

**IMPORTANCE OF CITY DEVELOPMENT IN INTERNATIONAL RATING OF  
UZBEKISTAN. IN THE EXAMPLE OF CITIES OF SURKHANDARYA PROVINCE**

**ERNAZAROV SHUKRULLO SON OF ESHBOY**

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek  
Geography and Geoinformation Systems;

**NIGINA YESAMURATOVA ALISHEROVNA**

National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek  
Geography and Geoinformation Systems  
2nd year geography student.

**Abstract:** Surkhandarya region is a region located in the south of our republic and its economic, political geographical position is somewhat unfavorable affects the development of the region. In particular, we can see that the social infrastructure in the cities and towns of the region is weaker than in the cities of the republic. Therefore, the current state of social infrastructure in the cities of the region and the factors affecting it were studied.

**Key words:** Surkhandarya, city, town, Termiz, Denov, demography, infrastructure, Current in the day the world countries intensity with developed is going Developed to countries look that puts if we are their urbanization level very to the top witness to be \_ can \_ Because cities are considered as a criterion that determines the level of development of the country. Currently, there are 120 cities and 1062 towns in Uzbekistan. Each of these cities contributes to the economy of our Republic to a certain extent , and at the same time there are cities that lag behind in development.

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The cities of Surkhandarya, the southern region of our country, are somewhat slower in terms of development than the cities of other regions. Therefore, we will talk about the state of development of the cities of Surkhandarya region.

The fact that the Surkhandarya region has its own natural, economic and political geographical position has influenced the formation of the network of cities. While 7.79 % of the country's population live in the region, the urban population is 5.5 % of the republic's urban population. According to the data of 2017, 8 cities and 114 towns were recorded, and by 2023, these numbers will be 8 cities and 112 towns. Among them, the city of Termiz is a subordinate city of the region, and the remaining 7 cities remain subordinate to the district (Denov, Boysun, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Shorchi, Shargun, Sherabad). The population of the region is 2806.5 thousand people (01.01.2023), of which 1016.8 thousand people or 36.2 percent live in cities (in the republic only Khorezm region is ahead).

Termiz is the largest city in the territorial urban structure of this region, and the information given in historical sources indicates that it is one of the ancient cities in the east with a history of 2500 years. The favorable geographical position of the city, its location in a strategically important place, along an important branch of the Great Silk Road, created the basis for its rapid development. The city developed very quickly during the Kushan period, it became a big city during the Timurid period, and when the Russians came, in 1894, it was founded anew in Tuproqkurgan, 8 km away. After independence, special attention is being paid to improving its geographical location, economic and social conditions. A large international airport in the city, Guzor-Surkhan power line, Termiz-Khayraton-Mozori Sharif and Tashguzor-Boysun-Kumkurgan railway and a number of other major investment projects will further enhance the function of the city as a southern center in the future. is strengthening.

The major industrial cities of the region are Denov, Zharkurgan, Shorchi and Sherabad is considered The second city of the region is Denov. Between the Surkhandarya and Sangardak

rivers, it was formed as a fortress at the end of the 14th century. Its main city-forming industries are processing of agricultural products, in particular, oil-oil, cotton ginning, cotton ginning, wine-vodka industry. The city has 5.21 % of the region's population ( 145.4 thousand people), 13.6% of the gross industrial product and 28% of consumer goods.

The city of Zhargorgon was formed on the basis of oil found in the district, the Karshi-Termiz railway was built in 1928, and the oil field opened in the 1930s played a major role in the formation and economic development of the city. In 1951, it was given the status of a city settlement, and in 1973, it became a city of district importance. Shorchi is located in the plain in the middle of the Surkhan oasis. The economic basis is agro-industrial, it is formed by the light and food industry, furniture manufacturing, and is developing as the center of the district.

Boisun belongs to the type of resource cities and was formed on the basis of the ancient Poikalon fortress at an altitude of 1200 m above sea level. The city is considered the oldest settlement in the region. It began to appear at the end of the 5th millennium BC. Due to the location of the fuel industry, as well as favorable natural conditions, the city of Boisun is developing as a recreation and health center. It officially received the status of a city in 1975.

In 1941, a coal mine was discovered near the Shargun river in the city of Shargun, on the basis of which a coal briquette factory was built in 1963. Settlements began to appear here due to the discovery and exploitation of coal. At first, it was called Tohchiyan, and then, from 1973, it was called Shargun city. Kumkurgan and Sherabad reserve lands were created on the basis of development. Urbanization in the region is developing mainly at the expense of small and medium-sized cities, rural district centers and cities and agro-towns with agro-industrial enterprises.

Table 1

Dynamics of population of cities of Surkhandarya region ( in thousands of people)

Cities	Years					O ' sish times 1970- 2023
	1970	1990	2000	2010	20 22	
We want	34.9	75.0	113.5	120.4	1 95.7 .0	4
Denov	25.8	55.0	63.0	70.1	145.4	3
Boys	12.5	20.0	21.8	24.5	50.9	2.2
Jarkurgan	11.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	22.9	1.9
Kumkurgan	6.3	12.0	12.0	13.2	15.0	2.4
Shargun	5.4	9.0	12.4	12.0	11.6	2.1
Sherabad	10.2	19.0	24.2	26.0	29.5	2.9
Salter	9.1	16.0	20.5	22.3	25.4	2.8

The table was compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

If we look at the picture of the growth of the cities of Surkhandarya region, the population growth in the cities of the region mainly coincides with the years of independence. For example, the population of Termiz was 34,900 people in 1970, and in 1990, this figure increased by 2 times, i.e. to 75,000 people. The population of Termiz doubled in 20 years, from

1990 to 2000, that is, in 10 years, this indicator shows 1.5 times. It can be concluded that after the independence of our country, the population of Termiz increased significantly. We will witness that it has grown. However, by 2010, the growth of the city's population decreased somewhat, that is, in 2000, there were 113,500 people, and by 2010, this indicator was 120,400 people. It can be seen that the growth of the city's population has slowed down somewhat, the reason for this is the direct effect of the gradual transition from high birthrate to low birthrate in our country. Therefore, the growth of the city's population has slowed down somewhat. From 2010 to 2023, the population of the city increased sharply again, from 120.4 thousand people to 195.7 thousand people. Over the past 13 years, the aspiration of the region's residents to the city has had a significant impact on the increase in the city's population. From 1970 to 2023, the city's population increased from 34,900 to 195,700, i.e. 5.6 times.

The city of Denov is the second industrial city of the region. Its population is 79.1 thousand people (2017). The city of Denov has a high place in the region. It has long been a center of handicrafts and a city located at the crossroads of caravan routes. The city is currently developing very much, the main industrial enterprises of the region (food, light) are located in the city. The population of the city was 25,800 in 1970, and by 1990 the city's population was 55,000. During 20 years, the population of the city increased by nearly 30,000 people and changed from a semi-medium city to a medium-sized city. By 2000, the population of Denov was 63,000. By 2010, the population of the city reached 70.1 thousand people. By 2017, the total population of the city was 79.1 thousand people. Therefore, the population of Denov city has been growing steadily since the independence of our country, we can see the cities of Termiz and Denov as the main cities of the region. Both cities are highly sought after by regional districts. The impact of migrants from other districts of the region on the population of Denov is also high.

Boisun city is one of the famous cities of the region, and besides, the city is distinguished from other cities of the region by its different customs, traditions and values. This city is one of the young cities of the region. Its population in 1970 consisted of 12.5 thousand people. By 1990, it had 20,000 people. This indicator is certainly much lower than the cities of Denov and Termiz, because the population of the city increases mainly through natural growth. By the year 2000, the population of the city was 21,800 people, which shows that the natural growth of the city's population has slowed down. It is no exaggeration to say that the reason for this is the transition from having many children to having fewer children. Because after the transition from high birth rate to low birth rate, this process did not remain without its influence not only in the cities of Surkhandarya, but also in all regions of our Republic. The current population of Boisun (2017) is 28,000 people.

The city of Zhargorgan is located in the south of the region, in the district of Zhargorgan. The population of this city was 11,600 people in 1970, and by 1990, the city population reached 20,000 people and joined the group of small cities to the group of medium-sized cities. By the year 2000, the total population of the city was 20.5 thousand people and increased by 500 people. After the independence of our Republic, the population of the city mainly moved to the big cities (Termiz, Tashkent, etc.), the natural growth of the population has slowed down a lot. One of the main reasons why people flee the city is unemployment. From 2000 to 2010, the city's population increased by only 400 people, and by 2017, a slight revival was noticeable and reached 22.9 thousand people. It is no exaggeration to say that the reason for this is that great attention is paid to urban planning in our Republic.

Other wonderful cities of Surkhandarya region, is also distinguished by its own characteristics. The population of the city in 1970 was 6.3 thousand people, by 1990 it was 12.0 thousand people and doubled. By 2000, the total population of the city remained at the same figure.

Because the aspiration to these cities is very low, migration to the city is almost non-existent, but migration from the city is high (to the big cities of the Republic). Therefore, the growth of the city's population has slowed down a lot. By 2010, there was some revival and the population of the city was 13.2 thousand people. By 2017, the total population of the city was 15,000 people . The population of 1970 increased by 2.4 times by 2017 .

Shargun, one of the resource cities of the province, was founded in 1973. Its population was 9,000 in 1990 . By 2000, this figure was 12.4 people. In 2010, the population of the city decreased sharply and fell to 12,000 people . This city was created as a result of the Shargun coal mine. Therefore, the desire for the city of Shargun has decreased, on the contrary, the process of moving out of the city has started. The total population of the city decreased even more by 2017 and is 11.6 thousand people. The population of the city doubled.

Among the cities of Surkhandarya region, the cities of Sherabad and Shorchi are also of high importance in the region. In 1990, the population of Sherabad was 19,000 people . In 2000, the population of the city was 24,200 people, and by 2010 it was 26,000 people. The total population of the city reached 29.5 thousand people, and the population of the city increased by 2.9 times compared to 1970. The population of Shorchi city was 9.1 thousand people in 1970, and by 1990 this indicator was 16.0 thousand people. By 2000, it had 20,500 people . After 10 years, that is, by 2010, it reached 22.3 thousand people (2017). The population of Shorchi has reached 25,400 people.

In conclusion, it should be said that the urban population of Surkhandarya region changes from the above figures, after the independence of the region, the urban population and its demographic indicators are improving and a favorable demographic environment is formed in the cities.

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