



## DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

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### Abstract:

In this article, the fact that the process of urbanization is rapidly happening in almost all the countries of the world, and the need to continue studying it, is presented. In addition, the extent to which the urban environment affects the socio-cultural image of the population is described.

**Key words:** city, urbanization, megapolis, industrial production, socio-cultural development, national identity

### Annotation:

This article argues that the process of urbanization is taking place rapidly in almost all countries of the world, and that it is necessary to continue its study. It also describes the extent to which the urban environment affects the socio-cultural image of the population.

### Annotation:

V dannoy state utverjdaetsya, chto process urbanizatsii proishkudit stremitelno prakticheski vo vsekh stranax mira, i neobhodimo prodoljat ego izuchenie. It is also described to what degree the urban environment affects the social and cultural image of the population.

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 that is not directly engaged in agriculture. It is not only an administrative and cultural center for the surrounding districts, but also a factor that has a great influence on their location and growth. 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, the population of Denmark and Spain should be 250 people, 5 thousand in Georgia and Turkmenistan, 10 thousand in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, 5-12 thousand in Russia, 25 thousand in Japan.

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 figure was reduced to 3 thousand. It is determined that 85 percent of the population should be employed in fields other than agriculture. Due to this reform, the country's urbanization rate has increased sharply. In Uzbekistan, the population is required to be over 7,000.

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, even for 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 difficulties are typical for 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, dissatisfaction and alienation in society, various deviance and suicidal situations, between the rich and poor strata among the population of 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%.





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. A number of problems are encountered in the formation of the middle class. Although the country has a high level of patriotic spirit and awareness of national identity, there are problems in terms of socio-psychological condition and satisfaction with one's life.

From 1926 to 1989, according to census data the population of Central Asian republics increased 3.6 times (from 13.7 million to 49.4 million). During this period, the share of urban residents also tripled - from 13.4% to 45.6%. In the period from 1950 to 1990, the average life expectancy of the population of the countries of this region increased by 12 years, the death rate decreased by almost half, and the average birth rate was 34.8 per year.

In 1926-1989, the population of Uzbekistan increased 4.3 times - from 4.6 million to 19.9 million, the share of urban residents almost doubled (from 22 percent to 41 percent). At the same time, in absolute terms, the population of the republic's cities has grown even more over the years (8 times - from 1 million to 8.2 million people). In the pre-war period (1924-1941) in 1959-1970, the average annual population growth rate was 2.5%. - reached 4.1% and in 1970-1990. It fell to 3.15%. The main share of growth was in the rural population, which increased by 2.2 times in 1990 compared to 1959.

Urbanization processes were stimulated during the war and in the post-war years by the mass migration of people from other parts of the former union . In 1966-1970. in cities (mainly in Tashkent) there was an increase due to the migration of the population from the RSFSR, Ukraine and other union republics . However, from the second half of the 70s, external migration decreased due to the departure of not only local, but also non-local (mainly Russian) population from rural areas .

During the years of independence, certain works on the development of cities were carried out in Uzbekistan. The proportion of the urban population increased to 50.6 percent by 2018 instead of 40.3 percent in 1991. In 2012-2018, the population of the city was 1.4 million. per person or increased by 9.2% (in the same period, the rural population increased by 1.7 million people and by 11.9%, respectively). Natural movement of the population (102.0%), migration (-13.4%) and administrative-territorial changes (11.4%) served as the main factor in the growth of the city's population. Such growth rates were achieved mainly due to administrative changes, that is, in 2009, about a thousand rural settlements were transformed into urban settlements.

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. The level of urbanization is particularly low in Khorezm (33.3%), Surkhandarya (35.5%), Bukhara (37.4%) and Samarkand (37.4%) regions;

- From 2012 until now, the number of cities has not changed (119) and they have 10.1 million inhabitants. a person lives. 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 ¼ 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;

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- has a permanent effect on cultural development. The socio-economic and socio-cultural development of 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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