

REGIONAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF AGGLOMERATIONS

Ibragimov Ikboljon Ilxomjon ugli

University of Financial Management and Technologies.

Abstract. The formation of agglomerations, which are concentrated areas of economic activity, is a multifaceted phenomenon, influenced by a large number of territorial factors. These factors include geographical, infrastructural and socio-economic dimensions, which together contribute to the emergence and sustainability of urban clusters. The importance of understanding these elements lies not only in their ability to shed light on the dynamics of urbanization, but also in their impact on regional planning and development. This article aims to examine the various territorial factors that contribute to the formation of agglomerations, focusing on examples from Asian and European contexts, in particular on the strategic location of infrastructure facilities.

Keywords. Agglomeration, urbanization, clusters, geography, area, global, resource, relief, climate, Chicago, United States.

Introduction. The influence of territorial factors on the formation of agglomerations is significant, including geographical, infrastructural, and socio-economic dimensions.

Geographical factors play a crucial role in the formation of agglomerations. The location of a region can significantly affect its economic viability, attractiveness for business and residents. For example, proximity to natural resources such as minerals, forests and water bodies can accelerate industrial growth. Resource-rich areas often attract industries that rely on these materials, leading to the establishment of manufacturing centers. In addition, geographical features such as rivers, mountains and coasts can determine transport routes and trade opportunities. For example, coastal cities benefit from maritime trade, which can enhance their economic prospects. The city of Shanghai (China) is an example of this, as its strategic coastal location has made it a global shipping and trade hub, contributing to the rapid growth of urban agglomerations (pic. 1).

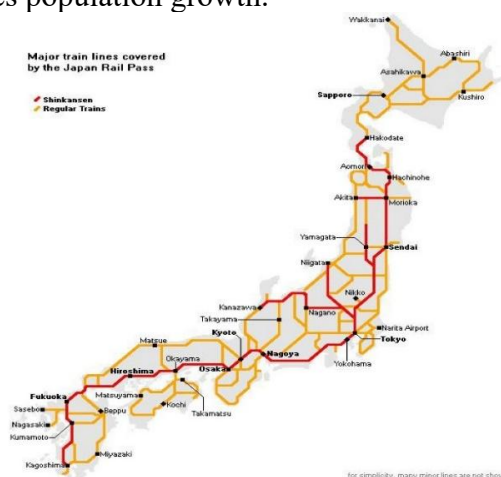
Additionally, climate and topography can affect population density. Areas with favorable climates tend to attract more people, while difficult terrain can limit urban expansion. For example, the flat plains of the Midwest in the United States have supported extensive agricultural and industrial development, leading to the growth of cities such as Chicago, which serve as major transportation and economic centers.



Pic. 1. The city of Shanghai (Port city), China.

In addition, climate and topography can affect population centers. Areas with favorable climates attract more people, while difficult terrain can limit urban expansion. For example, the flat plains of the Midwest in the United States have supported extensive agricultural and industrial development, leading to the growth of cities such as Chicago, which serve as major transportation and economic hubs. Infrastructure development is another important element that contributes to the formation of agglomerations [1]. The presence of robust transportation networks, including highways, railways, and airports, is essential for facilitating the movement of goods and people. Efficient transportation systems reduce travel times and costs, which makes it easier for businesses to operate and for workers to commute. For example, the development of the Interstate Highway System in the United States has contributed significantly to the growth of suburban areas around major cities because it has made it easier to access urban centers. Similarly, the expansion of high-speed rail networks in countries such as Japan and France has not only improved connectivity but also stimulated economic activity in previously remote areas (Figure 2).

In addition, the availability of utilities such as electricity, water, and telecommunications infrastructure is essential to support economic activity. Areas that invest in modern infrastructure tend to attract businesses seeking reliable services, which in turn creates jobs and stimulates population growth.





Pic. 2. Japanese high-speed rail line.

The rapid urbanization of cities such as Bengaluru in India is associated with its developing IT infrastructure, which has attracted many technology companies and skilled professionals to the area. Socioeconomic factors also play a significant role in the formation of agglomerations. The concentration of human capital, characterized by a skilled and educated workforce, is crucial for stimulating innovation and economic growth. Cities that offer educational institutions, vocational training centers, and research institutions tend to attract talent, which in turn leads to the establishment of businesses and industries. In addition, the presence of diverse economic activities can create a synergistic environment in which different sectors can thrive. For example, in Silicon Valley in Northern California, the clustering of technology firms has led to a culture of collaboration and innovation, resulting in the rapid development of new technologies and startups (Figure 3).

Socioeconomic factors also play a role in the formation of agglomerations. The concentration of human capital, characterized by a skilled and educated workforce, is crucial for stimulating innovation and economic growth [2]. Cities that offer educational institutions, vocational training centers, and research institutions tend to attract talent, which in turn leads to the establishment of businesses and industries. In addition, the presence of a variety of economic activities can create a synergistic environment in which different sectors can thrive. For example, in Silicon Valley in Northern California, the clustering of technology firms has led to a culture of collaboration and innovation, resulting in the rapid development of new technologies and startups (Pic. 3).



Pic. 3. Silicon Valley is the center of IT.

Silicon Valley (pronounced: Silikon) is the informal name for the region south of the San Francisco Bay in Northern California. It is considered a global center for high-tech, innovation, and social media companies. Geographically, it roughly encompasses the Santa Clara Valley. The largest city in Silicon Valley is Santa Jose (the third most populous city in California and the tenth most populous in the United States). Other major cities in Silicon Valley include Sunnyvale, Santa Clara, Redwood City, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Menlo Park, and Cupertino.

The region's name comes from the establishment of a number of companies specializing in the design and manufacture of silicon-based MOSFETs and integrated circuits. Today, the



region is home to many of the world's largest technology companies, the headquarters of more than 30 Fortune 1000 companies, and thousands of startups. Silicon Valley is home to the invention of silicon-based integrated circuits, microprocessors, microcomputers, and many other technologies. As of 2013, the region employed about 250,000 people.

Known as agglomeration economies, this phenomenon highlights how businesses benefit from being located close to each other, sharing resources, knowledge and labour. In addition, socio-cultural factors such as lifestyle preferences and community dynamics can influence urban growth. Cities that offer a high quality of life, cultural amenities and leisure opportunities attract residents and boost economic activity [3]. A vibrant cultural scene in cities such as Barcelona (Spain) not only increases their appeal to tourists but also enhances their status as centres of creative industries.

Studying agglomerations in a global context reveals the different ways in which territorial factors interact to shape urban development. In Asia, cities such as Tokyo and Seoul are examples of the successful integration of geographical advantages, infrastructure investment and socio-economic dynamics. Tokyo's extensive public transport system and position as a financial hub have made it one of the world's largest urban agglomerations, while Seoul's rapid technological advancement and cultural exports have made it a global leader in innovation. In contrast, cities in developing regions may struggle to harness these factors effectively. For example, the rapid urbanization of cities in sub-Saharan Africa often outpaces the development of necessary infrastructure, leading to informal settlements and inadequate services. Understanding the spatial factors at play in this context is crucial for developing effective regional planning strategies that support sustainable urban growth.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the formation of agglomerations is a complex interplay of geographical, infrastructural and socio-economic factors. Recognizing the importance of these elements is crucial for policymakers and urban planners who aim to support sustainable urban development. By strategically investing in infrastructure, expanding educational opportunities, and leveraging geographic advantages, regions can create thriving urban clusters that contribute to economic growth and an improved quality of life for their residents. As urbanization continues to shape the global landscape, a nuanced understanding of these regional factors is critical to addressing the challenges and opportunities ahead.

References.

1. Ибрагимов И., Нажмиддинова Г. Влияние урбанизации на развитие городов //Тенденции и перспективы развития городов. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 292-294.
2. Нажмиддинова Г., Ибрагимов И. Художественно-планировочные вопросы градостроительного проектирования исторического центра города //Тенденции и перспективы развития городов. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 183-186.
3. Ibragimov I. I., Khalimov A. O. COMMUNITY CENTER, RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPE SOLUTIONS AND ENGINEERING SYSTEMS IN BUILDING DESIGN // Economics and society. – 2021. – no. 10 (89). - S. 95-98.