

# **GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS IN THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE SAMARKAND REGION**

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***Abstract:** The article is devoted to the study of geographical factors and conditions of the territorial organization of urban settlements in the Samarkand region. The significance of geographical factors in the territorial organization of urban settlements as factors influencing the formation and development of the network and structure of cities was also assessed, and its scientific and theoretical issues were partially reflected. The article highlights the problems of placement and development of urban settlements.*

***Keywords:** Urban population center, large city, urbanization, population distribution.*

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## **ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТОРЫ В ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ПОСЕЛЕНИЙ ГОРОДСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ САМАРКАНДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

***Аннотация:** Статья посвящена изучению географических факторов и условий территориальной организации поселений городского населения Самаркандской области. Также было оценено значение географических факторов в территориальной организации поселений городского населения как факторов, влияющих на формирование и развитие сети и структуры городов, и частично отражены его научно-теоретические вопросы. В статье освещаются проблемы размещения и развития поселений городского населения.*

*Ключевые слова:* городское поселение, большой город, урбанизация, расселение населения.

**Introduction.** The issue of the correct Organization of urbanization processes is one of the important socio-economic processes of the current period. It is manifested in the strengthening of Population migration in the “rural-urban” direction in all countries, in the priority development of non-agricultural sectors. Urbanization is included in the growth of the population, along with the activation of international migration, important democratic processes that determine not only the change in the number and composition of the world's population, but also the change in the personality community and society as a whole. The process of urbanization accelerated with the change in the economic system and production relations in the world. The contentration, differentiation, territorial organization and technological progress of production are the main factors that motivate this process [6].

As urbanization continues in rapid pictures on Earth, the proportion of residents living in urban settlements, especially in large and very large megacities, is rapidly increasing. Cities in which a large part of economic activity and management is concentrated are becoming centers of social, economic, cultural and political relations both between several states and within a separate country. This, together with providing a favorable opportunity for their more rapid development, can lead to uncontrollable serious social risks, their degradation, associated with the rapid growth of cities for economic, demographic, climatic and other reasons. In the future, socio-economic and environmental problems will be increasingly associated with the sustainable development of large cities and their integration into small cities and rural settlements [4].

Geographical factors influence the territorial organization of urban settlements, the formation and development of urban networks and composition. With the influence of these factors on the development and location of cities, in foreign countries conducted scientific researches A. Ye.Gutnov, D.Adams, K.Lynch, R.Leggett, P.Geddes, J.Gottman, K.Doksiadis, R.Domansky and has been studied by

other scholars. The study of these scientists gives a natural geographical description of the formation of cities, a description of the geology and geomorphology of cities and their climate. During the years of independence A.M.Mavlonov and P.R. Kurbanov researched the development of cities, the influence of natural geographical factors. The share of the population living in urban settlements, especially in large and very large mega-cities, is rapidly increasing.

**Research results.** Cities, where a large part of economic activity and management is concentrated, have become centers of social, economic, cultural-domestic and political relations both within a separate country and between several states. This, together with providing a favorable opportunity for their more rapid development, can lead to uncontrollable serious risks associated with the rapid growth of cities for economic, demographic, climatic and other reasons, their degradation [7]. Due to the favorable natural and economic geographical position of Samarkand region, the region has been inhabited since ancient times. Also, agriculture is a craft, and trade has developed, and cities have appeared, and various branches of the national economy have developed. The cities of Samarkand region are a center of multidisciplinary industry. Samarkand is a major transportation hub in the south – west of the republic. At the same time, science, personnel training and tourism are well developed here. In addition to the city of Samarkand, the city of Kattakurgan is also a multifunctional city in the region. Machinery, cotton mill, oil and oil combine, meat combine, asphalt concrete plant and others are working here. The development of this city is considered directly related to the districts located in the western part of the province. Therefore, Kattakurgan serves as the capital for districts in this part of the province. The city is developing secondary – specialized educational institutions and transport function. Jomboy, Bulungur, Aktash are industrial-transport cities. These cities were relatively industrialized compared to other provincial cities. Within these cities, the city of Jomboy stands out.

Agro industrial urban settlements Charkhin, Mitan, Loish, Ishtikhan, Nurobod have agricultural processing enterprises. It is considered to have a large role in the

management and development of rural raions of cities and towns. Therefore, it can be said that the district centers also perform various tasks-economic, social, administrative and other functions. The city of Urgut is an industrial – reclamation center. The municipality is the administrative center of 14 rural raions of cities and towns. On average, the center of each raion has 25 thousand inhabitants.

As we said above, there are 99 urban settlements in Samarkand region, of which 11 are urban and the remaining 88 are urban. The location and distribution of cities and towns by province is different. According to Samarkand region 2023, the total population was 4118.2 thousand people, of which 1513.0 thousand people were urban residents, 2605.2 thousand people were rural, and the urbanization rate was 37%[2] with a high population living in the city by region, the districts of Urgut, Akdarya, Narpay, Payarik, Ishtikhan, Pastdargom. Districts with the lowest levels of urbanization include Nurabad, Kushrabat, Samarkand. The district of Urgut, Samarkand region, has the highest total population, with 545.7 thousand people, so the city also has a large population, with 228.8 thousand people, urbanization rate is 42%. But compared to some raions, Urgut has a smaller number of urban settlements. In terms of population abundance, the second place is occupied by the Pastdargom district, where the total population is 375.0 thousand people, and the city population is 96.6 thousand people. With a small population, the districts of Kushrabat, Pakhtachi and Nurabad are distinguished [2] as we said above, problems will also increase as the city grows larger. In the oasis settlement type of Samarkand region, settlements and settlements are located in the Zarafshan river basin as well as on its banks, such a settlement structure is different from other provinces. For example in the Fergana region the settlement of the population is mainly concentrated near the Syrdarya river.

The provinces oasis settlement type includes lowland areas, not only in parts of the highlands and near rivers or streams. For example the districts of Kattakurgan, Ishtikhan, Narpay, Pakhtachi are located mainly in the lowland part of the region, while the districts of Samarkand, Taylak, Pastdargom, Jomboy and Bulungur occupy

the regions of the highlands.

Such settlement of the districts led to the development of cotton farming in the districts of Akdarya, Payarik and Ishtikhan, the development of upland farms in the districts of Samarkand, Taylak, that is, the specialization and development of vegetable growing and potato growing, and horticulture and viticulture in the districts of bulgur. The mountainous type of settlement includes the districts of Urgut and Kushrabat. Due to the uneven terrain of the Kushrabat district and the lack of development of transport routes, as well as the lack of large areas of land for irrigation agriculture in this area, settlements and settlements are sparsely located. Despite the fact that the Urgut district is located in a mountainous area, the density of settlements and settlements here is highly characterized. The district has a population density of 82 people per 1 sq km, with a high density of rural settlements, with an average population of over 1,200 people per year. The high density of population and settlements in this area is primarily due to the abundance of soybeans and the characteristics of the farm. Due to the fact that the main part of the people living in the Urgut district is engaged in business affairs, it has led to the development of a large trade market of republican importance in the city of Urgut, as well as a large number of small enterprises.

The settlement of Kushrabat district is of the mountain type, so the settlement and settlement of region is sparsely located in the district, and the meat and wool direction of livestock is mainly developed in the district. At the same time, the area of irrigated land is only 890 hectares. The area of the Kushrabat district is considered to be low in economic terms, the population density is also very low.

In total, these two highland districts have a population of 376.4 thousand people. Urbanization rates are also low. After most major villages in Samarkand region received town and township status in 2008, the center of Kushrabot district also became a single Kushrabot fortress town when 4 rural settlements merged. Currently, more than 9,000 inhabitants live here. At the same time, the village of Zarkent in this district also received the status of a municipality. In Urgut district, some villages also

merged to form 7 municipalities, with a population of 5,000 to 30,000 [2] currently, the proportion of urban population in the highlands of Kushrabad and Urgut has increased and the urbanization rate is 48%. Despite the high level of urbanization, the Kushrabad district is quite slow to develop due to its distance from the regional center Samarkand city. Urgut district is relatively close to the city of Samarkand, the abundance of tributaries and streams of Zarafshan river is high in the level of development of this area for the purpose of subsistence, recreation and construction of small enterprises. Settlements and settlements are also sparsely populated in the desert regions of the province. This type of settlement includes Nurabad district, part of Pstdargom, Narpay and Pakhtachi districts. A part of the area is formed by the Karnob desert, a desert where sheep farming has developed.

In total this research object occupies 39.2% of the area of the region. It has a population of more than 291 thousand people. The urbanization rate of the region is low, with about 20,000 residents living in Nurbuloq, the center of Nurabad district, and Ingichka, which is considered a resource town. The average population density was 45.6 people per square mile. Rural settlements located in the area are sparsely populated, with 2 people every 100 km sq. At the same time, the villages are not large. The oasis and mountain villages of the region are considered large. Villages included in Narpay and Pakhtachi districts are relatively large. A suburban type with another distinctive feature of the settlement formed around the relatively large cities of the province, Samarkand and Kattakurgan. The suburban type of settlement originated within the oasis system, so it would be possible even if we do not consider it as a separate territorial type. Such a territorial type is built mainly in order to provide the urban population with all-round agricultural products. Such a type of settlement will constantly expand the territory, as a result of which cotton fields will cause them to move away from the city.

The Samarkand suburban settlement zone includes the Samarkand and Taylaq districts. It also includes parts of Jomboy, Pstdargom and Bulungur districts. In addition to the urban settlements of Gulabad, Taylak, Jomboy, Bulungur, Juma,

chemists, this system includes several other large villages, which perform various functions, namely, agriculture, recreation, field yard and other tasks. Examples of such villages are Bogibaland, Bogimaydon, Bogizogon and other settlements. The villages continue to become smaller as they move away from the provincial centres and are mainly agricultural. The suburban zone of Kattakurgan is relatively small and includes both urban and rural settlements. This zone formed around the next city in the size of the province Kattakurgan. The relatively large Kattakurgan reservoir and the villages of Kadan, Moybulok are included. The area is home to the Karadarya and large farms, where vegetable farming, potato farming and dairy farming have developed. Settlement is a complex socio-economic category, the territorial organization of the population, its marriage, labor and vital activity are expressed in the harmonious development of society in solving various problems.

At the same time, there are other problems of settlement, associated with the tasks of forming the settlement of settlements and settlements. The problems of improving their division in terms of functional composition and size, as well as the proper organization of the settlement system here, the process of urbanization, increasing the socio-economic activity of urban and rural settlements are among the pressing issues. It is known that the problems of settlement of residents and settlements are many and different. But the sharpness, probability and ways to solve these problems are not the same in different regions. At the same time, the features of socio-economic and political development of independent Uzbekistan, the transition to a market economy, material technology, financial and other capabilities of the republic do not remain without affecting the solution of various problems.

For the Samarkand region, problems of development of the functional composition of settlements, social and environmental problems are characteristic. Also, the development of urbanization and the formation of urban networks and rural settlement are considered as significant as the above problems. Nevertheless, the development of the industry of the Samarkand region is not at the level of demand. Because here, in terms of the size of the republic, some other regions, including

Tashkent, are considered behind Fergana. In order to accelerate the development of the national economy of the Samarkand region, it is necessary first of all to improve its functional composition and strengthen the urban settlement grid, that is, it is advisable to properly organize industries and settlements. Since the city of Samarkand is an ancient and tourism center, industries cannot be developed here.

Therefore, for the socio-economic development of the region, it is necessary to place and develop industries in other cities of the region. And the city of Samarkand should develop as a center of tourism. In addition, the location of a huge number of historical monuments in Samarkand prevents the development and reconstruction of urban planning. Thus, it is not advisable to build large industrial enterprises in the city of Samarkand itself, therefore, such tasks should be developed as an industrialized center located around it, as well as other cities of the region. For example, such tasks can be performed by the city of Kattakurgan. But, at present, even the level of development of these cities does not fully meet today's demand.

**Conclusion.** And the geographical aspects of this process belong to all of them, and, above all, imply territorial differences, differences. Therefore, when looking at different sides of urbanization with a territorial point of view, directly its geographical features are visible. The high image of urbanization in developing countries is characterized in part by the high natural movement of urban residents in them. Economic geographical factors, that is, the composition and specialization of the national and regional economy, the territorial organization of the farm and the development of the economic regions system of cities, also lie on the basis of urbanization. Also, the territorial or geographical aspects of this process-the geocological state of the place, the social geographical feature and the geopolitical situation-are also considered important as factors that represent the territorial differences or geographical aspects of urbanization.

Given the growing number of small and medium-sized cities in the regions due to the demographic situation in our republic in recent years, it is important to take into account those that are going to develop urban infrastructure, increase their



attractiveness.

First, an in-depth study of the experience of foreign countries with a high degree of emphasis on the development of small and medium-sized cities in the world, as well as the effective use of the urbanization process as a development engine; In the second, small and medium-sized cities, it must modernize public spaces in order to develop infrastructure and services and make them more attractive and efficient;

Thirdly, to increase its attractiveness through the reconstruction of public spaces and parks, street networks and related infrastructure and the restoration of cultural heritage objects;

Fourth, implementation according to a plan that takes into account the settlement and growth opportunities in small and medium-sized cities.

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