



## CHANGES IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES IN KASHKADARYA REGION (1970-2016)

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, it is very important to know the size of cities when studying them. Also, in the future, the classification of cities will play a special role in the construction of industrial enterprises, the location of social infrastructure. In this sense, it is important to classify cities*

**KEY WORDS:** *city, population, classification, small town, "semi-medium" city, medium town, big city.*

### DISCUSSION

Cities are classified according to population. This is called a classification in science, and the Latin word "classis" means "class" and "fasio" means "I will be" [1]. In the last years of the Soviet era, cities were divided into five categories according to their population, in which the population was defined as follows:

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

In 1989, there were 124 cities in Uzbekistan, of which 101 were small, 7 medium and 12 large (Angren, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Margilan, Navoi, Nukus, Almalyk, Karshi, Kokand, Urgench, Fergana, Chirchik). 3 of them are large cities (Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan), 1 is the largest (Tashkent). 81.4% of the cities in the country belong to the category of small and 5.6% to medium-sized cities, 9.6% to large cities. In Kashkadarya region in 1970, two cities - Karshi and Shakhrisabz - had the status of cities, and Shakhrisabz was included in the category of small town (population up to 50 thousand), Karshi - medium city (population 50-100 thousand). During the Soviet era, when the All-Union census was conducted (1979 and 1989), there was an increase in

the population of the cities of Kashkadarya region, and there were changes in the classification. There were 9 small towns with a population of up to 50,000 in 1979, and only Karshi was included in the category of large cities (with a population of 100,000-250,000). There were also no cities that fell into the category of medium, large, and largest cities at that time. The total number of cities in the region was 10. In Kashkadarya region, the number of cities and their population has grown. In 1989, the classification of the cities of the region was as follows: small towns were included in the category of 10, Shahrisabz was included in the category of medium and Karshi was included in the category of large cities. At that time, the number of cities in the region was 12. In 1990, the classification of provincial cities remained the same as in 1989 and remained unchanged. Cities are divided into cities of republican, regional, district subordination. The cities of the republic include cities with a population of more than 500,000 and large economic and cultural centers. The cities under the jurisdiction of the region include cities or townships of significant industrial importance, economic and cultural center, with a population of not less than 30 thousand people. In some cases, some cities of special industrial and cultural-political significance and with favorable prospects for socio-economic development and population growth are included in the category of cities subordinate to the region, even if the population is less than 30,000. The cities of the district include industrial enterprises, public utilities, the state housing fund, developed socio-cultural organizations, trade and catering, consumer services,



and cities and towns with a population of at least 7,000 [5]. More than two-thirds of the population in such cities was to be composed of workers and servants. During the Soviet period, taking into account the demographic potential and economic situation of some cities in the region, it was transferred from the district to the regional subordination. The role of Kitab, Mubarak and Kasan in the economic development of the region has increased. Therefore, on November 27, 1979, Kitab [6], on December 14, 1979, Mubarak [7] and in 1980, Kasan [8] were included in the category of cities subordinate to the province. By 1990, 5 cities (Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Kasan, Mubarek) were under the jurisdiction of the region and 7 cities (Beshkent, Talimarjan, Chirakchi, Yangi Nishan, Yakkabog, Kamashi, Guzar) cities subordinate to the

district. During the Soviet era, he held a separate khokimiyat position in the cities of Uzbekistan, including the cities of Kashkadarya region, and had an administrative system. In general, when analyzed in 1970-1990, there were significant changes in the classification of cities in the region. Small towns with a population of up to 50,000 were one in 1970 and 10 in 1990. The number of medium (population 50-100 thousand) cities in the region remained unchanged and amounted to one. In 1970, large cities (population 100-250 thousand) did not exist at all. By 1990, the only regional center was Karshi. The number of cities under the province increased from 2 in 1970 to 5 in 1990. The cities subordinate to the district did not exist at all in 1970, in 1990 they numbered 7.



During the years of independence, a number of measures for the development of cities have been developed and put into practice. For example, on May 7, 2004, the 59-article Urban Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was promulgated. It regulates the legislation on urban planning, and according to Article 9, according to the population, urban settlements are divided into:

the largest settlement - with a population of more than one million people;

large settlement - the population is from two hundred fifty thousand to one million people; large settlement - the population is from one hundred thousand to two hundred fifty thousand people; average settlement - the population is from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand people; a small settlement with a population of up to fifty thousand. As development progresses, the division of cities into categories according to population changes. Currently, cities are divided into 8 categories - small, small, "semi-medium", medium, large, large, largest, millionaire cities. During the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan (2016) there were 119 cities, including 3 small towns, 28 small towns, 50

"semi-medium" cities, 20 medium cities, 10 large cities, 6 large cities, the largest. There is one city (Namangan) and one millionaire city (Tashkent). In the first years of independence, the classification of cities in Kashkadarya region was unique. In 1995, there were 2 small towns with a population of up to 10,000 in the region, 3 small towns (with a population of 10,000-20,000), and 5 "semi-medium-sized" cities (with a population of 20,000-50,000). One secondary in the province (Shahrisabz) and one large (Karshi) city. At this time, the majority of cities in the region are small and "semi-medium" cities. By 2015, there were changes in the classification of cities in the region. There were no small towns with a population of up to 10,000 at all. There were 3 small towns and 6 "semi-medium" cities. There are only one medium (Kasan), large (Shahrisabz) and large (Karshi) cities in the region, and the main part of the region's cities are small, small and "semi-medium" cities. In general, when analyzing 1995-2015, there have been some changes in the classification of cities in the region over the past 20 years. While small towns with a population of up to 10,000 had 2 in 1995, there were no cities in



this category in 2015. "Semi-medium" (population 20-50 thousand) cities increased from 5 to 6. The number of small (population 10-20 thousand), medium (population 20-50 thousand) and large (population 50-100 thousand) cities in the region remained unchanged. In 1995, there was no large city in the region (population 250-500 thousand), but in 2015 it was Karshi. In 2016, the classification of cities in the region remained the same as in 2015 and remained unchanged. Classification of cities of Kashkadarya region (2015) [11].

During the years of independence, there have been no major changes in the structure of the cities

subordinate to the region. The number of such cities decreased from 2 in 1995 to 1 in 2015 (since 2017, the Shahrisabz city administration has been reorganized, and now there are 2 cities under the province). The number of cities under the district increased from 10 in 1995 to 11 in 2015. In Kashkadarya region, the post of mayor was held in the regional center - Karshi, in the administrative system. Also in the cities of Shakhrisabz and Talimarjan there was a post of mayor (first deputy mayor).



So, the classification of cities in the region is unique. Between 1970 and 2016, there were huge changes in the category of cities. Over the past 45 years, the number of cities with a population of up to 50,000 (small - 10-20 thousand and "semi-medium" - 20-50 thousand) has increased from 1 to 10. This is explained by the fact that medium-sized cities with a population of 50-100 thousand remained unchanged, while large (population 100-250 thousand) and large (population 250-500 thousand) cities increased by 1. The main part of the cities of Kashkadarya region is occupied by small and "semi-medium" cities. Small, semi-medium and medium-sized cities in the region make up 83.3% of the total number of cities.

In the years under review, the number of cities subordinate to the region increased from 2 to 5 during the Soviet period, and decreased to 1 during the years of independence (01.01.2016).

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