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CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHY AND CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES OF SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN (1946-1991)

Abstract: In this article, the changes in the demography and classification of the cities of southern Uzbekistan, in particular, the cities of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions in 1946-1991, are analyzed. In the years after the Second World War in Uzbekistan, including its southern regions, the number of cities and their population increased, and the changes in the category of cities were explained on the basis of scientific literature and statistical data. The data of the scientific literature published during the Soviet period and the years of independence are comparatively studied, and the changes in the number and classification of the population in the cities of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions are presented. At the same time, the data provided in the statistical collections published in the Soviet period were effectively used, and the population of southern cities in 1959, 1970, 1979, 1989 and 1990 was presented, and the category of cities was developed in the form of tables and diagrams.

Key words: City, southern region, region, southern cities, population, classification, city category, small city, medium city, big city, large and largest city.

Introduction

The greatest wealth of the country is its population. Since the 2nd half of the 20th century, the population of Uzbekistan, especially its urban population, has been increasing over the years. There are 20 cities in South Uzbekistan, 12 of which are located in Kashkadarya region, 8 in Surkhandarya region. During the Soviet era, these cities, including Karshi in 1926, Termiz and Shahrizabz in 1929, Denov in 1958, and other cities of southern Uzbekistan, received city status in 1971-1982.

Cities are categorized by population. This situation is called classification in science, and the Latin words "classis - category" and "fasio - to be" means "to be divided into a category". When studying cities, it is important to know whether they are big or small. In the future, the classification of cities will have a special place in the construction of industrial enterprises and the placement of social infrastructure objects. Therefore, it is important to divide and classify cities into categories.

Research Methodology

Demographics and classification of the cities of southern Uzbekistan are systematically analyzed based on scientific literature and based on the principle of scientificity and historicity in the article. Also, methods such as statistical analysis were used based on the data provided in the collections.

Results and Discussions

In the first years after the Second World War, the population of Uzbekistan decreased. In 1940, the population of the republic consisted of 6,551,000 people, of which 1,606,000 lived in cities, while in 1950, a total of 6,194,000 people lived in the republic, of which 1,917,000 lived in urban areas[1:50].

From the second half of the 50s of the 20th century, the population of Uzbekistan and its cities increased. In 1959, the total population of Uzbekistan was 8,119,000, of which 2,729,000 were urban residents. At this time, the southern regions of the republic - Kashkadarya region had a total of 508,000 inhabitants, of which 67,000 people, and 65,000 people lived in cities out of a total of 422,000 inhabitants in Surkhandarya region[2:1].

The analysis shows that the urban population of Kashkadarya region had a higher growth compared to the urban population of Surkhandarya region. For example, the population of Karshi, the center of Kashkadarya region, increased from 19,700 to 71,100 in 1959-1970, and the population of Termiz, the center of Surkhandarya region, increased from 22,100 to 34,900[3:206-207].

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, as a result of the development of new lands in South Uzbekistan, in particular, the development of Karshi in Kashkadarya region, and Surkhan-Sherabad deserts in Surkhandarya region, cotton growing areas expanded, the construction of factories and factories accelerated, and new jobs appeared. There was a need for skilled local workers in the newly built and under construction factories and factories. In order to meet this need, the large number of "specialists" brought to Uzbekistan from the central regions of the Soviet state led to a sharp increase in the population, especially the urban population. Also, the migration of the population from the mountainous regions of the regions to the deserts of Karshi and Surkhan-Sherabad and the natural increase in the cities caused the population to increase.

In 1970, there were 4 cities in South Uzbekistan with a population of 159,100 people, including 98,400 people in two cities of Kashkadarya region - Karshi (71,100) and Shahrizabz (27,300), and two cities in Surkhandarya region, 60.7 thousand people lived in the cities of Termiz (34.9 thousand) and Denov (25.8 thousand) [4:57].

In the following years, the population increased significantly. During the Soviet era, the All-Union population census was conducted on January 17-24, 1979 and January 12-19, 1989, and in the statistical information about it, it can be seen that the population of the cities of South Uzbekistan has increased. In particular, in 1979 and 1989, the population of the cities of Termiz, Karshi, Shahrizabz increased by 1.4 times, and the population of the city of Denov by 1.3 times.

In 1990, 180,800 people lived in the center of Kashkadarya region, 55,000 in the city of Shahrizabz, 75,000 in Termiz, the center of Surkhandarya region, and 55,000 in the city of Denov[5:206-207].

In South Uzbekistan between 1971 and 1982, "new" ones were established (Beshkent, Koson, Kitab, Mubarak, Talimarjon, Chirakchi, Yakkabog, Yangi Nishon, Qamashi, Guzor and Boysun, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Shargun, Sherabad, Shorchi in Surkhandarya region) the population of cities has also increased. The number of inhabitants in the cities is different, in terms of the number of inhabitants in Kashkadarya region, the cities of Koson (40,680), Kitab (28,566) dominate, while the number of inhabitants of the cities of Yangi Nishon (7,471) and Talimarjon (6,712) is less. In the Surkhandarya region, the cities of Zharkurgan (17,324) and Sherabad (16,770) have the largest population, while Kumkurgan (12,048) and Shargun (10,691) have fewer inhabitants (1989). The growth rates of the "newly" established cities in the southern regions were as follows in 1979 and 1989: the highest rate was in the cities of Mubarak (2.1) and Beshkent (1.9), and the lowest rate was in the city of Talimarjon (1).

Although the number of urban residents in the southern regions under consideration has increased, the percentages have varied. In 1979, 22.5 percent of the population of Kashkadarya region lived in cities, and in 1989, 24.5 percent. According to both years, 17.4% of the population of Surkhandarya region lived in cities. In general, in 1989, the total population of the cities of Kashkadarya region was 1,595,760 people, and the population of the cities of Surkhandarya was 1,249,879 people [6: 33-35, 41-43].

In 1991, the total population of Uzbekistan was 20,708,000, of which 8,344,000 (40.3%) lived in cities. But the urban population of the southern regions was lower than the republican indicator. At this time, a total of 1,698,000 people lived in Kashkadarya region, of which 446,000 people (26.3%), and 257,000 people (19.3%) out of a total of 1,336,000 people in Surkhandarya region were urban residents [7:40].

During the Soviet era, cities were divided into five categories according to the number of inhabitants, and the number of inhabitants was determined as follows:

- 1) the largest cities - with a population of more than 500,000;
- 2) large cities - population up to 250-500 thousand people;
- 3) big cities- population up to 100-250 thousand people;
- 4) medium-sized cities - with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 people;
- 5) small cities - cities with a population of up to 50 thousand people [8:15].

In 1946, 26 cities were registered in Uzbekistan, and by 1970, their number reached 43. In 1989, there were 124 cities in the republic, of which 101 were small, 7 were medium, and 12 were large cities (Angren, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Margilon, Navoi, Nukus, Almalik, Karshi, Ko'kan, Urganch, Fergana, Chirchik), 3 of them are large (Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan), 1 is included in the category of the largest cities (Tashkent) [9:44]. 81.4% of the cities in the republic were small, 5.6% were medium-sized cities, and 9.6% were large cities.

In the years after the Second World War, there were changes in the number of cities in Uzbekistan, including in the southern regions. In 1947, 27 cities were registered in the republic, and this list included the southern regions - the cities of Karshi and Shahrisabz from the Kashkadarya region, and the city of Termiz from the Surkhandarya region [10:13]. In 1958, Denov settlement in Surkhandarya region was given the status of a city. In 1959, all 4 cities in South Uzbekistan, including Karshi and Shahrisabz in Kashkadarya region, Termiz and Denov in Surkhandarya region, were in the category of small cities (up to 50,000 inhabitants). By 1970, there were some changes in the category of cities, Karshi was a medium-sized city (with a population of 50-100 thousand), and Termiz, Denov and Shahrisabz were included in the category of small cities (with a population of 50 thousand).

In 1979 and 1989, when the All-Union population census was conducted during the Soviet era, there was an increase in the population of Southern cities, and there were changes in their classification. In 1979, there were 9 small cities with a population of up to 50 thousand in Kashkadarya region and 7 in Surkhandarya region. included in the series. Also, there were no large and largest cities at that time.

The total number of cities in South Uzbekistan in 1979 was 18, including 10 in Kashkadarya and 8 in Surkhandarya [11: 13-15, 22-24], 5.6% of them were large, 5.6% were medium and 88.8% were small cities.

By 1989, the number of cities and their population increased in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, the number of cities in Kashkadarya region increased to 12, while the number of cities in Surkhandarya region remained unchanged, totaling 8 cities [12: 33-35, 41-43]. Currently, there are 10 small, 1 medium and 1 large cities in Kashkadarya, and the share of small cities is 83.3 percent. In Surkhandarya, 7 small and 1 medium-sized cities were included, and 87.5% of the total was accounted for by small cities.

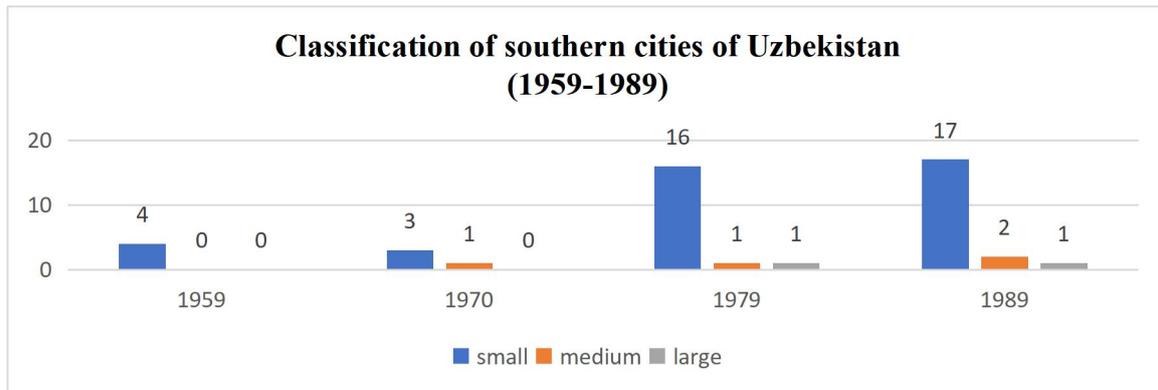
As shown in the table, there were 20 cities in southern Uzbekistan in 1989, and the classification of cities was as follows: while there were 17 small cities (85% of the total cities are small cities), the cities of Termiz and Shahrisabz were rta, and only the city of Karshi was included in the category of big cities.

Classification of cities of Southern Uzbekistan (1989)

№	Tier of cities	Population	Category of cities	in Kashkadarya region	in Surkhandarya region
1	I	up to 50 thousand	small town	Beshkent, Koson, Kitab, Mubarak, Talimarjon, Chirakchi, Yangi Nishan, Yakkabog, Kamashi, Guzor	Boysun, Denov, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Shargun, Shorchi, Sherabad
2	II	From 50 to 100 thousand	medium city	Shahrisabz	Termiz
3	III	From 100 to 250 thousand	big city	Karshi	
4	IV	From 250 to 500 thousand	big city		
5	V	More than 500 thousand	the largest city		
	Total			12	8

The number of large cities with a population of more than 100,000 has increased in Uzbekistan. In 1970, the number of such cities in the republic was 8, and in 1979, it reached 13. According to the results of the 1989 population census, 15 of the cities in Uzbekistan were among the cities with a population of more than 100,000 [13:18]. At the moment, the capital city of the republic - Tashkent is the largest city (with a population of more than 500,000), and large cities with a population of more than 100,000 in the region are as follows. 3 cities in Tashkent and Fergana

regions (Chirchik, Angren, Almalyk and Fergana, Kokhan, Margilan) as well as the cities of Andijan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Navoi, Namangan, Samarkand, Urganch and Karshi were included.



In 1990, there were 12 large cities in Kashkadarya and 8 in Surkhandarya [14:206-207], 16 of the cities of the southern regions were classified as small, 3 medium and 1 large cities. In 1991, the city of Karshi, the center of Kashkadarya region, was classified as a large city, and Termiz, the center of Surkhandarya region, was classified as a medium city.

In 1991, there were a total of 20 cities in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, of which 7 cities - Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Koson, Mubarak in the Kashkadarya region, Termiz and Denov cities in the Surkhandarya region, and 13 cities - Beshkent, Talimarjon, Chirakchi, Yangi Nishon, Yakkabog, Qamashi, Guzor, and Boysun, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan, Shargun, Sho'rchi, Sherabad were in the category of cities subordinate to the district.

Conclusion/Recommendations

So, the demography and classification of the southern cities of Uzbekistan are unique. Over the years, the population of southern cities increased. Between 1959 and 1989, the total population in the cities of Kashkadarya region increased from 67,000 to 1,595,760 people, and the population in the cities of Surkhandarya increased from 65,000 to 1,249,879 people.

In 1946-1991, great changes took place in the category of cities of Southern Uzbekistan. Over the past 45 years, small towns with a population of up to 50,000 have increased from 3 to 16. Medium-sized cities with a population of 50-100 thousand and large cities with a population of 100-250 thousand have appeared. The main part of the composition of regional cities is occupied by small cities. Small cities make up 80% of all cities. During the years of research, the number of cities under the jurisdiction of the region increased from 3 to 7, and the number of cities under the district increased to 13.

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