Designing and Drawing up Employment Maps the Example of the City of Kokand

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Annotation: this article describes standard scientific approaches and fundamental knowledge on how to map a given map. When reviewing the data, a map of the types of employment of the population of the city of Kokand was introduced. And it was founded for further research of databases on GIS platforms.

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INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of the study, you will need to familiarize yourself with the creation of maps. Main stages and processes of laboratory creation of geographical maps.

The first stage of creating a map, map design - developing a project for a newly created map or upgrading an existing map [1-5].

THE MAIN PART.

This stage ends with the creation of the map program and includes the following processes::

- formulation of the purpose and definition of card requirements;
- selection, analysis, and evaluation of sources for compilation;
- study of the territory and features of mapped phenomena;
- preparation of the map program.

The second stage is drawing up a map, i.e. a set of works on making the original map [6-10]. Compilation is performed in the selected projection, layout and scale, the accepted system of conventional signs with a given level of generalization.

This stage includes the following processes::

- preparing and processing sources;
developing the mathematical basis of the map;
map and legend content development;
technical compilation of the original and generalization;
making a bank card;
map editing and proofreading at all stages of compilation.

The final stage is preparing for publication and publishing the map, reproducing it in printed (printed) or computer form. Sometimes preparation for publication and printing itself are divided into two stages [11-16]. They cover the following processes: production of publishing originals to support printing processes, production of printing plates and obtaining samples, printing (replication) of the map, map editing and proofreading at all stages of preparation for publication and map building.

Now we need to consider how to develop software maps. The main result of design is software maps – a document that defines the purpose, type and type of map, its mathematical basis, content, generalization principles, image methods and system of graphic symbols( cartographic symbols), sources and order of their use, geographical characteristics of the territory, as well as the technology of map production.

Mathematical basis of the map. This section explains the scale of the map, its projection, territorial coverage, develops the layout of the map, and, in the case of a multi-leaf map, the cutting of its sheets.

In principle, we can distinguish two main approaches to choosing the map scale: - Ensuring the requirements for the accuracy of measurements on the map, the completeness of the transfer of objects in nature and the detail of their image – The format of the created maps (when accuracy requirements do not play a major role). In this case, the need for a complete image of a specific territory (world, continent, country, etc. in the specified dimensions) is crucial, due to, for example, the format of the atlas or the size of the wall map [17-23].

The main factors that determine the choice of projection include: - the purpose and nature of using the map; - spatial features of the mapped territory (its size, shape, position on the earth’s ellipsoid) – - features of the projection (the nature of distortions, the type of map grid, etc.).

Developing a map legend, a legend is a table of symbols used on the map with the necessary explanations [24-28].

Legend development begins at the stage of map program development and ends simultaneously with the creation process.

Requirements for legends, completeness, i.e. the inclusion of all symbols used on the map; absolute clarity — the correspondence of symbols in the drawing and color on the map and in the legend; brevity and clarity of texts explaining signs; logical construction [28-32].

For example, consider the economic division into four parts of the economic zones of the city of Kokand figure-1.

This method of research determines some factors for determining a locality based on its ego location in the city by economic zones of the area.
Types of map data allows you to specify the location of a land plot in the area for alienation and the introduction of cadastral estimates of land and property. For example, in a given city, the economic approach to land plots in localities is changing significantly [33-37].

CONCLUSION.

The introduction of map data for GIS technology for all localities will significantly control the economic approach for both localities and any land users in the regions of the republic.

Literature

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