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FERGHANA VALLEY, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES IN DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL

Abstract: Scientific article about study of the demographic picture Fergana valleys, as follows study small and average city. In article are brought row statistical data that allows objective to reveal the essence of the under study problem.

Key words: city, valley, demography, small and average city, population, statistics.

Language: English

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Today, half the world's population lives in urban areas. Cities are increasingly expanding the number of its population is constantly increasing. Therefore, a lot of villages changed their place as towns.

These indicators can not be observed during the last two centuries, the increasing number of urban areas in the world. In 1900, 14 per cent of the world's population lived in cities in 1950, 29 percent in 1990 to 43.2 percent in 2006, nearly 50 percent. In 2010, the share of the population of the city according to UN demographic forecast 51.3 percent and 55.9 percent in 2020 to 60.8 percent in 2030 would be equal to [1, p.56].

Data show that in 2030, close to 60% of the earth's population lives in urban areas, most of which Australia and Oceania. However, this urbanization on the continent which is the lowest level in 20 years of the last century [2, p.192].

Uzbekistan gained its independence, the city changed. Them up to the level of development of public policy, urban planning, legal foundations. In this context, on April 4, 2002, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Town Planning Code" as a result of the adoption of the resolution on the approval of regulation of the law on urban planning documentation, according to types of settlements. In particular:

1- group. Population of more than 1 million in the largest cities. This city which is the capital city of Tashkent in Uzbekistan.

2-group. The number of population of 250 thousand to 1 million large cities. In this city of 3, these Andijan, Samarkand and Namangan.

3-group. The number of the population of 100 thousand to 250 thousand in big cities. These towns 9, Nukus, Bukhara, Karshi, Kokand, Jizzakh, Navoiy, development, Almalyk, Angren, Chirchik, Fergana, Urgench city.

4-group. The number of the population of 50 thousand to 100 thousand medium-sized cities. 17 cities in Uzbekistan, Beruni, Turtkul, sir, Asaka, Shahrixan, Kagan, a safe, Chust town, Zarpafshon, Kattakurgan, the Taylak, Urgut Denov, Gulistan and Bekabad city.

5-group. Population of 50 thousand small towns. In this city of 86 [3, p.30].

It is known that the number of cities during the years of independence, the quality of attention. Therefore, structural changes in the status of the city in the past years, the city differs significantly changed. Only 3 town to town, they Samarkand region, Payarik (1994), in Bukhara region of Shafirkan (1995) and Navoiy province Yangirabot (1998), which resulted in five cities in group three.

Soviet period, a number of historical place names instead of the history of the language and the people in general do not "red" words into the habit of [4, p.95]. As a result, several people have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries of historical names have disappeared. Paved the way for the restoration of the independence of these names. In this regard, the



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President of the Republic "to change the names associated with the Communist ideology" has signed a decree of the Uzbek people and its language are not

directly related to the elimination of unfair and names more than thirty historical name was restored (table 1).

Table 1

Ferghana Valley and restoration of the historical name of the city.

№	Regions name	The old name of the towns	The new names of towns
1	Andijan	Ilichevsk	Karasuv
2	Ferghana	Kirov	Besharik
3	Ferghana	Kuybishev	Rishtan
4	Andijan	Leninsk	Asaka
5	Andijan	Moskovskiy	Shakhrikhan
6	Andijan	Sovetobod	Honobod
7	Andijan	Sufikishlak	Ahunboboyev
8	Ferghana	Yangi margilan	Ferghana
9	Andijan	Kukan kishlak	Pahtaobod

Independence, President Islam Karimov's initiative and under the guidance of urban and rural reconstruction, improvement. Change according to the country's image in the world attention to issues of the heart. In particular, on August 3, 2009, housing construction in rural areas "model projects" in accordance with the decision of the PF-1167 as a result of the construction of a modern urban-style residential areas, cities, unique look. This decision and the requirements of modern cities and urban settlements in accordance with national traditions, into the development of a comprehensive legal view.

Today, cities, towns, regions and cities subordinated to the republic was divided, the city is now a total of 1,199 contacts, of which 119 are in the city and 1080 in the town. It has 443 settlements in the valley including 28 cities and 415 towns. At the same time, Ferghana region, 23 medium and small size, 5 large cities as well. [4, p.133].

Over the past years, as in the whole of the cities of the valley centuries of creative works. Historical memories associated with a number of complexes have been reconstructed, and new ones created. In particular, set Al-Fargani complex areas of the holy shrines, architectural monuments to its original condition.

Uzbekistan's Ferghana Valley, its socio-economic and cultural, especially with the demographic potential of the region in the center of attention of many scientists. The region occupies only 4.1% of the total area of the republic, 28.2 percent of the country's population live. Residents of a square. km. 438.3 people. The share of the working-age population makes up 61.3 percent of the population of the valley [5, p.33].

Valley region are concentrated most of the country's population, the more the structure of the population of the rural population in the coming

years. Since 2009, this trend is, on the contrary, led to the priorities of the rural population declining population of the city. It is related to the granting of the rural population living in the town, the city showed the effects of the status of cities. As well as small and medium-sized cities, the population did not go through the villages.

Small and medium-sized cities, according to 2011 statistics, 12.7% of Andijan, Namangan region, 12.1% and 7.0% in the Ferghana region's population. The difference in the demographic potential of a population in a small town in the region. This figure seems to be one of the regions is considered to be a difference. If the regional level seen Chust in Namangan, Andijan in Shahrikhan, Ferghana region Hamza city, these small towns in regions of high demographic potential. Dustlik the large number of small towns in the entire valley with the leader, Hamza city is leader only in Ferghana region. Because the rest of the population of this town in the province of small towns (of Chartak, Kasansay, Pop, of Turakurgan).

The potential of the population of the valley's small towns can be divided into the following groups:

1. Population's demographic potential is higher areas: (81,7-70,1 thousand people) - Dustlik, Shaxrohon, Asaka city;

2. Population's demographic potential is average areas: (57,6-40,0 thousand) -Chortoq of Turakurgan, Kasansay Pop, Quva, Uchkurgan;

3. Population's demographic potential is low areas: (39,2-25,9) - Kurgan, Rishton, the Akhunbabaev, Poytug' Suu, Khakkulobod, Quvasoy Rishdan Khanabad, Pakhtaobod, Khojaobod, Besharik, Marhamat cities.

The center of economic reforms aimed at the creation of a stable and efficient economy

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demographic situation. Because of the high population growth rates. In recent years, the natural population growth rate has dropped slightly, but he still has some of the top countries in extent [6, p.306].

Increasing the capacity of the population plays an important role in its growth rate. Over the past 20 years, the valley's small and medium-sized cities in the face of demographic specific way. According to statistical data, in the valley of small and medium-sized cities, the total population of 557 thousand 900 people in 1991, 945 thousand 200 people by the year 2011 grew by 169.4%. Of course, the population growth rate for the region's small and medium-sized cities were equal. For example, in the Namangan region made up 183.8 percent, the Ferghana region, 181.2 percent, 165.7 percent in the region [7, p.32].

It seems that the population of the cities in the region over the last years 557.9 945.2%. Population growth in the number of the leading cities of Ferghana region, and in this regard the leader Hamza. Further in the region of small cities (the Akhunbabaev). Namangan (Pop) region, which cities are the cities of Andijan region, is quite different from the rest of the city only Hamza cities.

The region's small and medium-sized cities in the 2011 demographic potential of the region (393,8),

hereinafter referred to Namangan (367,1) and Ferghana (217,8) regions in the sequence. Andijan high demographic potential of the region is higher than that of the rest of the cities of the two regions in the country.[8, p.157]

As a result, the Ferghana Valley, the small and medium-sized cities in the last twenty years can be divided into 4 groups according to the level of population growth.

- The first group is lower population growth rate (the middle one-year increase 0,70-1,35%). They are: Khanabad, Pakhtaobod, Quvasoy [9, p.94];

- The second group is average population growth rate (an average annual increase 2,0-2,60%). They are: Asaka, Shahrixan, Kara-Suu, Poytug, Dustlik, Chartak, Kasansay, Uchkurgan, Khakkulobod, Kuva, Rishton, Besharik;

-The third group is higher population growth rate (an average annual increase of 3,05-4,15%). They are: Kurgantepa, Marhamat, Xodjaabad, Yaypan;

-The fourth group is the highest growth rate (an average annual increase of 5,50-7,75%) cities. They are: Akhunbabaev, Pop, Turakurgan Hamza.[10, p.172]

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