

Large Villages Are An Important Source Of Urban Formation

Zokirov Sayidfozil.

Head of the group of the Institute for forecasting and macroeconomic research, PhD in economics. Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Email: saidfozil@rambler.ru

Abstract: Over the past 35 years, not a single rural settlement in Uzbekistan has received the status of a city. At the same time, there was a weak migration movement of the rural population to the cities and a relatively low birth rate in cities in relation to the villages. The combined influence of the above factors led to a reduction in the level of urbanization in the country.

Keywords. rural population, rural settlements,urbanization, villages, architectural appearance, urban village.

1. INTRODUCTION

The definition of a **rural settlement** depends on the country. In some countries, a rural settlement is any settlement in the areas defined as rural by a governmental office, e.g., by the national census bureau. This may include even rural towns. In some others, rural settlements traditionally do not include towns. Common types of rural settlements are villages, hamlets and farms. Traditionally, rural settlements were associated with agriculture. In modern times other types of rural communities have been developed.

In order to solve this problem, in 2009, according to a special government decree, about a thousand rural settlements were transformed into urban settlements.[4] As a result, in just one year, the level of urbanization in Uzbekistan increased from 35 to 51 percent. But, even with this indicator, Uzbekistan occupies only 147th place among 218 countries of the world in the international ranking of urbanization. [5]In recent years, the intensification of urbanization processes has become one of the most important directions of the state's socio-economic policy. In particular, a draft Concept for the development of urbanization in the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 was developed as a scientific and ideological basis for the development of this area. This Concept provides for the transformation of large rural settlements into urban settlements as one of the sources of urbanization development.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

According to article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedure for resolving issues of the administrative-territorial structure in the Republic of Uzbekistan" it is indicated that "urban settlements are settlements with a population of at least seven thousand people with industrial enterprises and developed infrastructure". Also, in accordance with

Article 12 of the said law, “settlements located at industrial enterprises, construction sites, railway stations and other important facilities with a population of at least two thousand people, as a rule, can be classified as urban settlements”.[6]

The conducted studies show that in recent years the level of provision of rural settlements with infrastructure facilities has significantly improved, as well as their demographic potential has increased. At present, the number of large rural settlements with a population of more than 5000 people is 239 units, including the number of villages with a population of more than 10,000 people - 22 units (Table 1).

Table 1. Grouping of large rural settlements in the context of regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan by population

№	Regions	Total		including:			
				from 5001 to 10000		more than 10001	
		Number of villages	Population	Number of villages	Population	Number of villages	Population
	The Republic of Uzbekistan	10933	16945990	217	1351149	22	304545
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	1123	936801	4	23270		
	regions:						
2.	Andijan	453	1403898	54	340340	7	92675
3.	Bukhara	1452	2167607				
4.	Jizzakh	515	681947	15	91541	1	16491
5.	Navoi	582	490412	1	5823		
6.	Namangan	391	935736	19	114452	2	24940
7.	Samarkand	1849	2329275	25	160206	1	11511
8.	Syrdarya	251	445168	7	44078		
9.	Surkhandarya	865	1620888	14	82391	1	11407
10.	Tashkent	878	1449720	24	161159	4	68523
11.	Fergana	991	1503056	7	38762	1	12546
12.	Khorezm	548	1203788	15	91356	1	16072
13.	Kashkadarya	1035	1777694	32	197771	4	50380

Source: Calculated by the author based on the data of The state committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics.

These rural settlements are home to about 29.0% of the country's rural population. This means the need to make certain changes to the current legislation. In our opinion, when assigning the status of a city to a settlement, the population should be at least 20,000 people, and when assigning the status of an urban village - at least 5000 people.

Currently, within the framework of the “Obodkishlok” program, certain work is being carried out to commission production facilities and infrastructure, improve and improve the architectural appearance of villages.

3. RESULTS.

In particular, only for 2019 in 478 villages with the development of 4.8 trillion. sum provides for: construction and improvement works; repair and reconstruction of internal roads (with a total length of 5476 km); measures to improve more than 36 thousand night street lighting systems (with a total length of 2,458 km) and 21 communication systems; construction of 556 bus stops and purchase of 189 modern buses; construction of 2,219 km of new networks and 221 water structures; reconstruction of 729 km of networks and 163 water structures; improvement of the electricity and gas supply system; repair of 214.2 thousand individual private residential buildings and 1,182 apartment buildings; construction and repair of 280 preschool educational institutions, 510 schools, 237 healthcare facilities, 439 other social facilities and 2532 market infrastructure facilities, and others.

These measures are important for the socio-economic development of villages and the improvement of their architectural appearance, and this, in turn, serves as an important factor for assigning them the status of urban. During the study, all rural settlements (about 11 thousand units) were grouped by population. As a result, it was revealed that the number of settlements with a population of about 20 thousand people is 6 units. We consider it expedient to assign to all these settlements the status of a city of regional subordination.

In order to select candidates for assignment of urban settlements among villages, inventory data were used, carried out by the Urbanization Agency under the Ministry of Economy in cooperation with local authorities.

Table 2. List of rural settlements claiming the status of an urban settlement until 2030

№	Regionname	Districtname	Name of the rural settlement	Population, people
1.	Andijan	Asaka	Markayuz	8401
2.	Andijan	Bulakbashi	Nayman	9466
3.	Andijan	Izbaskan	Yangikishlak	8787
4.	Andijan	Paxtaabad	Butakara	8439
5.	Andijan	Paxtaabad	Omonjura	9833
6.	Andijan	Shaxrihan	Nazarmaxram	13773
7.	Andijan	Shaxrihan	Saroy	10085
8.	Andijan	Kurgantepa	Dardok	8564
9.	Andijan	Kurgantepa	Kushtepa	8183
10.	Andijan	Kurgantepa	Kurgantepa	13635
11.	Namangan	Namangan	Xonobod	12650
12.	Namangan	Namangan	Tepakurgan	12290
13.	Samarkand	Nurabad	Jom	11511
14.	Samarkand	Kattakurgan	Andok	8596
15.	Samarkand	Kattakurgan	Moybulok	9105
16.	Samarkand	Urgut	Besgkapa	8034
17.	Syrdarya	Sardoba	Yangiobod	8137

18.	Surkhandarya	Denau	Sina	11407
19.	Tashkent	Parkent	Zarkent	10195
20.	Tashkent	Parkent	Sukak	10909
21.	Tashkent	Parkent	Changi	9600
22.	Tashkent	Bekabad	Jumabazar	8366
23.	Fergana	Fergana	Kaptarxona	12546
24.	Khorezm	Honka	Toma	8293
25.	Kashkadarya	Kasbi	Xujaxayron	10086
26.	Kashkadarya	Mirishkor	Chandir	12383
27.	Kashkadarya	Chirakchi	Oktunli	8304
28.	Kashkadarya	Yakkabag	Chaydori	8455
	Total			280033

Source: Calculated by the author based on the data of The state committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of predictive calculations carried out in this area show that the bulk of rural settlements expected to receive the status of an urban village in the medium term falls on the share of Samarkand, Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions. In Namangan, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Khorezm regions, 1-2 rural settlements can move to the rank of urban settlements. As a result, the urban population will increase by 280 thousand people. These changes may lead to an increase in the number of urban settlements from 1062 to 1068, and the number of cities from 119 to 135 units. We hope that these measures will serve as an important tool for fulfilling the President's instruction "to bring the level of urbanization in the country to 60 percent by 2030".

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Lappo G.M. Geography of cities. Humanitarian publishing center VLADOS, 1997. p.478.
- [2] Pertsik Evgeny Naumovich. Geography of cities (geo-urban studies). Historical stages of urban development. Lecture course. Moscow. 1985.
- [3] Geography and Tourism: науч. журнал / Perm. state nat. issled. un-t. - Perm, 2018. 176 c.: <http://www.ysu.am/files/7-1539590045-.pdf>.
- [4] Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. <https://uza.uz/ru/politics/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyeevas-28-12-2018>
- [5] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 13.03.2009. No. 68 "On additional measures to improve the administrative-territorial structure of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan". <https://lex.uz/docs/1486855>
- [6] List of countries by urbanization level. <https://nonews.co/directory/lists/countries/urban-population>.
- [7] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedure for resolving issues of the administrative-territorial structure in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

- [8] <https://lex.uz/docs/38835>. Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. <https://uza.uz/ru/politics/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-uzbekistan-shavkata-mirziyeevas-28-12-2018>.
- [9] Khaidukov D. S. University cities - points of growth // Collection: Materials of the International Youth Scientific Forum "Lomonosov - 2012". Moscow State University. - M.: MAKS Press, 2012.
- [10] Казанцев В.И., Светуньков М.Г. Geography of population and social geography / Questions of geography. Sat. 135. M., 2013.
- [11] Golubchikov, O. Urban planning in Russia: towards the market // European Planning Studies. 2004. №12 (2): 229-247.
- [12] Golubchikov, O. Interurban development and economic disparities in a Russian province // Eurasian Geography and Economics. 2006. №47 (4): 478-495.
- [13] Salukvadze, J., Golubchikov, O. City as a geopolitics: Tbilisi, Georgia — A globalizing metropolis in a turbulent region // Cities. 2016. №52: 39-54.