



Agglomeration Processes in Modern Urban Planning (On the Example of Bukhara Agglomeration)

Mavlonov Ahmadjon Muhammadovich

Bukhari Pedagogical Institute, Natural Head of the Department of Sciences, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor

Hayotova Nafisa Zakirovna

Bukhara State University, National Idea, Fundamentals of Spirituality and a teacher at the Department of Law Education

Abstract: *This article focuses on the process of agglomeration, one of the manifestations of modern urbanization—the definition of agglomeration, the process of formation, agglomerations in Uzbekistan. The current state of formation and development of the Bukhara agglomeration is also covered.*

Key words: *City, township, housing, urban planning, urban agglomerations, urbanization, suburban zone, agglomeration core, peripheral zone, pendulum migration.*

Date of Submission: 10-10-2021

Date of Acceptance: 24-11-2021

Introduction. The emergence of large cities and urban agglomerations is the most critical indicator of modern urbanization. Today, most countries in the world have complex urban crops, especially urban agglomerations. However, the formed urban agglomerations are accounted for by highly urbanized countries. Typically, the world's major urban agglomerations are located in developed economies.

The main part. Agglomeration is a territorial aggregate of different types of housing. It is the result of merging large centers into small and medium-sized towns, villages, and rural settlements. Agglomeration (Latin: agglomerate) is the process of connecting many cities and settlements into one city. These cause agglomeration settlements, main cities, and rural areas with intensive economic, labor, cultural, and recreational relations, and compact territorial groups forming a single unit.

The urban agglomeration is not only an association of settlements but also the territories between them. In this highly urbanized area, urban and rural settlements are very densely populated [2]. Geographically, an urban agglomeration is a unique and complex form of territorial organization of cities.

Until the 1990s, the development of industrial factors and industrial relations played an important role in the formation of urban agglomerations in Uzbekistan. Typically, a large enterprise is located in the agglomeration center (core), and in satellite cities its branches are located and the agglomeration is developed through production links. Today, free competition in various fields, proper and rational use of land resources, strengthening the competitiveness of small towns and

villages, further improving the functioning of the social sphere require a new approach to urban agglomerations.

Today, as urbanization intensifies, urban agglomerations are proliferating around the world. It should be noted that UN experts have identified large settlements as the leading agglomerations in the space of the global economic system, called "megacities", and in 2016 they included 23 largest cities. Tokyo - 37.2 million people, Delhi - 22.7 million people, New York - 20.4 million people, Istanbul - 3 million people, and others. Of these, 4 have a population of 20 million, 8 have a population of 15 million, 25 have a population of 10 million, and 61 have more than 5 million. During this period of agglomeration in developed countries, megacities are emerging as a result of the merger of individual agglomerations. The growth of cities is essential due to the formation of urban lifestyles in the suburbs, i.e., the intensification of urbanization. The leading indicator of urbanization is the growth of the number of urban areas and the growth of the share of the urban population in the total population.

In the second half of the twentieth century and the beginning of the XXI century, due to the spread of urban life in rural areas, the process of urbanization is developing rapidly. This is leading to an increase in the weight of the city's population. In particular, 28.9% of the world's population lived in cities in 1950, 33.9% in 1960, 37.4% in 1970, 41.1% in 1980, 45.8% in 1990, and 51.2% in 2000. [3].

Although Uzbekistan is not one of the countries with the highest level of urbanization, it has several urban agglomerations. Such agglomerations include the Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Fergana-Margilan tribes. As of 1999, the Tashkent urban agglomeration had a 60% urban and 40% rural population, and the Fergana-Margilan urban agglomeration had a 50% urban and 50% rural population. Agglomerations of Uzbekistan are usually located in the ancient regions of the country, in river valleys and densely populated oases. In particular, the largest urban agglomeration of the republic is located in the Tashkent-Chirchik river valley, Angren-Almalyk-Ahangaron valley, Nukus, and Urgench agglomerations - in the Kui Amu Darya region. In the Zarafshan river valley, there are many urban settlements [5],

Depending on the formation of agglomerations, there are 2 types - monocentric and polycentric. While monocentric agglomerations are formed around a single large nucleus-city, polycentric agglomerations are formed around several nucleus-cities. Examples of Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara agglomerations in the country are monocentric, Fergana-Margilan, Angren-Almalyk are polycentric agglomerations.

It is known that Bukhara is one of the oldest cities, not only in Uzbekistan but also in the world, with a history of 2,500 years. The modern "satellite" cities around it date back to ancient times. Some of them are even older than Bukhara (for example, Roman). This is stated in the book "History of Bukhara" by Bukhara historian Narshahi. However, they were only given city status in the 20th century. Only then the process of agglomeration began. An urban agglomeration emerged around Bukhara Sharif, one of the holiest cities in the Muslim world, in the 1970s.

It should be noted that the textile industry greatly influenced the formation of the Bukhara agglomeration. In particular, the Bukhara Paper Mill, which was put into operation in 1974, was the beginning of this process. The construction of this enterprise, along with increasing the economic potential of Bukhara, allowed making efficient use of surplus labor resources in satellite cities. This, in turn, has led to migration between settlements, which is the essential condition for the agglomeration process, i.e., pendulum.

It is known that the population growth in large cities is in rural places and small towns. The same is true of the Bukhara agglomeration, where the proportion of the city's population in the nucleus has

been declining in recent years. Therefore, at different stages of glomerular development, the share of the central urban population varied in the total population. In particular, In 1989, the nucleus of the agglomeration was 222.2 thousand people in Bukhara, which accounted for 41.4% of the total population of the agglomeration, while in 2004, this figure was 36%. Currently, there are 280.2 thousand people in Bukhara, where the agglomeration lives 26.3% of the total population (as of 01.01.2020). It can be seen that in the satellite cities and periphery of the agglomeration, the population is growing relatively fast; in the central city, in the core (in Bukhara), the population is growing slowly.

Nevertheless, the economic potential of the central city in the Bukhara agglomeration remains excellent. Currently, the city of Bukhara accounts for about 40% of industrial output in the agglomeration. Among the remaining areas, the cities of Korovulbozor and Kagan stand out. These two satellite towns produce almost half of the agglomeration's industrial output. Therefore, the agglomeration's regional development in industrial production took place mainly around the "Bukhara - Korovulbozor axis." Places outside of this "arrow" are included in the peripheral territory in terms of industrial potential (although this area is characterized by the development of social spheres, especially tourism.¹ it is worth noting) [5]. Currently, 11 large, 67 small enterprises, and 1,043 micro-firms are operating in the Bukhara agglomeration [7].

According to 2020 data, 1,062,511 people live in the agglomeration in the region. Of this, 506.9 thousand people, or 47.7%, are urban residents. Over 30 years, we can see that the share of the urban population in the total population increased from 32.5% to 36.8%, while the share of the rural population decreased from 67.5% to 63.2%. Partial reduction of the rural population is reflected in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the administrative-territorial structure of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated March 13, 2009 No. 68 [8]. In particular, following the government's decision, 59 large villages (with a population of more than 2,000 people) in the Bukhara region were transformed into settlements.

Currently, the Bukhara agglomeration includes 24 urban settlements. There are six cities: Bukhara - the core of the agglomeration, Kagan, Galaosia, Roman, Vobkent, Korovulbozor, and 18 towns. This agglomeration is an urban-rural agglomeration of all the agglomerations of our country. In addition to the above-mentioned urban settlements, it also includes more than 20 neighborhood assemblies (MFYs) located around or in the vicinity (the largest villages: Bahauddin Naqshband, Chor Lor, Baganud, Chor Bakr, Badan, Madan). At the same time, all agglomeration cities are developing as regional or district centers, mainly based on light industry and service centers.

Conclusion. In general, today, due to the development of the agglomeration process in all regions of Uzbekistan, the level of urbanization is becoming more positive. In particular, due to the implementation of the tasks given during the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M.Mirziyoev, to our region, the production, population, and socio-cultural ties within the Bukhara agglomeration are developing. As a result, the appearance of the territories is changing, and the economic and social potential of housing is increasing. However, not all areas of the peripheral zone of the same Bukhara agglomeration have a high level of development. Therefore, it is expedient to find "growth points" of these areas, to identify centers of development, to make full and effective use of existing opportunities. The development of the periphery, in turn, leads to the growth of the entire agglomeration. This will ensure that the Bukhara agglomeration will be included in the list of developed agglomerations of Uzbekistan in the future.

List of used literature

1. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. I Tom. - Tashkent, 2004. 149 p.
2. In the former Soviet Union with the problems of urban agglomeration VG Davidovich, FM Listengurt, BG Khorev, GM Lappo, AG Vishnevsky, and in Uzbekistan TI Raimov, OB Atamirzaev, AS Soliev, N. Mamatkulov and S. Tashtaeva.
3. https://ru.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Городская_культура
4. <https://www.uznature>.
5. Mavlonov AM, Nematov AN The influence of the Zarafshan river on the development of cities. "Economics and Society" №11 (78) 2020. –С. 228-231.www.iupr.ru
6. Mavlonov AM, Jalilova Ch.Z. Geographical aspects of use of recreation resources for tourism (on the example of Bukhara region) // THE ISSUE CONTAINS: Proceedings of the 8th International Scientific and Practical Conference SCIENCE AND PRACTICE: IMPLEMENTATION TO MODERN SOCIETY. Manchester, Great Britain. 2020. -P. 1081-1084
7. Bukhara city passport, 2020
8. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 68 of March 13, 2009 "On measures to improve the administrative-territorial structure of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [//www.lex.uz](http://www.lex.uz)
9. Mavlonov AM, Mirzoeva IE, Nematov AN, Jalilova Ch.Z. Grouping and assessment of tourism and recreation resources of Bukhara region. EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal Volume: 7 | Issue: 6 | June 2021 || Journal DOI: 10.36713 / epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2021: 8.047 || ISI Value: 1,188
10. Mavlonov AM, Mirzoeva IE, Kalandarova DD The Desert Tourism And Opportunities For Its Development (On The Example Of Bukhara Region) The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research. Article Published: 27 December 2020 | Articles | Pages- 68-73 <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajjir/Volume02Issue12-10>
11. Naimark NI, Zaslavsky IN Dynamic typology of urban agglomerations. // Problems of studying urban agglomerations. - M., IGAN, 1988. - 148 p.
12. H. N Zakirovna The impact of social infrastructure on urban development in Bukhara. KHOREZM MA'MUN ACADEMY NEWSLETTER 69 (12), 148-153
13. HN Zakirovna CONTRADICTIONARY DEVELOPMENT OF BUKHARA DURING THE SOVIET PERIOD. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR) 7 (10)
14. HN Zakirovna. The Construction Activities in Bukhara in the Years of Independence. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation 24 (2), 664-668
15. https://ru.Wikipedia.org/wiki/Городская_культура
16. <https://www.uznature>
17. HN Zakirovna ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN BUKHARA. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences 1...