



Economic Geographical Aspects Of The Formation And Development Of Agglomerations

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the scientific basis of the emergence of the concept of agglomeration, the formation and development of cities and urban agglomerations, and the current problems in this regard. In particular, the cities of the Fergana Valley, their regional distribution and their characteristics have been scientifically analyzed.

Keywords:

city, urbanization, agglomeration, monocentric agglomeration, polycentric agglomeration, long agglomeration, growth, spread, region, central city, satellite cities.

Introduction

"Agglomeration" is a Latin word meaning "to collect", "to gather". This term was used in many fields, for example, in industry, geology, and later it was also used for residential areas. In general, the concept of "agglomeration" was first introduced by the German scientist Used in A.Weber's theory of industrial standards. He paid great attention to the factor of agglomeration in the location of industrial enterprises, along with transport and consumption factors . And the word "city agglomerations ". For the first time, the American urban scientist Adna Weber brought it into the science of urban geography in 1899 and used this term for the concentration of large settlements in one place. Later he ni English scientist P. Geddes (1913 y.) developed under the name of "conurbation". French geographer In his works, M. Ruje called the types of activities characteristic of cities that spread beyond the administrative boundaries of the city to neighboring settlements as "agglomeration" (Problemy izucheniya gorodskikh agglomeration, 1988). In our opinion, agglomeration is a form of embodiment and centralization in the forms of

social and territorial organization of production. Such a regional organization of production provides great integration or agglomeration efficiency.

Methods And Level Of Study

Different definitions of urban agglomerations are given in scientific literature. For example, G. Asanov defines urban agglomeration as follows:

Agglomeration – 1. Gathering, concentration. For example, too much gathering of many people in one place. By agglomeration we mean the gathering of something in one place we understand:

Rural agglomerations differ in the following forms: smaller settlements, large and small villages sum;

Territorial on the basis of a large or several cities located close to each other and economic derivative. Cities agglomeration for industry and high concentration of other production areas and, in this regard, accumulation of qualified personnel and objects of scientific and educational institutions, totality of engineering and communication constructions, high population density, etc. are characteristic. Agglomerations

are divided into several types. These are the following:

Monocentric agglomeration is the emergence of satellite cities around a large city [2; p.7].

Polycentric agglomeration is a gathering of satellite cities and towns around two or more large cities [2; p.7].

Longitudinal agglomeration is an agglomeration located longitudinally along a sea coast, river bank, or railway line.

Agglomeration population location the most important typical is a system This concept is defined as follows given:

"Agglomeration" means such a territorial-economic formation that this derivative big city (or dense is located one how many cities – conurbation) basically appear will be and of urbanization just big forms a zone, side – around population points to himself adding takes [1; 8 p.]. Various tangible and intangible production enterprises, first of all, industrial enterprises create a high level of territorial concentration of infrastructure facilities, scientific and educational institutions. Also, it differs from other regions with a very dense population [1; p.8].

All these specific features of agglomerations indicate its development as a multi-sectoral, multi-functional population system of practical importance and specialization in the most advanced sectors of the economy.

Thus, it is necessary to say that the agglomeration of cities is a sub-system in the general economic system of production placement, and at the same time, the country is a sub-system in the general system of population placement.

If we take into account that the concept of agglomeration originally reflects the concentration of industrial enterprises in one place in Germany and France in relation to industrial location, we can understand it as follows. Urban agglomeration refers to the merging of three or more urban-type settlements located around a central large city and their interrelationship. The main signs of urban agglomeration are shown in the following.

- The population of the central city is

more than 100,000 people;

- The number of urban-type settlements near the central city (satellite cities) is three or more and more than 10% of the total agglomeration population lives in all of them;

- Development of "population connection" between central and satellite cities, that is, oscillating migration;

- Satellite cities that are part of the agglomeration should be located at a distance of two hours.

Research Results

The essence of urban agglomeration reflects the process of growth and concentration of productive forces in one place, increasing contrast of population location and distribution, gathering in areas that are very favorable for the development of many types of activities. A single city cannot respond to the scale and intensity of these processes. Consequently, the urban agglomeration is a sub-system of stable labor, cultural, household and production relations, geographically interconnected settlements. It is a completely new form of population settlement and distribution. They include the merging of large urban clusters that include actively developed cores, the inclusion of new territories, the large concentration of the population, the development of the suburban economy, and the involvement of the population in work unrelated to the agricultural sector between the urban centers and the suburban regions. especially in nearby cities and towns within the agglomeration, there are features such as large-scale pendulum migration of the population to work, study, culture, service and rest places of workers-servants.

The development of large cities is an important factor in the emergence and development of urban agglomeration, which is one of the important quality indicators of modern urbanization. Because big cities have great opportunities for socio-economic, organizational economy, science and culture development. In such cities, there are usually many material and non-material production enterprises and management-service

institutions, and as the objective needs of modern production, there is an opportunity for the emergence of satellite cities and towns.

In our republic, two agglomerations of cities appeared and were expressed in this way - Tashkent and Fergana - Margilan agglomeration. In addition to these, the city agglomerations of Samarkand, Bukhara, Navoi and Nukus are currently being formed.

Today, Tashkent agglomeration is the most developed among urban agglomerations of Uzbekistan. This agglomeration is monocentric in nature due to its structure.

Another of the large urban agglomerations is the Fergana-Margilan agglomeration. It differs from the Tashkent agglomeration by having a polycentric nature. There are two clearly formed cities of Ferghana and Margilan. More than 75 percent of the population of the agglomeration is located in

these centers.

The number of cities with a population of more than 50 thousand in Uzbekistan is 39. 11 of them or 28.2 percent are located in the Fergana region. In particular, there are 3 cities of this type in Andijan region, 4 in Namangan region and 4 in Fergana region. The increase in the number of such cities is a happy thing. Among them, the population is 0.5 million. Namangan city (661.1 thousand people), Andijan city (458.5 thousand people) and Fergana city (299.2 thousand people) stand out as the largest cities of the republic. The addition of Chortoq, Kosonsoi, Asaka to the ranks of medium-sized cities with a population of more than 50,000 indicates the rapid development of the urbanization process in the Fergana region, and the increasing role of cities (Table 1).

Table 1
There are more than 50,000 cities in the Fergana region

Cities	2000	2006	2011	2015	2020	2021
Asaka	51.8	55.3	61.0	64.4	70,8	73.5
Andijan	334.3	356.2	388.4	410.4	441.7	450.0
Kokan	203.7	211.5	224.7	236.8	252.7	256.4
Kosonsoy	40.7	51.8	55,6	56.7
Kuvasoy	68.8	72.3	80.5	85.9	93.2	94.9
Margilan	179.3	190.9	206.2	218.9	235.0	238.9
Namangan	386.2	413.3	453.5	484.9	626.1	644.8
Ferghana	222.0	223.6	250.3	268.1	289.0	293.5
Chust	60.7	65.1	68.0	70.7	75,9	77.4
Chortok	45.9	...	52.8	54.4	58,0	59.2
Shahrihan	58.2	62.5	69.4	74.2	81,5	82.6

The table is compiled based on the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Conclusions

In the Fergana region, we can say that the development of agglomerations plays an important role in the economic and social development of the region and in the regional policy of the republic. Agglomerations in the Fergana region have the following characteristics:

1. In the Fergana region, Namangan region takes the first place (63.4 percent), Fergana region (57.0 percent), Andijan region (52.5 percent) takes the lowest place in terms of urbanization level;

2. The city of Namangan occupies the first place in the region by the number of inhabitants;
3. In Andijan and Namangan regions, cities with regional centers have a higher population and weight, but this situation is not observed in Fergana region. The cities of Fergana, Ko'kan and Margilan are close to each other in terms of population;
4. Andijan and Namangan agglomerations are monocentric, Far-Mar agglomeration is polycentric;
5. Far-Mar and Andijan agglomerations are meridional, and Namangan agglomeration extends in the latitude direction;

6. The population of the cities of Asaka, Shahrikhan, Chortoq, Chust, Pop, Kosonsoy, Chortoq, Kuva, Kuvasoy has exceeded 50 thousand people;

7. Most of the cities of the region are small cities. That is why their economic development is considered the need of the hour.

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