



THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION AND ITS RELATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Latipov Normurod Faxriddin o'g'li
Basic Doctoral of National University of
Uzbekistan After Named Mirzo Ulugbek
latipovnormurod@gmail.com,

Egamqulov Husniddin Erkaboevich
Basic Doctoral of Gulistan State University
husniddinguldu@gmail.com

Abstract

The development of science and technology proves once again how infinite human needs are. The concentration of the population in large cities, on the one hand, accelerates the process of urbanization and affects the level of development of the state, on the other hand, the state of the environment has a negative impact on urban ecology. From ancient times the population has been striving to create favourable conditions for themselves, and such a process is still going on, especially when the negative consequences of this are clearly felt in the health of the population living in cities. Solving this problem is one of the main tasks of urboecology. The development of modern methods of geo-ecological monitoring of the ecological condition of cities, especially in areas with high industrial specialization, the development of measures to improve the health of the population in ecologically critical areas is of great importance today. To this end, this article discusses in detail the industrialized Navoi region and its urban and ecological situation, the factors affecting it.

Keywords. Urban area, urbanisation phases, air pollution, ecological crisis, ecological improve the cities, industrialized cities.

Introduction

Urbanization is one of the most acute global problems of our time. In the context of the formation of market relations, which affect all spheres of social life, the lifestyles of people and, above all, citizens are changing. The basic form of urban lifestyle organization consists of three main components: the basis that forms the city; city or social infrastructure complex; population. Thus, the city is a system that operates on the basis of the interaction of the social environment and the standards of behaviour of social groups.





Just as the economy affects the social sphere, the social sphere also affects the economy. It exerts its influence on the economic sphere by raising the level of human knowledge and culture, reducing morbidity, and creating comfortable housing and cultural and living conditions for the urban population. Therefore, the study of the dynamics and quality of living standards of the urban population, its forecasting is extremely important for the sustainable, balanced and consistent development of urbanization in general.

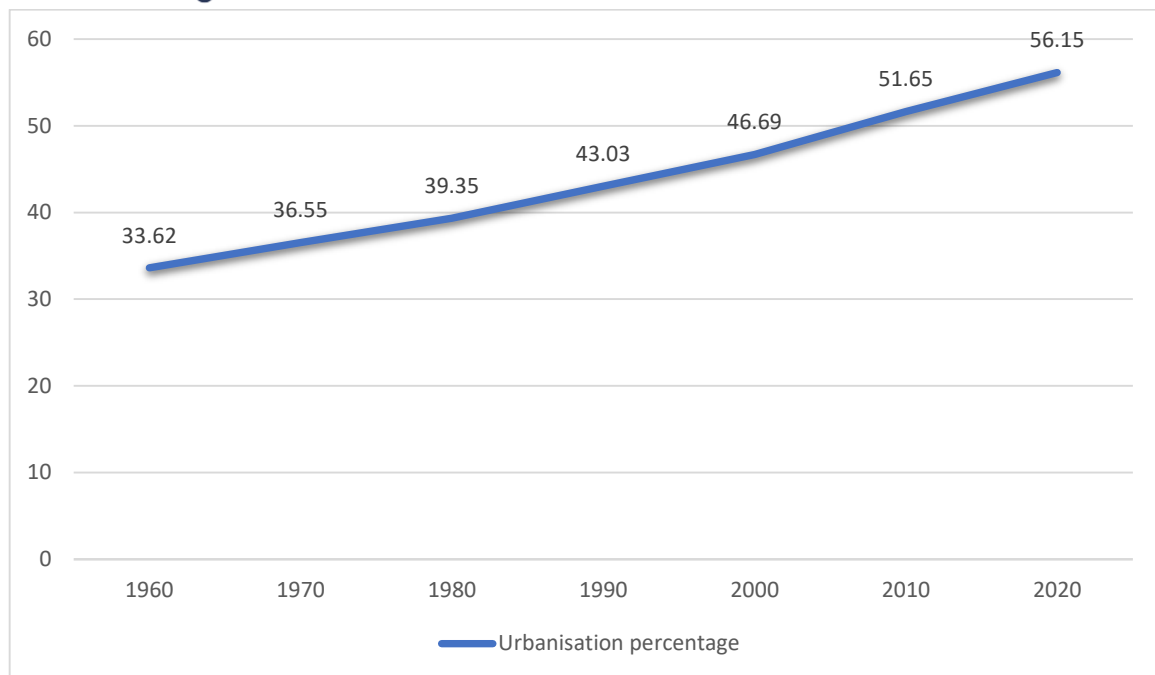
In socio-economic geography, the term “urbanization” refers to a complex and diverse set of processes associated with the growth and development of cities. The term “modern urbanization” applies to the time from the second half of the twentieth century to the present. Urbanization as a historical-geographical process can be described as follows:

- In the narrow sense of the word, as the growth of cities and the share of urban population;
- In a broad sense, as a global process associated with the socio-economic transformation of urban and rural areas on the basis of the deepening socio-geographical division of labour.

According to the well-known urbanist Yu.A. Pivovarov, urbanization is interpreted as a complex historical process of increasing the role of cities, urban lifestyle and urban culture in the development of society, associated with the spatial concentration of activity in relatively few centres and regions of socio-economic development.

E.B. Alaev sees urbanization as a socio-economic process characterized by a sharp increase in urban sprawl during the scientific and technological revolution, especially in large cities, and the spread of settlements. and reflected the profound structural changes in social life. Urbanization as a global process is so complex and controversial that it takes many different forms. The main aspect of urbanization is characterized by the emergence of urbanized zones with the rapid development of urban settlements.





1-figure The level of urbanization worldwide

Morphological types of urbanization:

- Metropolitanization - the process of concentration of urban population in the main centre of the country, mainly in the capital-metropolis;
- Regiopolization - the process of urbanization is concentrated in regional centres, regiopolises;
- Megacity - the process involves several neighbouring cities and intermediate areas, all centres together become a single urbanized area or megacity.

As a result of the introduction of certain urban forms and living conditions, rural development takes place through rural urbanization or urbanization. The term first appeared in Indian scientific literature. In Indonesia, the concept of agropolization is used to describe this process. Some countries are seeking to pursue agrarian policies aimed at limiting uncontrolled urbanization through the development of rural communities and the modernization of settlements.

In developed countries, the process of suburbanization plays a key role. This concept is based on a number of reasons related to the rapid growth of the population of suburban areas, urban development compared to the centres of cities and agglomerations: the increase in the price of land in the centres, and, consequently, housing prices; environmental degradation; such as improving transportation conditions for traffic in suburban areas. The exodus of the population to the outskirts of the city causes movement and production there.



Urbanization is one of the classic global processes that have deep historical roots and affects all aspects of human life: demographic, social, economic, environmental and others. Urbanization goes through several stages in its development:

Phase I is characterized by point urbanization, ie the rapid growth of the urban population due to the concentration of the urban population in individual large cities and the development of large-scale industrial production, the mass exodus of the population from the villages. This stage is reflected in developing countries.

Phase II - suburbanization is characterized by: the process of growth and development of suburban areas, especially in the impact zones of large cities; development of suburban areas of the city; population density around the city, the emergence and development of urban agglomerations.

Phase III - hyper urbanization is characterized by: a sharp increase in the urban area and population with negative environmental views; declining population in central parts of cities; characteristic hyper urbanized areas - characterized by the emergence and development of megalopolises.

The next stage in urban planning can be met - ruralization, which is characterized by the emergence of new centres far from the established, the growth of population in small towns, rural areas, the penetration of urban living standards into rural areas. Then comes the stage of re-urbanization with the stabilization of the population of large cities and their redevelopment. However, according to forecasts, these stages are not expected in the near future.

The famous Russian geographer B.S. Khorev distinguishes the following stages of urbanization:

- 1) Separation of the city from the village;
- 2) Growth of large industrial production, the rapid growth of cities and urban population;
- 3) The spread of urban life, the formation of a single settlement system, the unification of urban and rural areas.

The degree of urbanization is often determined by:

- The share of the urban population in the total population;
- Proportion of citizens living in large cities;
- The share of citizens living in urban agglomerations and megacities.

The growth of the share of the urban population in the total population of countries and regions mainly reflects the "latitude" development of urbanization. This indicator



depends not only on the structure of the economy but also on the specific characteristics of the conditions of formation of the economy and even the size of the state. Thus, in some developing countries, a high proportion of the urban population is associated with the development of the mining industry, especially the oil industry, as well as recreation (Venezuela - 88%, UAE - 74%, Kuwait - 98%, Qatar - 100%, Bahamas - 90 %). In developing countries, urbanization is “on a span” mainly as a result of the influx of large numbers of migrants from rural areas and small towns to large cities.

The modern urbanization process has the following features:

- Rapid growth in developing countries;
- Global character;
- Increased concentration of urban population, all urban sectors of the economy, the population in a relatively limited area of cultural and other activities.
- In cities around the world, especially in large agglomerations, 80% of the world's national income, more than 90% of manufacturing, more than 90% of science and education, 95% of social infrastructure;
- Sharp differences in urban population growth rates and growth rates between regions and countries. Population growth is taking place in developing countries in Africa and Southeast Asia;
- Significant increase in population concentration in large cities, agglomerations, megacities. In developing countries, the population of large cities and superpowers is growing rapidly, ‘taking the major cities of economically developed countries out of the way’;
- The negative effects of urbanization, include the manifestation and intensification of environmental consequences.

Cities and urbanization processes are studied from different perspectives, but it is clear that no matter which science studies these concepts, their meaning does not change. For example, the influence of historians on the economic, social and political development of cities or regions at different times, and especially the problems of early urbanization, is one of the current areas of this science. The reason is that based on the study of the ruins of ancient cities where cities existed and stopped developing for various reasons, historians use a retrospective study of the past of countries. So, in terms of history, the study of cities and they remain V.V Barlot, V.M Masson, Yu.F. Buryakov, EV Rtveladze, S.P Tolstov, A.A Askarov, T.Sh. .Shirinov, B.J.Eshov and others conducted research.

In studying the concepts of cities and urbanization, geographers approach them as a purely social phenomenon. In this case, cities of different sizes, and especially large





centres, are a place that reflects the unique social environment, or in other words, the extremely dense population in a relatively small area, its living conditions and lifestyle. Comparing urban life with rural areas, we can witness two opposite polar landscapes. Indicators such as lifestyle, employment, social status, behaviour, the health of the population in the city are characterized by significant differences from the village, which reflects the socio-geographical aspects of urban and urbanization. Just as there are two sides to the coin, urbanization and urbanization have both pros and cons. While the high level of urbanization indicates the power of social, economic and political development of the state, its negative aspect is the rapid growth of urbanization, which makes it difficult to regulate and manage, and as a result, can disrupt cultural life. In addition, the geocriminogenic situation, ie the types of crime and its scale, is expanding. The most negative aspect of urbanization is the deterioration of the ecological environment and public health, the spread of various diseases, and the social environment infrastructure is formed.

Assessment of the ecological condition of cities remains one of the most important issues today, as the development of science and technology, large-scale development of the regions leads to various changes in the state of the environment. can not give. To this end, it is important to combine the results of experimental monitoring with national statistics. A new method of mapping, focusing on quality indicators in the organization and improvement of such a process, through the practical application of GIS technologies, we can accurately assess the environmental condition of cities and achieve sustainable urban development in the future.

Events on environmental change and its negative consequences have repeatedly said that the future of the world could be jeopardized if this analysis continues to deteriorate, such as the 1992 Millennium Development Goals in Rio de Janeiro. Since then, the share of cities without access to improved water supply and sanitation has increased by 20 per cent, nearly 1 billion people still need clean drinking water, 1.4 billion people still live in homes without electricity, and 1 billion people suffer from malnutrition. According to the UN in 2010, 2.6 billion people in the world do not have access to modern sanitation and improved sanitation. Due to the strong anthropogenic load, environmental problems in cities are exacerbated, as many man-made processes are clearly expressed here: removal or accumulation of large amounts of substances, the mass of substances, creation of technical facilities and structures, the mechanical impact of mobile devices and population on soil and plants. or areas where almost no component of urban habitat has escaped significant man-made changes due to the influx of chemicals that are not typical for local landscapes. The concentration of industrial production in cities, high saturation with vehicles, the





presence of artificial structures and coatings enhance geochemical processes, disrupt the natural circulation of chemical elements and their compounds, which leads to a radical change in natural landscape-geochemical conditions. At the same time, cities are powerful sources of man-made substances, providing them not only to the urban environment but also to the suburbs and regional migration flows. As a result, in terms of the intensity of pollution and the area of distribution of polluting anomalies, many cities in different natural environments represent man-made geochemical and biogeochemical provinces. The impact area of the city is 20-50 times larger than the urban area, which is comparable to the active recreational shooting radius of citizens. According to the data, London's ecological footprint is 125 times larger than its area. As a result of the penetration of man-made chemicals into the urban environment, an unfavourable environmental situation is formed in the strongest man-made impact zones, which threatens the health of the population and the state of the natural elements of urban ecosystems. In addition, various natural components in cities, including atmospheric air, surface and groundwater, soil and vegetation degradation, also have a major impact.

However, it would be a mistake to link only the negative environmental consequences with the performance and development of cities. V. R. Bityukova noted that urban production and population concentration include opportunities, the application of a range of engineering solutions and more efficient technologies to reduce the flow of pollutants into the environment and save resources, also contribute to the spread of the urbanization process outside cities. This means that cities, on the one hand, are a concentration of environmental problems, on the other hand, they are centres of innovation, where the necessary conditions are formed for the gradual solution of most problems.

The biggest environmental problem in cities is air pollution. Atmospheric air pollution depends on the availability, location, and industry of production in cities, which leads to different levels of air pollution. For example, in Navoi, there are enterprises of cement industry, electricity, mineral fertilizers, which belong to the heavy industry. Bekabad produces metallurgical industry, cement, construction materials. This leads to different levels of air pollution, which are unique to manufacturing companies.

In order to maintain the ecological balance in cities, factors such as the supply of raw materials from the production network, the supply of products, depending on the region, as well as the environmental impact (wind direction, groundwater and surface water movement) all must be taken into account. It is also important to use the experience of foreign countries in the placement of manufacturing enterprises. Cities





are densely populated, which in turn leads to an increase in household waste. Here's how to put one together for use with your home:

- Establish mini-recycling stations around apartment buildings;
- Creation of jobs in the establishment of mini-outlets;
- Encourage household waste with household items;
- Reimbursement of incentive items from recycled products;

In order to improve the ecological condition of cities, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

- Location of light and food enterprises in rural areas or rural settlements (raw material base);
- Establishment of ring roads around the cities located at the main transport hub;
- Arranging marches in cities with a population of more than 500,000;
- Providing large cities with electric buses;
- Electronification of all enterprises and institutions (abandonment of the paper version);
- Delivery service incentives;
- Improving the sanitary and hygienic condition of sales outlets;
- Conducting environmental competitions;
- Environmental activities;
- Promoting the value of 1 seedling per family.

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