CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

VOLUME: 3 ISSUE: 6 | 2022



Available online at www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org

CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: http://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD



GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DENSITY IN THE TERRITORY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

Narmanova Gulshodaxon Nurullayevna Master student, Termez State University Erdonov Muhammadi Nuralievich

Department of Geography, Termez State University

Abstract

This article discusses the geographical characteristics of factors affecting population density in the territory of surkhandarya region. In particular, the factors affecting population density and their importance are explained.

ARTICLEINFO

Article history:
Received 14 Apr 2022
Received in revised form 15 Apr
Accepted 16May 2022
Available online 7 Jun 2022

Key words: population, density, natural and social factors, territory, incoming and outgoing population, climate, water, relief factors.

INTRODUCTION. What factors affect population density There are a range of human and natural factors that affect population density. The tables below illustrate this.

If we look at the geographical features of the factors that affect the world's population density, we can see that they are formed in two main ways on the basis of human and natural (1,2-table) factors.

Table-1

NATURAL FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DENSITY

Physical Factors	Low Density	High Density		
Relief (shape and height of land)	High land that is mountainous e.g. Himalayas	Low land which is flat e.g. Ganges Valley in India		
Resources	Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel	Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, fishing etc.) tend to densely populated e.g. Western Europe		

Climate	Areas with extreme climates of hot and cold tend to be sparsely populated e.g. the Sahara Desert	Areas with temperate climates tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops e.g. UK
---------	--	---

MAIN PART: 1. Relief and relief forms

Population density is high in lowlands, flat river valleys and deltas, and in volcanic areas with fertile soils. In mountainous areas with steep slopes and low soil quality, the population density is low.

2. Weather and climate. Weather and climate

temperate regions that are subject to multiple changes are more attracted to extreme regions. Populations are sparse in areas that are very dry, very cold, or very humid, while populations are more dense in areas with a temperate climate with a flat distribution or monsoon-type climate.

3. Soil type and quality

Areas with rich, fertile soils that allow for successful agriculture have a lower population density than areas with sparse soils. Good quality soils can be found in low-lying areas such as river plains and deltas; in volcanic zones; in areas with high natural humus content. Poor soils can be found where there are steep slopes; areas with heavy rainfall throughout the year, prone to leaching of nutrients from the soil; cold areas of permafrost; areas that have been degraded as a result of human management, such as overgrazing / deforestation.

4. Water supply

Water supply is necessary for human survival and development, and therefore areas with sufficient (but not too much) water suffer from dry or regular droughts, or are prone to excessive rainfall or has a denser population than the areas where it can be found. flood

5. The plant

cover Some plant species increase the likelihood of the development of settlements, for example, meadows. Especially in dense tropical forests, coniferous forests or areas with low vegetation, the population is sparse.

6. Raw materials / natural resources

Areas with rich natural resources, such as oil, coal, or minerals, may have higher population densities than areas without. It should be borne in mind that natural resources can be found under difficult conditions and they can be sold and exported / used in areas other than mining.

7. Natural threats

This can affect population density as people may try to avoid areas where pests, endangered animals, and diseases pose a particular risk.

Table-2

HUMAN RIGHTS TO POPULATION

Human Factors	High Density	Low Density		
	Countries with stable	Unstable countries tend to have		
Political	governments tend to have a high	lower population densities as		
	population density e.g. Singapore	people migrate e.g. Afghanistan.		

Social	Groups of people want to live close to each other for security e.g. USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated e.g. Scandinavians
Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in MEDCs and LEDCs around the world.	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated e.g. Amazon Rainforest

1) Agriculture

Areas with well-developed crops or livestock are often densely populated.

2) Secondary industry

Population is concentrated in industrialized areas. It should be noted that even in older industrial areas where production has declined or even closed, population density may remain high.

3) Political decisions

Government policy can have a significant impact on population density. This could happen if governments decide to open up previously undeveloped areas (e.g., the development of the Trans-Amazon Highway in Brazil and Brazil; the migration of Han Chinese to Tibet; the development of Abuja as Nigeria's new capital). If governments decide not to invest in an area, it could lose a large number of people, leading to a decline in population density.

4) Conflicts

Wars and conflicts can lead to significant population displacement and at the same time a decrease in density in some areas and an increase in others.

What we are talking about is the Surkhandarya region in the south of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The territory and natural conditions of Surkhandarya region have special factors that determine the location and development of the population. This, in turn, is due to the relief features of the region, the territory of the region is divided into mountainous, foothill and plain areas. Naturally, the territorial location of the population is formed in accordance with these features. In analyzing the population density of Surkhandarya region and its geographical features, the regional differences of the region are of great importance. The population density in the region is analyzed on the basis of the following factors.

Based on these factors, the analysis of the population density of Surkhandarya region and its geographical differences can lead to conclusions about the regional development of the region's population, economic and social factors affecting the region's economy, and mechanical increase are factors that determine the periodicity and territorial variability of population density.

The size and density characteristics of the population of Surkhandarya region periodically have the following differences across the region.

Table-3
CHANGES IN THE POPULATION AND DENSITY OF THE TERRITORY OF
SURKHANDARYA REGION OVER THE YEARS

		2019 2020		2021			
					Densit		Densit
			Densit		y		y
Districts		The	y	The		The	
	The are is	population		populatio		populatio	
	thousand	is		n is		n is	
Angor	0,39	130	333.3	132	338	135	346.1
Bandixon	0,20			71	355	118	590
Boysun	3,72	118	31.7	116	31.1	77	20.6
Denov	0,74	379	512.1	386	521.6	396	535.1
Jarqurgon	1,14	216	189.4	219	192.1	224	196.4
Muzrabot	0,74	139	187.8	142	191.8	145	195.9
Oltinsoy	0,57	173	303.5	177	310.5	181	317.5
Sariosiyo	3,93	203	51.6	207	52.6	215	54.7
Termiz sh	0,86	145	168.6	180	209.3	186	216.2
Uzun	1,63	171	104.9	175	107.3	175	107.3
Sherabad	2,73	190	69.5	194	71.06	199	72.8
Shurchi	0,85	205	241.1	209	245.8	214	251.7
Kizirik	0,35	171	488.5	114	325.7	117	334.2
Kumkurgo							
n	2,20	240	109.09	236	107.2	240	109
Termiz c	0.86	108	125.5	77	89.5	79	91.8

As can be seen from the table, the population density varies according to the regional location of the population and the area of the districts. The density is much lower in the desert districts, which are larger and therefore sparsely populated (table-3).

The main factors determining the periodic changes in population density are natural and mechanical population growth. The population of Surkhandarya region has naturally increased significantly.

Table -4
MIGRATION INDICATORS OF THE POPULATION OF SURKHANDARYA REGION
(JANUARY-MARCH 2020)

	The newcomers					
Tumanlar			They are gone		Migration balance	
nomi	2019 y	2020 y	2019 y	2020 y	2019 y	2020 y
Angor	117	94	151	159	-34	-65
Boysun	94	103	210	180	-116	-77

Bandixon	0	57	0	30	0	27
Muzrabot	157	256	188	260	-31	-4
Denov	268	225	386	285	-118	-60
Jarkurgon	111	73	253	267	-142	-194
Kumkurgon	256	165	240	277	16	-112
Kizirik	383	111	290	250	93	-139
Sariosiyo	128	103	255	157	-127	-54
Termiz c	252	148	163	122	89	26
Uzun	166	116	261	202	-95	-86
Sherabad	157	230	178	170	-21	60
Shurchi	163	133	253	125	-90	8

CONCLUSION. The analysis of the table shows that in Termez, Bandikhan, Shurchi districts of the region the population from other regions is the majority, while in Jarqurghon, Kumkurgan, Kizirik districts the share of departures is much higher (table-4).

Put simply, population density is the measurement of the average number of people in a given area. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a certain area by the size of that area. The measurement is normally illustrated as the number of people per square kilometer or square mile.

LITERATURE

- 1. Soliyev A va boshqalar "Oʻzbekiston hududlari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi T.2011.
- 2. Surxondaryo viloyati tumanlari iqtisodiyot bo'limi malumotlari
- 3. Surxon.stat.uz malumotlari
- 4. Menglievich, A. H., Nuralievich E. M., Mirzaboboevich N. K., & Tohirovich T. Q. (2021). Demographic Characteristics of Population Growth in Uzbekistan. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 17, 41-45. https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.17.761
- 5. Hamroevna U. M., & Tohirovich T. K. (2021). Phytotoponyms of Surkhandarya Region and their Characteristics. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 9, 59–61. Retrieved from https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/78
- 6. Tokhirovich T. K. (2021). The Role and Importance of Tourism in the Economy of Small Regions. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 9, 62–66. Retrieved from https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/79
- 7. Umarova M. H, Esanov N. A, Xolmatov Z. M, and Turaev Q. T, "THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAMES OF POPULATION SETTLEMENTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION BY THE HISTORICAL FACTORS", IEJRD International Multidisciplinary Journal, vol. 5, no. SPECIAL ISSUE, p. 4, Dec. 2020.
- 8. Turaev Q. T. et al. THE RECREATION IMPORTANCE OF NATURE MONUMENTS OF THE BAYSUN MOUNTAINS //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. 2020. T. 5. №. 9. C. 4-4.
- 9. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich, "RELIGIOUS TOURIST FACILITIES OF HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN", IEJRD International

- Multidisciplinary Journal, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 5, Apr. 2020. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies ISSN NO: 2770-0003 https://zienjournals.com Date of Publication: 29-12-2021
- 10. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich and Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna 2020. The Issue of Studying Religious Tourism in Uzbekistan. International Journal on Integrated Education. 3, 8 (Aug. 2020), 43-47. DOI:https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i8.535.
- 11. Esanov N. A., "SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE FORMATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE", IEJRD International Multidisciplinary Journal, vol. 5, no. 9, p. 6, Jan. 2021.
- 12. Esanov N. A., "CONDITIONS AND FACTORS ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS" "Экономика и социум" №10(89) 2021 www.iupr.ru
- 13. Тураева 3.М Методы интерактивного обучения иностранного языка. Гуманитарный трактат.: 2019/72. 28-29 ст.
- 14. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593
- 15. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593
- 16. Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna, & Turaev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich. (2021). Etymology Of Some Terms and Concepts Belong to Religious Tourism. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 2, 132–135. Retrieved from http://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/338
- 17. Umarova, M. H., & Turaev, Q. (2021). Names of Places Related to Religious Tourism and their Origin. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 371-
- 18. Nuralievich, E. M. ., & Rahmonvich, M. Q. . (2021). The Importance of Water Resources in the Development of Agriculture in Surkhandarya Region and Issues of their Effective Use. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 9, 67–72. Retrieved from http://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/80
- 19. Abdunazarov Husan Mengliyevich. (2022). ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF COCOON GROWING AND PROCESSING INDUSTRY IN SURKHANDARYA REGION. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijins.v18i.630
- 20. Tuxtaev Baratali Mustofoqul O'g'li. (2022). SURKHAN STATE RESERVE MAIN PROBLEMS AND PRINCIPLES OF NATURE PROTECTION. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijins.v18i.631
- 21. Ziyodullayeva Ogilshod Eshniyoz qizi. (2022). TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES OF BOYSUN DISTRICT AND THEIR USE. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijins.v18i.627
- 22. Abduhalimova Nafisa Meyli qizi. (2022). WATER RESOURCES IN KASHKADARYA REGION AND MODERN APPROACH TO THEIR USE. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijins.v18i.633

- 23. Eshmamatovich, B. B. (2022). The Political Map of the World and its Specific Features. *Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies*, 18, 10.21070/ijins.v18i.589. https://doi.org/10.21070/ijins.v18i.589
- 24. Turopova Saida Normurod Kizi. (2021). Application Of Module Educational Technology in Teaching Economic and Social Geography in Surkhandarya Region. *Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics*, 3, 9–12. Retrieved from https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejhge/article/view/315