



SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL STUDIES OF POPULATION GROWTH AND PLACEMENT

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the factors influencing population growth and placement. Scientific sources from foreign, CIS countries and domestic scientists are represented by scientific, theoretical and methodological works on the growth, dynamics and distribution of the population. A demographic transition period has been identified. Issues of territorial organization of the population were also studied.

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INTRODUCTION.

As the population is the productive force and consumer that ensures the re-establishment of any society, the study of its number, density, distribution, composition, movement by regions has always been of great importance. In particular, the natural and mechanical movement of the population plays a key role in its spread and increase across regions. Factors such as the economic growth of regions, the process of urbanization, the increase in the status of women in society, the increase in the number of educated people, the development of the medical field, and the changing of customs under the influence of development contribute to the decrease in the number of the population, and eventually to the decrease in the natural movement of the population.

METHOD AND MTODOLOGY.

Foreign scientists J.Barkley, R.Tomlinson, G.Spencer and others studied works on the scientific-theoretical basis of economic geographic research of population growth and location, European scientists J.Boden, D.Botero, A.Guyyar, J.Bertilon conducted important studies on population growth and statistics of

demographic processes. In particular, according to J. Barkley, the change in population, that is, both its increase and decrease, is called "population growth". He emphasizes that the positive or negative growth of the population depends on only three sources: birth, death and migration processes [7; p. 11]. In fact, increasing births and decreasing deaths lead to an increase in natural reproduction. Naturally, natural, socio-economic, political and other factors affect this.

According to the English sociologist G. Spencer, population growth changes the living conditions of people, which forces them to have a new attitude towards the surrounding environment, to change the social system [2; p. 33]. Population growth is observed in areas with favorable living conditions, especially in areas with water resources and high industrial potential. Because natural growth is high due to the fact that people have been living in areas with water resources for a long time, while mechanical movement prevails in industrially developed areas.

R. Tomlinson states, "The population changes under the influence of birth, death and migration factors, and this process involves, firstly, some people are born in this area, secondly, local residents die in this area,

thirdly, some residents move, fourthly, local residents move to their moves from the territory” [11; p. 18]. The socio-economic development of the regions certainly affects the active course of demographic processes.

B.S. Uralnis made a great contribution to the development of the laws of repopulation in the CIS countries, while G.R. Asanov, A.S. Soliyev, M.R. Buriyeva, Z.N. Tojiyeva and others developed these works in Uzbekistan. B.S. Uralnis states that the level of birth and death in the country depends on the development of production forces, the economic system of society, and the type of production relations. He said that population growth can be determined by the number of births and deaths, and that their development characteristics are closely related to the economic development of society [12; p. 16]. Population growth occurs as a result of birth, death and migration processes.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS.

Birth and death are demographic processes that go through several stages in line with the development of society, that is, when the birth or death rate reaches a high level and then begins to decline, this process is called a "demographic transition period" in scientific literature. Demographic processes are divided into four stages. Of these, the first stage mainly refers to the regions of slow development, where the birth and death rate is high and the population grows slowly. In the second stage, the birth rate is high, and the death rate starts to decrease. In this process, a real demographic explosion will occur. In the third stage, the death process comes to an end, and births begin to decline. In the fourth stage, the population decreases due to the fact that death is more than birth [14; p. 11]. As a result of the processes of birth and death, not only generations change, but their number and age-sex composition also change.

Population growth and settlement are influenced by many factors. “According to V.A. Kopilov, these factors are divided into the following: Social-economic factors, natural-biological factors and demographic factors” [9; pp. 24-25]. Factors affecting population growth are closely related, and the role of the natural-biological factor is unique among them. Because people are born, live and die in different natural conditions. In areas with unfavorable natural conditions, the number of deaths is always high. As a result of demographic processes, the labor force is always in excess due to the high proportion of children and young people in regions with a high birth rate, and on the contrary, the large number of elderly people in regions with a low birth rate leads to an increase in mortality. Socio-economic factors have a significant impact on population growth in recent years.

Financially well-off families have fewer children, B.S. Uralnis expressed the effect of the economic factor

on the demographic factor [11; p. 14]. Due to economic growth in Uzbekistan, there is a shift from large to fewer children in families.

Not only demographic processes such as birth, death, migration, but also marriages and divorces contribute to population growth. If the sexes are proportional among the population of marriageable age, the number of marriages in these regions will lead to a positive birth rate, and in regions where the number of divorces has increased, it will decrease. The positive or negative change of all indicators in the demographic processes depends on the reforms in the state policy together with the natural, socio-economic factors of the regions. Because birth control in some countries, entry into some countries without a visa or the cancellation of the visa system, as well as the setting of the marriage age at different ages in the regions, have different effects on the population growth.

“In the geographical study of the socio-economic development of each region, it is important to study the natural and mechanical movement of the population, these movements have a direct impact on determining future prospects” [8; p. 26]. Natural movement is mainly in developing regions, and mechanical movement is important in the process of positive migration from developing regions to developed regions. Because developed regions are always active in foreign migration and are attractive regions.

Several factors affect the natural and mechanical movement of the population. These are mainly the socio-economic situation in the country, the lifestyle of the population, the age of marriage, the number of married people, the employment of women in work and studies, the state of medical services, customs, alcoholism and drug addiction, accidents, various diseases, etc. [8] ; p. 27]. In a word, in socio-economically developed regions, the rate of natural reproduction is low, and positive migration always prevails.

In the CIS countries, many scientists have worked on the territorial distribution, location and factors influencing it, birth, death, and migration of the population. Consequently, V.P. Semyonov-Tyanshansky, N.N. Baransky, S.A. Kovalev, V.Sh. Djaoshvili, V. Davidovich, M. Lappo, A. Y. Boyarsky, V. P. Pokshishevsky, B. S. Khorev and other scientists created the theoretical and methodological foundations of population growth, location and formation of settlements. Among them, S.A. Kovalev dealt with the geography of rural areas, and G.M. Lappo dealt with the geography of cities. V.P. Pokshishevskyi conducted research within the scope of pure population geography.

V.Sh.Djaoshvili from Georgia developed a methodology for calculating the density in areas occupied by the population. For this purpose, he first identified the areas occupied by the population and

proposed to calculate the density for each identified area. He considers the areas occupied by the population as the areas where people are constantly actively working [2; p. 156]. In fact, the calculation of land use in determining population density increases the level of research. This is the net indicator of population density.

Population distribution is the distribution of the population over certain areas, while settlement location is the location of settlements of different sizes across the territory. Differences in the location of the population clearly indicate the level of development of the population of the studied area, the process of its economic development. By the way, population settlement in a certain area is explained by the population density index [12; p. 18].

The settlement of the population was influenced by natural factors for a long time, but after the 17th and 18th centuries, the importance of economic factors began to increase. As a result, the population began to settle mainly in cities, in areas with developed mines, industrial enterprises, transport hubs, and water facilities. As a result, settlements and urban settlements such as miners, plumbers, workers, road workers were created. On the one hand, the population moved to them according to their own will, on the other hand, the population was resettled for the development of the territories. This process is the territorial organization of the population.

V. T. Davidovich was one of the scientists who paid the main attention to the big theory of population settlement, he developed the definition of the basic laws of population settlement and mentioned the location and development of productive forces and the forms of group population settlement. One of the forms of settlement is the system of group settlements, these systems are small, medium and large. Their scale is determined depending on the demographic indicator of the central city that forms the main system. They, in turn, form regional systems, their collection creates a national system [8; p. 12]. In most cases, large cities of the studied regions belong to the group settlements. In scientific literature, there is a concept of a single system of population location, which was introduced by the famous geographer B.S. Khorev. A unified settlement system includes networks of settlements with different functions located in a large area that are closely related to each other.

According to A. Yagelsky, three main factors determine the location and density of the population. The first factor is the role of the natural environment, where the population is densely populated and engaged in agricultural work. The second factor is densely populated due to the location and development of industry. The third factor, international trade and transportation of goods by sea, causes dense settlement of the population" [15; p. 284]. At the same time,

historical, demographic, migratory, ecological and other external factors also affect the location of the population.

O.B.Ata-Mirzayev, based on the study of the processes of formation of territorial systems of population location in Uzbekistan, divided them into several types and predicted them [3]. The location of the population, its density, is formed and developed in accordance with the conditions, climate, relief, geographical location, socio-economic development and demographic situation of each region [1; p. 65]. Therefore, the number and density of the population will increase primarily in regions with a positive demographic situation and a rapidly growing population.

O.A.Konstantinov was engaged in researches related to the issue of regionalization of the country depending on the territorial characteristics of the population and settlements. A.Y. Boyarsky said that "How the population is spread over the territory is undoubtedly one of the important tasks of demographers, when studying a certain region, how many people live in this or that region is a matter of the science of geography" [6; p. 15]. The science of population geography deals with the study of the influence of territories on the location of the population. Many scientists have studied the population and settlements in Uzbekistan. In particular, G.R.Asanov studied the location of the population of Namangan region, and S.A. Kovalev, E. Toshbekov, R. Valiyeva researched the rural settlements of Bukhara and Samarkand regions. Later, these works were continued by M.K.Korakhanov, O.B.Ata-Mirzayev, A.S.Soliev, A.A.Qayumov, Z.N.Tojiyeva and others.

O.B.Ata-Mirzayev, T.Raimov, A.S.Soliev, E.A. Ahmedov, A.A.Qayumov, Z.Kh.Raimjonov, Sh. Imomov, S.K.Tashtayeva, Z.T.Abdalova, S.S. Zokirov, Researched by M.M. Egamberdiyeva and others studied various aspects of the cities of Uzbekistan, research of settlements by regions belongs to the works of R. Mahamadaliyev, M.A. Kadirov, Sh.Z. Jumakhanov, Z.N. Tojiyeva, A.M. Mavlonov, A.U. Sattorov, N.J. Yembergenov .

E.A.Akhmedov defined cities as follows: "As cities grow, their problems increase, these problems become more complicated, and their solution becomes more and more difficult..." [4; p. 172] The growth of cities primarily causes social problems. The main ones are the increase in the price of accommodation, traffic congestion, environmental pollution, interruptions in communal services, increase in the number of crimes, etc.

Y.A.Simagin is considered one of the great scientists who dealt with the issues of territorial organization of the population, and the object of territorial organization of the population is the population (people), which is studied by many disciplines, including demography, ethnography,

sociology, anthropology, population geography, psychology and others. states that sciences learn [10; p. 8]. Territorial organization of the population is the placement of the population on the scale of complex territorial units in order to accelerate and stabilize the socio-economic development of the society. The integration of production and population settlement may not provide sufficient economic and social benefits over time. As a result, the process of deconcentration occurs in the population and population settlement. Such events are more characteristic of cities and towns, small settlements based on the exploitation of natural resources, which later cause them to change their position and missions, the function they perform [13; p. 20].

The expression of the territorial organization of the population goes far beyond the simple population location, its territorial composition. The reason is that settlements are organized in order to manage it. Population settlement in this form forms special territorial socio-economic systems [5; p. 11]. Territorial organization of the population is a very complex process. Because the population is distributed very unevenly in the regions. In this regard, the population growth is also different in the regions. In densely populated areas, population growth is fast, while in sparsely populated areas, it decreases even more, and in some cases, it can be the other way around. This, of course, is caused by the degree of exploitation of the territories, socio-economic, political and many other factors. Depending on such factors, problems such as excess of labor force in densely populated areas and shortage of them in sparsely populated areas arise.

CONCLUSIONS.

In countries such as Bangladesh and Nigeria, the population density is almost the same in all parts of the territory, so the labor force is always a problem, and in countries with large areas of the world, such as Russia, Canada, Australia, Brazil, depending on the natural conditions, the population in a certain part of the world. It is dense, and in most parts it is very few and scattered, and in some places it is not inhabited at all. It is precisely in the eastern and northeastern regions of Russia, the great North of Canada, the western and central regions of Australia, and the interior Amazonia of Brazil that the population is very small and scattered or not inhabited at all, but these regions are rich in natural resources. relocated from other places, that is, the population is organized territorially.

After the second half of the last century, the processes related to the territorial organization of the population in the republic were carried out on a large scale in the present Mirzachol economic district, Navoi and other regions. The important branch of agriculture of the Mirzachol region was developed for farming,

while the Navoi region was established for the purpose of extracting and processing minerals from the Kyzylkum desert. For the development of these industries, people were relocated from republican regions and CIS countries with excess labor resources. In order to resettle the population, first of all, settlements along with transport routes will be built. Therefore, settlements are located near the mine and on the roadsides. Similar events were also held in some other regions of the republic.

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