

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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Annotation

The article analyzes the factors affecting the distribution of the population, geographical laws on the example of the world, the region and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: demography, regional economy, region, city, settlement, village, population, urbanization, population density.

The placement of people on the continents, by countries and regions, by the places of their specific settlement - cities, villages - is studied by the science of geography. For the study of demographic processes, knowledge of the geography of the population is important for several reasons. Geography, for which the main object of study is a region or region with the totality and originality of natural and social conditions, can help in revealing the characteristics of the reproduction of the population of specific territories. Geography, for which one of the main objects of study is the settlement system, that is, the totality of urban and rural settlements, can help in studying the characteristics of population reproduction in various types of settlements.

Geography is actively studying the processes of migration of people who change their position across countries and regions, provides information for demography on the impact of such migrations on demographic behavior and population reproduction. Such a versatile connection of both sciences, which has developed historically, enriches their general knowledge and allows taking into account the role of geographical factors in the dynamics and reproduction of the population, and the dynamics of the population in shaping its distribution on the territory of a particular region [1, 7].

The distribution of the population is characterized by its density - the number of people living on average per unit of territory - a person per square kilometer. The distribution of the population is defined as uniform if the value of its density does not change significantly within the country or region. The distribution of the



population is defined as uneven if the value of its density varies within this framework by several times, for example, by 2–4 times [2, 8].

The distribution of the population is defined as sharply uneven if the density indicators change "by an order of magnitude", that is, by 10 or more times. If the population is distributed within the study area fairly evenly and everywhere, such a distribution is called "continuous".

If the population is evenly distributed within the study area, then such a distribution is called continuous, and if the bulk of the population is concentrated in a small number of areas, and the rest of the territory remains uninhabited, then such a distribution is called areal (focal). Thus, the natural, socio-economic conditions of the territory of Uzbekistan, the diversity of development opportunities also depends on the location of the population. The average population density in the country is 1 km² and with 76 people. this is from 8.1 people. in the Navoi region in the Andijan region, it differs by 652.4 people. The internal difference in this respect or the geographical coefficient is 80.5 times [2, 7].

Historically, the nature of the distribution of the Earth's population has changed from a sharply uneven small-focal to a gradual expansion of distribution centers. Connecting with each other, such centers gradually formed a widespread location in more developed regions. In our time, almost all the land of the Earth suitable for human life has been mastered, except for Antarctica and high mountainous regions, and the total population density of the Earth has increased over the past 200 years by almost 6 times - from 7 people per square kilometer in 1800 to 45 people per square kilometer in 2000, as of 2022, the average density is 58.9 people per square kilometer [3, 5].

At the same time, the unevenness of settlement has been preserved, although it has somewhat smoothed out, and is the main characteristic of the distribution of the Earth's population. In general, the differences between the continents in terms of population density are quite large and are characterized by the following data: the uneven settlement of the continents is associated with the history of their development and settlement. According to archaeologists, modern people settled in the Mediterranean and Southeast Asia about 40 thousand years ago. And only after millennia they began to populate the more northern territories of Asia and Europe. People entered the American continent 20 thousand years ago, and in Australia they appeared only 10,000 years ago. So, the sharp uneven distribution of the population



on Earth is the main characteristic of its distribution both in the past and today. At the same time, such unevenness manifests itself at all territorial levels of human settlement - across continents, countries, within the country.

According to modern data, more than 90% of people live in the Northern Hemisphere and only 30% - in the Southern; 80% of the population lives in the Eastern Hemisphere of the Earth and 20%, respectively, in the Western Hemisphere. Thus, the most populated part of the Earth is the northern half of the Northern Hemisphere, where the long-explored parts of the world - Europe and Asia - are located. But even within them, people are unevenly distributed.

In Asia, where at least 60% of the world's population has lived for many centuries, there are countries with a density of more than 300 people - Bangladesh, India, South Korea, Japan, etc., and next to them - sparsely populated expanses of Siberia, Kazakhstan, Tibet, Mongolia, where the density is 1-3 people and even less. Within Europe, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain are the most densely populated - more than 200 people per square kilometer. Historically, the population is concentrated in the irrigated oases and valleys of Uzbekistan. For example, this figure is much higher in Fergana, Namangan and Khorezm regions. The Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region occupies 61.9% of the territory of Uzbekistan, only 8.7% of the country's population lives; therefore, the average indicator of the distribution of the population of these two administrative units of the republic has a serious impact [5, 9].

Within countries and continents, people prefer to settle on plains and low altitudes, therefore, more than 80% of the world's population lives within a height of up to 500 m above sea level. Within the plains, people choose coastal areas. According to researchers, about 60% of the world's inhabitants live within a 200-kilometer zone from the sea coast and almost all major capitals of the world are located (with the exception of Moscow and Delhi). Among natural zones, preference is given to forests and steppes of the temperate zone, tropics and subtropics, while arid steppes and deserts, taiga and tundra lands, that is, areas with poor provision of heat and water, remain the most sparsely populated. Thus, the earth's surface is populated very unevenly and has large areas that are in principle suitable for settlement. An obstacle to wider settlement is not the physical obstacles of the planet, but the problem of its justified adaptation for the life and activities of people. In this regard,



the question arises about the "potential" of the Earth's settlement or its "capacity" - how many people it can accommodate and feed [4, 6].

Thus, the main obstacles to the settlement of large expanses of deserts are the lack of water, and the lack of heat in northern forest lands. Obviously, these problems, which can be solved technologically, are mainly economic in nature. And physiologically, a person showed a high ability to survive in these conditions, and the problem lies in the social, ecological and economic essence of settlement in these territories.

There are two main forms of accommodation in the world - urban and rural. Cities have emerged and are developing as centers of industry, trade, transport and culture, and rural settlements are the habitat of people whose life is connected with agriculture and animal husbandry, with work on the land. In the 20th century, the main development in the forms of accommodation was the growth in the number of cities and the increase in their population. At the same time, as new types of activity appear and with the development of transport, especially automobile, the sharp lines between these forms of accommodation begin to blur.

The urban population is increasingly building housing in rural areas, and rural residents willingly go to work in cities and adopt an urban lifestyle. The growth in the number of cities and their size and the spread of urban forms of life to the countryside became the main process of the development of forms of accommodation in the 20th century almost all over the world and was called "urbanization". Urbanization is defined as a global process that includes the growth in the number of cities, the increase in their size, the merging of cities into urban agglomerations and the spread of urban forms of life to the countryside. Urbanization is based on the development of industry and other various forms of urban activity, as well as the development of public transport [8, 10] .

In many developed countries, such as Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Australia, the share of rural residents is already less than 15% of the population. Traditionally, relatively small forms of settlement are classified as rural - villages, villages, towns, mountain villages, for whose inhabitants the main activity has become work on the land. In different countries, in accordance with the superior natural conditions, certain types of settlements became the main ones. According to operational data, there are 11,831 rural settlements in Uzbekistan. More than a thousand villages in each of the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara,



Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Fergana. On average, there are 1,300 people per village in the republic. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Bukhara, Navoi regions, the villages are much smaller (640-700 people on average) [7, 3].

For the United States, Canada, and Australia, it has become a characteristic farm accommodation in the form of a separate estate with outbuildings within private land ownership, designed for the residence and activities of one family. The development of urbanization has made great changes in the life and development of rural settlements. The traditional occupations of the rural population - agriculture, forestry, trade - are increasingly being added to the functions of servicing cities and the urban population. New types of settlements are being formed - transport, resort and sanatorium, sports and recreation, suburban settlements.

Thus, rural settlements become multifunctional, and their population is used not only in rural but also in urban activities. The establishment of close ties between cities and the countryside and the spread of an urban lifestyle to it, which is especially typical for developing countries, evens out the demographic behavior of people in the field of creating families, the number of desired children, and life expectancy indicators. Therefore, the countryside in these countries ceases to be a source of replenishment of the population, including the urban one.

Thus, each individual settlement of the population on the globe is historical, it has various unique appearances based on natural conditions and ethnographic aspects. In particular, natural conditions directly and indirectly affect the location of settlements. When choosing a place for settlements, it is impossible not to take into account natural conditions (relief, coastline, wind direction, seismicity, erosion, etc.). If settlements are created in terms of industrial activity, then natural conditions will have an indirect effect. In a comprehensive geographical study of any settlement, it is first necessary to know the number and structure of its inhabitants, employment, their role in the socio-economic life of the country (cultural, economic and political), their relationship with other settlements, and, in turn,



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