



## Sociological Analysis Of The Process Of Urbanization (Urbanization)

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### ABSTRACT

This article is based on the fact that the process of urbanization is carried out intensively in almost all countries of the world, and this situation is necessary to continue the study. It is also written that sociological analysis involves the need to apply an environmental approach and the experience of foreign scientists to include. The problem of studying of process of urbanization and its positive, negative sides is proved in this article. The bias on development of ecological approach in development of the industrial cities and the complex solution of problems is given.

### KEYWORDS

Urbanization, city sociology, industrial cities, environmental problems, ekologicheskyy approach.

### INTRODUCTION

Taking into account the prospects for the development of small and medium-sized cities observed in our country, the establishment of independent industrial zones, the

development of urban sociology and conducting research in this way remain one of the urgent tasks. The study of productive use of the work of foreign scientists in Buda and

the history of the development of large industrialized cities is important in enriching theoretical knowledge.

In the science of Sociology, a lot of scientific and practical work has been created devoted to the study of urbanization – urbanization, that is, the development of cities. Urbanization is studied in the framework of this science as a social phenomenon. The themes of urban planning and industrial urbanization are constantly studied in the works of Western classical sociologists.[1]. The main impetus for the development of sociology was the development of cities and the need to solve various problems that arose among the urban population.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Today, in the study of the problem of urbanization in foreign sociology, it is preferred to study it in harmony with the laws of General Social Evolution. Urbanization is treated as a process that is both local and cyclical. It is becoming more and more difficult to study the major cities of the countries of the world that are subject to Global influences.

After all, the impact on urban life in them is strong, and the hierarchy of cities is changing and improving day by day.[2]

During the urbanization process, the migratory mood of the population and their approach to the lifestyle change. Urbanization of the population also affects their thinking, values and goals. During this period, people who earn marginality can appear. Since the process of urbanization is a process that takes place in the minds of people for some time more slowly, new elements of culture can form and appear.

The study of all these cases is one of the main tasks of science.

At the same time, there is no doubt that now and in the future there will be a strong level of influence on the natural environment of the urbanization process, the urban industry. Because, it is natural that the health of the city's population increases year by year. At present, the rate of urbanization in 120 countries of the world is higher than the average world figure, the percentage of urban population in 90 countries is more than the majority of rural population.

Looking at the countries of the world, the outbreak of urbanization is observed, especially in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The intensive course of this process leads to an increase in the number of large cities. If we look at the statistics, the number of residents in 900 years was more than 100 thousand cities, which were close to 300 units, in 1950 – 950, in 1980 – 2370 units. Now 1/4 of the world's population lives in large cities. The number of "millionaire cities" in these years increased from 10 to 250 (1950 y. - 81, 1960. - 120, 1980. – 209). Close to 15% of the world's population is embodied in "millionaire cities". On the basis of these data, the analysis of the problem of urbanization at the level of the countries of the world and the use of their experience indicate the need.

Specific appearance of urbanization is manifested in the development of urban agglomerates and Megalopolis. In the megalopolis of the Bosphorus (Boston-Washington), Chikpits (Chicago-Pittsburg), Sansan (San Francisco-San Diego) in the United States will receive 150 million rubles in the near future. It is estimated that more than

one population (more than 50% of the US population) will live. The Moscow agglomeration United 130 thousand inhabitants (cities) in 100 km from its center.[3].

The agglomeration process is also taking on a characteristic pattern for developing countries. In Latin America: Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Caracas, Bogota, Santiago; in Asia: Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, Hong Kong, Jakarta, hotel; in Africa: Cairo, Casablanca agglomerates are growing rapidly. In particular, the number of residents in the next period amounted to 10 million. The increase from the "giant (giant) cities" has increased significantly.[4]. In our country, too, the task is to form two more agglomerates and one more large city in order to reduce the pressure of the population going to the capital city.

On the one hand, the process of urbanization has a positive impact on the economic growth of the country's population and states. As a result of the development of industrial and service sectors, these sectors contribute to the employment of the population. But on the second hand, urbanization has its own impact on the ecological situation.

The rapid development of cities has an impact on the aggravation of the ecological situation on the Earth's surface. It is clear to all of us that strong changes occur in all components of nature due to the process of urbanization. In cities, ground, relief, soil, Geographic networks, groundwater, atmospheric air, vegetation cover, animal world, even climate change. In cities, not only the temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, but also the properties of the Earth's heat, gravity, electric and magnetic fields change significantly. The

increase in the size of cities also increases its impact on the nature of the environment, as a result of which, along with the urban area, it loses its proportions in the environmental situation around it.

The fact that a significant part of human life is in the embrace of nature is the Pledge of its healthy, energetic and harmonious growth. The restoration of major cities in later times has caused a number of inconveniences in the physiologic and social life of the population, due to which the number of urban population in large cities (in particular in Tokyo) in a number of countries of the USA, Western Europe and Asia is gradually decreasing. This is due to the fact that in large cities the environment is polluted, people are far removed from nature, most of the time of human life is spent in the hands of various devices, there is a shortage of light (sunlight) and oxygen.

In cities, the return of sunlight is increased due to excessive pollution of atmospheric air. In particular, the lack of ultraviolet rays has a huge impact on people's lives. These rays destroy harmful microorganisms in the skin, promote the exchange of minerals in the body, increase the body's resistance to various diseases. Studies have shown that children who receive ultraviolet rays in moderation receive up to 10 times less often than children who do not receive enough candles. It has a strong influence on the health of the population of the city, especially the atmospheric air and its condition. There is great wisdom when our great scientist Abu Ali Ibn Sina wrote: "If there is no dust and dust in the air, a person has lived a thousand years." Specific microclimate in large cities: changes in temperature and humidity affect

heat and metabolism in the body of people, which determines the state of breathing, heart activity, blood circulation and skin condition.

The rapid development, growth of cities is largely due to the Industrial Revolution. The construction of many factories and factories, the increase in duties imposed on cities, the increase in population led to the growth of cities, the change in appearance. The development of the industry began with strong changes not only in the territory of the city, but also in the natural landscapes around it. Cities are a whole historical-architectural, socio-economic device, which, along with being a place of residence of the population, which includes industrial, management, cultural, transport and a number of other functions, has extremely favorable working and leisure conditions for people from time immemorial, whose household needs are met. However, in today's large industrialized cities, pollution of the environment, the intensity of traffic movements, strong noise and a number of other factors affecting human health cause people to become exhausted, various diseases escalate. Therefore, the stabilization of environmental situations in industrial cities is closely connected with the natural-geographical features of their location and the direction of the economy.

In industrial cities, the deterioration of the environmental situation is largely due to industrial, household enterprises and transport undertakings. The project structures of cities are complex and multi-factor. This environmental friendly in urban construction contributes to the ability of natural components in the urban area to self-cleaning and restoration of nature, increasing its tolerance to anthropogenic influences. The

importance of woodpeckers in ensuring the city's air permeability cannot be overemphasized. The trees are not only beautiful to the cities, but also its "lungs". Experts argue that 50% of the territory of the city will be greenery, which will be effective from an ecological point of view. In large cities, extensive use of metro and electrotransport, expansion of underground facilities (in England, France, Japan and the United States, much of the city's infrastructure operates under the ground) is necessary.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that urbanization is a multifaceted process, and it has both positive and negative aspects. At the same time, urbanization is a period demand and it is impossible and impossible to limit it, to stop the industry. During the study of urbanization, sociological analysis can identify solutions that improve and moderate the desired situation by studying the problem in a systematic way. Because, together with industrial development in industrial cities, improving the environmental situation can be solved in a complex way: on the basis of organizational-economic, Urban Planning, Architectural-Landscape Studies and other activities, the construction of new industrial enterprises, the regular normalization of population growth.

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