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THE USE OF BASIC GPS STATIONS ,WHICH ARE SITUATED IN NAMANGAN, IN THE FIELD OF AUTOMOBILE ROADS

ANNOTATION. In the field of highways the issues of introduction of modern technologies GPS and GLONASS satellite systems, geoinformation systems, as well as technologies of automation of the automated system of highways are covered. In addition, the results of the research of SGS (satellite geodetic station) points in Namangan region and their functions used to map the remote sensing materials used in the design, construction and operation of highways in a single coordinate system are deciphered in the article.

Keywords: gps, glonass, zoom, ArcGIS, cartography, cadastre, geodesy, electronic, digital card, state cadastre, State Road Cadastre, app.

Introduction. Today, the issue of developing the digital sector of the economy has been raised to the state level in Uzbekistan, and measures are being taken to develop the concept of Digital Uzbekistan until 2030. In this regard, at the invitation of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the year 2020 is announced in our country as the Year of Development of Science and Digital Economy. An important step is the formation of a competitive environment in the public road management system of the Republic and the attraction of investments into the sector, while modulating the State Road Cadastre and the automated system of highways [1].

The introduction of modern technologies GPS and GLONASS satellite systems, geoinformation systems, as well as automated system automation of highways in the system of topographic and geodesic works are on the agenda.Special measuring instruments and methods are developed based on the latest achievements of science and technology. It is noteworthy that geodesy in the

course of its development has acquired a new meaning. A new state geodetic satellite network has been launched in line with the “State Targeted Program to Use GPS (US) and GLONASS (Russia) Satellite Navigation System to provide topographic and cadastral works in the Republic of Uzbekistan”. This network provides access to global geodesic networks while protecting our national interests [11].

Materials and methods. Methods of comparative analysis, study and nationalization of foreign experience, studying and orientation of computer software capabilities, historical, logic and generalization methods were used in the article.

The main part. Development of modern road network, taking into account geographical location of the country, is the main task of increasing competitiveness of our economy, development of transport potential of the republic and expansion of export opportunities.

There is a high-precision satellite geodetic network point SGS-0 on the territory of the Republic. This network consists of 20 points, 4 permanent reference points, 15 points of reference points with access to the global space network. SGS-1 network points will provide GPS networking of all networks. Simultaneous detection and detection of local deformations in the state geodetic network has facilitated the workforce of the enterprise [11].

There are 4 points of satellite geodesy network SGS in Namangan region. They are located in Naryn district (building of Haqqulobod Medical College), Chust district (building 2 academic lyceum under Namangan engineering-building institute), Yangikurgan district (building of district socio-economic and pedagogical college) and Namangan (building of Regional Land Resources and State Cadastre Administration). is located in the central SGS point of the province (Figure 1) [10].

Figure 1. Located in the building of the Department of Land Resources and State Cadastre of the region, Central SGS point of Namangan region

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures for Further Development of the National Information and Communication System in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated June 27, 2013, creation of an information cadastre system and creation of a mechanism for real property registration and data collection are envisaged. Also, the planning of establishment of the National Geographic Information System of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017 will be a bright example of the industry development. It should be noted that today geodists and topographers of the field are working on preparation of large scale topographic maps and plans of our state [5]. As a result, instead of the old ones, high-precision cards developed using the latest technology are being replaced. Specifically, 1: 10,000 and 1: 25000 digital topographic maps

of the populated areas were developed, and 1: 2,000 maps of 44 cities were developed using digital methods, including coordinates from the satellite system and GPS [11].

Currently, geodetic measurements have been used in kangaroo scanning systems. These systems include a combination of cosmic and masculine tools, a manual and technology for a clear spheroidal object. In the letter to the systems of artificial backbone navigation, the boundaries should be used for the development of the plan-elevation basis for topographic surveys. GPS has a wide range of different segments:

- Cosmic segment - artificial rectangles with orbit around the known orbit;

- Steering Segment - Stations that have been securely mounted on the equator for the relief of sidewalks;

- User segment - Any person who uses and receives GPS signals.

Specific measuring tools and techniques are now in demand, while technical science has relied on the towers. Modern geodetic measurements are based on the data obtained from GPS stations, industrial and private construction, roads, buildings, pipelines, tunnels, airfields, structures, pipelines, airfields served as maps, plot projects, and large-scale evacuation, plot, and use. Such complex tasks require automation and computerization. It is advisable to use modern technology and technology in the implementation of measurable works. Up-to-date GPS transmitters are recommended for fast and high-quality performance of geodetic measurements.

Thanks to the automation and modularization process, high efficiency can be achieved. GPS equipment for field surveying (Fig. 2) or electronic tachometers (Fig. 3), the ArcGIS manual requires that the code be executed. Attributes related to GPS generated data are included [7].

The GPS tool and ArcGIS help guide also perform field and camera surveys in the following order:

- GPS survey of road objects with the help of GPS;

- All the above information is entered in the attribute table of the device;

- “project” information is sent to recycling centers;

- the centers get the most up-to-date information in the centers;

- Each layer is linked in a customized way with relevant data.

The electronic tachometer is also built into the automated databases, both ArcGIS manuals and data processing. This electronic electron tachometer can also be used as a topographic basis for measurable results [8].

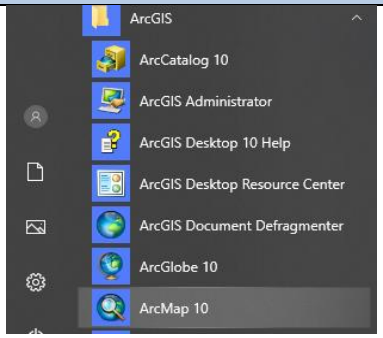
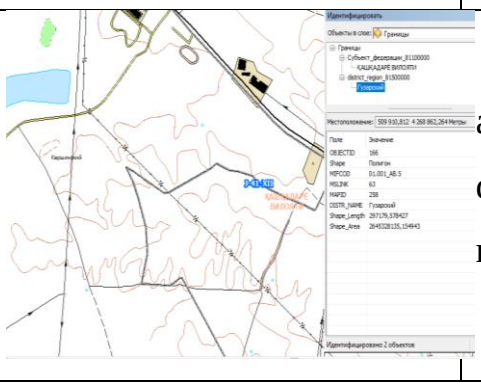
	
Picture 2 GPS hardware	Picture 3 Electronic tachometer

You know, GPS devices and electronic tachometers use data from spatial coordinates and artificial navigation. Provided with accurate coordinates, the quality of scientific research or practical activities is the basis of time, time constraints, economic efficiency and integration of electronic databases.

With regular traffic on highways, the quality and technical parameters are required to change due to the electronically resilient cardboard. Data from the results of field surveys, which accurately predicts the precipitation and changes in an electronic digital map, are entered into the database [9].

It supports the formation of electronic digital maps and different precipitation This is done in the order given in Table 1.

Table 1

	Photo from	evacuation
		Formation of digital maps is recommended to be done with the help of ArcGIS.
		Using ArcMap Instructions In addition to field data, data can be put into databases or loaded according to field results.

Based on the aforementioned procedures, a database should be created to support the existing organizations. This process is implemented in a different mechanical way each season and ArcGIS instruction is supported by ArcMAP support. In the Namangan region, the SGS points are a convenient means of obtaining high-precision coordinates when using electronic geodetic instruments in a different approach than the existing geodetic reference networks. As of today, the SGS points serve as the main source of data for the operation and operation of widespread GPS sequences.

Conclusion. Today, the GAT is widely used in all spheres of Economy and Technology.The use of GIS requires the collection, storage, processing, and delivery of large-scale written and graphic, geographical data bound to the territory. The role of the coordinate system and the satellite remote sensing materials in determining the performance of these cases and the localization of the data in a single system and space is determined. Thus, the use of modern gps

stations in the Namangan region, and the use of state-of-the-art gats and GIS guidelines, is a crucial concept of the digital economy of Uzbekistan and a 2030-year concept of Uzbekistan.

Thus, automated inventory of automobile roads achieved the following results:

- strengthening the use of modern technology and technologies;
- clearly defined results;
- exchange of periodical information;
- Correlation of operating profit;
- electronic data interchange.

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