

## Territorial Location Of Settlements Of Jizzakh Region And Migration Processes In Them

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**Abstract:** In this article, the geographical location of the settlements of the region and the factors influencing the migration processes in them have been studied and analyzed at the regional level.

**Key words:** geographical location, population density, specialization, demographic situation, regional population movement, migration balance.

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### Introduction

The location of settlements is formed and develops in accordance with the conditions of natural conditions and historical development. In this regard, the unique geographical position of the Jizzakh region, its location in the central part of the country, between the capital Tashkent and the ancient city of Samarkand, the passage of the Great Uzbek tract through the region, the presence of mountains and deserts. Geopairs directly affect the composition and development of settlements. Jizzakh region covers an area of 21.2 thousand km<sup>2</sup> and ranks fifth at the national level. The population density is 65.2 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>, which is the tenth largest in the region. It can be seen that the fact that a large part of the area of the region consists of areas with unfavorable natural conditions has affected the location and density of the population.

The territorial composition of the region's population is directly influenced by natural conditions. In particular, the population has long been densely populated in areas with favorable natural conditions, irrigated agriculture is developed. Even today, the demographic capacity of large and medium-sized cities and highways is much higher. Consequently, the share of the population in the districts is not the same. The natural conditions of the districts, the level of land resources, the location of the population under the influence of economic geography are also different. According to the data of 2020, Sharof Rashidov district is the leader in the region in terms of territorial concentration of the population (15.4%). The next places are occupied by Gallaorol (12.4%), Zaamin (11.8%) and Bakhmal (11.3) districts. The fact that Sharof Rashidov district directly surrounds the regional center and the convenience of natural conditions was the basis for the greater integration of the population of the region.

The lowest population density is observed in Yangiabad district (2.0%). Arnasay (3.3%), Zafarabad (3.6%) and Mirzachul (3.7%) districts are next. However, Forish district covers 46.3% of the

region's territory and 6.7% of the population. The fact that a large part of the district consists of mountains and deserts has led to a sparse population.

As a result of population growth, its natural and mechanical movement, the demographic capacity of settlements also changes, which is primarily reflected in the density indicators. It is known that the population has always lived in densely populated areas with favorable natural conditions and developed agriculture. The flow of the Sangzor River through the region plays an important role in the settlement of the population. There are some internal differences in population density in the districts along this river, ie in the parts of the districts close to the river, the population is much denser. In contrast, areas far from the river and where water is scarce are sparsely populated.

### **The Main Findings and Results**

In general, the following groups can be distinguished in the location of the population of Jizzakh region:

- relatively highly urbanized districts (Pakhtakor and Zarbdor districts), population density in this group of districts is 195.6-166.9 people;
- areas with intensive irrigated agriculture (Sharof Rashidov, Zafarabad, Dustlik, Mirzachul, Arnasay, Gallaorol and Bakhmal districts) - density 157.4-83.8 people;
- Mountain and foothill, desert regions - Forish, Yangiabad and Zaamin districts with a population density of 9.4-39.1 and 57.1 people.

The average population density in the region is 65.2 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup> (2020), and in Pakhtakor and Zarbdor districts it is much higher, located around the city of Jizzakh, where the employment rate is high, the infrastructure is well developed and the regional center specializes in the supply of new agricultural products. Differences in the location of districts, natural and agro-climatic conditions, as well as the development of infrastructure lead to differences in their population density. For example, the regional difference in population density or geographical coefficient between Pakhtakor (195.6 people) and Forish (9.4 people) districts is more than 21 times.

In Sharof Rashidov and Zafarabad districts, where irrigated agriculture is developed, the population density is also higher (157.4 and 150.9 people). At the same time, the population is engaged in agriculture, which requires a lot of manual labor. This means that intensive farming, ie efficient and effective use of land, is well developed in these districts. At the same time, the population is slightly sparse in Forish, Yangiabad and Zaamin districts, which, due to their natural conditions, correspond to the desert and foothill regions. The predominance of arable farming and extensive land use are observed in this area. In addition, pastoralism in the districts under consideration does not require much labor. For this reason, the local population also migrates to areas where subsistence farming is practiced.

Depending on the regional differences in the level of development of the infrastructure system in the region and the economic activity of the people, the size of rural settlements varies.

According to the statistics department of Jizzakh region, in 2020 there will be 527 rural settlements in the region. In particular, it is natural that there are many large villages in Sharof Rashidov district. Because the district is directly connected to the city of Jizzakh, the process of urbanization here is higher than in other districts. Each village in the district has an average of 3377 inhabitants. Also, in Dustlik and Mirzachul districts, which have a dot or knot shape depending on the location of the settlements, each village has 4621 and 3200 people, respectively. These districts have a small number of settlements compared to other districts of the region (8-7). However, they have a slightly larger population.

As we move away from the cities and river valleys to the desert and foothill areas, the villages become smaller and the population density decreases. For example, in Forish district, which makes up

46.3% of the province's territory, there are an average of 668 people per village (the province has an average of 1,261 people). Also, most of the area consists of hills, and in Yangiabad district, where hydrographic stations are not well developed, the population is extremely sparse (density 39.1 people), with an average of 756 people per village.

Surprisingly, in Forish district, according to the Jizzakh regional statistics department, there are Abay settlements with a population of 3 and Kuduk rural settlements with a population of 15 people. Also, the population of the village of Izey in 2020 was not recorded. These settlements are mainly inhabited by cattle breeders.

The density of the rural population, the number of settlements, their size depends on the natural conditions of the area, geographical location, specialization in the agricultural sector. Based on the above considerations, based on the natural conditions and infrastructure of the region's districts, rural settlements can be divided into the following groups in terms of size:

- Rural settlements with a population of up to 500 people are the majority in Forish (48) and Gallaorol (30) districts, accounting for 56.5% of the total number of villages with a population of up to 500 people in the region. In the mountainous and foothill areas of these districts we can see the ribbon-like location of small settlements in short streams.

- Villages with a population of up to 1,000 people are the majority in Bakhmal (43), Forish (41) and Gallaorol (31) districts, accounting for 71% of the total population of up to 1,000 people in the region;

- Villages with a population of 1000-3000 people are more in Gallaorol (44) and Bakhmal (39) districts, which account for 48.5% of the total number of villages in the region with a population of 1000-3000 people;

- Sharof Rashidov (8), Zaamin (6) and Zarbdor (6) districts are the leaders in terms of villages with a population of 3000-5000 people, which make up 54% of the total number of villages belonging to this group in the region..

- The largest villages (more than 5,000 people) also belong to Sharof Rashidov (8) and Dustlik (5) districts. These areas are home to 68 percent of the total villages in the province with a population of more than 5,000 people. In particular, Saraylik (16750 people), Khayrabad (6910 people), Yangikishlak (6590 people), Olmachi (6408 people), Bogot (7453 people) and Kahramon (6675 people) villages in Sharof Rashidov district are among the largest villages. The population of these villages has long been engaged in agriculture as well as handicrafts.

It should be noted that there are a total of 8 rural settlements in Dustlik district, 5 of which have a population of more than 5,000 people. These are the settlements established mainly due to the development of Mirzachul.

Migration processes have a direct impact on population growth. While the migration of Russian-speaking peoples has increased in the population migration since the declaration of state independence, the share of labor migration in the local population is still increasing. The development of nature reserves and gray lands has played an important role in the formation of settlements in Jizzakh region. It is natural that the development of protected and gray lands in these areas requires a high demand for labor and qualified personnel for the development of socio-economic spheres. As a result, there are cases of migration from densely populated areas to these areas. With the development of Mirzachul in the 70s of the last century, the population was relocated from the regions with excess labor. Population migration is more developed between urban and rural areas. The population rarely moves from the city to the villages. However, migration from rural to urban areas has always been high, with young people going to university to study and work, as well as the influx of surplus labor from the city, which also

affects the internal migration balance. At the same time, population migration leads to changes in the population composition of the regions.

When analyzing the balance of population migration at the level of Jizzakh region and districts for 2005-2019, negative indicators are noted. The high differences in the migration balance were evident in 2005-2010, with Jizzakh, Dustlik, Zafarabad and Forish districts stand out. For example, in 2005 the migration balance per thousand people in the region was -11.1 per thousand, in Zafarabad district -36.1 ‰, in Forish -27.5 ‰ and in Arnasay district -23.4 per thousand. The smallest differences in the migration balance are observed in Bakhmal (-0.9 ‰) and Jizzakh (0.1 ‰) districts.

During the years under study, the migration balance in Arnasay, Gallaorol, Dustlik, Zaamin and Pakhtakor districts was only negative. In Mirzachul district in 2011-2015, the migration balance changed for the better (10.7; 9.2; 7.1; 7.7 ‰). The ongoing reforms in the socio-economic development of border areas, as well as the positive work on the basis of the "Prosperous Village" program have affected the region, which has led to the stabilization of migration.

When analyzing migration processes at the level of regional settlements, it was found that the proportion of women in mechanical movement is high in almost all settlements. For example, in 2019, the number of arrivals in Jizzakh region was 8.3 per thousand compared to the total population, while the number of departures was 8.9 per thousand. Migration balance -0.6 ‰. When we analyze this process at the level of women and men involved in migration, we can see that the difference between them is quite large. This means that the proportion of men immigrating in the province was 2.5 per thousand per thousand, while the proportion of women was 5.8 per thousand. In emigration, men accounted for 2.7 ‰ and women for 6.2 ‰. It can be seen that the share of women in the mechanical movement of the population in the region was found to be twice as high or higher.

Analysis of migration processes in the districts of the region and their settlements based on statistical data also revealed a high level of participation of women. For example, in 2019, Arnasay district Galaba (rural settlement), 35 people came and 74 people left. In exile, there were 25 men and 49 women. A total of 4 people came to Karabchi village of Bakhmal district, including 4 women, 1 man and 10 women. Also in the village of Barlos, 3 of the immigrants were men and 21 were women. The emigration involved 20 people, including 1 man and 19 women. Such examples can be observed in the settlements of almost all districts. In general, population migration is accelerating in the region and its districts.

When analyzing migration processes, we can see that in some rural settlements of the region the regional movement of the population is relatively low. For example, Jarqishloq, Korbulak, Kattakishlak, Vadan, Yukori Shurbulak, Yukori Mogul and Orta Uray in Bakhmal district, Kotal, Almali, 18-Bekat, Safarbulak, Ogat, Chayonli and Beshbola in Gallaorol district, Usmonisoy, Suvlisoy, Burterak, Sogterak, Togterak in Zaamin district. , Kultepa, Hayitkultepa, Sofimozor, Choli Gulistan, Chilanzar and Kudukcha, Naiman and Urgutabad in Zarbdor district, Uchogoch and Bostan in Zafarabad district, Kolsari, Sogishmon, Bayram in Forish district, Akbulak, Kohnabozor, Deristan, Qizil-kishlak, Andigen, Migration processes are very low in Balandosmon, Tolboshi, Bugombir and Jairakhona, Erganakli and Uyuvli districts of Yangiabad district. However, the population in the listed settlements far exceeds its territorial movement. It is clear that the above settlements have favorable natural conditions, good access to resources, the presence of recreational resources in some of them, as well as the features of the ancient sedentary lifestyle and local mentality also limit migration processes.

In the rural settlements of the region, there are also settlements with a positive migration balance. For example, in Sharof Rashidov district, Saraylik rural settlement with a population of 16,750 people, in 2019, 49 people came, including 19 men, 30 women and 18 people left, 5 men and 13 women. In relative terms, immigration was 2.9 ‰, men 1.1 ‰, and women 1.8 ‰. Emigration was 1.1

per thousand, 0.3 ‰ for men and 0.8 ‰ for women. Migration balance + 1.8 ‰. The rate of mechanical movement of the population is much lower. The situation in this area is directly related to the employment of the population, which can be justified by the development of small and medium enterprises, handicrafts and home-based work in the area.

At all times, migration processes have embraced and continue to involve the smartest, most entrepreneurial and mobile segments of the population. This requires a lot of effort from migrants, that is, spiritual and psychological preparation. As a result of migration, economic growth in the country is accompanied by the assimilation of peoples, that is, the adoption of the language, customs and traditions of a small number of the country's inhabitants.

## **Conclusions**

In short, based on the above, the following can be noted:

- Reducing the gap between urban and rural lifestyles in improving living standards;
- Rapid growth of the rural population compared to the urban population leads to a decrease in the level of urbanization;
- It is necessary to regulate illegal migration through monitoring, that is, observation, control and management..

In rural areas of the region, the share of women in migration processes is much higher, which in some cases can also lead to social problems. There are such delicate issues as the stability of the family, the upbringing of children, the birth of a healthy generation. Therefore, it is important to pay special attention to small and medium-sized enterprises in the regions, the development of the light and food industries, increasing the employment of women through the efficient use of available resources and ensuring the employment of low-income families.

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