

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
POPULATION IN CERTAIN REGIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN,  
THE JIZZAKH REGION)

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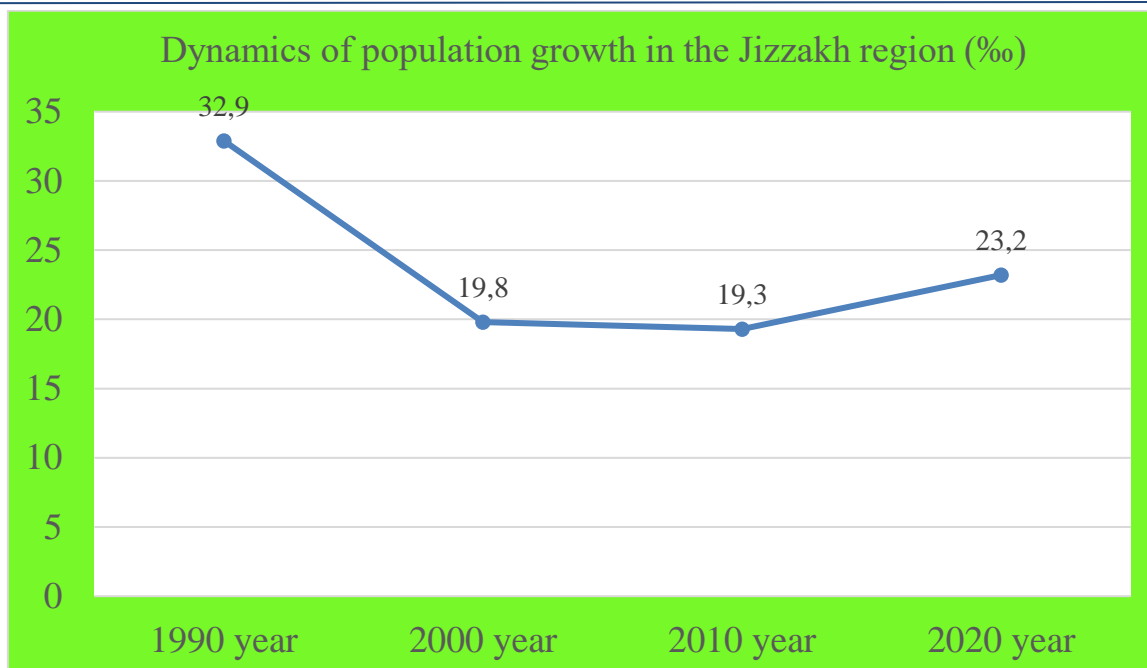
**Abstract:** *The article indicates that the Jizzakh region is a region with diverse natural territories. These features have a specific impact on the demographic development of the region's population. The demographic development of the population located in mountainous and foothill areas and developed lands is reflected in accordance with natural and agro-climatic resources, and this situation requires its consideration in the study of factors affecting population growth in areas with sufficiently special natural conditions.*

**Keywords:** *mountainous and foothill regions, developed lands, settlements, demographic processes, birth, death, migration.*

Various factors have a unique impact on the demographic development of the population of the Jizzakh region. By their nature, these factors can be natural, economic and social. Taking into account the peculiarities of these factors helps the regional coordination of the dynamic growth of the region's population and the regulation of the use of labor resources [1].

The periodic increase in the region's population varies somewhat over the years. If we analyze the population growth every 10 years, starting from the 1979 census, we can see that this amount is constantly increasing (Fig. 1). For example, in 1979 the population of the region was 511.7 thousand people, and according to the 1989 census this number reached 738 thousand people, that is, it increased over 10 years by 266.3 thousand people, that is, every year the number increased from the average of 26,600 people. During these years, the Jizzakh region was the region that attracted the most labor resources in the republic. In 1991, this figure was 824.3 thousand people, in 1999 - 980.2 thousand people, in 2001 - 1011.0 thousand people, in 2011 - 1166.8 thousand people. In the 1990s, the population increased from 155,900 to 155,800 in 2000, meaning the population grew by an average of 15,800 people per year. This is almost half as much as in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. This situation is explained by the fact that the population in the years of independence increased mainly due to natural growth.

Figure 1



The first of the factors influencing the quantitative growth of the population are the natural conditions that directly affect the placement of the population. As mentioned above, the mountainous and desert areas of the region have a direct impact on the settlement of the population and, consequently, on demographic development [2].

It can be said that, especially in the Jizzakh region, the natural and climatic conditions of the mountains and foothills and the desert differ sharply and reflect the lifestyle and standard of living of the population.

Table 1

Regional proportions of the population of the Jizzakh region.

Territories	The total area is one thousand km <sup>2</sup> .	% share of the regional area	Total population (thousand)	The share of the region's population %
Plain region (Arnasay, Mirzachul, Dustlik, Zafarabad, Pakhtakor, Zarbdar districts)	3,59	16,9	403298	26,7
Mountainous and foothill region (Bakhmal, Sh. Rashidov, Zamin, Farish, Gallaral, Yangiabad districts)	17,52	82,6	908331	60,2
Jizzakh city	0.1	0,5	195785	13,0
By province	21,21	100	1507414	100

A particularly noteworthy aspect of population placement is the quantitative ratio of urban and rural populations. Although 47% of the region's population lives in cities, many settlements with urban status have a rural look in their lifestyle. It is known that there is always a high birth rate in villages. Therefore, the birth rate process has a leading position in the dynamics of quantitative population growth in the region. [3]

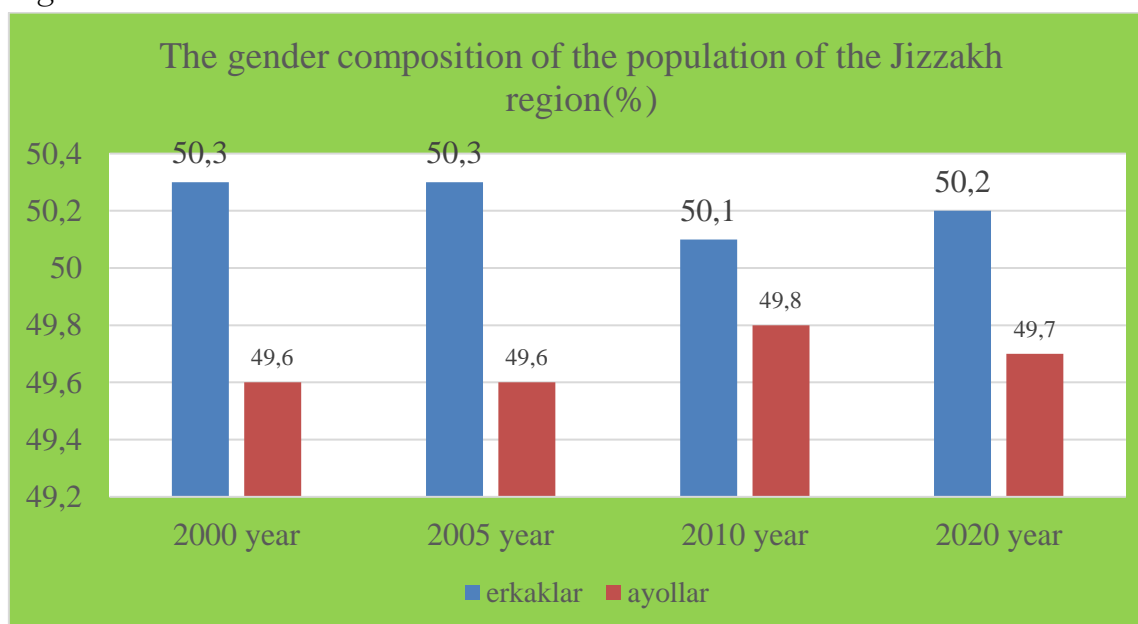
Table 2

Territorial distribution of the population of regional districts

Name of the area	Population as of 01.01.2024 (person)	Population of cities	Population of villages	Degree of urbanization %
By province	1507414	708050	799364	47%
City of Jizzakh	195785	195804	0	100%
Arnasay	48716	16810	31906	35%
Bakhmal	170575	46901	123674	28%
Gallaaral	186881	65120	121761	35%
Sh. Rashidov.	243088	96762	146326	40%
Dostlik	69969	29500	40469	42%
Zomin	179560	85246	94314	47%
Zarbdor	94637	52325	42312	55%
Zafarobod	53662	24530	29132	48%
Mirzachol	55393	31175	24218	56%
Pakhtakor	80921	39015	41906	48%
Forish	98405	18543	79862	19%
Yangiobod	29822	6319	23503	21%

The gender composition of the region's population is important in the demographic development of the population. The analysis of the features of these structures affecting the natural movement of the population is a separate topic. At the same time, creating an idea of the ratio of sexual content helps to draw a preliminary conclusion. It is worth noting that the proportion of men in the population has been slightly higher for many years. The main reason for this situation is that most of the population lives in villages and rural women do not pay attention to their health. In recent years, much attention has been paid to maintaining women's health. The work carried out in this direction has yielded results, the maternal mortality rate has decreased, and the average life expectancy has increased slightly.

Figure 2



Another factor affecting the development of the population to varying degrees is the migration of the population. It is known that in recent years there have been significant changes in the flows of internal migration in the region. It was mentioned above that the migration of the population from the region has stable indicators. The coordination of the migration balance reflects the specifics of interregional migration. At the same time, the study of migration directions helps to take into account factors affecting the demographic development of the population in the future [2].

Migration of the population in the region occurs at the following levels according to the time criterion:

- Moving to a permanent place of residence;
- Leaving for seasonal work;
- Oscillatory migration.

According to the criteria of population migration, it is possible to consider situations that may have a direct or indirect impact on demographic development. Given that the ratio of arrivals or departures for permanent residence will be a factor directly affecting the demographic development of the population, it is necessary to constantly analyze the quantitative proportions of these migration movements in external or internal directions [4]. Other criteria, in turn, in some cases affect demographic processes. But the analysis of these events requires a separate study. Therefore, it is advisable to always keep in mind the impact of migration criteria on demographic processes.

The problems discussed above are specific factors that have a constant and direct impact on the demographic development of the region's population, and should be taken into account in the dynamic change of demographic processes.

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