



## General Description Of The History Of Urbanization Processes Of Southern Cities

**Tursunov Anvar Saypullayevich,**

Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Methodology of its Teaching,  
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Historical Sciences,  
avar061484@gmail.com  
<https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3517-1305>

### ABSTRACT

Urbanization processes are directly related to the development, advancement and rise of society, and on their basis there are historical foundations related to the emergence and development of cities, their socio-economic and cultural-political life. Under the influence of urbanization processes, the increase in the weight of cities and urban population in individual regions and countries serves as the basis. From this point of view, in general, urbanization in Uzbekistan also has its own historical stages of development, on its basis there are both ancient cities and cities founded in the second half of the 20th century.

### Keywords:

Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Muborak, Koson, Denov, Shorchi, Kumkurgan, urbanization processes.

### Introduction.

Urbanization is a multifaceted socio-economic, demographic and geographical process, formed on the basis of historical development, resulting from the stages of society and the territorial division of labor. The cities of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, which are considered the southern regions of Uzbekistan, also have their own characteristics, both ancient and modern, and are distinguished by their history, characteristic of all stages of urbanization processes.

### Results And Discussion

The state of ecological balance in the cities of Mubarak, Kason, Denov, Shorchi, Kumkurgan, Zharkurgan, Shargun, Sariosia, Uzun in the southern regions was studied in the course of research. Violation of the ecological balance in these cities, as a result of not preventing the spread of gas smell in the city of Mubarak during the Soviet era, releasing unburned gas into the open air after 22:00 during the recycling period, 32% of the city's population suffered from internal and liver diseases, the green nature in and around the city caused serious damage, 75

percent of orchards yielded 1/3 completely the fact that he caused damage was reflected in the sources. In 1987-1998, the water shortage in the vicinity of the city of Kason, Karshi, especially due to the problems of excessive drinking water, had a serious negative impact on the zoogeographical environment. Due to the obsolescence of gas air purification equipment and the lack of modern equipment during the processing of shurtan gas, serious damage has been caused to the environment and health of the population around Karshi and Guzar. The cities of Sariosiyo, Denov, Shorchi, Kumkurgan and Zharkurgan, the cities of Termez, Mubarak, Zharkurgan in the southern cities, Khalkabad, There is a serious change in the climate in the Uchkyzyl towns, a steady increase in the temperature level. However, despite the fact that our country is fundamentally different from other regions, it is worth noting that the issue of paying additional wages to the wages and lifestyle of urban residents based on social legal and regulatory documents is an urgent issue on the agenda, implemented in accordance with state laws. necessary. The innovative

development of the city image, different from other regions of the republic, in the last years of Soviet power and the first years of independence, in accordance with world standards, modern urban planning culture of developed countries, expansion of the city, geographical and soil conditions, the establishment of information and communication networks, green areas specific to cities, agglomeration (expansion) in cities, internal densification) and the configuration (outer appearance) and contrast of cities (differentiation) characteristics were almost not implemented based on programs. For example, the city of Termiz was transformed into an open city from the first days of independence, in the name of solving the existing problems, the existing deficiencies in supplying the city with drinking water, natural gas and electricity were not eliminated. In particular, elimination of deficiencies in sewage networks was almost not solved as a big problem until 2000. In the cities of Guzor, Kason, Mubarak, and Yakkabog, there were no significant improvements in drinking water and sewage systems.

It should be emphasized that during the period of scientific research, agglomeration (expansion, internal densification) in the cities of the southern regions, as well as the configuration (external appearance) and contrast (difference) of the cities, significant changes occurred in 2020-2010, the cities of Karshi, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Boisun and the formation and development of foreign tourism, organization of international sports in these cities and was allowed to be included in UNESCO's cultural heritage sites. During the research, these factors led the southern cities to be considered developed countries of the world. It is also important to analyze the urbanization processes of cities from a geographical point of view. In particular, cities such as Termez, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kumkurgan, Zharkurgan, Sherobod, and Denov are located on the river banks, Boisun, Kitab, Uzun, Saryasiyo, and Altynsay are located on the mountain slopes, and Saryk, Khalkabad, Mubarak, Guzar, Shorchi, Yakkabag, and Kamashi are located in the steppe and desert regions. The environment

directly influenced the socio-economic and cultural life of cities.

During the period under study, based on the sources, the administrative-territorial administration system did not fully and clearly systematize administrative management and city management. The distance between the city and the central administration, the means of communication, the legal protection of employees serving it by the state, the assignment of service duties and wages were not legally systematized. In the administrative-territorial administration, there was no precise cartography of cities, plans determining the economic development of the city, a clearly systematized improvement, systems controlling the spheres of economic, social, spiritual and administrative management. Also, there were no planned measures to spend funds on the development of the future of the city, the factors determining its economic development, and a clearly defined economic and economic system. Because the Bukhara Emirate did not have a control department of the administrative-territorial administration, highly qualified specialists with a high level of knowledge in analytical and audit systems.

Based on the above sources, the Bukhara Emirate did not develop regulations defining the responsibilities of the positions of the khokimiyat, the instructor positions, and the positions of the khokimiyat, which specifically controlled the city administration system. Most importantly, there were no clearly developed maps of the settlements and population centers in small administrative units. Road, water, and defense networks connecting them were not formed. The necessary funds were not fully allocated for the transfer of instructors in the city administration from one place to another or for inspections with their help. In particular, there was no practical work and results in the development of industrial sectors in the cities, the construction of enterprises for the production of processed industrial products, and their provision with material resources. Administrative-territorial management was carried out directly by the instructions and unfounded assignments of the Bukhara Emir. No legal and administrative regulations were

developed regarding the protection of the population centers of the cities, representatives of different nationalities in them, their nationality, and gender.

At different periods of the history of the development of society, the city has acquired a decisive socio-economic and political importance. The need to clarify the specific laws of the development of urbanization processes requires a comprehensive study of the history of the first cities today. In this regard, the generalization of research in various areas (natural-geographical, economic, sociological, demographic, etc.) is especially important. At the same time, understanding the laws of the development of cities and the order of their management is also of great importance for a positive solution to the problem. It is known from the research that has been conducted that cities are a complex order of multifaceted social relations. In the process of the development of cities, some aspects of their functions have changed. However, many aspects (densely populated areas, centers of crafts and trade) remain unchanged.

### Conclusion

It should be noted that determining the territorial location of the first cities, their period of development, and the scientific and methodological explanation of the concept of "city" are quite complex. This is because there is no consensus among researchers on the territory where some historical and cultural communities spread, their development and social structure, and based on these issues, there is no single opinion, or a single concept has not been developed. This situation further complicates the clarification of problems related to the laws of the transition of urbanization processes in the territories of Central Asia. In addition, the historical and cultural processes that took place in the territories of Central Asia do not have the same characteristics, they differ in that they were at different stages of civilization from the point of view of development.

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