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GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DENSITY IN THE TERRITORY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION

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Abstract
This article discusses the geographical characteristics of factors affecting population density in the territory of surkhandarya region. In particular, the factors affecting population density and their importance are explained.

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INTRODUCTION. What factors affect population density There are a range of human and natural factors that affect population density. The tables below illustrate this.

If we look at the geographical features of the factors that affect the world's population density, we can see that they are formed in two main ways on the basis of human and natural (1,2-table) factors.

Table-1

NATURAL FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DENSITY

Physical Factors	Low Density	High Density
Relief (shape and height of land)	High land that is mountainous e.g. Himalayas	Low land which is flat e.g. Ganges Valley in India
Resources	Areas with few resources tend to be sparsely populated e.g. The Sahel	Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, fishing etc.) tend to densely populated e.g. Western Europe

Climate	Areas with extreme climates of hot and cold tend to be sparsely populated e.g. the Sahara Desert	Areas with temperate climates tend to be densely populated as there is enough rain and heat to grow crops e.g. UK

MAIN PART: 1. Relief and relief forms

Population density is high in lowlands, flat river valleys and deltas, and in volcanic areas with fertile soils. In mountainous areas with steep slopes and low soil quality, the population density is low.

2. Weather and climate. Weather and climate

temperate regions that are subject to multiple changes are more attracted to extreme regions. Populations are sparse in areas that are very dry, very cold, or very humid, while populations are more dense in areas with a temperate climate with a flat distribution or monsoon-type climate.

3. Soil type and quality

Areas with rich, fertile soils that allow for successful agriculture have a lower population density than areas with sparse soils. Good quality soils can be found in low-lying areas such as river plains and deltas; in volcanic zones; in areas with high natural humus content. Poor soils can be found where there are steep slopes; areas with heavy rainfall throughout the year, prone to leaching of nutrients from the soil; cold areas of permafrost; areas that have been degraded as a result of human management, such as overgrazing / deforestation.

4. Water supply

Water supply is necessary for human survival and development, and therefore areas with sufficient (but not too much) water suffer from dry or regular droughts, or are prone to excessive rainfall or has a denser population than the areas where it can be found. flood

5. The plant

cover Some plant species increase the likelihood of the development of settlements, for example, meadows. Especially in dense tropical forests, coniferous forests or areas with low vegetation, the population is sparse.

6. Raw materials / natural resources

Areas with rich natural resources, such as oil, coal, or minerals, may have higher population densities than areas without. It should be borne in mind that natural resources can be found under difficult conditions and they can be sold and exported / used in areas other than mining.

7. Natural threats

This can affect population density as people may try to avoid areas where pests, endangered animals, and diseases pose a particular risk.

Table-2

HUMAN RIGHTS TO POPULATION

Human Factors	High Density	Low Density
Political	Countries with stable governments tend to have a high population density e.g. Singapore	Unstable countries tend to have lower population densities as people migrate e.g. Afghanistan.

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Social	Groups of people want to live close to each other for security e.g. USA	Other groups of people prefer to be isolated e.g. Scandinavians
Economic	Good job opportunities encourage high population densities, particularly in large cities in MEDCs and LEDCs around the world.	Limited job opportunities cause some areas to be sparsely populated e.g. Amazon Rainforest

1) Agriculture

Areas with well-developed crops or livestock are often densely populated.

2) Secondary industry

Population is concentrated in industrialized areas. It should be noted that even in older industrial areas where production has declined or even closed, population density may remain high.

3) Political decisions

Government policy can have a significant impact on population density. This could happen if governments decide to open up previously undeveloped areas (e.g., the development of the Trans-Amazon Highway in Brazil and Brazil; the migration of Han Chinese to Tibet; the development of Abuja as Nigeria's new capital). If governments decide not to invest in an area, it could lose a large number of people, leading to a decline in population density.

4) Conflicts

Wars and conflicts can lead to significant population displacement and at the same time a decrease in density in some areas and an increase in others.

What we are talking about is the Surkhandarya region in the south of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The territory and natural conditions of Surkhandarya region have special factors that determine the location and development of the population. This, in turn, is due to the relief features of the region, the territory of the region is divided into mountainous, foothill and plain areas. Naturally, the territorial location of the population is formed in accordance with these features. In analyzing the population density of Surkhandarya region and its geographical features, the regional differences of the region are of great importance. The population density in the region is analyzed on the basis of the following factors.

Based on these factors, the analysis of the population density of Surkhandarya region and its geographical differences can lead to conclusions about the regional development of the region's population, economic and social factors affecting the region's economy. and mechanical increase are factors that determine the periodicity and territorial variability of population density.

The size and density characteristics of the population of Surkhandarya region periodically have the following differences across the region.

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Table-3

CHANGES IN THE POPULATION AND DENSITY OF THE TERRITORY OF SURKHANDARYA REGION OVER THE YEARS

Districts	The are is thousand	2019		2020		2021	
		The population is	Density	The population is	Density	The population is	Density
Angor	**0,39**	**130**	**333.3**	**132**	**338**	**135**	**346.1**
Bandixon	**0,20**			**71**	**355**	**118**	**590**
Boysun	**3,72**	**118**	**31.7**	**116**	**31.1**	**77**	**20.6**
Denov	**0,74**	**379**	**512.1**	**386**	**521.6**	**396**	**535.1**
Jarqurgon	**1,14**	**216**	**189.4**	**219**	**192.1**	**224**	**196.4**
Muzrabot	**0,74**	**139**	**187.8**	**142**	**191.8**	**145**	**195.9**
Oltinsoy	**0,57**	**173**	**303.5**	**177**	**310.5**	**181**	**317.5**
Sariosiyo	**3,93**	**203**	**51.6**	**207**	**52.6**	**215**	**54.7**
Termiz sh	**0,86**	**145**	**168.6**	**180**	**209.3**	**186**	**216.2**
Uzun	**1,63**	**171**	**104.9**	**175**	**107.3**	**175**	**107.3**
Sherabad	**2,73**	**190**	**69.5**	**194**	**71.06**	**199**	**72.8**
Shurchi	**0,85**	**205**	**241.1**	**209**	**245.8**	**214**	**251.7**
Kizirik	**0,35**	**171**	**488.5**	**114**	**325.7**	**117**	**334.2**
Kumkurgon	**2,20**	**240**	**109.09**	**236**	**107.2**	**240**	**109**
Termiz c	**0.86**	**108**	**125.5**	**77**	**89.5**	**79**	**91.8**

As can be seen from the table, the population density varies according to the regional location of the population and the area of the districts. The density is much lower in the desert districts, which are larger and therefore sparsely populated (table-3).

The main factors determining the periodic changes in population density are natural and mechanical population growth. The population of Surkhandarya region has naturally increased significantly.

Table -4

MIGRATION INDICATORS OF THE POPULATION OF SURKHANDARYA REGION (JANUARY-MARCH 2020)

Tumanlar nomi	The newcomers		They are gone		Migration balance	
	2019 y	2020 y	2019 y	2020 y	2019 y	2020 y
Angor	117	94	151	159	-34	-65
Boysun	94	103	210	180	-116	-77

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Bandixon	0	57	0	30	0	27
Muzrabot	157	256	188	260	-31	-4
Denov	268	225	386	285	-118	-60
Jarkurgon	111	73	253	267	-142	-194
Kumkurgon	256	165	240	277	16	-112
Kizirik	383	111	290	250	93	-139
Sariosiyo	128	103	255	157	-127	-54
Termiz c	252	148	163	122	89	26
Uzun	166	116	261	202	-95	-86
Sherabad	157	230	178	170	-21	60
Shurchi	163	133	253	125	-90	8

CONCLUSION. The analysis of the table shows that in Termez, Bandikhan, Shurchi districts of the region the population from other regions is the majority, while in Jarqurghon, Kumkurgan, Kizirik districts the share of departures is much higher (table-4).

Put simply, population density is the measurement of the average number of people in a given area. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a certain area by the size of that area. The measurement is normally illustrated as the number of people per square kilometer or square mile.

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