

Characteristics Of Geographical Location Of The Population Of Navoi Region

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Abstract – This article provides feedback on the location, density and labor resources of the population in Navoi region. It is necessary to pay attention to the level of employment of labor resources in the region, the future employment of the population living in rural areas. Although the region is the latest among other administrative units, it is the largest among administrative units. places. In economic geography, the area plays a key role because all the processes of life, economic activity, birth, death, marriage, etc. take place within the same area. The population is studied by many disciplines, but they are the same. learns an aspect. For example, when economists think about the income of the population, sociologists are interested in the integration of the population into a particular society, and for the medical field, the level of health of the population is interesting. Demography, one of the largest branches of socio-economic geography, has all these indicators. In this regard, it is necessary to increase the value of the industry and the amount of research conducted in this area.

Keywords – Demographics, Population Density, Permanent Population, Migration, Labor Resources, Population Distribution Around The World, Birth Rate.

Geography has long been used by the population. Population geography was later formed as a science. The population is the main productive force of any society. All the wealth necessary for the life of society is created by human labor. Labor tools, raw materials, fuel and other additional materials involved in the production process are activated only by human hands, human labor. Man is the main force that creates all material wealth. It is difficult to study and solve any economic and geographical problem without studying the characteristics of the population. Territorial distribution of the population depends on the location and structure of the national economy and, conversely, the location of the population, in turn, has a direct impact on the development and location of the economy.

Navoi region is located in the central and northern part of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with an area of 110.9 thousand sq. Km. It occupies a large part of the Kyzylkum desert. It is the second largest city in the country after the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It borders with Kashkadarya region, Bukhara region in the south-west and the Republic of Karakalpakstan in the west. The internal administrative structure of the region is not complicated. The region includes eight rural districts (Karmana, Konimex, Navbahor, Nurata, Tomdi, Uchkuduk, Khatirchi, Kyzyltepa), seven cities (Zarafshan, Navoi, Kyzyltepa, Nurata, Uchkuduk, Yangirabad and Karmana), 48 towns and 54 villages. Navoi region has a unique territorial appearance on the map, ie its main burden, population, processing industry - demographic and economic potential is located in the south, which occupies a relatively small area, while the central and northern areas occupy a large area. and areas with extensive, real desert areas of

pastoralism and mining. In Navoi region, economic and social spheres such as the nature of industrial relations, the level of development of productive forces and their location over the past years, as well as regional differences in income levels, transport are developing rapidly.

Population distribution is a complex socio-economic process that reflects many aspects of society. At present, this process is influenced by a number of factors. "The distribution of the world's population depends on a number of factors. These include socio-economic factors such as natural conditions and historical features of the formation of settlements, the current stage of demographic transition, the level of development and economic structure."¹

Built in the Kyzylkum Desert, the region is rich in natural resources and the uneven distribution of the population significantly reduces the level of development of productive forces. According to demographic factors, Navoi region ranks 11th in the country. In the demographic process, the birth rate in the region is 23.8 per thousand, and the death rate is 5 per thousand, and the natural increase is 18.8 per thousand. 2 per thousand, and Jizzakh region - 22.7 per thousand.

Most of the settlements in Uzbekistan have been formed since ancient times. The oldest settlements are located in the conditions of biological resources necessary for human habitation, along rivers, arable lands, in areas suitable for agriculture and animal husbandry. Also, one of the most important factors influencing the location of the population is the labor force of the population. Of course, any production process cannot take place without labor. However, it is necessary to note two things: first, there are enterprises that need a large number of workers. For example, sewing factories, canneries, cotton growing and flour processing enterprises have a large capacity. At the same time, other enterprises do not need a large amount of labor resources, but require skilled labor. These enterprises and networks are located in cities with radio or instrumentation, precision machinery, and the like, usually with a skilled workforce. In some developed countries, special technopolises and science cities have been created to organize such demanding enterprises.

The distribution of the world's population depends on a number of factors. These include socio-economic factors such as natural conditions and historical features of the formation of settlements, the current stage of demographic growth, level of development and economic structure. The most important factor in the location of the population is the natural conditions. The main part of the population of Uzbekistan is located in areas with favorable natural conditions for human habitation, where it is possible to engage in agriculture. The main part of the population of Navoi region is located in the basin of the Zarafshan River, as well as in areas rich in natural resources as a result of livestock and development of new lands.

The relatively high natural increase of the local population in Uzbekistan and the inactivity of its migration movement lead to the formation of a large labor force. Therefore, the number of able-bodied people in the country is very large. Their numbers are high, especially in rural areas and underdeveloped small towns. Therefore, it is necessary to expand jobs in such places, build new industrial and other enterprises, cultural and living facilities, form a labor market.

The population, of course, is not only the labor force, but also a large consumer. The role of this factor is currently growing rapidly in the context of improving the living conditions and living standards of the population. To alleviate temporary social difficulties, it is necessary to produce enough food, clothing and other products that meet the daily needs of the population. Therefore, the consumer factor "attracts" food enterprises, that is, such plants or factories, public services are located in rural and urban areas.²

In terms of population, Navoi region is one of the last in the country. As of January 1, 2021, the population of the region is 1,047,000 people, and more than 3% of the country's population. According to this indicator, the region is ahead of only Syrdarya region in the country.

"Agriculture is the basis of the country's economy, and about half of the population lives in rural areas, so it is impossible to solve strategic tasks without achieving significant changes in these areas," he said. Therefore, the introduction of industry in rural areas, the development of rural infrastructure, improving the employment and living standards of the population, the deepening of

¹ Bo'riyeva M.R., Tojiyeva Z.N., Zokirov S.S. Basics of population geography and demography. Tashkent 2011.-72-bet

² Soliev AS and others, "Regional Economy". - T., 2003.-20-p

socio-economic reforms are among the most important issues. At the same time, it is necessary to develop small business and private entrepreneurship, modernize and diversify the economy, localize production.”³

The main indicator of population distribution is population density. Population density is the number of permanent population per 1 km². Currently, the population of Uzbekistan is uneven, with the most densely populated areas in the country per 1 km² Andijan (741.4 people), Fergana (565.1 people), Namangan (385.4 people), Khorezm (312.9 people). The Republic of Karakalpakstan (11.5 people) and Navoi (9.1 people) are the most densely populated areas. The demographic potential of Navoi region is small. Due to the fact that a large part of the region consists of the Kyzylkum Desert, as well as a shortage of water resources, it has the lowest population density. According to this indicator, the region ranks last in Uzbekistan. On average, one rural district has 13.9 thousand km² of land (in the country this figure is 2.7 thousand km²). The large size of rural areas indicates that the region does not have favorable conditions for agriculture and population. Indeed, the population density is much lower here. In particular, in Uchkuduk district there is less than 1 person, and in Tomdi district even less - 0.3 people. Only Khatirchi (140.6 people) and Karmana (134.4 people) districts are more densely populated. The population of the districts varies from 14,841 in Tomdi to 199,681 in Khatirchi.

The rational placement of agricultural production on a scientific basis provides an opportunity to solve important social problems. Increases production efficiency, provides full access to natural, economic and labor resources. In the desert areas of the region (Tomdi, Uchkuduk, Konimex) today there is an excess of labor resources. In order to improve the future employment of the population in these areas, we recommend the establishment of sheep, cattle, horse, camel, poultry and fish farms specializing in animal husbandry on a scientific basis, processing their products on the spot.

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