



EXPERIENCES IN SOLVING URBANIZATION PROBLEMS

Xolmirzayev Nodirjon Nizomjonovich
Professor Department of Social Sciences,
Kokand University

Abstract

The article discusses the processes of urbanization, the problems they cause, and the experience of Latin America, Japan, South Korea, China, and India.

Keywords: Urbanization, agglomeration, “Latin American trap”, megalopolis, poverty, urban crime, Calcutta-Damodar belt

Introduction

The issue of urbanization has taken the lead in the world. Because human needs have increased so much that now these needs are causing a lot of problems. Unemployment is another important social change in urban life today. Globalization has elevated technical progress in the world. But it also led to the problem of unemployment in cities. This has created some problems in the lifestyle of the population. In particular, the problem of urban poverty has arisen. In some places, people are faced with the problem of malnutrition. Again, the coefficient of social inequality has increased. Such processes have led to the emergence of various ugly events in society. In particular, the rise in unemployment crime has encouraged an increase in mutual problems.

When we look at the life of many cities in the world today, we see that there are many problems. In particular, not all urbanizations have achieved the expected results. Urbanization in a number of Latin American countries has not yielded the expected results and has been dubbed the “Latin American trap¹”. So what caused it?

First, the process was carried out without state regulation. There was no proper and rational interaction between the agrarian sector and industry between the two main sectors, resulting in a disproportion between the social sector and production.

¹ <https://podrobno.uz/cat/obchestvo/urbanizatsiya-po-uzbekistanski-pochemu-podavlyayushchemu-naseleniyu-strany-ne-kholodno-i-ne-zharko-o/>



Second, the relocation of a large proportion of the rural population to cities has led to a sharp imbalance in the labor market - supply has significantly exceeded demand. A large proportion of displaced persons have become a high-crime factor due to improper social protection systems or significant shortcomings. Immigrants accounted for a quarter of the urban poor.

It should be noted that today another social problem not only in Latin American countries, but also in cities around the world is the issue of security. Thank God, peace has been restored in the cities of our country, but the people of many cities around the world are still unable to sleep peacefully due to the unrest in their country. This has a negative impact on the social mood of the population and leads to a decrease in labor productivity.

Third, it has become clear that the government does not have programs to equalize incomes, to reduce the gap between the incomes of different groups of the population. This has had a negative impact not only on economic development, but also on access to and development of medicine, education, skills and cultural achievements. As a result, shortcomings in the provision of free medical care became apparent. Much remains to be done in this area.

In particular, today the world's population suffers from various problems or dies prematurely due to the lack of timely first aid. At the same time, the issue of quality medical care is becoming more and more acute in the era of pandemics, without which it is impossible to solve the social problems of the population. Admittedly, there are no cities where health care is well established. They have been serving their citizens at different levels. For this reason, it would be good to apply their experience in other cities as well.

Fourth, the cities of these Latin American countries, and especially the major megacities, have not developed on the basis of rational investment programs. This did not provide the right pace of development of the industrial sector, which had a negative impact on employment, the purchasing power of the population, and led to a number of negative consequences. This is an example of a period in which urbanization was separated from industrialization to ensure the appropriate level of dominance of the agricultural sector.

Successful prototypes of urbanization include the so-called East Asian tigers, as well as Japan and South Korea. The economic development and urbanization programs of these countries have taken into account almost all the shortcomings



listed in relation to Latin American countries. The most important reason for the success is that during the transition period, Southeast Asian countries exercised strict controls in areas as the income gap widened. As a result, they were able to create a favorable socio-economic environment.

In addition, the process is reasonably regulated by officials. Thus, urbanization in China was initially achieved through the development of small towns. The development of small towns is closely linked to the development of local enterprises, which have made a significant contribution to the development of the national economy - primarily industrial sectors.

Urbanization in India is characterized by the emergence of new cities as a result of the government's consistent economic policies aimed at industrializing the country. This is where the regional aspects of urbanization emerge. The Calcutta-Damodar belt, i.e. the concentration of industrial enterprises producing the creation and development of new cities leading from India's most important coal and metallurgical base to Bombay, Delhi and Madras, where the consumption of metallurgical products is concentrated, has been created in three directions. In these directions, first of all, new buildings, and consequently, new settlements were built. The south-western direction of urbanization is associated with the development of the energy-industrial complex in Rajasthan and the creation of cities on the Delhi-Mathura-Kotakh-Baroda-Bombay highway².

In conclusion, it should be noted that globalization has brought only negative elements to the life of cities. As a result of globalization, relations between cities have become stronger, the exchange of information has accelerated, and many people's worries have been eliminated. Consumption in humans has served to reduce the cost problem. Now the urban population has begun to use the most convenient means of solving various household problems, but it has been proved once again that improper regulation of urbanization causes many problems.

References

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² <http://www.arch-mar.ru/India41.html>



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