

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORMATION OF CITY ADDRESSES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article focuses on the place and role of such geographical factors as natural conditions, natural resources, economic and social infrastructure, the essence of content, theoretical and methodological issues and the scientific and practical significance of urban settlements, including those affecting the composition of urban settlements. Scientific and methodological foundations for studying natural conditions from the point of view of urban planning, the practical significance of the rational use of natural conditions and resources in the placement of productive forces in cities, geographical factors influencing the formation of urban settlements, theoretical and methodological aspects of zoning from the point of view of natural geography.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Population, city, geographical location, natural conditions, natural resources, urban planning, infrastructure, zoning.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Cities are large population centers, and the people who live in them are not employed in the agricultural sector of the economy, but work in other socio-economic and service sectors. Cities have played the role of economic, political, administrative and cultural centers in different places and times. Urban settlements are large in size, and the population living in them is different from that of rural settlements by their large number and density. Their economic potential and function is one of the important criteria for the transformation of settlements into cities. The study of the system of population settlements from the point of view of economic geography is of great scientific and practical importance, and population settlements are the main points in the territorial formation and accumulation of production in certain regions.

Goals and tasks of work. Various factors, including geographical factors (natural conditions, natural resources, etc.) have a great influence on the location of urban settlements. From this point of view, the tasks of determining the geographical factors that influenced the formation of urban settlements of Kashkadarya region were defined:

- To carry out literature analysis as part of the research;
- Researching the mechanism of using traditional calculated methods for geography in the study of urban settlements;

- From the point of view of urban development, zoning, effective use of land resources in agriculture, development of agricultural sectors, characteristics of regional organization and study of the problems that have arisen, implementation using various methods or methods, approaches.

The main part. One of the important issues of population growth and settlement is the establishment of uniform systems of settlements. In this case, production, transport links, general infrastructure networks, socio-cultural and recreational areas of settlements will be integrated in an organically interdependent manner. The second is the establishment of base centers in the location of settlements. Sometimes, a regional center or a small urban settlement serves as a base for a small settlement [9, 10, 11].

The basis of the formation and development of cities is the material conditions, which include the level of production of industrial products, their size, growth rates, employment of the population in industry, etc. An important place is occupied by natural conditions and natural resources, they affect the development of the network and structure of cities in the regions, the construction of architectural and engineering structures, high-rise residential and industrial facilities in the city area, sanitary and ecological conditions, and in general, the complex socio-economic life of the city. .

Given the transition to market relations and the current geo-ecological conditions, taking into account the role of cities in the national economy, the practical importance of rational use of natural conditions and resources in locating industrial enterprises in them is increasing. The use of natural conditions and natural resources, along with increasing the economic efficiency of individual regions, the use of labor and raw material resources in them plays an important role in the expansion of existing cities and the establishment of new cities.

Development of scientific-methodological bases of study of natural conditions from the point of view of urban planning and giving generalized conclusions is of great importance in the placement of complex infrastructure and economic networks in cities. Economic geographers of the former Union V.V. Pokshishevsky (1952, 1963), Yu.G. Saushkin (1953), V.V. Vladimirov, A.S. Kryukov (1963), A.M. Kolotievsky with natural geographical aspects of urban development (1962), N.V. Smirnov, T.Raimov, A.Soliev, G'.Pardaev, A.Soatov, P.Kurbanov, A.Mavlonov and others from the scientists of our country were involved.

In general, natural conditions and natural resources are considered the most important factors of the formation and development of cities. Since ancient times, the natural conditions of the place have been taken into account in urban planning. Urban settlements or fortifications are located on hills with military-strategic advantages, on river banks consisting of hard rocks, on fertile alluvial soils, and cities associated with irrigated farming culture are located in the confluence of rivers. At the same time, a number of ancient cities: Nasaf, Tuproqkala, Pop, Akhsi, etc., were destroyed due to the inconvenience of one or another natural geographical components or their neglect [13]. From the point of view of urban planning, first of all, relief and hydrographic network are of great importance. Natural components such as hydrogeology and climate should also be taken into account. Urboecology studies similar natural landscape features and their relationships, such as the emergence of population centers and their influence on architectural planning [2].

It is known that land is an important natural resource that is multifaceted and used for various purposes. Therefore, it is both a natural condition and a natural resource. In particular, land is primarily used for agriculture, as well as for road, housing and urban development purposes. The surface structure (relief), seismic activity and other geomorphological features of the place have a great meaning in the formation and development of cities, their design and construction, and growth in width and height.

The influence of climate on the formation and development of cities is also high, especially the most important elements of climate, such as air temperature and humidity, wind regime and direction, and atmospheric precipitation. The most important factor in the formation of the republic's climate is solar radiation, and this factor was used by climatologists as the main criterion for dividing the territory of our country into desert-steppe, sub-mountain, and mountain climate zones [3]. Consequently, the climatic features of the place affect the types of construction materials, the height and height of buildings, and the direction of city streets in urban planning. At the same time, due to the high level of industrial integration and population density, a specific microclimate is formed in cities, especially large cities. This aspect was explained in the candidate's thesis of A. Hisomov and G. Pardaev on the example of the climate of Tashkent and Samarkand (A.V. Hisomov, G. Pardaev, 1977).

Naturally, water sources have a strong influence on the location and development of cities, especially in arid regions. In such conditions, the economic basis of the region is determined not only by cities and roads, but also by the hydrographic network. In the hydrographic factor, rivers and streams, their hydrographic regime, bed, slope, length and width of the basin, flow speed, water volume determine the demographic capacity of the place, the size of the cities. The cities of Kashkadarya region were formed on the basis of these hydrographic factors. In addition, the historical and geographical importance of the river is reflected in the name of this region [4].

The nature of Kashkadarya region has been studied by a number of scientists for various purposes. For example, L.N. Babushkin and N.A. Kogay made natural regionalization of Kashkadarya region from the point of view of agriculture. Sandiqli, Lower Kashkadarya, Guzor and Kitab-Shakhrisabz natural geographical regions were separated in Kashkadarya district [5]. Such natural geographic zoning is also partially noted in the textbook of natural geography of Uzbekistan by I.A. Hasanov and P.N. Gulomov [15]. M.A. Fayzullaev divided the Kashkadarya region into 3 agrogeographic regions (Upper Kashkadarya, Middle Kashkadarya, Lower Kashkadarya) in the agricultural zoning of Southern Uzbekistan [12]. N.V. Smirnov and A. Sagatov were engaged in the analysis of natural geographical conditions and their zoning for the direct purpose of urban planning. From the point of view of urban planning, N.V. Smirnov studied the territory of the republic by dividing it into two large areas - plains and sub-mountainous areas, and ten natural geographical districts within them [7].

P. Kurbanov found it appropriate to divide the Kashkadarya region into the following three zones, taking into account scientific works based on the landscape principle in zoning from the point of view of natural geographical urban planning [14]:

1. Plain zone (up to 400 meters);
2. Mountain and low mountain zone (400-1000 meters);
3. Mountain zone (above 1000 meters).

Natural components such as surface structure of the region formed under the influence of long geological history and geological processes, distribution of mineral raw materials and fuel resources, seismic condition, climate, surface and underground water play an important role in this.

According to the data, as of January 2020, 63.8 percent (164) of urban settlements of Kashkadarya region and 64.9 percent of their population were in the plain zone. Karshi, the administrative and multifunctional center of the region, is located in this zone. Also, agro-urban settlements - Koson, Beshkent, Yangi-Nishon, which were created based on the development of new areas, Talimarjon and Mubarak - "resource" cities were formed due to the construction of hydrotechnical facilities.

In determining whether the natural geographical position of the province is favorable or unfavorable from the point of view of urban planning, its surface structure, topography, and how the territory is provided with mineral deposits are of great importance. It is known that cities have two main city-forming and city-serving functions (internal passenger transport, networks serving city residents). Factors that form a city include transport, science, recreation, banking and finance, various mineral deposits, and tourism. Among them, the factor of natural conditions and resources is the most important, and the cities formed on the basis of this factor are called "resource cities" [14].

Kashkadarya region plays the role of a unique "locomotive" not only in the region, but also in the republic in terms of extraction of some natural raw material resources. In particular, 78% of the country's oil, 70% of natural gas, 80% of gas condensate, and almost 100% of sulfur fall on this region [1]. As a result of the commissioning of the Tashguzor-Boysun-Kumkurgan railway, there was an opportunity to develop potash salt deposits in the Dehkhanaabad district. Currently, the only potash plant in Uzbekistan has been built on this mining base, and this production facility serves to further increase the role of the region in the national economy.

Kitab-Shakhrisabz district, located in the upper part of Kashkadarya region, was also formed in mountain and foothill areas. The natural climatic conditions of this land are similar to the valleys and oases of the republic. That is why this region has a dense population, irrigated agriculture and horticulture are developed, and there are favorable conditions for the formation of a network and system of cities. Occupying a total area of approximately 4.8 thousand square kilometers, 59 cities and towns are located here; the density is 12 urban settlements per thousand square kilometers. At the same time, the desert zone of Kashkadarya region, that is, the Karshi desert, is not favorable from the point of view of population settlement and urban development due to the lack of irrigation and water resources. However, such areas are rich in mineral resources, primarily oil and natural gas deposits. In addition, cities, including resource cities, were created based on the development of new lands and the emergence of an agro-industrial cycle and the use of existing mineral deposits.

Along with orographic features, hydrographic resources are also important in population geography and urban formation, especially in hot climates and irrigated agriculture. The basis of the economy of Kashkadarya region or the basis of its historical-geographical socio-economic development is the Kashkadarya river. This river and its tributaries (Aqsuv, Tankhoz, Qizilsuv, Langar, Guzor) and reservoirs built in the basin of these rivers (Chimkurgan, Pachkamar, Hisorak, Yakkabog) determine the location of the settlements of the region.

The tributaries of the Kashkadarya took an active part in the formation of cities. In particular, Jinnidarya and Aqdarya - Kitab, Miroqi; Akdarya and Tankhozdarya - Shakhrisabz; Yakkabog Darya – Old Yakkabog, Yakkabog; Langardaryo – Qamashi; Guzordarya – Guzor; Kichik Oradaryo played a decisive role in the establishment and development of cities like Dehqonabad. Also, Kashkadarya itself was the basis for the development of cities such as Chirakchi, Karshi, Koson, and Mubarak. Currently, there are 104 urban settlements in the Kashkadarya basin, where 85.1 percent of the region's population live.

In connection with the announcement of 2009 as the "Year of Rural Development and Prosperity" in our republic, a sharp change occurred in the urban situation. Thanks to the new urban policy, 966 rural settlements in Uzbekistan and 119 rural settlements in Kashkadarya region were given the status of towns. Considering their current real situation, they can be called "agro-cities" [8]. Shakhrisabz (18), Kitab and Yakkabog districts (13 each) stand out according to the weight of new towns in Kashkadarya region. A total of 44 villages received the status of towns in this area with a high population and density (37.3% of the total towns in the region). Also, the districts of Karshi (15), Koson (14), Kasbi (9), and Nishon (8), which are related to the development of desert areas and specialize mainly in agriculture and agro-industry, have a special place in this regard. At the same time, only two to five villages of Kamashi, Guzor, Mirishkor and Dehkhonabad districts of the region became towns.

New towns in Kashkadarya region also differ in terms of population. The class of new towns with a population of more than 10,000 includes Maimanoq, Ayritom, Qarliq, Mirishkor, Fazli, Pamuq, Jeynov settlements. The average population of regional towns is lower than the national indicator. In general, the indicator of urbanization of the region increased from 24.6 percent to 42.8 percent due to newly established towns.

Summary. Thus, the geographical location had a special influence on the formation of urban settlements in Kashkadarya region. In particular, the natural geographical position, i.e., the position in relation to natural objects, in relation to natural resources, in relation to raw materials, in relation to regions producing agricultural raw materials, served to form urban settlements. The most important features of the formation of regional urban settlements are characterized by the complex surface structure of the region, hot climate, wealth of natural resources, demographically, the rapid growth of the population. The region has a unique place in the chain of geodemographic waves occurring in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Hydrographic factors, especially rivers, are of great importance in the historical and geographical development of Kashkadarya region. From this point of view, Kashkadarya stands out among the regions of Uzbekistan due to the fact that it is not well supplied with water resources, especially in its lower part, this problem is acute.

As in other regions of the republic, in the Kashkadarya region, hundreds of villages received the status of towns during the implementation of the State program "Year of Village Development and Prosperity". Currently, not all of them fully meet such requirements and normative indicators. For this reason, priority should be given to development of production and infrastructure, small business and private entrepreneurship in new towns-agro-cities, development of regional urbanization.

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