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## DYNAMICS OF POPULATION AND LABOUR RESOURCES OF NAVOI REGION, THEIR LOCATION CHARACTERISTICS

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### ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the dynamics of the population of the Navoi region, the population of working age and labour resources. The location of the population and labour resources of the regions has been studied. Based on regionalization, this problem was analyzed into regions of irrigated agriculture, mountain and sub-mountain pasture livestock, and desert pasture livestock.

### KEYWORDS

Population dynamics, labour resources, working-age population, population employment, natural geographical factors, irrigated agriculture, desert-pasture, mountain-pasture, economic geographical factors, demographic factors.

### INTRODUCTION

The increase in the number of labour resources in the world is a difficult task to provide employment to the population and reduce unemployment. For this reason, many scientists have conducted scientific research on the problems of labour resources and population employment. With this problem abroad, J. Ground, A. Smith, T. R. Malthus, A. Geyar, A. Marshall, A. Piru, J. M. Keynes, N. N. Baransky, A. A. Asiyeva, E. L. Vidovina, A.

Mirta, several approaches to labour resources issues and we can see scientific theories. In Uzbekistan, it was studied in the scientific works of A.A. Qayumov, A.S. Soliyev, K.Kh. Abdurakhmanov, O.B. Ota-Mirzayev, L.P. Maksakova, A.A. Ismoilov, N.N. Yuldashev, R.B. Kadirov, L.Z. Ibragimov and other scientists.

### Main part

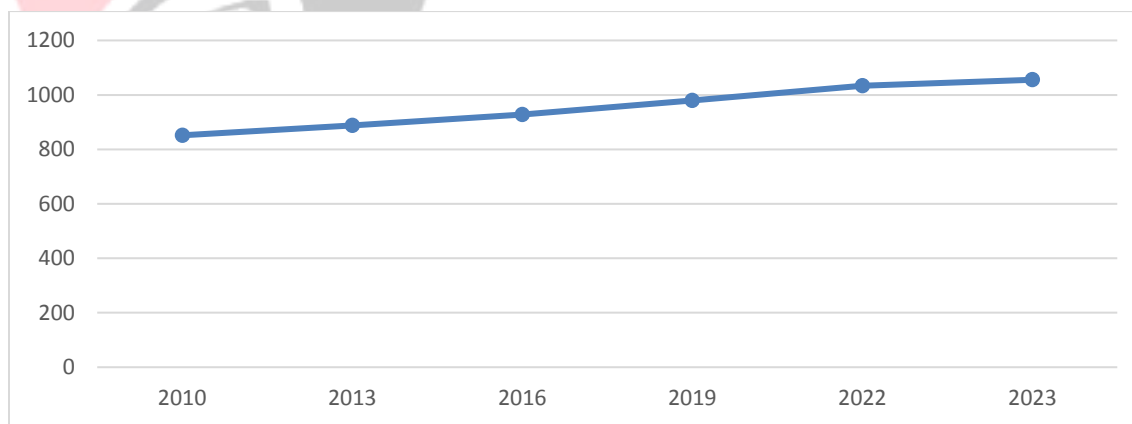
We can see that the Navoi region occupies a quarter of the territory of the republic, and the share of the population is inversely proportional to it. The region occupies one of the last places in the country in terms of population. The share of the population in the republic was 2.9 per cent. This indicates that the population in the region is extremely sparse. The natural geographical and hydrographic features of the region, as we learned above, had a great impact on the location of the population and labour resources of the Navoi region.

The difference in rural districts is very large, and according to the level of influence of labour resources on employment in agriculture, we can divide them into districts as follows:

- The population density is relatively high in the districts of agricultural districts. It is 144.4 people per square kilometre in the Karmana district, 75.7 people in the Navbahor district, 72.7 people in the Kyziltepa district and 147.7 people in the Khatirchi district.

- Mountain and sub-mountain pasture cattle-breeding region: population density is low, 14.8 people per square kilometre in Nurota district.

- Desert pastoral livestock region: in this region, the population is very sparsely populated, with 4.1 people in the Konimekh district, 0.4 people in the Tomdi district, 0.8 people in the Uchkuduq district (0.09 people without taking into account the urban population).



**Figure 1. Growth dynamics of the population of the Navoi region**

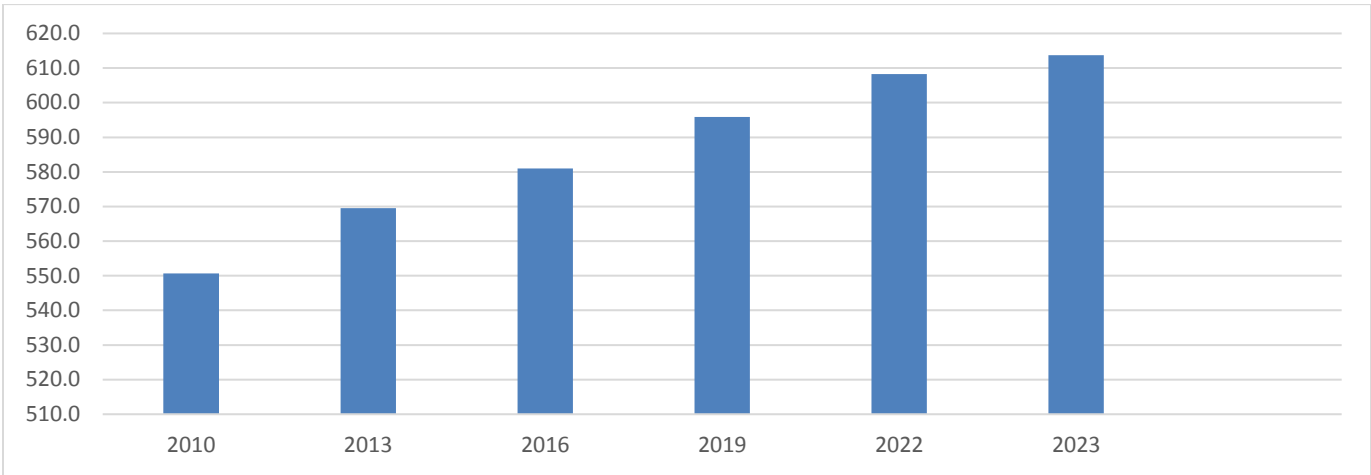
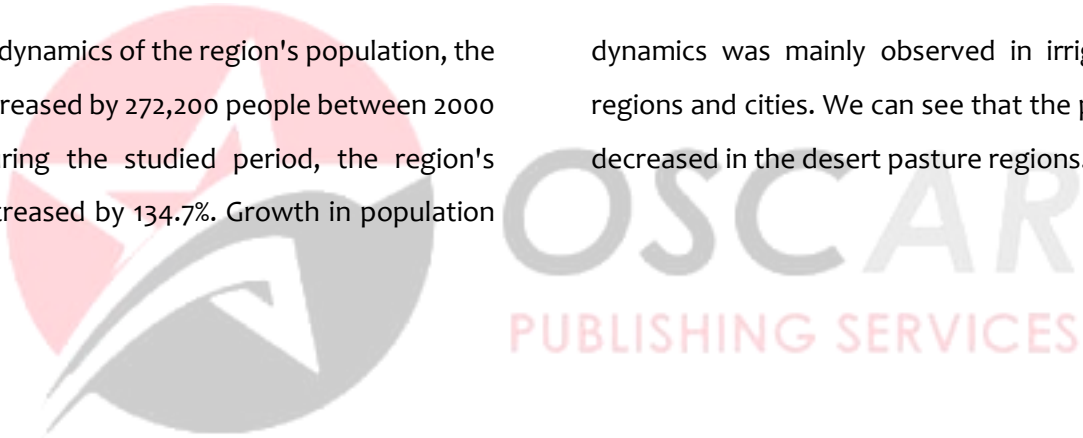
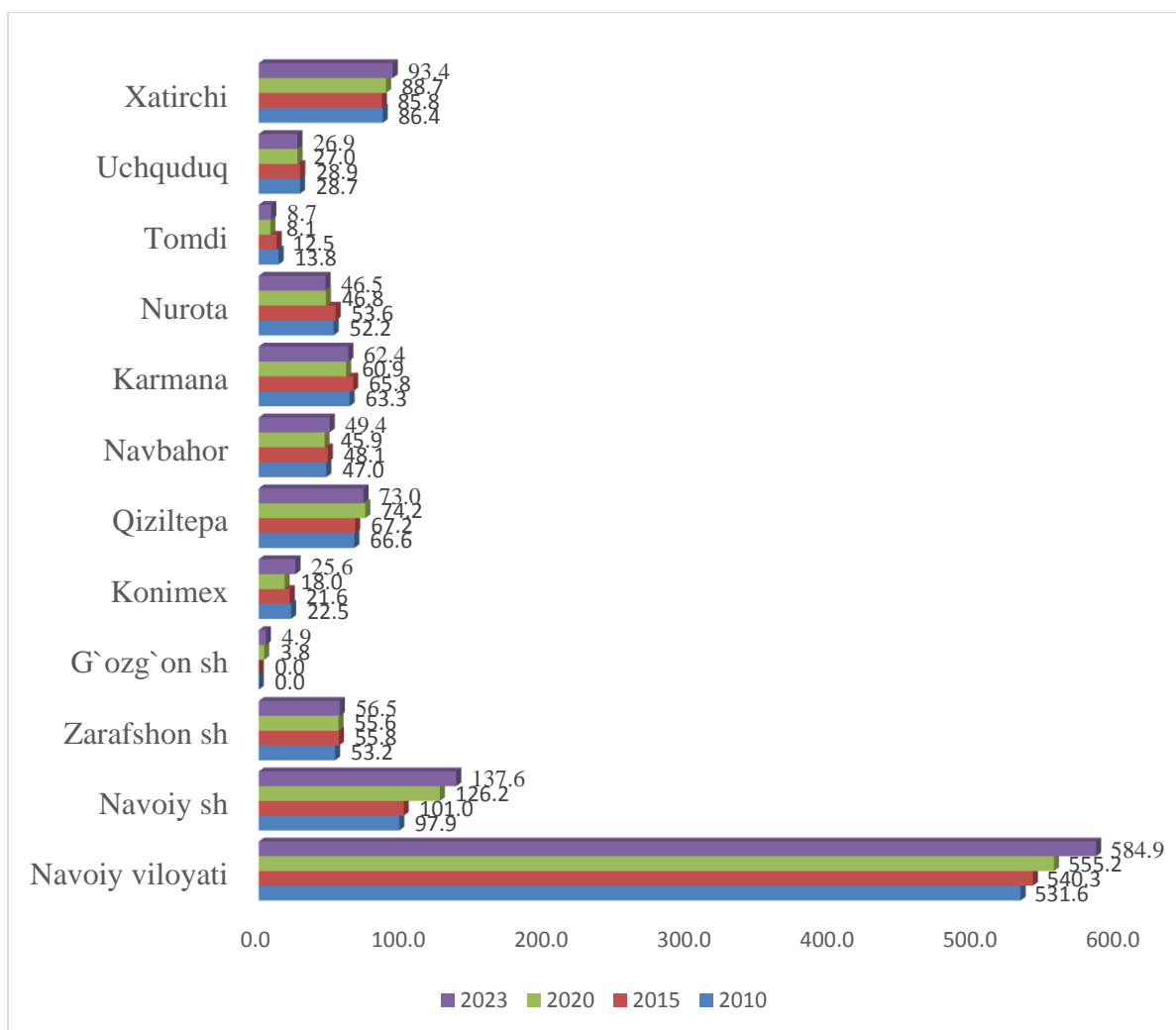


Figure 2. Growth dynamics of the permanent population of working age in the Navoi region

Analyzing the dynamics of the region's population, the population increased by 272,200 people between 2000 and 2023. During the studied period, the region's population increased by 134.7%. Growth in population

dynamics was mainly observed in irrigated farming regions and cities. We can see that the population has decreased in the desert pasture regions.





**Figure 3. Dynamics of labour resources according to administrative units of Navoi region.**

In 2010-2023, the number of labour resources of the Navoi region has been continuously increasing, and during the studied period, the number of labour resources of the region has increased by 53.3 thousand people. The main part of it was contributed by the city of Navoi. During this period, the number of labor resources of the city increased by 29.7 thousand people (Fig. 2).

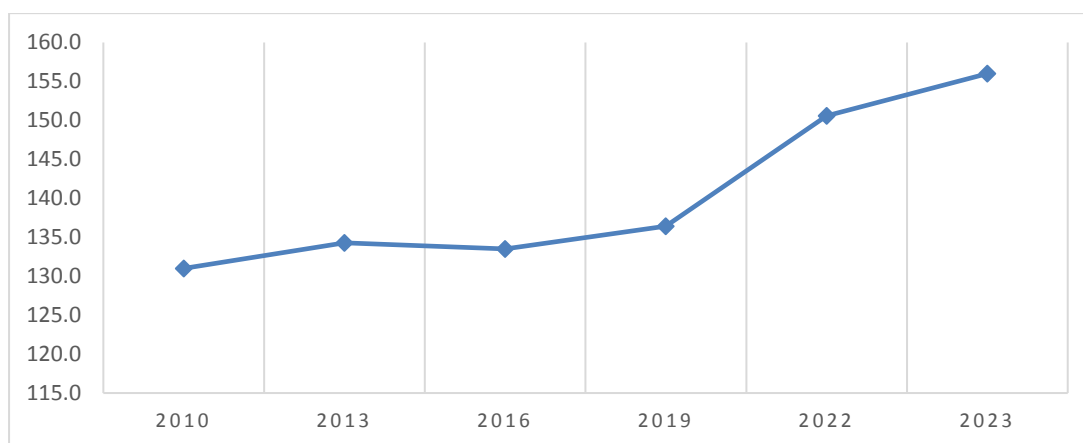
In addition to the city of Navoi, we can clearly see the increase and decrease in the number of labour resources in the administrative units. Khatirchi, Navbahor, Kyziltepa, Konimekh districts, Zarafshan and Gozgon cities are among the districts and cities where the number of labour resources has increased. Karmana, Tomdi, Nurota and Uchkuduq districts are

among the districts where the number of labor resources has decreased.

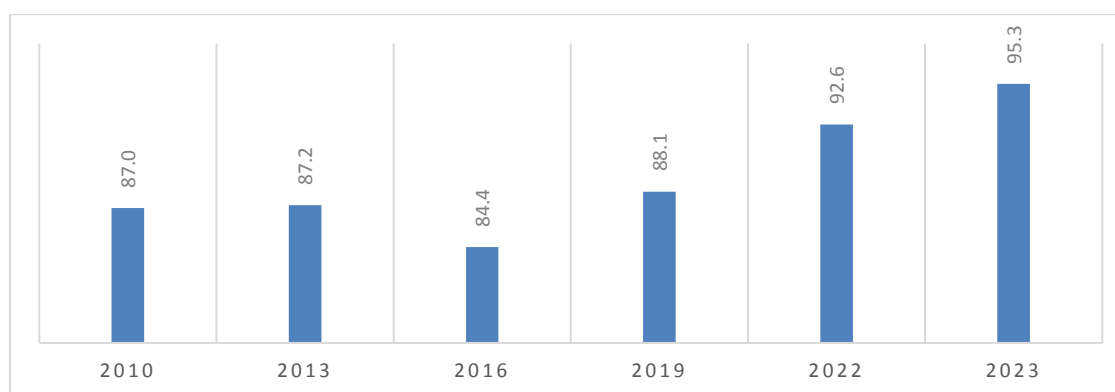
In 2010-2023, the number of labour resources of the Navoi region was constantly increasing, and during the studied period, the number of labour resources of the region increased by 53.3 thousand people. The main part of it was contributed by the city of Navoi. During this period, the number of labour resources in the city increased by 29.7 thousand

people. The analysis of population changes by economic regions produces the following picture;

- Agricultural district has high population growth rates. When we analyzed the population dynamics of the regions, the population increased by 108.3% in Navoi city, 198.1% in Karmana district, 157.1% in Navbahor district, 149.6% in Kyziltepa district and 149.8% in Khatirchi district.



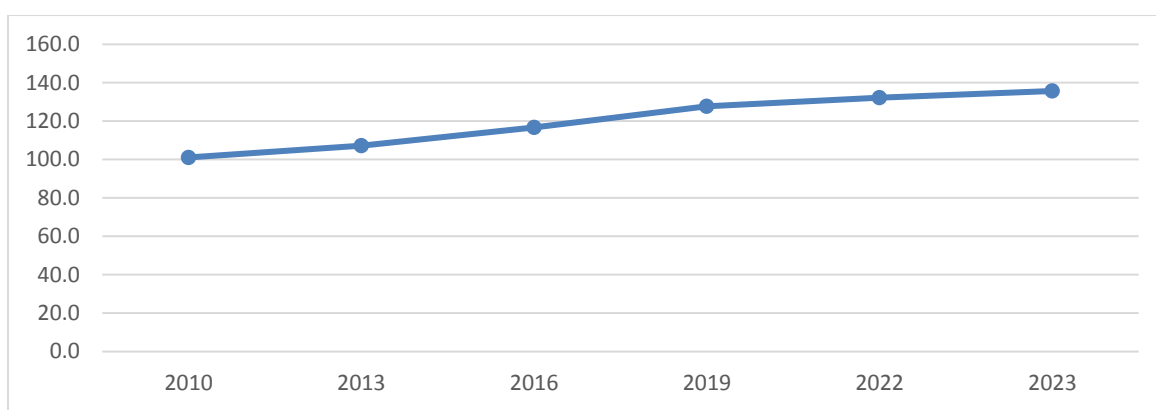
**Figure 4. Dynamics of population growth of Navoi city**



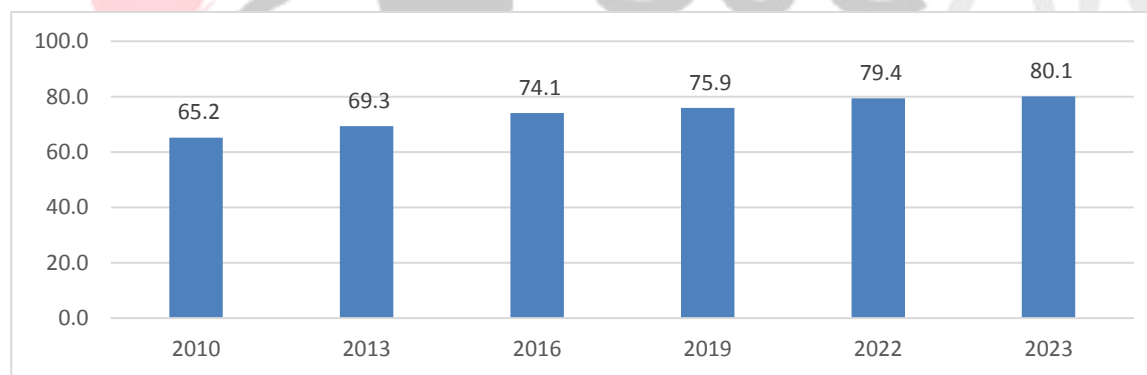
**Figure 5. Dynamics of growth of the permanent population of working age in Navoi city**

In the city of Navoi, the dynamics of the population, differing from the characteristics of the region, was an average indicator. Natural reproduction, migration and environmental factors had a strong influence on the growth of the city's population. Natural population growth is low compared to rural districts. Due to the

ecological conditions, the population mainly lives in the rural districts around the city and commutes in the form of pendulum migration. In the years 2000-2005, there was a decrease in the number of inhabitants in the city, and in the following years it increased moderately.



**Figure 6. Dynamics of population growth of Karmana district**

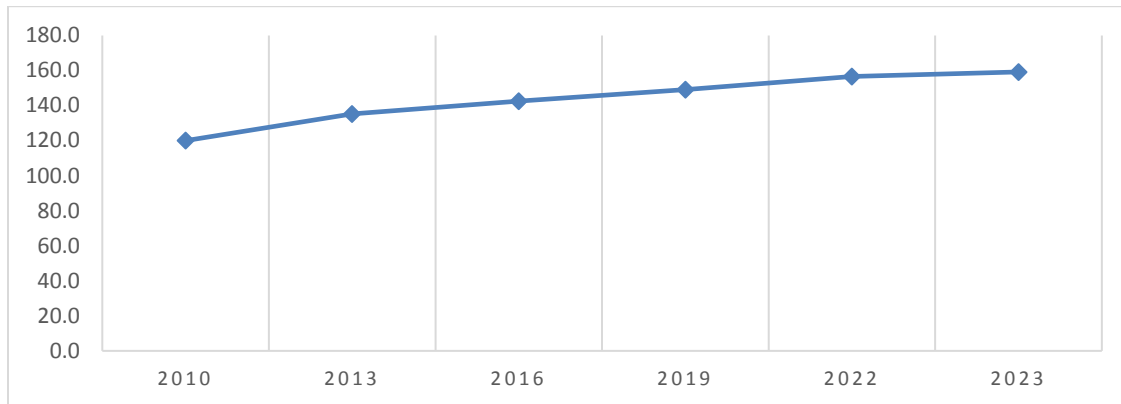


**Figure 7. Dynamics of growth of permanent population of working age of Karmana district**

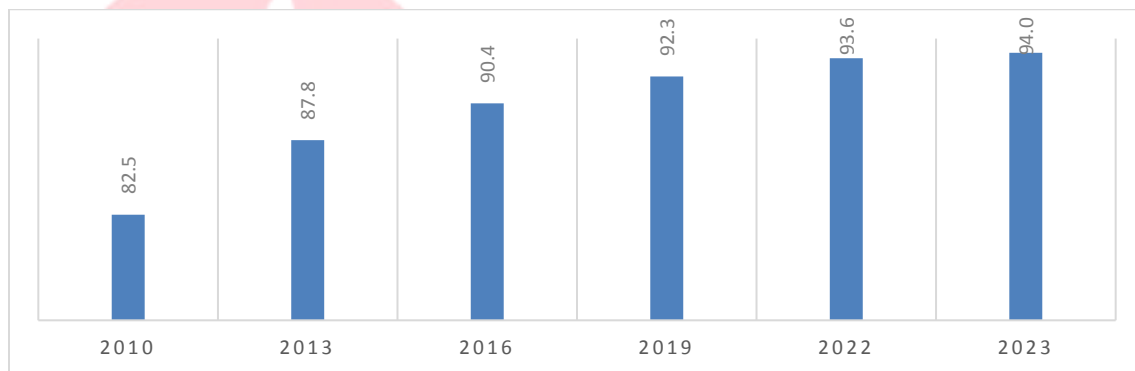
The growth rate of the population of Karmana district between 2000 and 2023 was the highest. During the period under study, the population and labour resources of the district have almost doubled, and

migration and the location in the suburbs are the main factors responsible for the high growth. In the dynamics of the population of the district, the highest growth was observed in 2000-2005. Residents of Navoi

and those who moved to the city for work from other regions are trying to settle in the Karmana district.



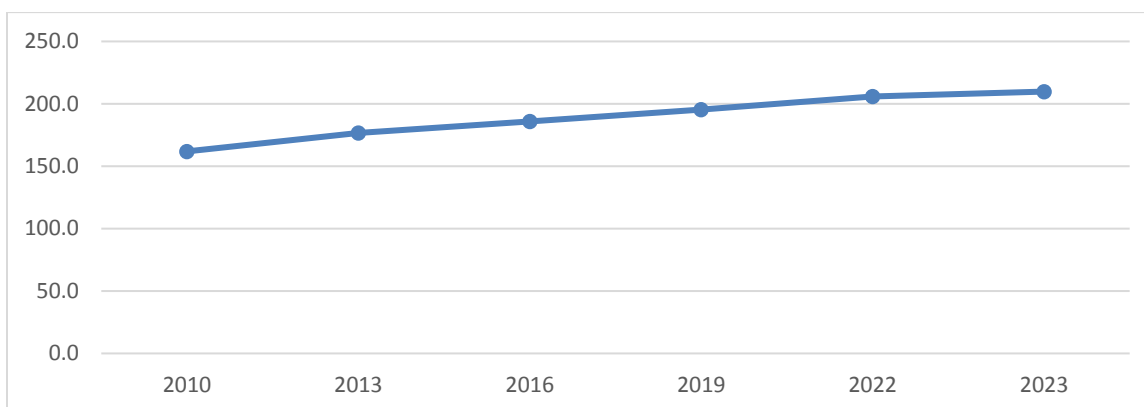
**Figure 8. Dynamics of population growth of Kiziltepa district**



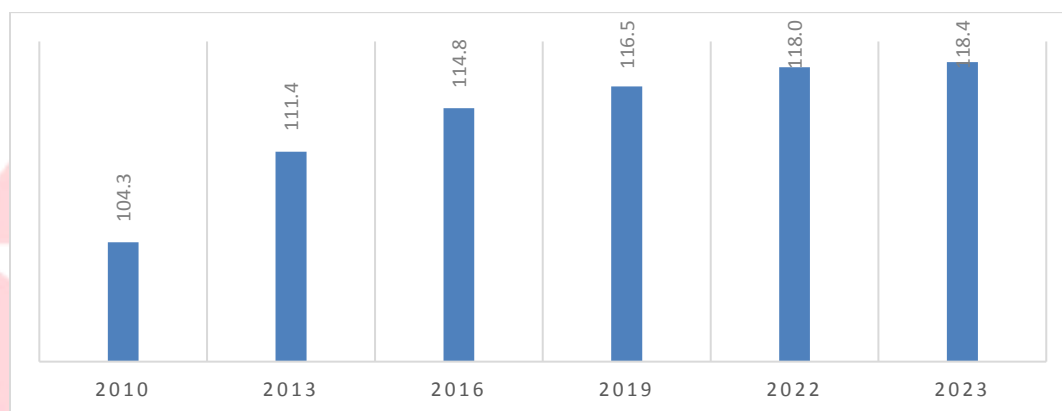
**Figure 9. Dynamics of growth of the permanent population of working age in Kyziltepa district**

During the period under study, a continuous increase was observed in the dynamics of the total population of Kyziltepa district. During this period, the population of the district increased by almost 150%, and the average annual growth corresponded to 2.2%. The main

factor of such growth is natural reproduction. The highest growth in the district occurred in 2010-2015. In 2000-2005, the population of the district increased very slowly, the average annual increase was 1.1%.



**Figure 10. Growth dynamics of the population of Khatirchi district**

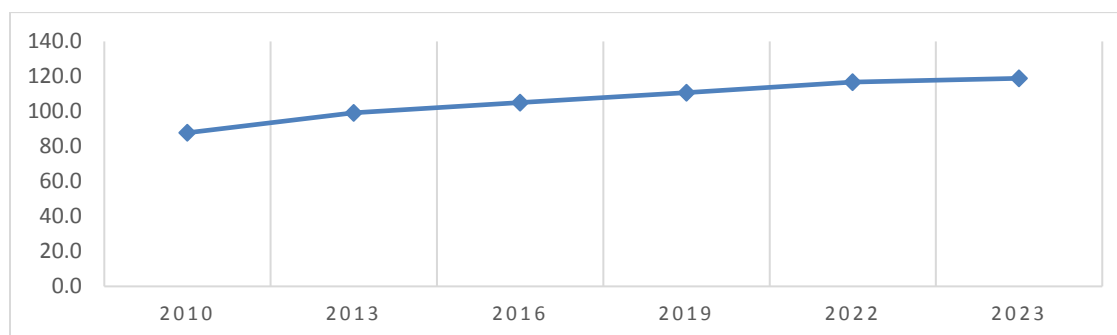


**Figure 11. Growth dynamics of the permanent population of working age of Khatirchi district**

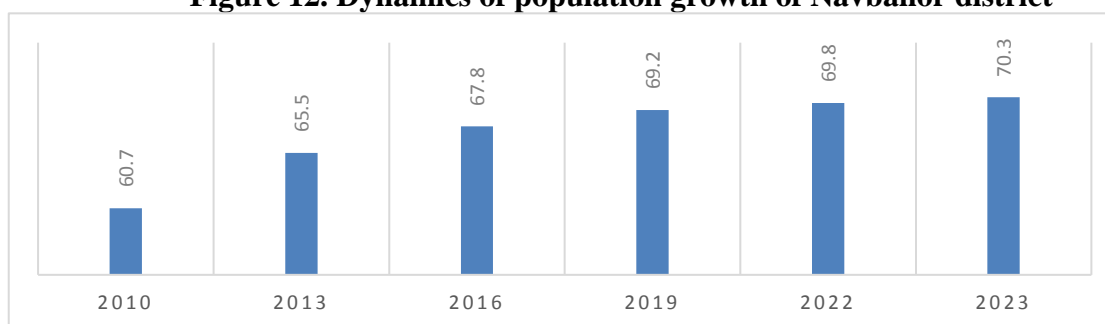
Khatirchi district is considered the leader in terms of population in the region, and the number of permanent residents as of January 2023 is 209,800 people. During the studied period, the population of the district grew the most in the region, and its permanent population increased by 69,500 people. It

takes second place after Karmana district in terms of population growth dynamics. The main factor for the high growth of the population is the fact that the district is mainly located in the region of irrigated agriculture, and the majority of the population lives in rural settlements.





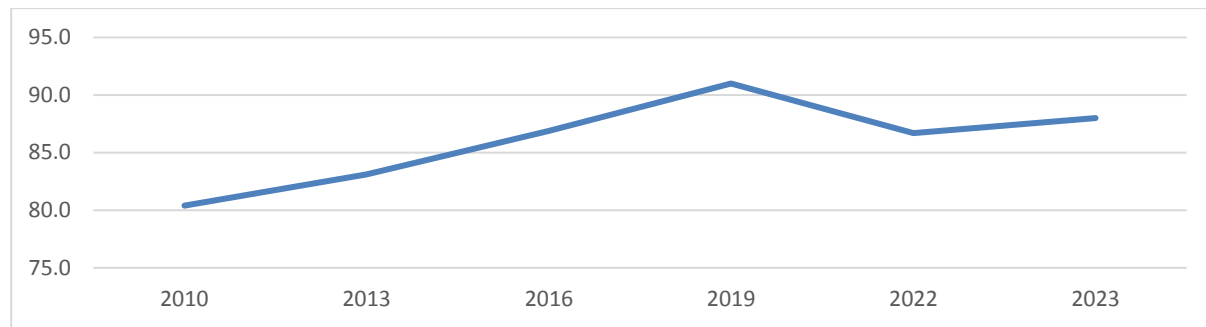
**Figure 12. Dynamics of population growth of Navbahor district**



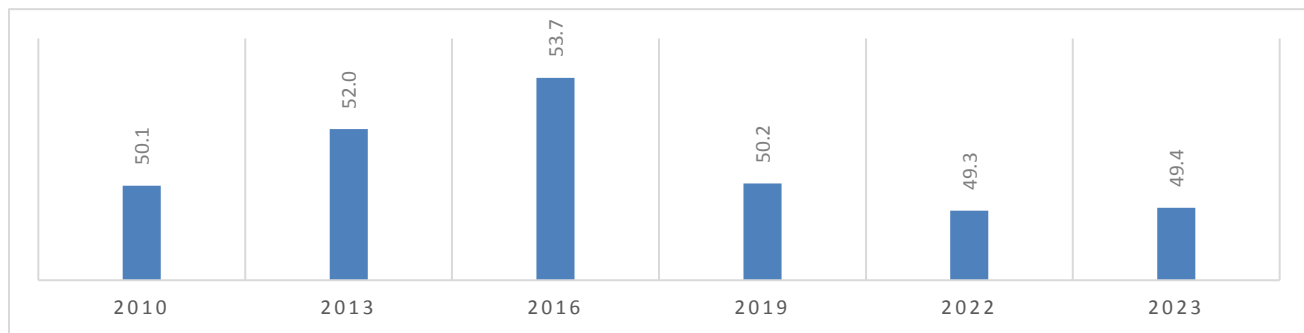
**Figure 13. Growth dynamics of the permanent population of working age of Navbahor district**

Navbahor District is one of the administrative units with the highest population growth dynamics. During the studied period, the population of the district was constantly growing, and in some years it grew faster. In particular, the highest growth was observed in 2010-2015. Several factors influenced the rapid growth of the district's population. The district is mainly located in the region of irrigated agriculture, the majority of the population lives in rural settlements. the influence of factors such as internal and pendulum migration is high because it is located in the vicinity of a large city.

- The growth of the population in the region of mountain and sub-mountain pasture cattle breeding increased very slowly during this period. In the studied period, the population of Nurota district increased by 16.4 thousand people, and the total growth corresponds to 122%. During the period under study, the city of Gozgon was part of the Nurota district. On May 3, 2019, according to the decision of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the city of Ghazgon was established in the Navoi region, and today 9.1 thousand people live here.



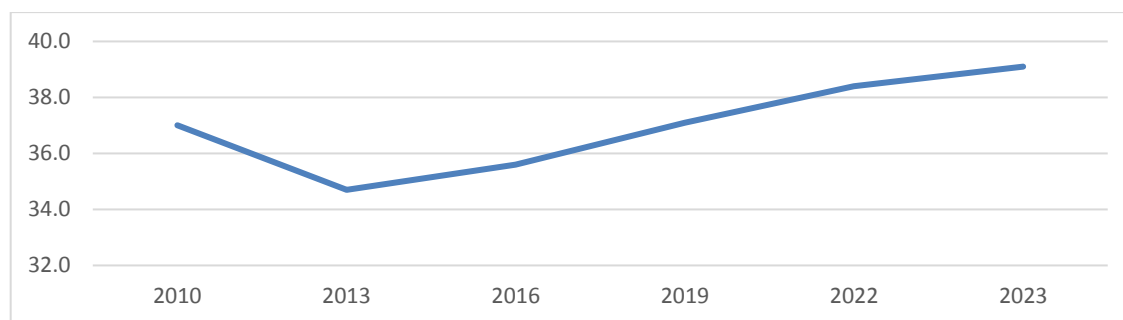
**Figure 14. Growth dynamics of the population of Nurota district**



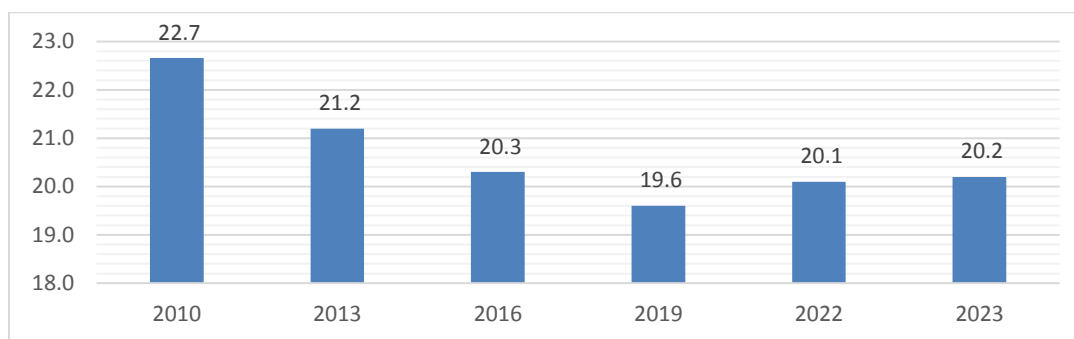
**Figure 15. Growth dynamics of the permanent population of working age of Nurota district**

A very slow change was observed in the dynamics of the population in the Nurota district during the studied period. Despite the high natural increase of the population in the district, internal and external migration has a great impact on the negative balance. The main reason for the decrease in the population from 2020 is that 9.1 thousand people died due to the establishment of the city of Ghazgon.

Desert pasture livestock region - When we analyzed the dynamics of the population in this region, a process of decrease was observed. In Konimekh district, it decreased by 42.4-37.4 thousand people, in Tomdi district by 27.7-15.8 thousand people, in Uchkudug district by 42.4-39.1 thousand people, in Zarafshan city from 64.6 thousand people to 86.5 thousand people increased.



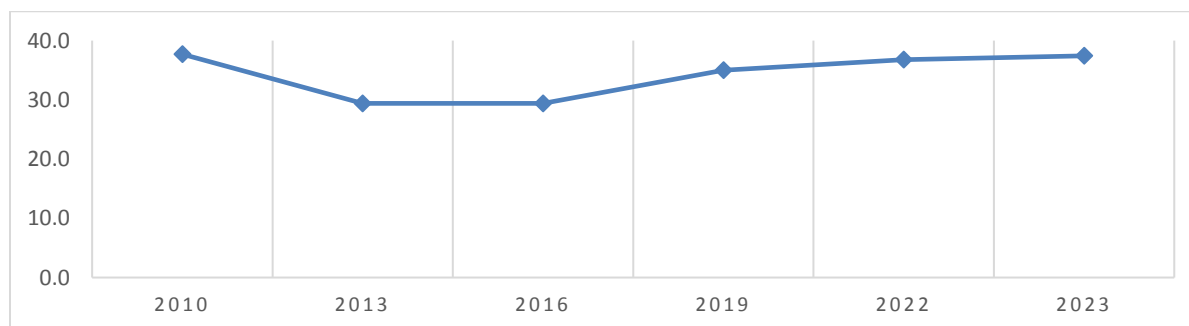
**Figure 16. Growth dynamics of the population of Uchkuduk district**



**Figure 17. Dynamics of growth of the permanent population of working age of Uchkuduk district**

We can see that the population of Uchkuduk district decreased during the studied period. Especially, during the periods of 2000-2005, 2005-2010, and 2010-2015, the population decreased continuously. showing a

secret. Mass emigration from villages was observed. A relative increase in population was observed in the periods of 2015-2020, 2020-2023.



**Figure 18. Dynamics of population growth of Konimekh district**

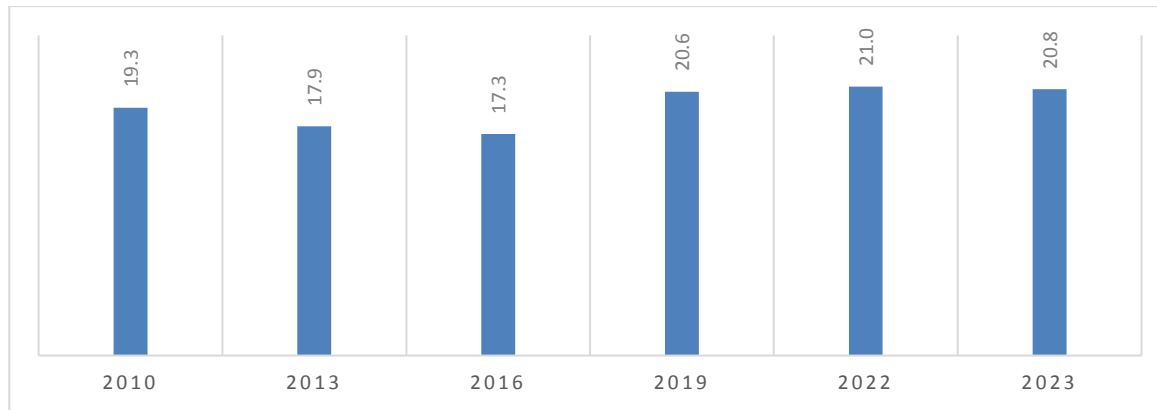


Figure 19. Dynamics of growth of the permanent population of working age of Konimekh district

We can see that the population of the Konimekh district decreased during the studied period. In particular, during the periods of 2000-2005, 2005-2010, and 2010-2015, the number of the population decreased continuously, and the largest decrease was observed in the period of 2010-2015. The negative balance of internal and external migration has a great

influence on the decrease in the population of the district. There was a relative increase in the population in the periods of 2015-2020, and 2020-2023. In these years, the addition of the town of Zafarabad played an important role in the increase of the population of the district.

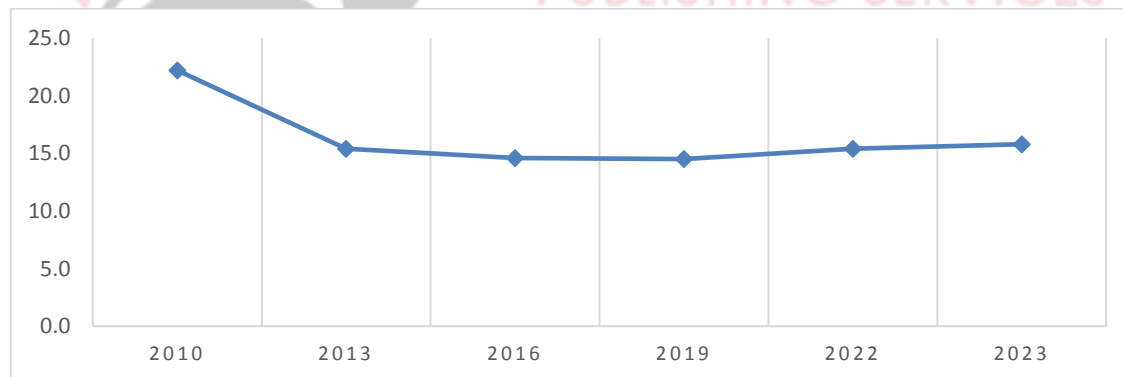


Figure 18. Growth dynamics of Tomdi district population



The population dynamics of Zarafshan city are constantly growing, and the working-age population has also increased. At the same time, in 2012-2022, the number of permanent population of working age will decrease compared to previous years. We can consider the presence of natural resource extraction and processing industrial enterprises, the creation of new jobs and high wages as the main factor in the growth of the population and the permanent population of working age in the city of Zarafshon.

## CONCLUSION

Analyzing the dynamics of the population and labor resources of the Navoi Region, and their location features, we found some regional differences. Based on our studies, we came to the following conclusions:

- Navoi region The population of Navoi region, the population of working age and labour resources have increased.
- the dynamics of population and labour resources are not the same in all regions.
- the population and labour resources are increasing rapidly in irrigated farming areas and cities
- a decrease of these indicators was observed in the regions of mountain and sub-mountain, desert pasture cattle breeding.

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