i.e., giving villages the status of cities or, conversely, lowering cities to the level of villages.

In our country, the natural increase of the population plays a leading role in the growth of the demographic potential of rural settlements compared to other factors. The growth and location of the rural population in the country, high natural population growth, low level of urbanization, the

share of the rural population in the total population is growing from year to year.

The population manifests itself as a productive force and a major consumer in the development of society. In this regard, human history requires the study of problems related to population.

Demographic situation is a complex social, economic, geographical and political process that reflects the growth of the country's population, its sources of natural increase, migration and location, urbanization, national and social composition of the population, family structure, labor resources and employment. makes

During the years of independence, a new demographic situation has emerged in Uzbekistan. This demographic situation is completely different from the former Soviet era. The demographic situation is primarily reflected in the main demographic processes of birth, natural reproduction, migration and urbanization. This is reflected in the periodic decline in growth rates, declining birth rates, declining urbanization, declining population growth rates and declining absolute population growth. Demographic processes in each region, in turn, occur under the influence of many factors.

From 1990 to 2009, the absolute population of Uzbekistan increased by 7.7 million people. During 1939-2004, ie 65 years, the population of the republic increased 4.0 times, while in urban areas it was 6.4 times and in rural areas 3.3 times. In particular, in 1939-1959, the total population grew by 127.9%, urban population - by 185.6% and rural population - by 108.5%.

In 1959-1970, the total population of the republic increased by 145.3%, while the urban population grew by 158.4% and the rural population by 141.3%; the average annual increase was 4.25 percent and 3.20 percent, respectively. It should be noted that it was during these years that Uzbekistan had the highest rates of historical demographic development. During 1979-1989, the population of Uzbekistan grew by 128.7%, the urban population by 126.7% and the rural population by 130.1%.

It can be seen that since this period the demographic development of rural areas of the republic has been superior to that of cities and towns. the average annual increase in rural population was 2.70 percent, while in urban areas the figure was 2.40 times. Such a weakening of the urbanization process began around the second half of the 1980s, as the share of urban population rose to 42 percent in 1984 and has since gradually declined.

One of the factors influencing the demographic situation is the growth rate among the population. Family growth, in turn, was influenced by family relationships. In 1991, 12.9 thousand marriages were registered in Uzbekistan, and this year the number of divorces was 1.6 thousand. By 2006, 7,800 marriages had been registered in the country, and 600 divorces had taken place. In 1997, 8.9 thousand marriages had 1 divorce.

Demographic policy is a state-wide system of unity of means and ideas that provides for the achievement of a certain quality and quantity in the field of population regeneration and dynamics for the present and long-term. Implementation of demographic policy is, firstly, to improve the health of the population, support the family, and secondly, to improve the use of labor resources in the country, employment, improvement, adoption and implementation of social protection programs.

The development of the system of economic and social infrastructure in rural areas in the XXI century by many countries, the improvement of living standards play an important role in the socio-economic development of the regions. The high rate of demographic growth of the rural population, the relatively low mortality rate contribute to the rapid growth of the population. Population growth varies mainly based on three factors: natural population growth, remnants of migration, and administrative-territorial changes, i.e., giving villages the status of cities or, conversely, lowering cities to the level of villages.

The village is the lowest link in the administrative-territorial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, the villages were historically large and small. Accommodations are also located accordingly. The population manifests itself as a productive force and a major consumer in the development of society. In this regard, human history requires the study of problems related to population.

It is a social and historical unit of people. Their emergence will be associated with the development of society and changes in the territorial division of labor. However, due to urban population growth and urbanization, migration has affected the share of population in some villages in Boysun, Sherabad, Sariosiya, Denau, Kumkurgan, Jarqurghon districts. For example, in the 1920s, there were 201 villages in the Boysun district, and by 1935, there were 165 villages. In 2009, 72 villages were inhabited.

In recent years, the population growth in the villages of our region is due to the relatively high birth rate, the fact that most families live in rural areas. Ancient villages consisted of seasonal settlements of the population. Villages were originally created as a place where people lived during the winter. People gradually became farmers and settled down. In particular, engaged in irrigated agriculture, the villagers moved from their permanent homes in the villages in early spring to their gardens, seasonal homes. Some of the family members who made up the majority remained in the villages.

Depending on the natural geographical conditions, that is, the settlements are located in a similar position. In the mountainous and foothill areas, the plains are wet and the soil is serunum, in general, large villages are located in naturally convenient areas, and the population is more densely populated, mainly engaged in agriculture and horticulture. For example, Avlod, Sariosiyo, Pasurhi, Darband, Rabot, Chilanzar, Dahnaijom, Tillokamar, Khojabulgan, Munchok, Sayrob, Pulhokim and others.

In mountainous areas, mainly villages are mostly composed of streams and springs. Zarabog, Karabakh, Maidan, Qizilolma, Kampirtepa, Poshkhord, Vandob, Toda, Khamkon, Nazari, Olachopon, Yakkatol, Gumatak, Dehibolo, Qurghoncha, Duoba, Sayroq, Kentala, Qizilnavur, Machay, Yolgizbulak, Oqjar, Mirqo, Mirqorako Omonxona, Qoshbulak, Chagan, Seli-beli, Egarchi, Urikli, Akbulak and others.

The villages, which were considered steppe areas, were flat, but in areas with low water content (deserts and steppes), the population was more engaged in animal husbandry. In such places the villages are small, far from each other, mostly near wells. Ajrim, Kochkak, Tangimush, Kofrun, Khojadiyak, Shurab, Fotmabuloq, Pitov, Yomchi, Uzunkuduk, Besherkak, Punjab, O'rtaboz, Inkabod, Dashtig'oz, Kokbeli, Istara, Kunchiqish, Saray, Gilambob, Akgir, Cho'ad, Chojar Qishloqbozor, Dehkanabad, Topka, Akkurgan, Khojakiya, Navbog', China, Bobotepa, Tog'uz, O'rdakchilik and others.

During the years of independence, a new demographic situation has emerged in our country. This demographic situation is reflected in births, natural reproduction, migration and urbanization. This is reflected in the periodic decline in growth rates, declining birth rates, declining urbanization, declining population growth rates and declining absolute population growth. Demographic processes in each region, in turn, occur under the influence of many factors.

Implementation of demographic policy is to improve the health of the population, support the family, improve the use of labor resources in the country, employment, improvement, adoption and implementation of social protection programs.

The territory of Surkhandarya region consists of plains, lowlands, river valleys, hills and hills, mountain slopes and mountains, which have a significant impact on the diversity of settlements,

their specialization and the formation of infrastructure. For this reason, given the land structure and economic specialization of the region, they can be divided into two large regions that differ sharply from each other.

In the southern and central part of the region, the Surkhan-Sherabad valley occupies a very large area. Irrigated agriculture in the region is mainly located in the plains and plains-mountainous areas, specializing in cotton, grain, vegetables, horticulture, beekeeping, silkworm breeding and dairy farming, astrakhan and meat and wool sheep breeding. Also, the districts of the region are Boysun, Sariosiyo, Uzun and Altynsay districts, which specialize in mountain pasture gardening and animal husbandry, meat and wool sheep breeding and meat and dairy cattle breeding, as well as horticulture and viticulture in river valleys. Of these districts, Boysun district corresponds to a typical mountain zone. Due to the fact that some villages in the remaining districts are located on mountain slopes, streams and valleys, they can also be included in the mountain pasture zone. In particular, the villages of Chosh, Khanjiza, Oqmachit in Uzun district, Katta Vakhshivor in Altynsay district, Aksuv, Duoba, Badihavo, Chinor, Tupalang, Tamshush, Shotrut, Khufar in Sariosiya district are located in the mountain-pasture zone.

Most of the villagers engaged in irrigated agriculture have moved from their permanent houses in the villages to their gardens, seasonal homes since early spring. Most of the family members remained in the village. In some cases, young families were left in the village. Many of these villages are called 'upper' and 'lower', 'inner' and 'outer', 'inner' and 'outer', 'old' and 'new'. For example, the villages of Upper Machay, Middle Machay, Lower Machay, Inner Panjab, Outer Panjab, Yangiariq, Eskiariq. However, the names of these villages are the same when considered, but they are so named depending on the location of the villages above, below, and the fact that their lands are old and new. In addition, natural lowlands, ravines, ravines, as well as roads served as a boundary to separate the villages from each other.

The inhabitants of the steppe villages were more engaged in animal husbandry, the garden and fruit trees did not grow in the village, only well water was used. The inhabitants of these villages were engaged in lalmikor farming and animal husbandry. Therefore, the steppe villages are more distant from each other and the house constructions, their location is adapted to animal husbandry. In the steppe villages lived mainly semi-settled Uzbek tribes - bells, juz. Dashtigoz, Bandikhan, Ovzikeng, Besherkak, Munchok, Uzunkuduk, Egarchi, Beshkutan, Tallashkan villages of Boysun and Sherabad principalities are steppe villages. The number of steppe villages gradually decreased after the flooding of many steppe lands in the Sherabad principality and the spread of agriculture, especially cotton growing.

Improving the structure of rural settlements in our region based on the principles of natural and economic zoning gives good results. This requires a different approach to the problems and prospects of rural settlements located in different natural and geographical areas and specializing in different sectors of the economy. In particular, the socio-economic development of villages in the mountainous and foothill areas (Boysun, Sariosiyo, Oltinsoy, Denau) specializing in urban environment (Termez district), developed agriculture in the plains (Muzrabat, Angor, Sherabad, Shurchi) or mountainous and foothill areas adapted to animal husbandry, horticulture, viticulture demographic development should be considered in different directions.

All in all, the villages of the Surkhandarya oasis are grouped into village councils and mahallas in terms of population. The location of the rural population reflects the natural and geographical conditions of the region, the peculiarities of socio-economic geography.

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