FEATURES OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

Khametov Zamir Mukhtorovich
Tursunova Nilufarxon Avazbek qizi
Fergana State Technical University

Annotation: *This article is devoted to analyzing the characteristics of transport infrastructure in urban and rural areas. In urban areas, high-density population, economic activity and urbanization processes set up complex requirements for transport systems, and in rural areas, limited resources of infrastructure and geographical features are an important factor in rural areas. The article will discuss the introduction of high-capacity public transport, traffic system of transport systems and intelligent technology. In rural areas, however, the quality of road networks and transport services is analyzed. The differences in urban and rural transport infrastructure, their socio-economic effect and issues related to sustainable development will analyst. At the same time, there are proposals to optimize transport infrastructure in the future. This study can be an important source in the development of strategies for the development of transport systems in urban and rural areas.*

Keywords: *Transport infrastructure, city transport, rural transportation, public transport, traffic, urbanization, travel networks, logistics, urbanization, logistics efficiency, economic impact.*

The transport infrastructure is an important factor in ensuring economic development, social stability and environmental balance. Transportation systems in urban and rural areas have different requirements and conditions, which leads to significant differences in their structure, functionality and development strategies. This article analyzes the unique features of transport infrastructure in urban and rural areas, their advantages and problems and discusses future development directions.

The transport infrastructure in urban areas is determined by high-density population, economic activity and urbanization processes. The main features include:

High-capacity public transport: Metro, trams, buses and other public transport in cities is important. For example, the subway systems are effective in reducing traffic in large cities.

Problems of traffic: Pakes in cities due to high traffic flow is a common problem in cities, which leads to economic losses and environmental pollution.

Smart transportations are widely used in cities to analyze data in cities, smart technologies (e.g. ITS - Intelligent Transport) to analyze real-time data and road safety.

Bicycles and infrastructure: Development of bicycle corridors and pedestrian zones plays an important role in creating a stable urban environment.

City transport systems also provide economic activity, including environmental problems. For example, the large number of cars has a negative impact on air quality.

In rural areas, transport infrastructure has different properties compared to cities:

Restrictions of road networks: roads in rural areas reduce the efficiency of transport services, often narrow, poor and regularly renovated.

Need of transport services: the need for vehicles for vehicles for the city centers or markets of the rural population is high, but public transport is limited.

Economic and social impact: The development of transport infrastructure in rural areas has a negative impact on the local economy, in particular, the transportation of agricultural products.

Geographical restrictions: location of rural areas in mountainous or distant regions makes it difficult to expand transport networks.

Qishloq joylarda transport infratuzilmasini rivojlantirish aholining hayot sifatini oshirish va iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarni kengaytirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Shahar va qishloq transport tizimlari o‘rtasidagi farqlar quyidagi jihatlarda yaqqol ko‘rinadi:

Infrastructure density: transport networks in cities are densely and complex, common in rural areas, but low quality.

Financing: City transport projects are funded by the state and private sector, and in rural areas are limited.

Technological integration: Smart technologies are widely used in cities, and in rural areas, this process is more slow.

Environmental Infections: If urban transport emits greater, rural transport increases fuel consumption due to road quality.

For cities: to reduce traffic reduction, it is necessary to develop public transport, to expand cycling corridors and introduce vehicles without emissions.

For rural areas: importance improvement of road quality, establishment of logistics centers to expand public transport services and support local economics.

General solutions: The stable development of transport infrastructure through public policy, attracting private investment and the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies.

Transport infrastructure in urban and rural areas has its own unique features, and their development is important for the economic and social stability of the country. It is necessary to raise the traffic and environmental problems in cities, and in rural areas, and the quality and coverage of infrastructure in rural areas. In the future, it will play an important role in optimizing transport infrastructure of smart technologies, stable transport systems and state-private partnership.

REFERENSES:

1. Rodrigue, J.-p. (2020). The geography of transport systems. Routledge.

2. BANISISTER, D. (2018). Interquality in transportation. Alexandriny Press.

3. Un-Habitat (2022). Urban transport and Mobility: Challengees and Opportunites. United Nationals.

4. Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2023). Transport infrastructure development strategy.