TERRITORIAL LOCATION ISSUES OF RESIDENTS OF FERGANA REGION

Qoraboyev Azizjon Abdurasul o'g'li
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
National University of Geography and Geoinformation
Faculty of Systems, Economic and Social intern-teacher
of the Department of Geography.
Rizoqulov Azizjon Alisher o'g'li
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek
National University of Geography and Geoinformation
Faculty of Systems, a student of Geography

Annotation: Study and analysis of factors and processes affecting the population of Fergana region.
Key words: global, demographic process, territorial location, age structure, population regeneration.

Geodemographic development is the development of socio-economic and geodemographic processes of regions, and the main emphasis is on demographic issues. Each region differs from each other due to its unique geographical location, specialization, and composition of regional production complexes. The regions of the Fergana Valley make a significant contribution to the demographic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These valley regions are located in the eastern part of the country according to their geographical features and differ from other regions in terms of relief and natural conditions.

Fergana region is located in the eastern part of Uzbekistan, and it is also recognized as the jewel of Uzbekistan. Fergana region is located in the east of our republic, in the south of the Fergana valley, borders Namangan and Andijan regions to the north, Kyrgyzstan to the south and east, and Tajikistan to the west. The region includes the plain part of the valley, the mountainous regions of the Oloy and Turkistan ridges. Its total area is equal to 6.7 thousand square kilometers, which is 1.5 percent of the territory of the republic. Katranbashi, Haidarkon, Nazar, Kyzlgaza, Almalik, Ispisar, Belmazor of the Oloy range in Fergana region; The slopes of the Turkistan Ridge include Kampirkak, Guzan, Burgan, Qizilsuv, Kulantog, Suratboshi, Aktash, and Kizilkiyok branches. The height of these mountains is 900-2800 meters. The highest point in the territory of Fergana region is the Sarikkamish mountain in Sokh district, 2817 m.

The surface structure of Fergana is extremely diverse. The surface of the earth can be divided into several hypsometric steps (zones). Its northern part is a plain, and the Syrdarya flows through it. The northern part of Fergana is occupied by the banks of the Sirdaryo, I, II and III terraces, and on the surface of the high terraces, a lot of land is occupied by sand dunes. Their height does not exceed 5-15 meters. The largest sand massif here is Yozyavon and Karakalpak desert.

Now, most of the dunes have been leveled and turned into fields. A number of large rivers originate from the mountain ranges surrounding the region, and most of them dry up before reaching Syrdarya. They form large spreads in their lower parts. Spreads connect with each other and form alluvial-proluvial plains. These will create favorable conditions for the population to live. It is also possible to see various differences in population distribution, somewhat uneven location and development[4,2.5].

Air currents coming from the west are of great importance in the formation of the climate of Fergana region. These currents often blow in the spring, sometimes bringing wet air, sometimes dry air. There will be strong winds in its area. "Kokan" wind blows strongly in the territory of the country from October to March. Its speed reaches 25 meters per second. Winds are especially strong in winter as the air temperature cools. In addition, mountain-valley and fyon winds often blow in the region. As a result of these winds, in the sandy deserts of Yozyavon and Karakalpak, located in the territory of the region, special landforms, i.e., sand dunes, hills, and hills, were created. This also creates a unique landscape and attracts attention at first glance. At the same time, there are many areas that have been strongly changed and appropriated by people. The northern part of Fergana region is surrounded by hills in the form of a ring. They formed the second upper layer of the earth's surface. Alluvial-prolluvial deposits, which were mainly laid down in the Quaternary period, are widespread in this area. It is in this hilly region that the land is very fertile and fertile, and orchards occupy a very large area. This is one of the opportunities to open a wide path for the development of the population.

Specific tendencies of the development and reconstruction of the population of Fergana region are taking shape. Due to the large number of inhabitants, the location of urban and rural residents is formed in its own way. According to such indicators, Andijan and Namangan regions are similar to Fergana region. The population is the total number and amount of people living in a known area and is calculated from demographic classifications. Population figures change as a result of birth, death and migration figures. Also, nationality, customs, religion, economic and social factors affecting the population and the demographic processes observed in it are the most important. In addition, the level of education and employment among the population has a great impact. Currently, the repopulation of the Fergana region as a result of a relatively low migration balance and an increase in natural growth is relatively problematic and unique.

As of 2022, the largest population in Fergana region is 299.2 thousand people in Fergana city (7.7 percent of the population of the region) and 266.0 thousand people (6.8 percent) in Kuva district, on the contrary the smallest population was 96.9 thousand people (2.5 percent) in the city of Kuvasoy and 80.6 thousand people (2.1 percent) in Sokh district.

In terms of regions, the highest population growth rate compared to the corresponding period of 2020 was 2.6% in Koshtepa district and 2.5% in Dangara district, 2.5% in Uchkoprik district, on the contrary, the most low growth rate was 1.2% in Kokan city and 1.7% in Besharik district. It can be seen that the population of Fergana region is mainly located in the central parts of Fergana city, Margilon city and neighboring districts of Kokan city. This means that the demographic indicators of the population in these regions belong to the main part of the region. The sharp increase in the population in these areas directly affects the growth of the region's population. We can see that Yozyovon and Sokh districts are separated from such areas. The proof of this can be seen from the demographic indicators of the population.

Fergana region has very comfortable and in one sense good conditions for the population to live. The average population density of Fergana region is 413.9 people per 1 km2. According to the data of 2004, the population of the city was 800,000 people, and the population of the countryside was 2,015,000 people, and in 2021, this indicator was 561.7 people. It can be seen that the population of Fergana region has been growing steadily over the years. Due to favorable natural conditions, the population in these regions is very comfortable and has been formed in a state of complex evolution since ancient times. These regions are one of the centers of slivization, where the population lived in a sedentary manner, besides, it had a great influence on its development due to the Great Silk Road [1].

Due to the occupation of these lands by different peoples in different eras, nations were formed and developed in different ways. One of the most influential of such processes was the introduction of Islam due to the Arab invasion and a drastic change in the standard of living of the population. The reason for this is that many children are encouraged in Islam. Nowadays, Uzbeks, Russians, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Kazakhs and other nationalities live in these regions. Such processes have changed not only the national composition, but also the Europeanization. Currently, the level of urbanization of the region differs sharply across the region. For example, districts in mountainous regions are characterized by a high proportion of urban residents

The population is unevenly distributed due to the increasing elevation of the regions from the center to the surrounding mountains. In the central part, in Yozyovon and Karakalpok villages, the population centers are characterized by the fact that they live together. In addition, the settlements of ancient cities such as Ko'kan and Margulon and their surroundings have been formed in their own way since ancient times. In such areas, the population is dense and multi-ethnic.

The population of Fergana region varies from year to year in different regions, and this is clearly visible in the regions. This process is considered to be the main factor in population regeneration and has a great impact on indicators. The total birth rate in Fergana region is not homogeneous, due to the large percentage of other nationalities in the population, it is possible to observe that the lowest indicators were returned in the Fagana Valley, as well as in the republic. It is possible to come to such a conclusion when the highest indicators are observed in the most densely populated areas. Fergana region is characterized by the importance of natural and social factors in population regeneration.

Fergana region has big differences in terms of urban structure and age structure, which has a great impact on the number and quality of the population. We can see such processes in urban and rural population.

The birth rate of the population of Fergana region has decreased by 7.4 per million in 2020 compared to 2011. The highest indicators were recorded in Sokh district by 9.9 per million and Fergana city by 0.2 per million. We can observe that the lowest indicators were 12.6 per million in Fergana district, 12.4 per million in Tashlak district and 11.5 per million in Dangara district.

Mortality rates are one of the most important factors, and such a process has been taking shape in Fergana region in recent years. Factors affecting such indicators depend on the level of health of the population, sanitary condition and the level of provision of medicine. In the last year of 2020, 18,500 deaths were recorded, correspondingly, the death rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 4.9 per thousand. Compared to the corresponding period of 2019, it was observed that it increased by 0.3 per thousand and was 4.6 per thousand in 2019 [5].

In recent years, the number of marriages and divorces has been increasing year by year. As a result of the divorce, it causes a decrease in the number of births in the population, a change in the age structure and other demographic problems. "Divorce is a complex socio-demographic process, which occurs under the influence of a number of factors." In recent years, there has been a slight increase in divorce cases in the regions of Uzbekistan. According to statistical data, 39,200 divorces were registered in the republic in 2021, and the divorce rate per 1,000 population was 1.1 per thousand, and it was observed that it increased by 0.3 per thousand compared to 2020. the indicator was 0.8 per thousand in 2020. In 2021, 50.5% of all divorcees in the republic were childless, 28.4% with one child, and 21.1% with two or more children. In 2021, according to the education of divorced men, 17.2% of those with higher

education, 52.9% of those with secondary specialized, professional education, general secondary education 29.9 percent of those who have

According to the education of divorced women in 2021, 13.3 percent of those with higher education, 62.4 percent of those with secondary specialized, professional education, general secondary education it is possible to observe that 24.3 percent of those who have The most surprising thing is that it is sad that the divorce is increasing more and more among those with higher education and those with secondary specialized, professional education.

In 2020, 2.8 thousand divorces took place, correspondingly, the divorce rate for every 1000 population is 0.8 per thousand. In 2021, 3,200 divorces were recorded, corresponding to the divorce rate of 1.1 per 1,000 population, which once again confirms that its level is increasing.

In 2020, Fergana city had 1.3 per thousand, Kokand city had 1.3 per thousand and Uzbekistan district had 1.0 per thousand. The lowest indicators were 0.4 per thousand in Yozyavon and Kuva districts, 0.5 per thousand in Sokh, Tashlak and Buvayda districts, and 0.6 per thousand in Dangara, Uchkoprik and Rishton districts. In 2021, the highest of these indicators is 2.1 per thousand in Fergana city, 1.8 per thousand in Kokan city and 1.4 per thousand in Sokh district, and the lowest indicators are in Kuva district. 0.7 ppm,

Yozyovon district was 0.8 per thousand and Furqat district, Tashlak district, Rishton district, Buvayda district, Dang'ara district, and Beshariq districts were 0.9 per thousand.

Such territorial development features of demographic processes are especially evident in studies at the scale of cities. In addition, Fergana region is rapidly developing. In particular, these indicators are characterized by large regional differences.

As we know, the demographic structure of the population means its age and gender. The age and gender of the population of Fergana region is unique and complex in terms of regions. In terms of population structure, it is important to consider the number of children, people of working age and pensioners in the indicators of population regeneration. We know that many factors develop among the population depending on age and gender. The most important factor in predicting and predicting the next generation change. If there is a high proportion of young people among the population, the indicators of population regeneration will also be high. On the contrary, if the weight of the elderly population is high compared to the weight of the young population, a decrease in population regeneration is observed, which leads to demographic aging [7].

Currently, the age and gender composition of the population of Fergana region is complex, and its unique aspects are also noticeable. We can see these indicators in the cross-section of regions. According to the data of 2020, the proportion of children under the age of 0-14 in the population of Fergana region is 27% of the total population. This indicator is higher than in other regions of our republic. In turn, the weight of the population aged 16-60 is 62%, which is the average indicator for the republic. The share of the population aged 60 and over is 11%, and this indicator is higher than in other regions of our republic. As can be seen from this, the age structure and demographic situation of the population of Fergana region is characterized by its own characteristics. This is a rather complicated process[7].

Nowadays, the increase in the proportion of young people and the increase in the share of able-bodied people will lead to an increase in the proportion of the elderly in the coming years. This causes a demographic breakdown in the society. We can see the negative consequences of such processes in countries like Eastern Europe and Russia. Therefore, it is appropriate to control the repopulation of the region. Economic, social and psychological methods are suitable for this purpose. Development of a specific program for each population point in the region and their control are also important aspects.

Regions with a small share of the population under the age of 0-15 compared to the total population include Kokand city 25 percent, Margilon city, Uchkoprik district, Sokh district, Uzbekistan district, Fergana district, Dangara districts make up 26 percent. If we pay attention, the population is densely located in these areas and the level of employment is high. Fergana city, Bagdad district, Buvaida district, Kuva district, Rishton district and Fergana district accounted for 60 percent of the regions with the lowest population age groups of 16-60. As a result of some observations, the population strata in such regions are not much different from the rest of the regions. In the regions with 60 and above, the lowest rate was Rishton district 9 percent, Margilon city, Buvaida district, Besharik district and Furkat district 10 percent. This is characterized by a slightly lower proportion of the elderly among the population.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that my careful study of the specific aspects of each region of the region shows that the importance of the living conditions of the population and the factors affecting it has been proven once again. For example, the demographic situation in remote areas of the region and large cities has sharp differences.

Among the large cities, the demographic indicators of Fergana and Kokand differ from those of other regions with low natural increase and high mechanical balance. Sokh and Yozyovon districts are also characterized by some differences in demographic indicators compared to other regions. Buvayda, Uchkoprik, Dangara and Uzbek districts are distinguished by high natural reproduction. In addition, the fact that migration also has its own sphere of influence shows that the greater the migration, the greater the impact on population regeneration. If the number of emigrants is large or if there is a greater share of men or women, the gender equality of the population will be violated and it will have a negative impact on the demographic process.

List of references:

1. Mirziyoev Sh.M. We will build our great future together with our brave and noble people. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. p. 488.
2. Tojieva Z.N. Demographic processes of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their territorial characteristics. Doctor of Geography (Dsc) thesis abstract.-T, 2017.
3. Yuldashev N. Socio-demographic factors and territorial characteristics of labor resources formation in Fergana region. Abstract of the PhD thesis on geography.-T, 2019.
4. Tojieva Z.N. Nature and science//(Nat Sci) ISSN 1545-0740 (print); ISSN 2375-7167 (online); doi prefix: 10.7537, Monthly Volume 20 - Number 3 (Cumulated No. 180), 2022. Study On The Coupling Relationship Of Urbanization-Social Economy-Cological Environment In Hohhot-Baotou-Ordos-Ulanqab Urban Agglomeration, China. 2022. P.44-51
5. http://www.lex.uz
6. http://www.demoscope.ru/
7. www.stat.uz/