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EFFECTIVE TERRITORIAL–ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS AND PROBLEMS OF URBAN SETTLEMENT IN NAKHCHIVAN ECONOMIC REGION

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The effective territorial–organizational issues of urban settlement in Nakhchivan economic region, trends in this field are analyzed in the article. The main principle of the unified settlement system is the equal appropriation of the territory by the population. Territorial projects for settlement in Nakhchivan economic region are wide. The main natural–geographical factor of settlement here is relief. The relief factor also influences the stimulation of migration and the natural growth process. As the majority of the population migrated to the smooth Sharur-Ordubad plain, which has alluvial lands for agriculture, the process of urbanization in this area has historically accelerated. In the economic region. Labor–intensive forms are also located depending on the altitude zones. There are significant differences in the geographical location of cities. Seliteb lands capes in the economic region are located mainly in the cities of Nakhchivan and Babek, which are the backbone of settlement in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. Due to favorable conditions in the Autonomous Republic the second main area of settlement was the Mediterranean area. The population of the belt is very low compared to the Araz. The third area of urban settlement is highlands. At this altitude both population density and numbers are very low. The effective settlement of the population in the territory has military– strategic importance for the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The regulation of the territorial structure of urbanization is crucial in this area. The problems of urban settlement within the altitude zones on the basis of statistical data are studied and made proposals for the effective territorial organization of settlement in the article.

Keywords: Urban settlement, natural–geographical condition, population, altitude areas

INTRODUCTION

The settlement of the population in the area depends primarily on natural–geographical factors. Relief conditions are also taken into account in the location and operation of facilities. Because it is difficult to build infrastructure and farms in mountainous areas, it has a negative impact on demographic processes, youth migration leads to an increase in the number of people in the field and a weakening of the process of reproduction. In consistencies and problems in the factors of natural geographical conditions encountered in the regulation of urban settlement are regulated by the proper organization of economic sectors. As a result of application of a unified settlement system, it led to the efficient deployment and management of productive forces in the area. Difficulties of the transition period led to spontaneous settlement, disproportions in the settlement of the country's population. In the Autonomous Republic, which has a large area for settlement, the implementation of ecstatic policy for the most efficient use of the territory, the optimal location of social infrastructure, housing and production stimulates the economical use of resources for this area [4, p.143] Increasing the urban area and population through the efficient use of land, the deployment of productive forces in demographically underdeveloped remote areas in an urgent issue for the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. Research in this area is needed.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The article analyzes the historical–comparative, mathematical–statistical method based on the census materials of 1999–2009, a number of literary materials and clarifies the problems. In Nakhchivan Autonomous, 97.2% of the urban population in 1999 and 96.7% in 2009 settled in the Sharur-Ordubad plain with an absolute height of 500–1000 meters (table 1, 2). In 1999, the



population of Nakhchivan, Julfa, Ordubad, Sharur cities and Babek settlement live in the Sharur- Ordubad plain (table1).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the 10 years of the analysis, the number of urban settlements in the plains increased more rapidly. From this point of view there is a need to improve vertical urbanization in the effective territorial organization of settlements. The population of the surrounding settlements is growing due to the management functions of the socio-cultural services provided by the hierarchy centers [3]. Location of productive forces, territorial organization of economic objects, location of transport and communication networks and related settlements depend on relief conditions [6]. In the cities of the Autonomous Republic, whose economic base is mainly based on agriculture, the use of machinery, the construction of infrastructure networks and responsible cultivation also affect the settlement process.

Table 1

Distribution of urban population by altitude zones.

Altitude belts	Economic region		Nakhchivan	Babek	Julfa	Ordubad	Sharur	Shahbuz	Paragachay
	City center	population							
500-1000	5	92455	63177	2844	10131	9763	6540		
1000-1500	1	2556						2556	
1500-2000	-	-							
2000-2500	1	103							103

Source: Based on the census materials of 1999.

The number of urban settlements and population of Heydarabad, Givrag, Aliabad, Shahriyar settlements located in the plain of Sharur-Ordubad increased in 2009 (table 2). The main center influencing the dynamic of the population was the city of Nakhchivan. The city of Nakhchivan is a multifunctional city as a hierarchical center and fulfill economic- organizational, socio-economic, administrative functions for the surrounding areas. The population meets its needs through permanent migration [7]. The population density in Nakhchivan city increased from 452 to 486 people in 1989-1999, decreased from 486 people to 431 people in 1999-2009 and increased again in 2009-2016 to 481 people. The administrative department of the city includes 5 villages, of which the population of Garajug and Garakhanbeyli villages is more [5, p. 134].

Table 2

The number of people in urban areas by altitude zones (2009)

Altitude belts	Economic region		Nakhchivan	Babek	Julfa	Ordubad	Sharur	Heydarabad	Givraq	Aliabad	Shahbuz	Badamlı	Shahriyar	Paragachay	Agdere.
	city	population													
500-1000	9	111723	71275	3324	11933	10094	6625	486	5076	2581			329		
1000-1500	2	3678									3024	654			
1500-2000	-	-													
2000-2500	2	87												87	0

Source: Based on the census materials of 2009.



The share of urban settlements in the Arazboyu plain, covering an area of 1720 km², making up 32,9% of the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic increased to 80% during 1999-2009 [2. s.23].

Table 3

Distribution of urban population by altitude zones (2009).

Altitude belts	1999			2009			1999-2009-cu illərdə	
	Station	population	Specific gravity of the population, %	Station	People	Specific gravity of the population, %	Growth of urban areas %	Growth of urban population
500-1000	5	92455	97,2	9	111723	96,7	180	120,9
1000-1500	1	2556	2,7	2	3678	3,2	200	143,9
1500-2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000-2500	1	103	0,1	2	87	0,1	200	87
Total	7	95114	100,0	13	115488	100,0	85,7	121,4

Source: Census materials of 1999 and 2009.

Another largesettlement at this height in the Autonomous Republic is the city of Babek. In 2009, 111723 people lived in this settlement at an altitude of 500-1000 meters (2, 9%). At present, the share of the urban population of the Babek region has increased due to the administrative-territorial variation. The granting of settlement status to the most populated villages of Nehram and Jahri in the Autonomous Republic in 2019 as part of Babek region had a significant impact on the number of urban settlements and population at 500-1000 meters and 1000-1500 meters respectively.

Table 4

Location of the urban population along the altitude zones.

Administrative areas	500-1000		1000-1500		1500-2000		2000-2500	
	Absolute height	Population	Absolute height	Population	Absolute height	Population	Absolute height	Population
Nakhchivan	860	71275						
Babek	775	3324						
Julfa	715	11933						
Shahbuz			1200	3024				
Sharur	810	6625						
Haydarabad	850	486						
Shahriyar	850	329						
Ordubad	850	10094						
Givraq	900	5076						
Badamli			1450	654				
Aliabad	875	2581						
Paragachay							2200	87
Shahriyar							850	329
Agdere							2350	0

Source: Census materials of 2009.

There are only two urban settlements at an altitude of 1000-1500 meters. 15,4% of urban settlements and 3,2% of the urban population settled in the area (picture 1). The absolute height of Shahbuz city is 1200 meters above sea level and Badamlı settlement is 1450 meters. (table 4). The population density in Shahbuz is also low.

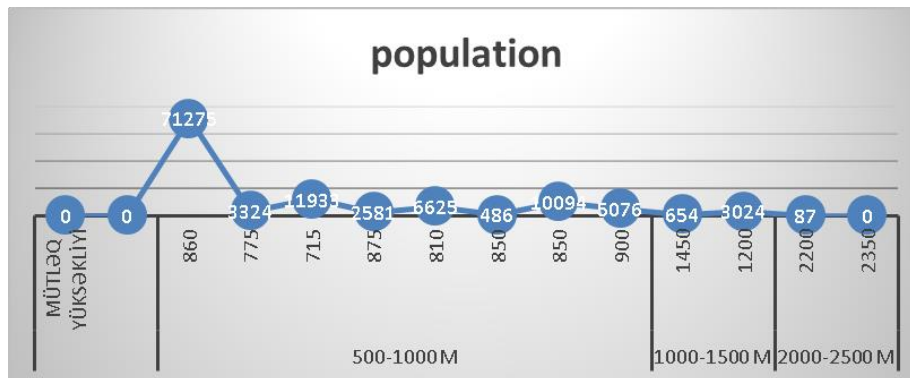


Fig. 1. Settlement of the urban population in the highlands

Source: location of urban population in the economic region by altitude zones (2009).

CONCLUSION

There is no urban settlement at an altitude of 1500-2000 meters. Paragachay and Agdara settlements are located at an altitude of 2000-2500 meters. In 2009, 0,1% of the population settled in the area.

During the years of comparison, the total urban population increased by 21,4%, by 20,8% at an altitude of 500-1000 meters, by 43,9% at an altitude of 1000-1500 meters, decreased by 15% at an altitude of 2000-2500 meters.

The distribution of the population along the vertical zoning allows for efficient use of natural conditions and natural resources. From this point of view, in the Nakhchivan, Autonomous Republic, work is being done on the distribution, appointment of university graduates, the settlement of the population in mountainous areas on preferential terms, especially in addition to housing and wages[8]. The relief inclination and fragmentation in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic have had a significant impact on the location of urban settlements and their population. This can be said as an extensive development of urban settlement in the Autonomous Republic. Extensive development causes several problems. The sharp increase in floodplain landscapes in the plains leads to development of favorable land plots and excessive emissions in densely populated areas. In 2016, in the most populous city of Nakhchivan, emissions into the atmosphere accounted for 86,4% of emissions in the Autonomous Republic[1]. In order to effectively organize urban settlements, it is necessary to use economically viable lands with high quality score, to build high-rise buildings without dense and chaotic conditions and to create proper air circulation, to meet the social needs of the population, to give preference to underground buildings in accordance with world experience. Relevant socio-economic measures in high-altitude urban areas such as Shahbuz, Badamlı; and Paragachay may be perspective for population growth.



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NAXÇIVAN İQTİSADİ RAYONUNDA ŞƏHƏR MƏSKUNLAŞMASININ SƏMƏRƏLİ ƏRAZİ-TƏŞKİLİ FORMALARI VƏ PROBLEMLƏRİ

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Məqalədə Naxçıvan iqtisadi rayonunda şəhər məskunlaşmasının səmərəli ərazi-təşkili məsələləri, bu sahədə baş verən tendensiyalar təhlil olunmuşdur. Vahid Məskunlaşma Sisteminin əsas prinsipi ərazinin əhali tərəfindən bərabər mənimsənilməsidir. Naxçıvan iqtisadi rayonunda məskunlaşmanın ərazi perspektivləri genişdir. Burada məskunlaşmanın əsas təbii-coğrafi şərait amili relyefdir. Relyef amili miqrasiyaların stimullaşmasına və təbii artım prosesinə də təsir etmişdir. Əhalinin əsas hissəsi əkinçilik üçün allüvial torpaqları olan hamar Şərur-Ordubad düzənliyinə miqrasiya etdiyindən bu ərazidə urbanizasiya prosesi də tarixən sürətli getmişdir. İqtisadi rayonda əməkəttutumlu təsərrüfat sahələri də yüksəklik qurşaqlarından asılı şəkildə yerləşmişdir. Şəhərlərin ərazi üzrə yerləşməsində ciddi fərqlər vardır. İqtisadi rayonda seliteb landşaftlar əsasən Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında məskunlaşmanın dayaq karkası olan Naxçıvan və Babək şəhərlərində yerləşir. Muxtar respublikada əlverişli şəraitlə əlaqədar olaraq məskunlaşmanın ikinci əsas arealı ortadağlıq areal olmuşdur. Qurşaqda əhali məskunlaşması Arazboyuna nisbətən çox aşağı səviyyədədir. Şəhər məskunlaşmasının üçüncü arealı isə yüksəkdağlıq arealdır. Bu yüksəklikdə həm əhalinin sıxlığı, həm də sayı çox aşağıdır. Əhalinin ərazidə səmərəli yerləşdirilməsinin Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası üçün hərbi-strateji əhəmiyyətivardır. Urbanizasiyanın ərazi strukturunun nizamlanması bu sahədə həlledici əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Məqalədə yüksəklik qurşaqları daxilində şəhər məskunlaşmasının problemləri statistik məlumatlar əsasında öyrənilmiş və məskunlaşmanın səmərəli ərazi təşkili üçün təkliflər irəli sürülmüşdür.

Açar sözlər: *şəhər məskunlaşması, təbii-coğrafi şərait, əhali, yüksəklik qurşaqları*



ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНО-ОРГАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ФОРМЫ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ГОРОДСКОГО РАСПОЛОЖЕНИЯ В НАХЧЫВАНСКОМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ РАЙОНЕ

Т.А. Алиева

В статье анализируются эффективные территориально-организационные вопросы городского расселения в Нахчыванском экономическом районе, тенденции в этой области. Основным принципом единой системы расселения является равноправное присвоение территории населением. Территориальные перспективы расселения в Нахчыванском экономическом районе широки. Основным природно-географическим фактором расселения здесь является рельеф. Фактор рельефа также влияет на стимулирование миграции и процесс естественного прироста. В Ордубадской равнине, имеющей аллювиальные земли для земледелия, процесс урбанизации на этой территории исторически ускорился. В экономическом районе. Трудоемкие формы также располагаются в зависимости от высотных поясов. Существуют значительные различия в географическом расположении городов. Мысы Селитебские земли в экономическом районе расположены в основном в городах Нахчыван и Бабек, которые являются основой расселения в Нахчыванской Автономной Республике. Благодаря благоприятным условиям в Автономной Республике вторым основным районом расселения было Средиземноморье. Население пояса очень мало по сравнению с Аразом. Третий район городского расселения – высокогорье. На этой высоте и плотность населения, и численность очень низкие. Эффективное расселение населения на территории имеет военно-стратегическое значение для Нахчыванской Автономной Республики. Решающее значение в этой сфере имеет регулирование территориальной структуры урбанизации. В статье исследуются проблемы городского расселения в пределах высотных зон на основе статистических данных и вносятся предложения по эффективной территориальной организации расселения.

Ключевые слова: *город, поселение, природно-географические условия, население, высотные пояса*