
Development and Justification of a Single Definition for Andijan City and Agglomeration

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Abstract: In this article, the formation and justification of a single definition for Andijan city and its agglomeration is an important form of urbanization, urban agglomeration, Andijan agglomeration is taking place in Andijan region. It is said about the formation and foundation of compact territorial groups that formed a single unit by connecting settlements, mainly cities, as well as villages with intensive economic, labor and cultural-household and recreational relations.

Keywords: Agglomeration, pendulum migrations, urbanization, monocentric intensive economic settlements, recreational connections, etc.

Agglomeration, agglomeration of settlements is a compact territorial group of settlements, mainly cities, as well as villages connected by intensive economic, labor and cultural-household and recreational relations, forming a single unit. It is one of the most developed forms of population settlement in groups. It was created and developed based on the accumulation of population in cities (mainly around big cities). Monocentric Agglomeration and Polycentric Agglomeration a. will be. Agglomeration is characterized by the proximity of populated areas, people moving from the outskirts of the city to the city center to work. In the process of urbanization, Agglomeration is increasing all over the world. Uzbekistan has 2 large agglomerations (Tashkent, Fergana-Margilan). Tashkent Agglomeration has 60% urban and 40% rural population, Fergana-Margilan Agglomeration has 50% urban population and 50% rural population (1999) [1].

Among the regional cities, Andijan city stands out. It is an administrative, industrial, cultural, scientific educational center of Andijan region, and this city is one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan. Andijan city is the nucleus of Andijan agglomeration. The land area of Andijan city is 0.07 thousand sq. km and requires agglomeration, because the population is densely populated. There are 83 community groups, 74,000 households, and 109,200 families in the city. The total population of Andijan city in 2019 was 434 thousand people, and in 2020 it was 441.7 thousand people. As of January 1, 2021, the total number of permanent residents is 450,000 people, which has increased by 8,300 people or 1.9% since the beginning of the year. By 2022, the population of the city will increase to 458,500 people, which will have a negative impact on the way of life of the population. If the population density is 6429 people per 1 sq. km in 2021, this figure will increase to 6550 people in 2022, which will put great pressure on the development of the city. The number of births in 2020 was 11,603, which increased by 834 compared to 2019 (10,769). Accordingly, the birth rate was 26.0 per thousand. In 2020, the number of deaths was 2422 people, an increase of 3 people compared to 2019 (2419 people), and the death rate was 5.4 per thousand. It can be seen that the natural population growth in 2020 has significantly increased compared to the previous year, reaching 1.5 per thousand, and compared to 2018, it has increased by 3.6 per thousand. The main reason for this is the increase in the number of births and the decrease in the death rate, as well as the regular increase in the standard of living of the population, the improvement of

the level of providing the population with the necessary food products, the issues of health protection of the population and the provision of clean drinking water. It was also affected by the fact that the ride was well established. This causes a large number of children in families, which in turn leads to a higher natural population growth. As a result, it causes the rapid development of the urbanization process in the cities, the creation of district settlements, and the construction of new infrastructures that serve the population. This requires the development of state plans and programs aimed at finding solutions to many problems related to the way of life of the population and their implementation, as well as the allocation of large amounts of funds from the state and local budgets, new investments requires involvement. If we look at population migration, the number of people who immigrated to the city in 2020 was 1,490, and the number of people who left during this period was 2,376. Accordingly, the balance of migration was minus 886 people, in the corresponding period of 2019 it was minus 538 people. It can be seen that the population of Andijan is increasing only due to natural increase [1, 7-10].

Asaka is one of the largest and promising satellite cities of Andijan agglomeration. This city was founded in 1938 on the place of the large Asaka village on the Andijan-Fargona road near the railway. Uzbekistan is a city that has become the capital of the automobile industry. According to the population, the city of Shahrikhan has become the second city of the region. Currently, more than 100 thousand people live in the city of Shahrikhan. It makes up 28.3% of the total population of the district, 5% of the population of regional cities. Also, Poytug-25.8 thousand people, Pakhtaabad-34.0 thousand people, Jalakuduq-23.8 thousand people, Khojaabad-20.1 thousand people, Marhamat-20.1 thousand people are important places among the big cities of the region. holds An important form of urbanization - urban agglomeration - Andijan agglomeration is taking shape in Andijan region. The agglomeration includes the cities of Andijan, Asaka, Poitug and the town of Kuyganor. It starts from the capital city in the north and ends in the city of Asaka in the south. The Andijan agglomeration is a monocentric agglomeration, extending 30 km in the meridional direction. About 450 thousand people live in Andijan agglomeration today [1-5, 13-16]. The larger the central city, the wider its sphere of influence. Usually, when its population exceeds 100,000, there are more opportunities for agglomeration. As you move away from it, the population density and settlements decrease, and the connections between them also weaken. The limit of agglomeration can often be 50-60 and sometimes 100-110 km radius [2, 6, 10-12].

So, to conclude from the above points, the next stages of urbanization in Andijan region and the formation of urban agglomeration require specific time and conditions. The conditions for the formation of urban agglomeration are as follows:

1. territorial structures within the agglomeration;
2. pendulum migrations within the agglomeration;
3. availability of developed infrastructure;
4. conditions that improve the quality of life of the population of the agglomeration;
5. availability of unified production technologies and engineering communication system;
6. availability of scientific and production potential;
7. investment attractiveness;
8. wide opportunities for innovative development of the area, etc.

Summary.

It is possible to influence the development of cities and districts through the use of tools for managing interactions between the center and its surroundings. It is possible to accelerate

positive principles of social development processes and prevent negative situations.

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