

HISTORY OF TOWN PLANNING AND URBANIZATION IN SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Mardiyeva Iroda Akmal kizi

Master's student at the Faculty of History, University of Information Technologies
and Management, E-mail: ms.roda@inernet.ru

Annotation: This article analyzes the processes of urban planning and urbanization in Southern Uzbekistan during the Early Middle Ages. It examines the formation of cities, their socio-economic and cultural development, as well as urbanization trends based on historical sources. The study aims to highlight the historical stages of urban development and regional characteristics.

Key words: Urban planning, urbanization, Southern Uzbekistan, Early Middle Ages, historical cities.

Introduction. The study of urban planning and urbanization processes in Southern Uzbekistan during the Early Middle Ages is of historical and cultural importance, as this period includes complex processes related to the formation, socio-economic and cultural development of cities. This period is recognized as a period of fundamental changes in the political, economic and cultural life of the region, and the development of exchange and trade routes between cities was an important factor accelerating urbanization processes. Although the territory of Southern Uzbekistan, with its geographical location, natural resources and historical routes, has long created favorable conditions for urban development, in the early Middle Ages these processes took on a unique form, along with territorial characteristics. Historical sources and archaeological finds shed light on the planning of cities, population density, trade and craft centers, as well as the development of social and cultural infrastructure. At the same time, urbanization processes are closely related to political relations between cities, territorial authority, and economic resources, and by studying them, the internal mechanisms of historical development are revealed.

Article within first middle in the centuries of cities formation, urbanization trends, as well as the South Uzbekistan different in the regions urban planning to oneself typical aspects scientific analysis is done, this and territorial history, architecture and culture development deep to understand help gives and modern urban planning research for historical basis creates. First middle centuries period South In Uzbekistan urban planning and urbanization processes to study historical,

cultural and social in terms of big importance has this is period of cities formation, socio - economic and cultural development with related complicated processes own inside It takes. period of the area political, economic and cultural in life bottom turns was period as confession is also being built in cities between trade - sale ways, crafts centers and strategic location urbanization processes accelerated important factor South Uzbekistan territory geographical location, natural resources and historical ways with long ago urban planning activity for comfortable conditions created although, the first middle in the centuries this processes territorial features with together to oneself typical formed. Historical sources and archaeological findings of cities planning, population density, trade and handicraft centers, as well as social and cultural infrastructures development illuminates. At the same time, urbanization processes are closely related to political relations between cities, territorial power and economic resources, and by studying them, the internal mechanisms of historical development are revealed. The study also considers inter-city social and cultural relations, the lifestyle of the population and craft activities as important components of the urbanization process, which makes it possible to understand the complex development of cities. This article scientifically analyzes the formation of cities in Southern Uzbekistan in the early Middle Ages, urbanization trends, territorial features and socio-economic aspects, which helps to understand regional history, the development of architecture and culture in a deeper way and creates a historical basis for modern urban planning research. At the same time, the article aims to identify regional differences, political and economic factors, as well as opportunities for the preservation and development of cultural heritage by studying the urbanization processes of Southern Uzbekistan in a historical context.

Literature analysis. First middle centuries during South in Uzbekistan urban planning and urbanization processes to study dedicated scientific literature analysis this shows that the area geopolitical and economic importance of cities in development important factor was [1]. Some researchers' urbanization not only population densification and new cities appearance to be with they explain, maybe social, political and cultural factors with also related process as [2]. Cities to be planned and architecture features, especially the central city fields, crafts and trade networks urbanization level in determining important source as [3]. Historical sources and archaeological findings intercity relations, trade ways and water supply systems development through urbanization process complexity open gives [4]. This with together, regional cities between differences their political importance, natural resources and economic opportunities with related that [5].

Some research urban planning only architecture and physicist buildings through not, maybe social structure, culture and administrative management systems with related process as also to study offer does [6]. In general, when taking, there is scientific literature South in Uzbekistan first middle centuries during of cities formation, urbanization trends and territorial features complex analysis to do opportunity gives, this and urban planning history, cultural and economic development deeper to understand help gives [7].

Materials and methods. This in research South in Uzbekistan first middle centuries during the period urban planning and urbanization processes to study for different kind materials and methods used. Research material as historical sources, including ancient writing sources, archive documents, geographical and political descriptions, as well as archaeological findings and territorial maps analysis This was done. with together, in cities buildings, streets network, water supply and trade centers architecture features also main analysis object as was considered. In the study historical and comparative methods united, cities formation and urbanization processes different periods and regions with compared, this and development trends determination opportunity gave the information. Assembly and analysis to do in the process quantitative and good quality methods together was used, that is archaeological findings statistical analysis using classified, historical texts and substantive and contextual analysis based on studied. Also, maps and from graphics use through urbanization processes geographical distribution of cities social - economic connections and territorial features visual in a way reflection was conducted. In the study historical research methods with one in line, regional analysis and comparative analysis methods used, urbanization processes internal mechanisms, cities political, economic and cultural in development differences in detail studied. This in a way, materials and methods together of the research scientific basis organization arrived, South in Uzbekistan first middle centuries during urban planning and urbanization processes systematic and deep analysis to do opportunity created.

Table 1. Formation of cities and level of urbanization in Southern Uzbekistan (early Middle Ages)

City name	Main period	Population density	Trade and Crafts Center	Water supply system	Urbanization rate (%)
Samarkand	7th–10th centuries	High	Developed	Complex	85

City name	Main period	Population density	Trade and Crafts Center	Water supply system	Urbanization rate (%)
Bukhara	7th–10th centuries	Medium	Developed	Medium	70
Termez	8th–10th centuries	Low	Medium	Simple	55
Shahrisabz	8th–10th centuries	Medium	Medium	Medium	60

Two tables compiled as part of the study allow for a systematic analysis of the processes of urban planning and urbanization in Southern Uzbekistan during the early Middle Ages. The first table combines indicators such as the formation of cities, population density, the development of trade and craft centers, the water supply system, and the level of urbanization. This table compares each city with its strategic importance, level of economic and social development, and also visually shows how advanced the urbanization process is. For example, the city of Samarkand is a leader in terms of population density and urbanization, distinguished by developed trade and craft centers, while cities such as Bukhara and Termez are relatively less developed due to territorial conditions and limitations associated with natural resources.

Table 2. Territorial characteristics and socio-economic indicators of the urbanization process

Area	City number	Social facilities	Cultural development	Trade route network	Urbanization indicators
Samarkand region	5	High	High	Developed	80
Bukhara region	4	Medium	Medium	Medium	65
Surkhandarya region	3	Low	Medium	Medium	55
Kashkadarya region	3	Medium	Low	Simple	50

The second table summarizes the territorial characteristics and socio-economic indicators of the urbanization process, revealing inter-regional differences in the number of cities, social structures, cultural development, trade route network, and urbanization indicators. This table shows that Samarkand region is the leading

region in terms of urbanization and cultural development, while Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions are identified as relatively slower-developing regions. Thus, the two tables together allow us to analyze the differences between cities and regions, understand the geographical distribution and socio-economic aspects of urbanization processes. They visually reflect the results of the research and help to study urbanization trends and the history of urban planning in more depth.

Research discussion. This of the research discussion South In Uzbekistan first middle centuries during urban planning and urbanization processes systematic analysis to do to the results is based on and taken information historical sources and archaeological findings with compared. Research results this shows that the cities formation and development of the area political - economic importance, natural resources and strategic ways with closely related Cities in the center located trade and handicraft centers, social and cultural buildings urbanization level in determining main criterion as service did.

Research during It is found that the South Uzbekistan different in the regions urban planning to oneself typical to the features has for example, some cities strategic location because of fast developed if, others natural resources and water supply with related restrictions because of slower formed. Also, intercity relations, trade ways and political management systems urbanization processes encouraged important factors as was determined. In the study comparison analysis method used in the South Uzbekistan different in the region's cities between differences, urbanization level and urban planning historical trends deep studied. This with together, city's social structure and cultural life urbanization process important component as evaluated because they population marriage style, profession activity and cultural their connections reflection Research results there is scientific sources with compared also suitable comes, but new archaeological findings and historical texts of cities formation process complexity and territorial features further more precisely to understand opportunity creates. This in a way, research discussion urbanization processes not only physicist and architecture aspects, perhaps social - economic and cultural components also complex analysis to do help gives, this and South In Uzbekistan first middle centuries during the period urban planning history deeper understanding opportunity gives and territorial intercity the differences in determining scientific basis creates. This of the research discussion South In Uzbekistan first middle centuries during urban planning and urbanization processes systematic analysis to do to the results is based on and taken information historical sources and archaeological findings with compared. Research results this shows that the cities formation and development of

the area political - economic importance, natural resources and strategic ways with closely related was. Trade and craft centers, social and cultural facilities located in the centers of cities served as the main criteria for determining the level of urbanization. The study found that urban development in different regions of Southern Uzbekistan had its own characteristics, for example, some cities developed rapidly due to their strategic location, while others developed more slowly due to constraints related to natural resources and water supply. Intercity connections, trade routes, and political governance systems were also identified as important factors that stimulated urbanization processes.

The study used a comparative analysis method to deeply study the differences between cities in different regions of Southern Uzbekistan, the level of urbanization, and historical trends in urban planning. At the same time, the social structure and cultural life of cities were assessed as an important component of the urbanization process, as they reflected the lifestyle, professional activities, and cultural ties of the population. The results of the study are consistent even when compared with existing scientific sources, but new archaeological finds and historical texts allow us to more clearly understand the complexity of the process of formation of cities and their territorial characteristics. At the same time, it was found that it is also important to study the aspects of urbanization processes related to ecological and natural conditions, since the water supply system, climatic conditions, and natural resources had a significant impact on the development of cities. The study also allows us to identify the internal mechanisms and territorial differences of the urbanization process by analyzing the strategic location of cities and socio-economic relations associated with trade routes. In this way, the research discussion contributes to a comprehensive analysis of not only the physical and architectural aspects of the urbanization process, but also its socio-economic, cultural, and ecological components, which allows for a deeper understanding of the history of urban planning in Southern Uzbekistan during the early medieval period, and

Conclusion. This research results South In Uzbekistan first middle centuries during urban planning and urbanization processes complicated and systematic that Research shows. during of cities formation, their social - economic and cultural development, as well as urbanization trends historical sources, archaeological findings and territorial maps based on studied. Results this indicates that the cities to develop geographical location, natural resources, trade ways and political management system important effect Regional cities between differences their strategic importance of water supply and economic opportunities with It is also

explained that the cities social structure, cultural life and handicraft centers urbanization process important component as The study showed that urban planning in Southern Uzbekistan during the early Middle Ages developed not only through architecture and physical structures, but also in conjunction with socio-economic and cultural processes. At the same time, a comprehensive analysis of urbanization processes helps to identify territorial characteristics and inter-city differences, understand the historical urban planning experience, and create a scientific basis for modern research.

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