

## URBANIZATION AND URBAN PLANNING IN KARAKALPAKSTAN

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### ANNOTATION

The Republic of Karakalpakstan has large natural, mineral and agricultural resources, labor potential, road, transport and engineering-communication networks, industrial infrastructure, convenient geographical location and important territory. Gross Regional Product (GDP) is from 23% to 21.9 trillion for five years. production of industrial products up to 4,3 trillion sums. The sum of 14 trillion. Go up the sum (22%) grew. Analysis of the world practice on the regulation of urbanization processes and conclusions drawn from it shows that the policy of urbanization, aimed specifically at Japan, the Republic of Korea, China, Singapore, India and other countries, is actively industrialized, promoting Urban Development, effective use of existing potential, consistent increase of living conditions of the population, creation of permanent and sustainable jobs, it was carried out in harmony with a number of measures, such as the implementation of land reforms and the formation of a land plot market. In many other countries, there is a trend of sustainable development of urbanization, which is an important factor of economic growth and social development. In this article, opinions and comments are made about the latest developments in Karakalpakstan and the urbanization process.

**Keywords:** Karakalpakstan, urbanization, state program, development process, agriculture, population.

### INTRODUCTION

Production of agricultural products amounted to 16%, in 2016 year 4,1 trillion. In 2020, the sum is 10.4 trillion. The number of enterprises operating in the region increased from 17.2 thousand in 2016 to 26.4 thousand in 2020 by 54%. In the field of infrastructure development, 1 719 km of water supply networks were laid and repaired in 2016-2020. The solution of such tasks as social protection of the population and provision of the population with suitable housing is of great importance. In particular, over the past five years, 3 595 thousand square meters of housing have been put into use in the region, 12.3 thousand places have been created in pre-school educational institutions, 27.7 thousand places in schools. During this period, about 105 thousand jobs were created. Adoption of the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures for socio — economic development of the Karakalpakstan Republic in 2020-2023" on November 11, 2020 gave a new impetus to the promotion of the most important sectors of the economy in accordance with the "points of growth" of cities and districts. The tasks that determine the need to increase the economic potential of the region, increase the level of employment and welfare of the population, accelerate the socio-economic development

of Regions and sectors determine the importance of effective use of the available opportunities and resources of Karakalpakstan.

The so-called urbanization in Latin means a city and is measured by the salinity of the inhabitants of the city, which is part of the population of the country (region). The main results of urbanization processes are related to:

- ensuring sustainable economic development;
- improve the quality of life of the population and raise the level;
- large-scale implementation of the construction of objects of housing, production and social infrastructure;
- effective use of land parcels;
- development of urban areas taking into account economic, social and environmental factors, existing conditions;
- solution of the priority tasks of industrial-innovative development and application of the digital economy;
- to optimize the development of large, medium and small cities;
- implementation of effective forms of deployment of production forces through urban agglomeration;
- establishment of industrial zones, techno parks, innovation centers in cities.

In addition to the implementation of major strategic investment projects within the framework of structural reforms carried out, the urbanization process as a leading factor in the growth and sustainable development of the well-being of the population of cities has not been taken into account at the appropriate level. As a result, there is a tendency to decrease in the level of urbanization in recent years, while the number of urban population increased only from 1065 to 1071. Despite the measures taken to turn large rural population punches into urban settlements, today's level of urbanization does not meet the modern requirements for the development of urban areas and remains significantly above world trends. That is urbanization rate does not yet have a stable feature. In order to ensure the effective regulation of urbanization processes by the state, as well as to introduce modern market structures in the turnover and use of land plots:

The following are the main directions of radical improvement of urbanization processes in the country:

- on the basis of the implementation of a completely new housing policy, it is envisaged to take special measures to ensure the activation of urbanization processes, provided that is provided with engineering, transport and social infrastructure, with the use of Ipoteka lending and financial resources of entrepreneurial entities, including investment support aimed at the construction of affordable housing for low-and middle-income;
- for individuals and legal entities, the guarantee of the exercise of the right to own residential and non-residential premises under buildings and structures, the creation of conditions for the introduction of land plots into civil circulation;
- to create conditions for free movement of the population from rural areas to cities by improving the system of administrative regulation of migration processes;

- to ensure the well-being of the population of large cities, to facilitate the provision of full and effective employment of the population of these cities on account of the expansion of the use of economic and industrial resources, as well as to organize techno parks on the basis of higher educational institutions and research institutes in the regions and strengthen their system;
- broad introduction of Advanced International experience in the management of central cities, including district centers, primarily in the field of industry, services and services, providing for the use of the advantages of agglomerations as a factor of increasing the income of the population and creating stable jobs;
- expansion of the satellite-urban network adjacent to large cities and with convenient transport links, expansion of the territories of socio-business zones in the central part of large cities, reducing the territories of industrial and other zones.

Legal entities-residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to privatize buildings and structures owned or privatized by them on the basis of property rights, land plots on which industrial infrastructure facilities are located, as well as the necessary amount of land plots for the implementation of production activities in the adjacent territories. Within the framework of the implementation of the strategy of action in five priority areas in Uzbekistan, new instruments and instruments providing high economic growth rates are being used in the country, taking into account world practice. Among them is the transition to an active state policy of urbanization.

In order to implement a unified state policy in the field of urbanization regulation, coordinate activities on the support of scientific and project-research activities of various ministries, departments and local government bodies responsible for the development of urban areas in separate directions, an urbanization agency is being established under the Ministry of Economy and industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the process of urbanization, medium and large cities are identified, which will be the leading prospects for the sustainable development of rural population, urban settlements and small towns as well as the economy of the regions. Along with the fact that urbanization processes are associated with the construction of housing, industrial-innovative development of cities with the use of digital technologies will be focused, rational placement of industrial enterprises in cities due to their potential, investment programs and projects in the cross-section of cities of a separate category will be clarified. The following are the priority directions of socio-economic development of the Karakalpakstan Republic in 2020-2023:

- In the field of development of engineering and communication and road infrastructure: connecting more than 141 thousand inhabitants to centralized drinking water supply network and raising the level of population's provision of clean drinking water through centralized networks from 61.5 percent to 70,1 percent;
- Perfect repair of Natural Gas Networks in 9 residential units and continuous provision of 246 residential units with household gas cylinders;
- Construction and reconstruction of 442 transformer units and 1 023.8 km power transmission lines and increase of electricity consumption capacity from 1.5 billion kWh / h to 2.1 billion kWh/H;

- Construction and reconstruction of local and domestic highways of international and Republican significance 444.7 km and 408.1 km;
- Weighing 290 units of fiber optic networks into the population residence, building 150 units of new base stations and upgrading 200 TAC, connecting each population area to the Internet at a speed of not less than 10 Mb/hour;
- Improvement of water supply of 90,9 thousand hectares of agricultural land, land reclamation of 208 thousand hectares and introduction of water-saving technologies in 45 thousand hectares of arable land;
- in the field of social infrastructure development: construction of 21 public pre-school educational organizations, 400 family pre-school educational organizations, reconstruction and refurbishment of 55 TAC, Organization of 20 pre-school educational organizations on the basis of Public-Private Partnership;
- Construction of 7 general secondary schools, reconstruction and refurbishment of 101 schools, on this basis, ensuring that the coefficient of the role of students in general secondary schools does not exceed 1.1 percent;
- Construction, reconstruction and organization of private medical organizations, on this basis, to increase the reception capacity of medical institutions to 20.4 thousand, the number of seats to 7.1 thousand;
- Construction and reconstruction of 21 cultural facilities, on this basis, improving the quality of cultural services to the population, meeting their cultural needs and ensuring a meaningful passage of their free time;
- By introducing 181 schools into the project “one million programmers” and educating more than 3 thousand young people on the basics of computer programming, training mature specialists in the direction of digital technology, giving them the necessary knowledge and skills;
- Construction, reconstruction of 39 sports facilities, creation of conditions for additional 83 thousand inhabitants and youth to be engaged in sports, popularization of physical education and sports among young people on this basis;
- creation of necessary conditions for young people, including employment of 14 thousand young people included in the "youth book", training of 1.6 thousand young people in the profession, involvement of 8 thousand unemployed young people in paid public and seasonal work through the organization of "detachments of selfless youth", restoration of 3 young entrepreneurs coworking centers, 7 youth labor market;
- to improve the living conditions of the population in 45 districts and Ovul with heavy conditions and to bring them out of the heavy category due to the improvement of the regions, as well as the role and role of the neighborhood, including the construction and reconstruction of “Neighborhood Centers” in 12 district centers, the construction of 157 neighborhoods and hometown administrative centers;

### IN CONCLUSION

The activation of urbanization processes in Uzbekistan opens up new sources and opportunities for economic development, leads to a significant improvement of the living conditions of the

population. With the aim of effective use of the existing socio-economic, including production and investment potential of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, improvement of engineering and communication, social and production infrastructure in the region, sustainable development of economic sectors, employment of the population on this basis and increasing the standard of living.

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