

## REGIONAL DIFFERENCES OF THE URBANIZATION PROCESS

Yuldasheva Dilshoda Hoshimovna  
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

### ANNOTATION

The urbanization process, their regional differences and types of modern urbanization process agglomeration, megalopolis are studied . The properties of the urbanization process in Uzbekistan are analyzed

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It is known that the formation of urban settlements dates back to long historical periods. Each period had an impact on the change of their structure, specialization, and territorial distribution . In particular, the changes in the world economy at the beginning of the 20th century led to the expansion of the functions of cities and their area. The process of urbanization began to develop. Just as any political, economic and social process manifests itself in each region with its own characteristics, the process of urbanization has its own regional differences. It directly depends on the state of socio-economic development of each region and the specialization of the countries located there. At the same time, the level of urbanization appears as one of the criteria determining the socio-economic development of countries. The natural conditions of Uzbekistan are favorable, the plains are one of the centers of the ancient ecumenism, and there are many cities with a history of several centuries. The social policy implemented in recent years is the reason why cities have a modern look.

Urbanization (in French - urbanization, in English - urbanization, in Latin - urbanus - belonging to the city, urbs - city) - increasing role of cities in the life of society; related to changes in the location of productive forces, social and demographic composition of the population, lifestyle and culture. It is a multi-faceted geographical, socio-economic and demographic process that occurred as a result of social stages and territorial division of labor formed on the basis of historical development. His demographic-statistical concept in a narrower scope means that the number of cities (especially big cities) and the weight of the city population is increasing in the world, in individual regions, in countries. av. It appeared in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, India, Asia Minor, China, Indochina, as well as on the Mediterranean coast of Europe and Africa in the 3rd-1st millennia. Greco in the Roman world while Rome and Carthage cities position high was.

Medium Asia and in Uzbekistan urbanization oriental to the feature have \_ Therefore , this on the ground urbanization indicator near 70-80 percent in the future to be imagination to do it's difficult. The reason is with us cities development village economy with from long ago traditional without In addition , in such countries , industrial urbanization policy is also of great importance . Moreover, the leadership of our republic is paying serious attention to the implementation of social and economic fundamental changes in rural areas, rural industry and infrastructure, which also indicates the "hidden" development of urbanization from the inside. So, although the general geographic indicator of urbanization has certain advantages, it also

has some subtleties. of Uzbekistan the first city his if its capital is Tashkent second level the city Samarkand is ( now in the day this Namangan claim to position doing ).

Medium -sized cities include Bekobod, Yangiyol, Asaka, Khujayili, Kogon, Zarafshan, Gulistan, Denov, Tortkul, Shakhrikhan, Shakhrisabz, Koson, Chust, Kattakurgan ( 14 in total ) . For the formation of urban agglomeration policy, the following conditions are necessary :

- ✓ Of course there must be one or two large cities;
- ✓ be at least two cities and towns around it ;
- ✓ The distance between the central city (the agglomeration core) and satellite settlements should be within a maximum of two hours;
- ✓ Agglomeration is a "population" connection between cities and towns, pendulum-like (oscillation)
- ✓ Migration must be advanced;
- ✓ At least 10 percent of the population of the agglomeration must be located in sister cities, etc

It is clear that agglomerations do not occur under any conditions: If there are many cities and there is no agglomeration center among them, or on the contrary, if there is only one large city, then agglomeration is not formed. For example, Jizzakh is a big city, but there are few cities around it; Navoi is in almost the same situation, or Shahrisabz - there are also Kitab, Yakkabog and other cities, but Shahrisabz itself has little power to form an agglomeration. Agglomerations are single-center (monocentric) and multi-center (polycentric). Fergana-Margilan, Angren-Almaliq, Andijan, Namangan, Zary, Nukus, Urganch and other agglomerations were created around one large city. The appearance of agglomerations is also different: circular, ribbon-like, elongated, amphibian-like will be It depends on the surface structure, transport system, hydrography of that place. Usually, the agglomerations formed on the banks of large rivers stretch for 50-70 and even 100 km (Volgograd, Krivoy Rog, Bratsk agglomerations). the historical geographical location of any agglomeration is the basis. For example, the largest Tashkent agglomeration in our republic (it unites about 30 cities and villages) was created on the basis of the Chirchik river. Probably for this reason, it stretches a little from the northeast to the southwest. Therefore, when comparing the level of urbanization of one or another country with another country, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- ✓ Criteria for establishing a city (for example, in Turkmenistan, 5,000 is needed, in Uzbekistan - 7,000);
- ✓ Cities common the number and density ;
- ✓ Big of cities availability ;
- ✓ City of agglomerations development ;
- ✓ Rural-urban and pendulum-like migration ;
- ✓ of the population employment level and composition ;
- ✓ Village places urbanization in rural areas to the town to live of style existence wow \_

The above of urbanization how much complicated socio-economic event from being again one there is proof Of course , this is urbanization objective and in general when positive process \_ But his negative sides too no not. For example , ecological and social of problems aggravation present time of urbanization the most to the eye visible are negative " satellites ".

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