

# INFLUENCING FACTORS TO THE TERRITORIALIZATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF FERGANA AND MARGHILAN IN THE FERGANA REGION

**Fattokhov Nematullokh**

Fergana State University, teacher of Department of geography

**Numonov Shukurjon Shokirjon oqli**

Fergana State University 2nd year master of geography (on the object of study)

**Annotation:** This article explores the main factors affecting the settlement of the two major cities of Fergana and Marghilan in the Fergana region. In particular, special emphasis is placed on the factors of location and favorable natural geographical conditions in relation to natural resources and large trade routes calculated from the most important factors affecting the settlement of these cities. The article also analyzes the role of economic, social, geographical and historical and cultural factors in the formation of the territorial location of the population of cities.

**Introduction:** the Fergana region is the eastern territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, located in the south of the Fergana Valley. The province is bordered by Namangan to the North, Andijan province bn to the north east and the Kyrgyz Republic to the East and South East, and Tajikistan Republics bn to the West. The area of the Fergana region is about 6.8 thousand km sq.km, while the Republic occupies 1.5% of the territory of the Ati, the leading population in the Republic is 4.06 million people as of January 1, 2024 (2nd place after Samarkand). Alternatively, the region is one of the most developed industrial areas of Uzbekistan.

	Fergana Region	4 061,5	5	Beshariq	242,9
	Cities		6	Quwa	275,8
1	Fergana sh.	321,8	7	Uchkoprik	241,4
2	Kokan sh.	308,1	8	Rishton	216,9
3	Quwasoy sh.	101,2	9	Soukh	83,9
4	Margilon sh.	253,5	10	Rock	217,6
	subdistricts:		11	Uzbekistan	236,4
1	Altariq	228,4	12	Fergana	221,5
2	Kushtepa	208,1	13	Dangara	177,2
3	Baghdad	233,0	14	Furqat	127,1
4	Buwayda	247,2	15	Yozyavon	119,8

As for the cities in the Fergana Region, 4 cities are located here. These are Fergana, Margilan, Kokand and Quwasoy. The main of these cities are Fergana and Margilan, the distance between which is 14 km. Based on statistics, about 14% of the total population of

the region is concentrated in these two major cities (2024). Fergana and Margilan, with their rich historical heritage, economic activity and cultural diversity, occupy an important place not only on the regional, but also on the national level. First of all, let's dwell on the history of the emergence of these two large cities.

The history of Fergana shakhrini dates back to the era of Tsarist Russia. The Russians built a new town here after the conquest of the Kokand Khanate. It was called New Marghilon until 1907, when it was renamed Skobelev (Iskobil in local pronunciation) in 1907-1924. The name was given to the general of Tsarist Russia, who organized many massacres during the conquest of Central Asia and in the following years. It was named after Skobelev, and on January 15, 1938, the town received the name Fergana.

The history of Marghilon dates back to BC and has been known since those times as an acceptable place to live. The city is considered one of the most ancient cities in Central Asia, and in many historical sources its name also appears in the first millennium AD. In the Middle Ages, Marghilon developed as an important trading center along the Silk Road, serving as a point of trade and cultural exchange between East and West. The city was also known for its textiles such as silk and adras. These craft traditions have survived to the present day and have caused Marghilon to be called a "Silk City". Orientalist scholars have also referred to Marghilon as "Shakr Pariji". The bulk of Marghilon's territory lies in lowland and irrigated farming zones, a situation that also significantly affected the territorial location of the population. People live densely in comfortable areas and along rivers, streams, canals. Of course, this was due to the fact that from time immemorial the main part of the local population was engaged in agriculture and irrigation farming.

In contrast to the MA'lamot of archaeologists, the early settlement sites in the urban area appeared precisely in close proximity to water sources. An important feature of the settlement is its density. The density indicator occurs due to the variety of factors necessary for the existing natural conditions and population in the city. The urban area has an almost uniform population distribution, with an average density of 506 people per square kilometre.

**Conclusion.** The cities of Fergana and Marghilon, with their geographical location, historical heritage, economic activity and diversity of social life, are the most important cities of the Fergana region. The territorial location of the population of these cities and the factors affecting it are multifaceted and complex. Economic factors, including employment opportunities and industrial development, have a strong impact on the settlement. Geographical and natural resources, as well as favorable climatic conditions, make these areas attractive for living and working. Social factors, in particular, the presence of educational and cultural institutions, as well as historical and cultural heritage, enrich the spiritual and cultural life of cities. In conclusion, the territorial location of the inhabitants of the cities of Fergana and Marghilon is the result of the interaction of their economic, geographical, social and historical characteristics. These cities play an important role in the development of the Fergana region and are expected to increase their importance even

further in the future. For the sustainable development of the population of cities, complex approaches and strategies are necessary, and cooperation between local authorities, the public and other stakeholders is important in this regard.

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