

**THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CITY OF TASHKENT IN THE
FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURROUNDING AREA****Imongali Islomov**

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Annotation: This article examines the role and significance of the influence of a large agglomeration center in the republic of the city of Tashkent on the formation of the development of the suburban area. The historical, natural, demographic and socio-economic analysis of the city was carried out. Also, the role and importance of the city of Tashkent in the national economy of Uzbekistan, the status, function performed, trends in the administrative-territorial structure of the city from the economic and geographical aspect of the study.

Keywords: National economy, industrial structure, agglomeration, urbanization, administrative-territorial structure, metropolitan function, suburban economy.

Introduction. The city of Tashkent is the largest political, economic, cultural and scientific center and transport hub of the republic, with a population of 2.9 million, or 7.8% of the country's population, and 15.3% of the urban population. then comes in third place. The capital of Uzbekistan is an ancient city, its origin dates back 2200 years[11].

The capital city has an important place in the regional and sectoral structure of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 13.1% of the country's gross domestic product, 16.7% of the industrial product corresponds to the city of Tashkent. GDP per capita is almost two times higher than the national average. During the years of independence, the city was formed as a major banking-finance, entrepreneurship, business, innovation and business center of the country.

The capital is located in the north-eastern part of the republic, in the plain part of the Chirchik river valley, at an altitude of 440-480 meters above sea level, its total land area is 30,000 ha, and the mountain system of the Western Tien Shan is located in the east and northeast.

The importance of economic geographical location favorable for the formation of Tashkent city and its surrounding areas as a single agglomeration was described by urban scientist G.M. Lappo as follows: Tashkent agglomeration, the largest not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia, was created. Favorable climatic conditions, availability of land and water resources have been the reason for people to settle here since ancient times. The presence of the Chirchik River is connected with the fact that it is located on the important caravan routes connecting the West and the East, the parts of the vast deserts of Kazakhstan intersected by the mountains, it occupies a central position in the trade and economic relations between Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and Russia, and later it plays the role of the "gateway" of Russia's entrance to Central Asia. 1]. It is

important to study the natural-geographic, historical, socio-economic geographical factors and conditions of the city and its surroundings.

The main part. Today, according to the data of the Land Resources Department and the State Register of Tashkent city, Tashkent city is administratively divided into 12 districts. The city also includes the Ulugbek settlement, which is located 14 km northeast of the capital in the territory of the Tashkent region, has an area of 385.17, and belongs to the Mirzo-Ulugbek district. (Table 1)

Table 1

Administrative-territorial division of the city of Tashkent

№	Name of the district	Land area (thousand ha.)	Population (thousand people)
	Tashkent	0,36	2862,4
1	Bektemir	0018	51,2
2	Mirobod	0017	146,0
3	Mirzo-Ulugbek	0036	314,0
4	Olmazor	0034	385,5
5	Sergeli	0030	146,5
6	Uchtepa	0028	285,9
7	Chilonzor	0030	266,0
8	Shaykhontokhur	0027	354,5
9	Yunusobod	0037	278,5
10	Yakkasaroy	0014	124,0
11	Yashnaobod	0037	278,5
12	Yangikhayot	0044	150,9

Note: compiled on the basis of statistical data of the city of Tashkent

In terms of territory, the largest districts are Sergeli, Yunusabad, Yashnabad districts, while Mirabad, Yakkasaroy are the smallest districts in terms of area.

The total area of the city's land fund is 35784.47 ha (357.84 km²), including 22186.58 ha (62.00 %) for industrial, transport, communication, defense and other land use. A significant portion of the land area is 9,248.36 ha (25.84 %) of the land of settlements, 2299.71 ha (6.43 %) of agricultural land, almost all of them are located in Yangikhayot district, which was last added to the city and which has specialized in agriculture for a long time. . Also, 1,125.95 hectares of land (3.15%) belong to the water fund, 315.50 (0.88%) to areas of historical and cultural importance, and 121.82 (0.34%) to land reserves[2] .

During the current period of fundamental reforms in the social and economic spheres, with the improvement of the city's functional structure, its transformation into a business center, and the attraction of foreign investments, great work is being done in the construction of large social facilities and housing in Tashkent.

The change of the territory of the city of Tashkent is influenced by economic, social and ecological factors, and as a result of the growth of the population, the organization of the

industries that form the city, and the fulfillment of the function of the capital, the expansion of the center is taking place at the expense of the surrounding agricultural regions. (Table 2).

Table 2.

Changes in the area and population of Tashkent city

Years	Area, km ²	How many times has it increased (compared to 1922))	Population, one thousand people	How many times has it increased (compared to 1922))
1922	100	1,0	260	1,0
1951	117	1,2	626,2	2,4
1961	160	1,6	1037,1	3,9
1970	225	2,3	1384,5	5,3
1977	252	2,5	1688,6	6,4
1985	256	2,6	2035,9	7,8
2008	331	3,3	2180,0	8.4
2014	334	3,3	2351,8	9.0
2020	334	3,3	2571,7	9.9

Table Tashkent encyclopedia, 1992; Ahmedov E.A. Cities of Uzbekistan in the years of independence, 2002; compiled by the author based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The annual increase of the population of the capital, the increase in population density, the development of production and service enterprises, social facilities, which are important for the creation of the city, lead to the expansion of the territory of the city of Tashkent. At present, within the framework of the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issues of expansion of the capital territory are planned to be implemented step by step. At the eighteenth plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the draft decision on changing the borders of Zangiota, Ukureni Chirchik, Orta Chirchik and Qibray districts of Tashkent region and Sergeli, Bektemir, Mirzo Ulugbek and Yashnabad districts of Tashkent city, as well as Tashkent region and Tashkent city was approved. The territory of Tashkent is expanding due to the addition of 7,853.3 hectares of land of the Tashkent region, and changes are being made to the territorial structure of the region due to the acquisition of 171.3 hectares of land from the city of Tashkent. Due to the expansion of the capital's urban area, the territory of the suburbs of Tashkent will be reduced by 0.05 thousand square km in the northeastern part and by 0.05 thousand square km in the western part [12]. The administrative-territorial border of the city of Tashkent is expanding towards the border of Kazakhstan in the south, north-east and north-west directions.

The growth of the population of Tashkent took place under the influence of natural, historical, socio-economic and demographic factors. Favorable natural-geographical conditions of the place, climate, waters, fertile land played a big role in the settlement of the population and the creation of settlements.

The city of Tashkent and its surroundings have a history of two thousand years, being counted from the areas where people have settled since ancient times. Fertile lands along the

Chirchik River, climate favorable for farming created ample opportunities for residents to live and work. The first accurate information about the number of people who lived here dates back to 1897, when 154,400 people lived in Tashkent (Ahmedov E.A., 2002)[3].

Currently, the population of Tashkent city is 2.9 million people, the population density per 1 sq.m. It is 7564 people [4]. According to statistics, population growth increased 5.8 times during 1897-1959, and 2.7 times during 1959-2021, almost 60 years. (table 2).

The historical-demographic analysis of the population of the capital city showed that the rapid growth of the population corresponds to the 19th-20th centuries, as a result of political changes and the establishment of a new government, the growth of the population of Tashkent is due to the migration of the population from Europe.

According to the first world population census at the beginning of the 20th century, 155,600 people lived in Tashkent. The city is divided into "Asia" and "Europe" and covers 18,325 ha of land, including suburban gardens, vineyards, orchards and other agricultural land. As noted in the historical-geographic reference "Turkestan region", the surrounding areas of the city of Tashkent occupy more territory than "Moscow-St. Petersburg" [5]. During this period, the growth of the population of Tashkent was not due to traditional natural growth, but due to migration. According to the data of the all-union population census of 1923, the population of the city increased by 28.4 thousand people compared to 1920, and the total number of the population was 260.9 thousand people. 133.5 thousand men and 127.3 thousand women. The territorial structure of the city's population was divided into the "new city" and "old city" parts, and the majority of the population from the central parts of Russia consisted of women, this situation was reflected in the gender structure of the population [6]. It also affected the age-gender, ethnic, religious and social composition of the population of Tashkent.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, there was a sharp increase in the population of the city, which was caused by historical events related to the granting of the status of the capital of Turkestan General Governorate of Tsarist Russia to Tashkent in 1897, the removal of Tashkent from Kazakhstan in 1924, and the relocation of the capital from Samarkand to Tashkent in 1930 [7].

During the Second World War, a large number of people moved to the city and its surroundings from the territories of the former Soviet Union, from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and the occupied regions, which led to a rapid increase in the city's population.

In order to eliminate the Tashkent earthquake that occurred in 1966 and its consequences, due to the workers and their residents from different parts of the former Union, a sharp increase in the population of the capital city was observed.

From the 60s of the 20th century to almost recent times, the high growth of the population of Tashkent was not recorded, the reason for this was connected with the restriction of the population register in order to prevent the population growth of the capital city.

One of the main indicators of demographic processes is birth, and in 2009-2020, the birth rate of the population of Tashkent was 19.8 per thousand people in 2009, and in 2020 it was 20.6. If we compare with this indicator for the republic, in 2009 there were 23.4 births per thousand people in the republic, and in 2020 this number was 23.3. According to the data of the table, birth rates among the population of Tashkent city are almost the same, but it is slightly lower than the average indicators of the republic.

One of the important structural indicators of the process of population reproduction is death. The death rate per thousand people within the capital city was 7.2 people in 2009, and 8 people in

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2020, and 4.8 people died per thousand people in the republic (2009), and in 2020 this indicator is equal to 5.5. During the studied years, there was no significant change in the death rate of the population of Tashkent city, but it is higher than the national indicators. The reason for this is related to the natural conditions, ecological situation and relatively severe sanitary-epidemiological situation in the city.

Consequently, the coefficient of natural increase of the population was 12.2 people in 2020, and it was equal to 12.6 in 2020. If we compare with the average indicators of the republic, the natural increase in 2009 was 18.6, and in 2020 it was 17.7 people. equal[13].

According to statistics, a stable trend is observed in the natural increase of the population of Tashkent, if compared to the average natural growth of the population of the republic, this indicator can be seen to be relatively low. Socio-economic, cultural, level of urbanization and other factors cause this. Also, in recent years, the privileges granted by the city of Tashkent according to the population list have led to an increase in the number of the city's population.

It is also related to the growth of the population of Tashkent, the expansion of the capital at the expense of the surrounding areas, and the addition of its inhabitants to the city structure.

Due to the expansion of the territory of the city of Tashkent, it is planned to add more than 95 thousand inhabitants to the population of the regions that will be transferred to the capital.

Mechanical movement plays an important role in population growth. In the process of migration of the population of Tashkent during the years 1991-2020, most of them had a negative residual index. In general, the negative balance of external migration for the residents of the city of Tashkent was almost preserved during these periods, because the number of people leaving the republic was higher than the number of arrivals. The highest negative migration balance was 34.6 per thousand people in 1992, and 46.9 people in 1994. However, during the years 2016-2020, it is possible to observe the increase in the weight of arrivals compared to departures in the external migration flow of the population of Tashkent, if in 2016 the positive migration was 3.6 people per thousand people, and in 2020 this indicator is equal to 7.6. Table 3) The reason for the decrease in the potential of immigration during the last years can be explained by the stabilization of the socio-economic situation in the country and the high investment attractiveness of the city of Tashkent.

It should be noted that there are special reasons for migration processes during this period. If the external migration of the population during 1991-2000 was caused by the disintegration of the former Union and the migration of a large part of the Russian-speaking population from the country and other nationalities from Uzbekistan to their historical homeland. In particular, the national composition of the population of Tashkent city is higher compared to other territorial units of the republic, the number of Russian-speaking and representatives of various nationalities is high. This situation affected the ethnic composition of the population of the republic, including the city of Tashkent.

From the 2000s to the present, foreign labor migration has increased in the republic, including in the city of Tashkent. The objective reason for the acceleration of external labor migration in Uzbekistan is related to the growth of the population and labor resources and the lack of jobs. Prior to this, there was no tendency to leave, and the ethnic Uzbek population of the capital became active in the processes of economic and labor migration. As a result, the population growth of the capital decreased sharply. As a result of intensive migration between residents of different nationalities, the population of Tashkent increased by only 207,000 people or 9.7% between 1990 and 2013. During this period, the number of Uzbeks in the capital increased

by 68%, while the population of Russians decreased by 40%. Also, a decrease in the number and weight of representatives of a small number of nationalities was observed [8].

Table 3.

Population migration in Tashkent city (per thousand people)

Years	The arrivals	Those who left	Migration residual
1991	52.4	64.7	-12.3
1992	37.4	72.0	-34.6
1993	32.7	59.8	-27.1
1994	30.9	77.8	-46.9
1995	34.2	54.4	-20.2
1996	32.6	35.0	-2.4
1997	29.5	31.0	-1.5
1998	31.9	31.1	0.8
1999	19.0	34.4	-15.4
2000	14.8	32.3	-17.5
2001	20.3	34.1	-13.8
2002	23.1	33.7	-10.6
2003	18.1	35.1	-17.0
2004	18.8	35.8	-17.0
2005	21.9	32.1	-10.2
2006	23.2	24.7	-1.5
2007	24.7	24.0	0.7
2008	22.5	21.6	0.9
2009	17.8	18.1	-0.3
2010	15.5	15.9	-0.4
2011	10.1	18.6	-8.5
2012	39.5	29.7	9.8
2013	17.2	30.8	-13.6
2014	15.2	22.9	-7.7
2015	12.5	17.1	-4.6
2016	17.9	14.3	3.6
2017	24.5	10.5	14.0
2018	25.4	10.2	15.2
2019	34.6	7.7	26.9
2020	77.9	6.3	71.6

Note: Table information was obtained from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In the years of independence of the republic, in the process of urbanization, we can see the acceleration of internal migration, mechanical movement between the city and the countryside, especially in the direction of the city of Tashkent. In the conditions of the market economy, the capital's business center, performance of administrative, cultural, industrial, transport and other functions, having developed production and social infrastructures, uneven socio-economic

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development between regions, high job opportunities lead to an increase in internal migration. "Rural-urban migration is clearly visible in the direction of the city of Tashkent, but due to the limited population registration, they are gathering around the city and the population density is increasing. They live here and work in the capital, and the suburbs are turning into "bedroom" districts. Also, seasonal labor migration has increased here, which is mainly manifested in trade, construction, and general catering industries" [9].

The growth of the population of the city of Tashkent, the expansion of the administrative-territorial borders of the city, the development of the largest capital agglomeration correspond to the years of independence. In particular, the population of Tashkent and its surrounding areas tends to increase the weight of the population due to internal migration.

The soviet-era "propiska system" of population registration in Tashkent is one of the factors that influenced the artificial increase of the capital's population, the limitation of internal migration and the growth of the city's territory. On May 22, 2020, on measures to further simplify the procedure for registering citizens according to their place of permanent residence and temporary stay in the Republic of Uzbekistan" [10]. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, changes were made to reform the propiska system in the city and region of Tashkent. It also determines the procedure for registration by the place of permanent residence (hereinafter referred to as the permanent list) and registration by the place of temporary residence (hereinafter referred to as the temporary list). a citizen on the permanent list has the right to register his first and second degree close relatives and so on. The development of a mechanism for simplifying the registration system will have an impact on the increase of internal migration, employment, investment in real estate, urban population growth, etc[10].

The city of Tashkent has an important place in the sectoral and regional structure of the national economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The highest level of development was determined in the city of Tashkent. Comparing the years, it can be seen that this indicator has grown significantly, if in 2000 the weight of the economy of the city of Tashkent was 13.8% of the GDP created in the republic, in 2010 it was 15.8%, and in 2020 it was 18%. equal to .6%. In the regional structure of the republic's industry, the importance of the industry of the city of Tashkent is high, the share of the capital in the volume of industrial production is 17.9%, and in the structure of the branches of the city's economy, the industry is 34.%. (Figure 2).

In the territorial structure of the republic's industry, the gradual changes in the industry of the capital city have remained high during the studied periods. Structural changes of the economy, modernization, technical and technological renewal of production had a positive effect on the growth of the industry. Metallurgical, mechanical engineering, building materials, furniture, light, food industry and other high-tech production enterprises with high added value have also been established in Tashkent's industry.

High investment attractiveness of the city, development of infrastructure, qualified labor resources, entrepreneurial environment, determine the place and importance of the effect of urbanization in the structure of regional and branches of the national economy. Consequently, regional disparity in gross regional product production is reflected in the different economic and social development of regions and the difference in its distribution per capita.

As part of economic sectors of the city of Tashkent, industry makes up 34.%, trade and catering (14.0%), transport (12.0%).

It is known that in determining the functional typology of the city, it is studied through the employment of the population in the economic spheres. According to the results of the analysis of

the dynamics of the employment of the population of the capital city by sectors during 2010-2020, the functional structure of the city of Tashkent shows the changes of the population by sectors in the new political and economic conditions. Historical role of cities, population, including employment in economic sectors, produced products and volume of goods and services are analyzed. Also, administrative and political factors and the development strategy of the country have a great influence on the economic activity of cities.

In the analysis of the study of the function performed by the capital city of Tashkent during the years 1989-2020, it is possible to see significant changes in the employment of the city's residents by economic sectors. In the post-Soviet period, the role of industry, transport, and trade in the function of the city was high. In particular, in the growth of the city, the role of the city-creating industry in the territorial division of labor was high. The main phenomenon of the functional territorial development of the city of Tashkent in the present period is its capitality. The status of the capital of Tashkent plays an important role in the location of political, administrative, management, executive organizations and offices of the republic and the growth of the city's social and economic potential.

During the years of independence, the most important function of the capital was to manage the country's political-administrative, scientific and cultural life, which developed rapidly. Compared to other cities of the country, the transport and communication system has developed in the development of external and internal economic relations, and the population's employment in these areas has also increased. Renovation and development of international transport infrastructure system, international airport, external electronic communication means, railway and highways were carried out in Tashkent city.

At the same time, the accumulation of market infrastructure systems of banking, finance, insurance, trade, hotel, education, healthcare and other service centers of international and republican importance led to the development of Tashkent city's public service function. At the same time, the city of Tashkent is a center of science, culture and education, in particular, large scientific institutions of the republic, higher education institutions, cultural heritage objects are located here.

In the conditions of new economic relations, the development of the capital and administrative-management, industrial, service, transport functions of the city led to changes in the territorial structure of the city. On May 29, 2020, changes were made to the administrative-territorial structure of Tashkent city and region, Zangiota, Lower Chirchik, Yangiyol and Orta Chirchik districts of Tashkent region and Tashkent city were changed to the borders and areas of Bektemir and Sergeli districts, and Yangihayot district was formed within the capital city. The area of Yangihayat district is equal to 4419.6 and the population is 160388 people[14].

The population of the city continues to grow at the expense of the population of the newly added area around the city of Tashkent.

Conclusion. It is important to continuously supply the city population with food products. Also, the study of the economic and social development of the city and its surrounding area, the impact of the city on the satellite cities and towns located around it, and the theoretical issues of the relationship between large cities and the economy around them, from the point of view of economic geography, is of particular importance.

The rapid development of the city, the growth of the population, the increase in the process of agglomeration require the expansion of the territory of the suburban zone. Therefore, taking into account the objective need of the boundary of the suburban area, which is characteristic of

variability, it is appropriate to take this objective need into account in the territorial planning of settlements:

It is important to organize the territorial composition of agricultural sectors, various farms and agro-industrial production enterprises, to analyze natural and socio-economic factors from an economic geographical point of view. Consequently, the formation and development of agriculture in the suburbs is created under the influence of agglomerations. The objective need to ensure the country's food security and supply agricultural products to the population has a direct impact on the territorial location of suburban agriculture and its specialization.

In addition to natural-geographical factors, legal-normative, socio-economic, transport, scientific and technical development factors affect the formation and development of the structure of suburban agricultural networks.

The formation and development of the suburban zone is an objective necessity and appeared at certain stages of the development of society. Its main function is aimed at providing urban residents with food products and industrial production enterprises with agricultural raw materials. From this point of view, it is of great importance to determine the border of the suburban zone in the territorial placement of economic and social infrastructure objects and in determining the perspective. Transferring the border of the suburbs depends on the size of the central city, relief, vegetation and hydrographic conditions:

In the conditions of new economic relations, the development of the capital and administrative-management, industrial, service, transport functions of the city of Tashkent led to changes in the territorial structure of the city and its expansion at the expense of the surrounding area.

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