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Scientific-Theoretical Aspects of Economic-Social Development of Cities

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Abstract: This article describes the theoretical foundations of economic and social development of cities, analysis indicators and their importance. Based on international and local experiences, criteria for evaluating the urban environment were considered. Factors such as urbanization process, population density, infrastructure development, labor market and environmental sustainability are interpreted as the main object of analysis. The article serves to form scientific and practical approaches to ensure sustainable development of cities.

Keywords: Urban geography, economic development, social infrastructure, urbanization, population density, indicators, sustainable development, regional analysis, transport networks, social services, economic activity, demography, ecological balance, labor market, urban environment, strategic planning.

Introduction: The implementation of the concept of sustainable development is one of the most important strategic tasks today. In particular, ensuring sustainable development of cities and urban agglomerations based on economic and geographical indicators is of particular importance. In this regard, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-4102 dated January 8, 2019 "On measures for the comprehensive socio-economic development of regions" is an important legal and regulatory basis for ensuring sustainable development of regions in our country. The document sets out specific measures to improve the socio-economic indicators of cities and districts, raise the standard of living of the population, and achieve stability of the regions. The city of Chirchik is one of the leading industrial and populated areas of

the Tashkent region, where issues of sustainable development deserve special attention. In particular, issues such as the economic and geographical position of the city, the location of industrial enterprises, the rational use of natural resources, and population employment are of particular importance. From this point of view, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" is also of great importance. This document specifically sets out the tasks of fully mobilizing the economic potential of cities and regions, modernizing production capacities, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

At the same time, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 100 dated February 23, 2021 "On measures to transition to a green economy and ensure green growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan" is an important legal basis for ensuring the sustainable development of the city of Chirchik. This resolution provides for the widespread use of environmentally friendly and resource-efficient technologies, ecological modernization of industrial and transport infrastructure, and measures to expand green zones in settlements and urban areas. In addition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5989 dated April 28, 2020 "On the National Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025" also serves as a relevant basis for the sustainable development of the city of Chirchik. The national strategy reflects such tasks as creating favorable conditions for the territorial and economic development of cities, improving the quality of life of the population, and developing social and economic infrastructure.

Thus, on the basis of the above-mentioned legal and regulatory documents, scientific research on the issues of sustainable development of the city of Chirchik according to economic and geographical indicators, the development and implementation of modern approaches to the integrated development of the region are among the most important scientific and practical tasks today.

The economic and social development of cities is a complex concept that embodies the multifaceted and complex processes of social life. This concept is associated with the formation and improvement of cities as settlements, the improvement of economic infrastructure, and the improvement of the social standard of living of people. Cities are a kind of mirror of economic and social development, and changes in them reflect the overall development of the country or region.

Economically, the development of cities is characterized by the improvement of production capacities, service sectors, market infrastructure, and transport and communication networks. As a result, cities are becoming centers of industry, trade, finance, and other economic activities.

From a social point of view, the development of cities is determined by increasing the well-being of the population, improving education and healthcare services, and improving cultural and educational infrastructure. At the same time, the economic and social development of cities is often analyzed through the improvement of demographic conditions, that is, the number and structure of the population, migration processes, and indicators of the standard of living of the population.

Thus, the issue of economic and social development of cities is an urgent and complex scientific and practical task, and effective management of this process requires the application of consistent policies and modern economic management models by state and local authorities.

The issue of economic and social development of cities has been the subject of extensive scientific research abroad, in the countries of Central Asia and Uzbekistan. Among the scholars who have studied this topic in foreign countries, Peter Hall analyzed the integration of cities into global economic networks, David Harvey studied the interaction of capital flows and social relations in cities. Edward Glaeser also linked the economic development of cities with innovations, and Jane Jacobs analyzed the social factors of the urban environment. Richard Florida studied the impact of the creative economy on the development of cities.

This issue has also been studied in the countries of Central Asia, in particular, in Kazakhstan, Medeu Akhmetov analyzed the socio-economic territorial characteristics of cities, in Kyrgyzstan, Azamat Temirkulov studied the dynamics of urban development, and in Tajikistan, Olim Sharipov conducted research on the social well-being of the urban population. Research on the economic development of cities in Turkmenistan was conducted by Ashirguli Bayramova, while Nurlan Isakov (Kazakhstan) studied issues of economic infrastructure in cities.

The issues of economic and social development of cities in Uzbekistan have been scientifically substantiated by many scientists. In particular, Abdulla Soliev analyzed the territorial systems and economic geography of cities, Kholdor Rakhmonov analyzed the mechanisms of urban infrastructure development. Abdurakhmon Kayumov also studied the processes related to

improving the social environment of cities, and Narzikul Kayumov studied the processes associated with population migration in cities. Aziz Najmiddinov studied the sustainable development of cities and their geographical and territorial characteristics.

Thus, the topic of economic and social development of cities has become an important area of scientific research at the international, regional and national levels. These studies have made it possible to create a scientific basis for solving complex economic and social problems of cities, as well as ensuring the well-being of the urban environment.

The theoretical foundations of the economic and social development of cities have been formed within the framework of a number of directions and concepts. In scientific literature, theoretical views of studies devoted to this topic are reflected in different approaches. In particular, the theory of economic geography links the development of cities to the location and territorial distribution of resources, and the development of transport and communication systems. The founders of this theory include scientists such as August L. Walter Kristaller.

Urban theory explains the processes of economic and social development of cities through architectural, planning and social management mechanisms of urban planning. The scientific views of researchers such as Le Corbusier and Jane Jacobs played an important role in the formation of urban theory.

From the point of view of social geography, the development of cities includes processes related to the population, social relations, living standards and cultural environment. According to this theory, the quality of the urban social environment is one of the main indicators of development. The scientific ideas of scientists such as David Harvey and Edward Soja are widely spread in this regard.

In addition, the concept of sustainable development is of particular importance in the economic and social development of cities. According to the concept of sustainable development, cities should ensure economic growth while maintaining ecological and social balance. The Brundtland Commission report (1987) and the work of scientists such as Herbert Girard, the founder of the theory of ensuring ecological balance in cities, played an important role in the formation and development of this theory.

Thus, the theoretical foundations of the economic and social development of cities serve to develop conceptual foundations for the effective management of urban systems and improving the living standards of the population, taking into account the multifaceted characteristics of this process. These theoretical

approaches are an important scientific direction in ensuring the sustainable development of cities.

The indicators used to assess the economic and social development of cities were not developed by a specific research scientist, but by various scientific schools and international organizations, including the UN, the World Bank, the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), UN-Habitat, as well as many specialists in the field of urban studies and economic geography.

However, the following scientists and researchers have made a significant contribution to the scientific substantiation and systematization of these indicators:

1. David Harvey – analyzed social geography and economic injustice in cities. He focused on socio-economic inequality and development differences in cities.
2. Peter Hall – studied development indicators related to the economic base of cities, transport and infrastructure. He proposed criteria for assessing urban development at the global and national levels through the theory of "World Cities".
3. Edward Glaeser – a specialist in the field of urban economics, scientifically substantiated indicators related to innovation, business environment, unemployment and education in cities.
4. Jane Jacobs – emphasized the social environment of the city and social indicators such as population activity, quality of life, safety. She emphasized the need for diversity and a vibrant social environment for the development of the city.
5. Richard Florida, the founder of the "creative class" theory, proposed assessing the innovative and social development of cities through indicators such as cultural infrastructure, educational level, and creative environment.
6. UN-Habitat and the World Bank, as international organizations, classified indicators of sustainable urban development (education, health, environment, transport, unemployment, income, and infrastructure) as common criteria and used them in assessing countries.

Also, in Uzbekistan, professors A.Soliyev, A.Kayumov, A.Nazhmiddinov, Kh.Rakhmonov and other researchers have contributed to the geographical analysis of economic and social development indicators based on local conditions. In conclusion, the economic and social development of cities is a complex and systematic process determined by many factors, such as demographic growth, economic activity, social infrastructure development, labor market conditions, and environmental sustainability. In analyzing this

process, it is important to use indicators based on international and local criteria. Identifying factors affecting urban development, comprehensively analyzing problems, and identifying promising directions serve to effectively implement regional policy. This plays an important role in increasing the competitiveness of the urban environment and ensuring the well-being of the population.

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