



**The process of urbanization in the history of the countries of the world and the peculiarities of their development**

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**Resume:** The article examines the process of urbanization development and the features of their development on the basis of comparative interpretations.

The term "Urbanization" comes from the Latin "urbanus"-urban and indicates the increasing role of cities in public life. This shows the social status of cities in society and means the demographic, socio-professional composition of the population, lifestyle, culture, location of production forces. The process of urbanization is the basis for the development of society and covers the development of productive forces, the strengthening of cultural and political life, the distribution of local labor.

Urbanization is the process of relocation of small towns and small towns to large cities (for various reasons: economic, cultural and social reasons).

The first large cities appeared 4 thousand years ago in the thistled territories of Mesopotamia, near the coasts of the Nile (Egypt), Indus (India), Yellow River (Northern China). Ancient cities appeared around the residence of kings or around the fortress. The fortresses were defensive, the structure was located in convenient strategic heights. Economic progress has played an important role in the expansion and development of cities. First of all, this is observed by the growth of agricultural production, which provided the city with food products.

Despite that, the development of large cities, it is connected with the development of industry, the accumulation of population in large cities is interconnected primarily with energy, the extraction of underground minerals (mainly coal), the invention of new technologies, the improvement of vehicles, the widespread use of oil products, the production of essential goods in cities.

In medieval times, the largest cities in the world were such cities as Nanjing (470 thousand people), Cairo (450 thousand people), Vijanagar (350 thousand people), Beijing (320 thousand people). At that time, the largest city in Europe was Paris (275 thousand people). The population of Milan and Venice was half the population of Paris. The population of London was only 50 thousand people. The largest cities in the world also included the Aztec city of Tinochtitlan, destroyed in the nineteenth century. By the beginning of the XVIII century, 10% of the world's population lived in cities.

By the beginning of the XVIII century, 10 % of the world 's population lived in cities only in the XIX century modern cities appeared. These included London (865 thousand people), Paris (550 thousand people), Naples (340 thousand people), St. Petersburg (330 thousand people) and Vienna (230 thousand people), Beijing and Canton (800 thousand people) as well as Constantinople (570 thousand people) were in number between London and Paris. The world population grew 1.7 times from 1800 to 1900, and the urban population grew 4.4 times. In the XX century, this indication was

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3.7 and 13.3 times according to. In the XX century, the peculiarities of the development of the urbanization process became common for many countries of the world. They were as follows:

1. Rapid population growth, especially in underdeveloped countries, was carried out due to the migration of rural and small towns. From 1950 to 2000, the world's urban population grew 4.37 times.

2. Concentration of population and production in large cities. Large cities with modern infrastructure and having huge potentials to meet the needs of people have attracted people. According to this, today half of the world's population lives in cities and more than 30 cities have a population of over 5 million.

3. The expansion of cities and the expansion of the territory of cities.

The rapid development of industry and modernized markets and social markets and social infrastructures will lead to the emergence of satellite towns. This will lead to urban agglomeration in the world large agglomerations have appeared around cities such as Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Tokyo and New York.

The level of development of urbanization according to specialists in this field is divided into 4 stages:

- low urbanization – below 20%
- average urbanization – from 20 % to 50 %
- high urbanization – from 50% to 72 %
- very high urbanization – more than 72 % .

The process of urbanization on a global scale is high in Europe, North America, South Africa, Australia and South America and some CIS countries. Average urbanization can be traced in Bolivia, Africa and Asian countries. Low urbanization can be traced in the States of West and East Africa, Madagascar and some Asian States. Experts on the truth call the XX century, the century of urbanization. Because in 1900, 14 % of the world 's population lived in cities and 12 cities had over a million people. And by the beginning of the XXI century, 45% of the world's population lives in cities, the number of cities with more than 100 thousand people is 2.4 thousand, the number of cities is more than a million, the population is more than 200. If we compare these readings with the XIX century, at the beginning of the XIX century, 29.3 million people lived in cities and only accounted for 3% of the world's population.

In 1900, 224.4 million people lived in cities and accounted for 13.6%, in 1950 729 million people -28.8%, in 1980 1821 million people -41.1%, in 1990 45% by 1995 the population of cities was 73% in Europe, Asia -35%, Africa - 34%, North America -75 %, Australia and Oceania - 71%.

In economically developed countries, the urban population in the USA is 75 %, Germany is 78.3 %, and the UK is 89%. In developing countries, high urbanization can be traced in the countries of South America and the Persian Gulf. According to, in 1945, the urban population of Venezuela was -92.9%, in Uruguay – 90.3 %, Argentina - 87.5%, in Chile -85.9%, in Brazil -78.7 %, OA E - 84%, in Saudi Arabia 80.2%, in Iraq -75.6%, in Libya-87%, in Turkey -69%. In Asia, the highest urbanization is in Israel -93%, Kuwait -97%, Qatar -91%, Jordan -72%, Libya -87%. In Latin America, the following pattern can be traced : in Venezuela -93 %, Brazil, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Colombia and Peru from 70 to 80 % . Only in small countries Haiti, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras from 35 to 47%.

The process of urbanization is a complex process and it is impossible to determine it with the help of one indicator. This process is considered as positive, as favorable conditions are created for



the normal life of people. But there are also negative aspects of urbanization, for example, environmental pollution, a sharp negative impact of the psychology of individualization that appeared due to an increase in the population in cities, an increase in crime, the appearance of poor neighborhoods and others. The growth of urbanization is closely related to the socio-economic growth of the state. In many developed countries, the process of urbanization is under control. It grows not in height but in width. This process is called in science as the "explosion of cities", or "revolution of cities" and is considered as an unstoppable process. But in developing countries, population growth is outpacing the growth of real development. Scientists offer different points of vision to solve this problem. Accordingly, to reduce the differences in infrastructure between the city and villages and increase the turnover of goods in villages, and thus to reduce urbanization or relocate people from the city to the villages by expanding, these opinions are to some extent significant in Western European countries, however, the high development of production forces and a sharp decline in manual labor forces people to leave villages and creates a problem burabotnosti. In some countries, there are such opinions as a uniform distribution of the population throughout the country, in this case, in large cities, state-owned enterprises move to small towns. In addition, in large cities, in order to solve housing problems, it is proposed to build skyscrapers, create underground residential buildings, create residential buildings above water, and others.

In the second half of the XX century, the peculiarity of world urbanization was an exit to the forefront of developing countries. If in 1950 38.7% of the world's population lived in developing countries, then in 1990 this indicator increased by 61.4%, according to UN demographers, this indicator in 2025 will be 80%. The increase in urbanization in developing countries exceeds qualitative indicators. Because the transfer of a large family from villages immediately does not provide a sharp increase in the standard of living. The population of the capital of Nigeria, Lagos grew from 1950 to 1990 27 times and recorded the 8th place in the world agglomeration. Turkey, Iran, Mexico, Brazil, Indonesia and China are experiencing the above - mentioned growth and the emergence of new agglomerations.

In developed countries such as Japan, the USA and France also underwent urbanization in the second half of the last century. Urbanization in developing countries has its own specialization, which includes that the migration of the rural population in excess creates different layers in the composition of the population. Unemployment, housing insecurity, lack of education and material insecurity is a problem of urbanization. These layers give an impulse to the appearance of thick layers. This process of urbanization is called "false urbanization" in science. This problem gives the idea that the study of the population of cities, not only in terms of numbers, but in terms of living standards, is urgent today, it is necessary to pay attention to territorial features and comparing them, it is necessary to determine the main directions of the laws and trends of urbanization.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the study of urbanization and its comparative analysis gives important conclusions. Therefore, it is necessary to study this problem on a broader scale.