

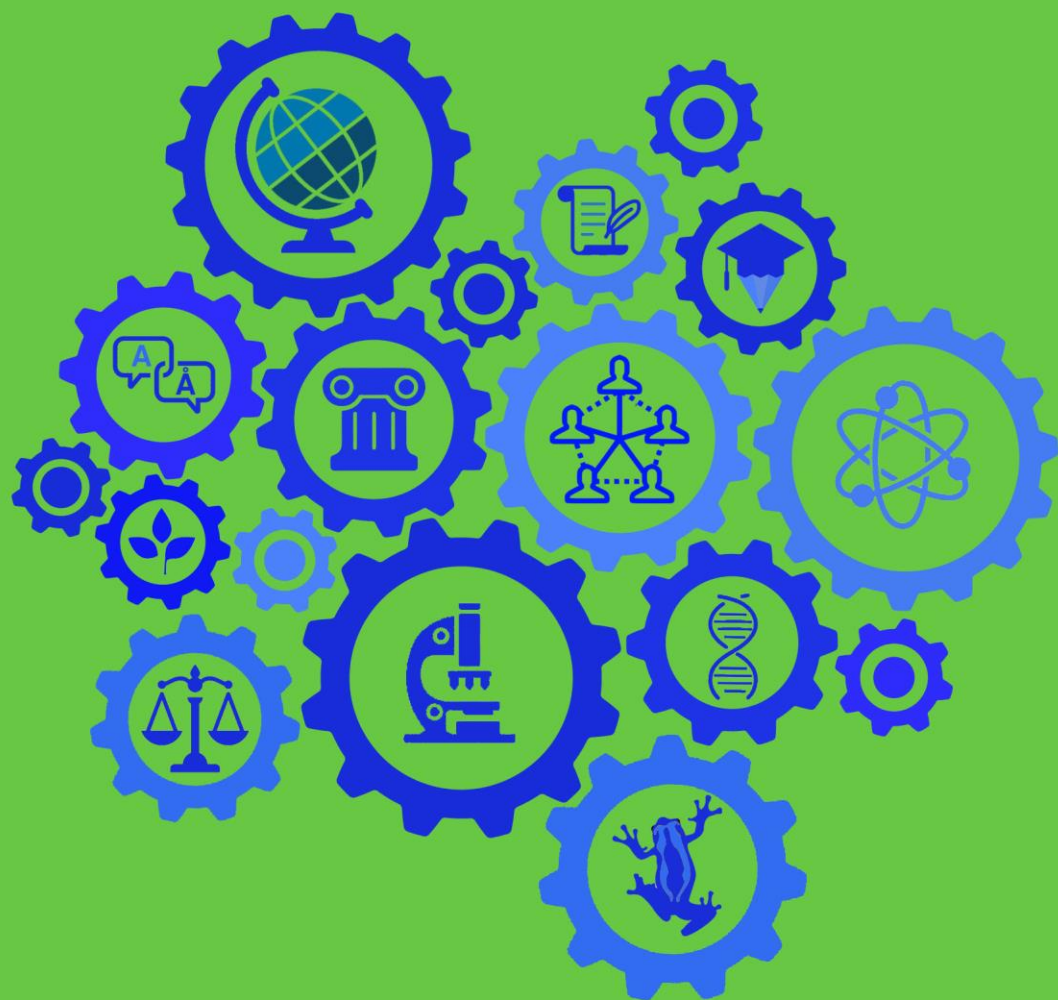
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THE GROWTH OF CITIES AND URBANIZATION ISSUES IN UZBEKISTAN.

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Abstract: In this article, the essence of the reforms in the socio-economic development of Uzbek cities is analyzed and the main features of the Strategic Planning Social Development Strategic Development are revealed.

Keywords: Urbanization, City, Rural, City Culture, Housing, Migration, Development, Smart City, Large-Small City.

Introduction. The 20th century can be said to be the century of rapidly developed urbanization. During the years of independence, the amount of the city population in Uzbekistan has increased by 10 percent. This was achieved due to such growth, mainly administrative changes, about a thousand rural settlements in 2009 into urban settlements. According to the data, in 1991, the townspeople amounted to 40.3% of the total population, 2018 this figure increased by 50.6%. "Uzbekistan's world's place of urbanization in the world is low. Uzbekistan ranks 155th among 235 countries in this direction in the UN International Rating indicators. In order to intensify the urbanization processes, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's urbanization was determined as a strategic goal of reaching 60% to by 2030. Urbanization is the process of development of cities, urban cultures and subducers in the development of society. Urbanization will face cities of rural settlements into cities, expansion of suburban areas and movement of rural population to cities.

This means that the investment implementation of urbanization processes prevents many socio-economic problems. After all, if the urbanization processes are not adequately regulated, the population of cities will appear in between the population of cities and there is a significant difference between existing infrastructure, housing and the number of jobs. This will result in the growth of prices, housing deficits, in turn creating a lack of health, lack of educational institutions, unemployment and a number of other problems.

That is why in our country special attention is being paid to the impact of urbanization processes on the improvement of the living standards of the population living in all regions of the republic, land reform, housing policy, and the development of urbanization processes in the republic until 2030.

Main part. The Decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on January 10, 2019 "On Measures to Radically Improve Urbanization Processes" was adopted in order to prevent problems in the system and to regulate the level of urbanization in a comprehensive manner. Because the cities of Uzbekistan are growing and occupying territories. The low density of people living in private houses is provided at the

expense of cultivation of cultivated land, which threatens the well-being of the population.

About a third of the world's gross domestic product is concentrated in cities, where a little more than half of the world's population lives. The prosperity of cities attracts rural people. Where people congregate, there are more ideas and connections, more services and more money. In addition, the level of education, medicine, public transport, entertainment services in cities will be well developed, basic infrastructures - electricity, water, heat and sewage will be well provided. These benefits encourage rural residents to move closer to cities. However, according to UN data in 2018, slightly more than half of the country's population lives in the cities of Uzbekistan.

From the 1960s until 2008, the urbanization process in Uzbekistan was faster than in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. However, despite the increase in the people and the country's population in recent years, the share of urban population is observed. Compared to cities, the population of small cities is growing faster than large cities. At the same time, almost 80% of small cities in the country are located 50 km from the city where more than 100,000 people live. The majority of the fastest growing teams are part of the functional major cities. The urban sensation is increased and is going to the city level. A large small settlement and a large city in the center are shaping the huge urbanized area together. According to official statistics, only part of this high structure population is urban.

The accumulation of the population around the city is not unique to Uzbekistan. A similar scene is observed in developing countries, for example, in South America. This phenomenon is called "secret urbanization". According to him, the cities are growing and not squeezed. For 15 years, the population of Tashkent grew by 10.9%, and the density by just 2.2 percent. At the same time, the population density in Ashgabat, Almaty and Dushanbe by 26-36%. Preliable for housing as the population has increased.

As the population increases, so does the need for housing. In this sense, housing policy is one of the most urgent issues today. The Republican Housing Fund is provided with engineering, transport and social infrastructures, mortgage lending and mechanisms for attracting financial resources of business entities in order to reach the forecast indicators of 745.64 million m² and the average level of housing provision per capita by 19.1 m² by 2030. including special measures to support investments aimed at low-cost housing for low and middle-income families, a Housing Construction Program was developed.

The gross domestic product of cities of more than 100,000 people is significantly higher than the population of more than 100,000 urbanization (Brazil, Turkey, Malaysia). This means that the growth of the urban economy will have a significant impact on the economic development of Urbanized countries.

There are more medium and large agglomerations in Uzbekistan than neighboring countries. The agglomerations, which live by more than 1 million people, have Tashkent, Andijan, Kokand, Samarkand, Karasuv-Khabobod, Denau and Namangan.

A number of large agencies should be evaluated as a great opportunity for development. But the success of these regions depends on the conditions created for their population.

Tashkent's economy is much stronger than other cities of Uzbekistan. In addition, the gap between the economy of the capital and other cities is more deeper than the capital and other cities of the neighboring states. This shows that there are more opportunities in Tashkent, so the city should be ahanrabo for internal migrants.

Migration is also a means of increasing the economic growth of cities not only, but also to get rid of poverty. However, despite the low poverty in Uzbekistan, they are still not allowing the services to use the services. From education and health to entertainment services - their availability is an important impetus for migrants.

The main purpose of the development of urbanization is to ensure sustainable economic growth and welfare due to the complex development of cities and urban agglomerion. The concept in the concept of 90% of social and gas supply, to 68.9% - in sanitary norms, where sewer is provided in the current living model. It is planned to implement a completely new housing policy filled with indicators, such as bringing to 20 m² of 16 m², including 50% of higher education [1].

On approval of the concept of the "Smart City" technologies in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 18, 2019 No. 48. This was developed the concept of introducing "Smart City" technologies in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Today, the initial stage of the introduction of innovative technologies of "Smart City" is underway in Uzbekistan. The planning and implementation of the first test projects in Tashkent on the introduction of "smart city" technologies in Tashkent, "Safe City", "Smart Counters", "Smart Transport", "Smart Coins". In Nurafshan, the introduction of modern city infrastructure on the introduction of modern city infrastructure is carried out comprehensive work on the introduction of modern urban infrastructure within the framework of the projects "Tashkent City" and "Delta City"[2].

At the same time, the infrastructure of information and communication technologies remains one of the main problems that prevent the effective introduction of the technology of the infrastructure of urban infrastructure. All this requires taking measures to modernize telecommunications networks and the search for large investment sources for the reconstruction of urban infrastructure. However, the "smart education" is the technological solutions, which includes the collection of technological solutions, virtual real visualization technology, and remote-ending technologies and remote access technologies and other open-ending technologies, virtual real-filled outlets The introduction of technological solutions containing visualization and distance access technologies and others.

Measures are planned to move higher educational institutions to the outskirts of the existing universities in order to form a "student town" and to take measures to build new higher education institutions. In recent years, many decisions have been

made in cities. In particular, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 580 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 12, 2019.

In accordance with the Regulation, the department provides the coordinated activities of public administration and local governments in the effective solution of promising tasks. Cities of the Republican subordination are an ANGREN, Bekabad, Almalyk, Almalyk, Chirchik, Syrdarya region, Zarafshan, Surkhandarya region, Surkhandarya region. Rights and responsibilities, the structure of the department has been identified. The department attracts foreign investment in the economy of cities in the Republican subordination, develops entrepreneurship and eliminates barriers. The department is headed by its leader[3].

More than such decisions, this is the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 30, 2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The decision has set a goal to strengthen their capacity through the urban infrastructure management and comprehensive improvement, use of modern technical, financial and management tools for the activities of the local state authorities[4].

On December 18, 2018, the World Bank's Board of Directors of the World Bank to implement a \$ 100 million debt to the Republic of Uzbekistan is approved; Yangiyul (Tashkent region), Kogan (Bukhara region) as the experiment-test cities under the project is set. The following identified the projects of the project: the repayment period of the ICDB (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) of the 5th anniversary of the 5-year grace period of \$ 100 million; The equivalent of \$ 24.12 million in the equivalent of 24.12 million reimbursement of tax and customs benefits of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the cost of migration. It is imposed that the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the executive body responsible for the timely and effective use of the funds of the IFRD; General coordination of the project is carried out by the Urbanization Agency under the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Economy and Industry; Implemented the project. Expenses related to the supination of IFRB, brokerage fees and other costs will also be reimbursed in equal shares of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the local budgets of the relevant regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan[5].

The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures on the implementation of its urbanization processes, using the mechanisms of urbanization on the implementation of absolutely new home policies, using engineering, transport and social infrastructure, mortgage lending and financial resources of business entities. , including the purpose of special measures to support the construction of reduced accommodation for low and medium-profitable families;

Residential and non residential place for individuals and legal entities and guarantee the exercise of the right to own land plots, creation of conditions for the inclusion of land plots in civilian circulation;

Creating conditions from rural areas of the population to cities from rural areas to cities through the improvement of the administrative regulation system of migration from rural areas;

Ensuring full and effective employment of the population of these cities, as well as the expansion of the welfare of the population of large cities, the expansion of economic and industrial resources, as well as strengthening the system of technology on the basis of higher educational institutions and research institutes;

Extensive introduction of advanced international experience in the administration of agro-erases, including the benefits of agro-erases in industrial, service and service, as a factor in improving the income of the population and the creation of sustainable workplaces;

The issue of the expansion of the network of satellite and cities with large cities and the central cities is placed on the decisions on the expansion of the territories of socio-business zones, reducing industrial and other zones[6].

The main purpose of making these decisions by the state is to eliminate the problems associated with cities. Because it is permissible to spread separately for one thing.

The most sharp balance of urbanization, mainly:

- Unemployment growth;
- stay homeless;
- crime;
- reducing life expectancy;
- increase in the disease;
- national and racial conflicts;
- Environmental pollution: water, air, soil;
- can lead to diseases caused by active economic activity[7,8,9,10].

Solving these problems requires the improvement of the city administration system. In this case, the most important task is to prevent the strengthening of negative processes in cities achieved through regulation of urban development.

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