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CITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE ROLE OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN IT

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Abstract: *As a result of urbanization, the infrastructure of cities, the cultural and educational concepts of the way of life of the population are developing day by day. But to what extent can the factors that can have a negative impact on the current state of the city environment and society, and the near future, pose a threat to us? In the thesis, various information about this situation is given in general.*

Key words: *urbanization, infrastructure, environment, settlements, intensive risk, economic, development.*

In the growth of wealth and the economic and political status of the society, the activities of the city's residents are an important factor. Industry, service, agrocluster, financial, economic-political and other important professions are represented by providing them with work and directing them to various fields. The main factor in regulating the population from this point of view is the fact that the utilization ratio of the city is high and comfortable. The increase in the rate of urbanization and the increase in population density can lead to the emergence of problems in cities. In many cities, the growing concentration of people and economic activity coincides with areas of high risk.

Urban development infrastructure is considered a non-material process and serves to satisfy the needs of the population. Since infrastructure is a necessary condition, a part of economic resources is involved in ensuring its operation. This type of infrastructure is the main factor of urban development. It is important to carry out the above-mentioned processes in an orderly manner in parallel with the development of the city.

In 2015, the World Economic Forum identified urban planning failures as a particular risk factor. The fact that in 2012 more than 60 percent of the area expected to be urbanized by 2030 underscores the importance of this risk.

Uzbekistan, over the past 25 years, not only has the proportion of the urban population decreased, but the largest city of Tashkent has practically not grown. According to the State Statistics Committee, over 25 years the population of Tashkent has increased by only 11%, while the population of the country as a whole has increased by 55%.

At the average Uzbek population growth rate, today Tashkent should have had at least a million more inhabitants. It is clear that the relatively low population growth of the capital does not mean that Uzbeks do not want to live in Tashkent. The reason is artificial barriers like limited registration. Unfortunately, these barriers cost all residents of Tashkent and Uzbekistan billions of dollars of uncreated benefits. The average resident of Uzbekistan would be much richer if there were no barriers to internal migration.

Shavkat Mirziyoyev, in his message to the Oliy Majlis, set a strategic goal - to bring the level of urbanization in the country to 60.0% by 2030. 7 large cities were selected - Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Fergana, Namangan and Nukus and 12 small satellite towns, having developed the necessary measures for their development. It should be noted that the level of urbanization of Uzbekistan in the system of world coordinates remains relatively low.

According to the UN international rating (report for 2018), Uzbekistan ranked 155th among 233 countries of the world in terms of urbanization, while this indicator averaged: in the world - 55.3%, in the CIS countries - 66.0 %, Russia - 74.4%, Turkey - 75.1%, Kazakhstan - 57.4%, Turkmenistan - 51.6%. In 2012–2018, the urban population of Uzbekistan increased by 1.4 million people. (9.2% against 1.7 million, in rural areas - 11.9%). The main factors of urban population growth were: - natural population movement (102.0%); migration (13.4%); administrative territorial transformations (11.4%).

The densification of urban areas is increasing and creating new forms of intensive risk. At the same time, poorly planned and managed urban development has created new hazards and widespread hazards. Urban development can change the environment or ecosystem, for example by expanding paved, impervious areas that prevent rain from being absorbed by the soil, while also increasing the risk of flooding, especially in low-lying areas. We can see this phenomenon today as a result of some seasonal rainfall. Poorly planned and managed cities also create new risks that threaten to undermine current development gains. Lack of adequate infrastructure and services, unsafe housing, inadequate and poor health services, can turn a natural hazard into a disaster. For example, mismanagement of municipal solid waste can lead to clogging of stormwater and sewage systems, which can lead to waterlogging and flooding. Destruction or damage to infrastructure can lead to water shortages or pollution. Lack of access to safe housing with good access to water, sanitation, health care and education negatively affects the resilience of urban residents.

Cities also have the potential to create man-made hazards through poor regulation of construction and industrial practices (such as the 2013 garment factory collapse in Bangladesh) or inadequate provision of services such as waste management. It also means that natural disasters are affecting more urban populations, with increasingly damaging consequences for employment, housing and critical infrastructure

such as roads, energy and water supply. For this reason, economic or political reasons for urban expansion are often framed with risk in mind.

There are many features of current urban planning and development that create vulnerability, including the fact that disaster risk is rarely considered in investment decisions. Weak regulation, such as building codes, planning permits and regulatory investment, is often linked to corruption, allowing risk to be transferred from construction companies to those who live and work in the buildings.

Historically, most urban growth in low- and middle-income countries has occurred through informal mechanisms of land acquisition, construction, and infrastructure provision. Mortality and widespread risks are disproportionately concentrated in low- and middle-income countries. However, the living and working conditions of those in the informal sector reflect the wider problems of unemployment and inequality. Similarly, the growth of informal settlements is related to the quality of governance rather than the rate of urban population growth. Rapid urban development can increase disaster risk to unsustainable levels. In South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and other regions, the growth of new cities is likely to increase and increase the risk of natural disasters. But as a new wave of urbanization emerges in affected countries, so do new opportunities to build resilience.

As a formal business sector, urban planning involves a range of stakeholders, from landowners to investors, insurance companies, utility providers and regulators. Within urban development, there are a number of opportunities to reduce risk, from pre-project design to pre-construction proposal development, tender documents and post-procurement operations and maintenance. Whether or not decisions are made to reduce risk will influence stakeholders and their actions, including risk awareness. In many low- and middle-income countries, the informal sector is a significant part of many cities, and therefore engaging and engaging with individuals in the informal economy and living in informal settlements is critical to building resilience.

Sustainable urban development involves reducing unemployment, poverty and inequality, managing the environment and adapting to climate change. Urban development has a direct impact on environmental degradation, which in turn increases risk and vulnerability. Although more progress has been made in adapting cities to climate change than in reducing disaster risk, these efforts are generating innovative urban practices with benefits for risk reduction.

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