

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

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Abstract. In this article, the fact that the process of urbanization is rapidly taking place in almost all countries of the world, this situation is the reason for the need to continue studying it. In addition, the extent to which the urban environment affects the socio-cultural image of the population is described.

Keywords: city, metropolis, industrial production, urbanization, socio-cultural development, national identity.

INTRODUCTION: The city is a large population center whose population is mainly engaged in industry, trade, as well as service, administration, science and culture. A city is a center of population not directly engaged in agriculture. It is not only an administrative and cultural center for the surrounding districts, but also a factor influencing their settlement and growth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The number of inhabitants and their functions: industrial production, organizational-economic, cultural-political, administrative, etc. The transfer of residential areas to the city category is carried out according to a certain legal procedure and its boundaries are determined. The criteria for obtaining city status are different in different countries.

For example, in Denmark and Spain, the population should be 250 people, in Georgia and Turkmenistan 5 thousand, in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan 10 thousand, in Russia 5-12 thousand, in Japan 25 thousand people.

Since 1955, regions with a population of more than 100,000 have been recognized as cities in the PRC. As a result of the administrative reform of 1978, this indicator was reduced to 3 thousand. It is determined that 85 percent of the population should be employed in fields other than agriculture. Thanks to this reform, the country's urbanization rate has increased dramatically. In Uzbekistan, the population is required to be over 7,000.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Rapid urban growth and increasing urban populations bring both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, cities, especially large ones, are becoming centers of economic growth and development, centers of concentration of opportunities for business and people. On the other hand, urban infrastructure is always keeping pace with the rapidly growing needs of businesses and urban residents, which leads to problems such as the deterioration of urban living conditions and the deterioration of the environment, the lack and quality of communal services, the increase of diseases and threats to people's health. This can be clearly seen in the example of large megacities in the Asian region.

Urbanization is becoming a serious problem for Central Asia, a region that is rapidly developing economically and demographically.

Today, the population of the region exceeds 65.6 million people, 43.8% of whom live in cities. According to the projections of the United Nations, by 2050 the population of the region will increase by 1.3 times and reach 82 million people, including 55.2% living in cities. However, as a result of structural changes and other administrative, social and economic factors, urban population growth may be higher.

Independence had a significant impact on the development of urbanization processes in the countries of Central Asia, specific political and economic reforms were implemented in each country. The dynamics and root causes of these processes are different in each country, and the responses to urban challenges posed by regional governments are also different. At the same time, the following challenges are common to all countries in the region today.

It is natural for people living in rural areas to aspire to cities. It is necessary to constantly monitor this process. Otherwise, as in some countries, the uneven distribution of the population in the regions of the country leads to an excessive increase in the population in one region, and to the lack of population in some regions, which in turn leads to economic problems, discontent and alienation in society, various deviant and suicidal situations, between the rich and poor among the population of the society. causes discomfort such as an increase in difference.

Consider the People's Republic of China as an example. Although China has surprised the world community with its economic growth in recent years, it has many problems within the society. A high level of urbanization is typical for this country. From 1979 to 2014, the share of the population in cities increased from 19.0% to 54.8%⁵. Economic disparities between regions cause the population to be unevenly distributed across the country, resulting in a huge gap between the rich and the poor.

At the same time, a number of imbalances are observed in the processes of urbanization:

- the place of our country in the world in terms of the level of urbanization is low. In 2018, Uzbekistan ranked 155th among 233 countries according to the UN international rating indicators. However, the world average in this area is 55.3%, it is 74.4% in Russia, 75.1% in Turkey, 57.4% in Kazakhstan, 51.6% in Turkmenistan;

- during the last 10 years (2009-2018), the level of urbanization in our country decreased from 51.7 percent to 50.6 percent. Khorezm (33.3%), Surkhandarya

- (35.5%), Bukhara (37.4%) and Samarkand (37.4%) regions have a particularly low level of urbanization;

- From 2012 until now, the number of cities has not changed (119) and they have 10.1 million inhabitants. The basis of the country's urban network is small cities (68.4 percent of the total urban population) and their share in the total urban population is 20.5 percent. Another characteristic of urban development is that almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the city's population (24.2%) lives in the capital - Tashkent. 6.4 million in the past period. the number of urban settlements where people (38.7%) live increased from 1065 to 1071. The large number of urban settlements can also be interpreted as a unique aspect of the urban network in Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION:In general, the rapid social, economic and political reforms in Uzbekistan, the migration situation in the regions, the demographic growth rate of the population, our religious and national diversity, land and water opportunities, the acceleration of the flow of information, the need for industrialization, among other criteria, the socio-cultural of the population of small and medium-sized cities has a permanent impact on development. Social-economic and socio-cultural development in small and medium-sized regions is the basis of the country's development. Therefore, it is necessary to study this process systematically and on the basis of monitoring sociological research.

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