

Population Systems In The Reclaimed Lands Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: Population and use of labor resources have always been relevant in economic development. This problem is most evident in the developed regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as Karshi and Mirzachul. This is because most of the population has immigrated from other parts of the country. In the second half of the twentieth century, the appearance of developed territories has completely changed. Today, a completely new approach is needed for the development of settlements and the organization of labor in the developed territories. Studying the demographics of the population and the peculiarities of settlements formed in different geographical conditions is important to establish a modern development system.

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The structure and territorial organization of the population in the developed regions of Uzbekistan has a specific history. In the territory of Mirzachul during the dominance of Tsarist Russia the population began to be formed at the expense of the Russian peasants brought from Russia and the construction of settlements. This process can be said to be the beginning of recent migration and territorial organization of the population. Widespread development of the steppes during the Soviet era contributed to the short-term population formation and the creation of settlements [1]. Immigration of people from different regions of the country and from all parts of the former Soviet Union to the main developed regions was encouraged. Residents of the Syrdarya, Jizzakh and Kashkadarya regions have been relocated mainly from the Ferghana Valley to develop desert areas and establish farms and administrative settlements. The work was effectively organized and the regions under development were recruited by the three provinces in the valley to supplement the population. Resettlement was planned and implemented in Syrdarya region from Fergana region, Jizzakh region from Andijan region, and Kashkadarya region from Namangan region [3]. In addition, the migration of people from mountainous regions and other regions to the developed regions was also encouraged. Efficient use of labor resources, provision of full employment and housing were also put into target. Nevertheless, there was a two-way trend towards migration. That is why in the desert areas of Jizzakh and Syrdarya populations varied over the years. During the years of development, despite the two-way migration, the population of the districts increased rapidly, the short-term population was

formed, different areas of the economy were formed, and urban and urban-type settlements were formed [5]. Productivity, production efficiency increased, industrial sectors developed. In the last decade of the former Soviet Union, Jizzakh and Syrdarya provinces, and Kashkadarya regions, comprising the Kashkadarya economic region, have been leading the supply of raw cotton in the country. In particular, the production of fine-fiber cotton was well established in the deserted areas of Kashkadarya region. In the years of independence, the importance of these areas in agricultural production has not diminished, but the steppe districts have become more important in the cultivation and agricultural products, the success of the farming movement, and the effective use of arable land. However, in recent years there have been some changes in the development and territorial arrangement of the population in a number of districts. Particularly, in the desert regions of Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions issues such as population decline, high rates of negative migration balance, and low natural reproduction were acute. Some structural changes in the production and supply sectors have led to negative developments in these districts, which were farmed under state plans during the Soviet era. In all villages except large settlements, there was a low level of natural population growth and an increase in the negative migration balance [3]. Changes in the national composition and age structure of the population may cause problems with the use of labor resources in the future. Consequently, it is important to analyze the location and characteristics of the population of these districts and to take steps to organize the population in the future. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to study and comparative

characteristics of the population of all steppe regions, such as the territorial location, demography, and the

formation of settlements [2].

Distribution of settlements of the developed regions

№	R e g i o n s	Number of settlements		Percentages according to the region %		M o r e o v e r			
						Settlements in cities	According to the total %	Settlements in villages	Total %
1	Б о ё в у т	7	2	2 4 , 5	3	1 4 , 2	6	9	2 5 , 7
2	Г у л и с т о н	3	5	1 1 , 9	3	1 4 , 2	3	2	1 1 , 9
3	М и р з а о б о д	4	1	1 3 , 9	2	9 , 5	3	9	1 4 , 5
4	О қ о л т и н	1	3	4 , 4	2	9 , 5	1	1	4 , 1
5	С а р д о б а	1	5	5 , 1	1	4 , 7	1	4	5 , 2
6	С а й х у н о б о д	3	8	1 2 , 9	3	1 4 , 2	3	5	1 3 , 0
7	С и р д а р ё .	4	0	1 3 , 6	7	2 8 , 5	3	4	1 2 , 6
8	Х о в о с .	3	5	1 1 , 9	1	4 , 7	3	4	1 2 , 6
9	Г у л и с т о н ш .	1							
10	Б а х т ш .	1							
11	Я н г и е р ш	1							
12	Ш и р и н ш	1							
R e g i o n s		2 9 3		1 0 0 %	2 2	1 0 0 %	2 6 8		1 0 0 %
1	А р н а с о й	1	2	2 , 0	2	4 , 0	1	0	1 , 9
2	Д ў с т л и к	1	0	1 , 7	2	4 , 0	8		1 , 5
3	М и р з а ч ў л	1	0	1 , 7	3	6 , 1	7		1 , 3
4	З а ф а р о б о д	1	7	2 , 9	4	8 , 1	1	3	2 , 4
5	П а х т а к о р	2	1	3 , 6	2	4 , 0	1	9	3 , 6
6	З а р б д о р	1	8	3 , 1	4	8 , 1	1	4	2 , 6
R e g i o n s		$\frac{88}{573}$		$\frac{15,3\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{17}{49}$	$\frac{34,6\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{71}{524}$		$\frac{13,6\%}{100\%}$
1	Н и ш о н	3	2	2 , 9	2	1 , 3	3	0	3 , 1
2	К а с б и	5	6	5 , 1	3	2 , 0	5	3	5 , 6
3	М у б о р а к	2	5	2 , 3	1 0	6 , 8	1	5	1 , 5
4	М и р и ш к о р	2	4	2 , 2	1	0 , 6	2	3	2 , 4
R e g i o n s		$\frac{137}{1080}$		$\frac{12,7\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{16}{135}$	$\frac{11,8\%}{100\%}$	$\frac{121}{945}$		$\frac{12,8\%}{100\%}$

The number of decimal places in the table is the number of settlements in these districts, the total area by region, and the percentage. Indicators of the Syrdarya region are applied throughout the region.

As can be seen from the table, populated areas in the desert areas are very small in size and proportion. Even districts with a population of over 100,000,

Nishan and Kasbi districts have a very small share in total [2]. When the desert areas of the regions calculate the share of urban and rural settlements in the total amount of the region, the role of these settlements in the regional population is clearly defined.

Z o n e s	Percentage of urban settlements in desert areas in the total number of inhabited localities	Share of rural settlements in desert areas in the total number of inhabited localities
Districts of Sirdaryo	9 %	1 %
Districts of Jizzakh	3 %	1 2 , 4 %
Districts of Kashkadarya	1 , 5 %	1 1 , 2 %

This analysis shows the share of urban and rural areas in the desert regions of the total number of inhabited localities. The districts of Syrdarya region are generally considered, and the analysis of these districts applies to the whole region. Based on the proportion of desert areas of Jizzakh and Kashkadarya regions, one can conclude that there are more settlements in the mountainous areas than in these areas. Clearly, the potential of desert areas in the territorial distribution of the population is low. However, the analysis of population in populated areas may have different results. If the population is small and the population is relatively small, it is likely that there will be problems with the territorial distribution of the population, because in this case there will be an increase in the population density in some areas, which will exacerbate the problems with the provision and settlement of the population. For example, the steppe places of Jizzakh region are generally characterized by a high population and a relatively small number of settlements [6]. At the same time, urban population tends to increase. In the Kashkadarya region, the developed areas are still underdeveloped, as the mountainous and areas of the region are densely populated and large populated areas.

The steppe regions of Jizzakh are characterized by a small number of settlements. There are only 7 and 8 rural settlements in Mirzachul and Dustlik districts that are economic centers. In general, the villages of the Jizzakh desert occupy a special place in the villages built on the basis of the state plan. The presence of more rural settlements in the Pakhtakor district than in other districts (19) is due to the small number of newly formed villages around the villages. In the areas where development began earlier, the number of villages was accordingly increased. There are more than 70 settlements in the Bayavut district of Syrdarya region, which is important in the territorial distribution of the population. In the Syrdarya region, there are also significant developments in the development of cities. In these regions, where previously developed and artificial irrigation systems were established, the transition of urban functions from the population level to the key industrial nodes has a positive impact on the allocation of labor resources and the territorial distribution of the population. The development of urban settlements is of particular importance in the developed areas as desert areas have a good opportunity to create new industries and attract people. Moreover, agriculture in the developed regions has special conditions, and during the years of independence the attitude towards labor has changed, with the need for more production with fewer workers.

The development of settlements in the developed desert areas is in many respects related to the improvement of the transport system. The main railway and motorways passing through the territories of Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions are the factors determining the development and territorial distribution of settlements. In the desert regions of the Kashkadarya region, however, this effect is insignificant. The development of settlements in these areas largely depends on the natural and mechanical movement of the population. The data shows that the districts created in the Karshi steppe are at the forefront both in terms of territory and population.

Thus, the following factors influence the development of settlements in the deserted areas:

- Increasing the number of population;
- Formation of industrial enterprises;
- Adequate access to the population;
- Positive balance of migration.

The main peculiarity of the development of settlements in the desert areas is their attractiveness. This, in turn, will be linked to economic opportunities and social security for the local population. The high population size in the desert regions of Kashkadarya can be explained by the fact that the population has been inhabited previously, while the desert population in the Jizzakh region is very small because of the relatively recent settlements and the complete displacement of the population. There are periodic differences between settlements in Syrdarya region. In particular, the settlements of Boyavut, Syrdarya, and Havas districts were formed long ago, while the settlements of Sardoba and Akoltinsky districts are similar to those in the Jizzakh desert. Thus, the Mubarek district is selected from the point of view of urbanization when comparing the level of development of desert areas. Also in the Syrdarya region there are particular features of the urbanization process. The main factor of urbanization in the Mubarek district is the development of the natural gas and processing industry, while the settlements of Syrdarya district reflect the history for the period of development, that is, the earliest. At the same time, the development of railroads and highways will have a significant impact on the development of settlements in Syrdarya region. The Jizzakh region has the lowest rates of urbanization. Villagers with urban status do not form urban life in themselves.

In conclusion, it is possible to note that although there are some common features in the territorial location and formation of populated areas in the developed desert areas of Uzbekistan, they are unique in their overall development and economic organization.

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