

## URBANIZATION AS A SOCIAL PROCESS: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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### УРБАНИЗАЦИЯ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС: ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

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*Abstract.* This article analyses the historical and modern, foreign and local research based on a multi-dimensional approach from the point of view of the forms-schemes, main directions and strategies of the “urban society”, formed as a result of the expansion and deepening of urbanization processes.

*Аннотация.* В статье рассматриваются формирования «урбанистического общества», созданного в результате расширения и углубления процесса урбанизации. На основе исторического, современного, зарубежного, местного многоотраслевого подхода проведены исследования с точки зрения основных направлений и перспектив.

*Keywords:* urbanization, urban society, multi-dimensional approach, Smart City, conflicts, anti-urbanism, Uzbekistan.

*Ключевые слова:* урбанизация, урбанистическое общество, многоотраслевый подход, умный город, конфликты, антиурбанизм, Узбекистан.

1. Relevance: The process of increasing role of cities in the development of society — urbanization has been accelerated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and its problems are attracting the attention of researchers around the world. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the process of urbanization has led to conflicts, conflicts of interest, problems that were not previously on the agenda, which require a comprehensive analysis. Changes in social life have led to the expansion and deepening of the process of urbanization, which requires a multidisciplinary approach to it, as a complex of interdisciplinary – historical, geographical, economic, and other sciences, demogeographic and sociological. In this context “the organization of an urban society” is earned the learning of paramount importance.

2. Methods: The article, which is based on the principles of generally accepted historical, comparative—logical analysis, consistency, objectivity is lightened up, in which the current stage of urbanization processes is analyzed on the basis of “a multifaceted approach to urban society”.

3. Results of research: The relevance of the analysis of urbanization from an interdisciplinary point of view stems from the abundance of practical material and the relatively small number of scientific works that consider "urban society" as a phenomenon of transition to a new quality rather than an event. Thus, research on the phenomenon of urbanization addresses the scientific problem of, on the one hand, the need for this concept for science and practice, and, on the other hand, the need to look at modern knowledge from a new, comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach.

The growing role of cities in the development of society - urbanization has been accelerating in the twentieth century, and its problems are attracting the attention of researchers around the world. By the beginning of the 21st century, the process of urbanization has created conflicts,

conflicts of interest, problems that were not previously on the agenda, which is required a comprehensive analysis. The rapid growth of the city's population can radically change the way of life not only for the present but also for future generations. Urbanization is slowly becoming a new global problem that, with its hidden threats, can even overcome environmental problems. In particular, urbanization has been characterized by social conflicts in Central Asia since the late twentieth century, strong property stratification, demographic crisis, and ideological vacuum [1]. Therefore, the problem of urbanization is becoming one of the priorities of state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

Changes in social life have led to the expansion and deepening of the term "urbanization". As a result, the definition of the term requires a multifaceted approach as its scope expands. For example, bringing the etymological essence of the term "urbanization", as the emergence of a new form of socio-economic development in the interdisciplinary-geographical, economic and other disciplines, can be approached as the formation of a special type of sociological-social organization [3]. Based on such approaches, the essence of a multifaceted approach to urbanization can be expressed. It is a set of economic, political, demographic, cultural, and other processes that ensure the emergence and development of cities [4].

Due to the rapid growth of cities in the twentieth century, not only their growing importance in human life, but also, the emergence of megacities, agglomerations are not limited to the study of individual cities today, or the growth of their number. Urbanization is moving to a qualitatively new level. A new "urban civilization" is emerging, in which each city has its own place at the local level, that is, at the regional or national level, as well as at the international level. Hence, the prestige of cities, their importance obtains their own position in the world.

The rapid growth of the world's urban population, the lack of a system of control over it, the various consequences of urbanization in the former USSR determine the urgency of the study of this problem in different directions. Nowadays, a qualitatively new system has emerged not only to study the process of growth of individual cities or their numbers but also to unite the settlements into a single integrated object, which did not exist in the earlier stages of history. There was a need to determine its consequences. A multidisciplinary approach is required to study the challenges posed by urbanization. No science can cover this process in isolation. Therefore, understanding urbanization at its current stage requires a comprehensive approach. It is necessary to reveal the impact of the process of urbanization on the formation of a universal, political, economic, and cultural region in the world called "globalization". It is important to identify the principles and problems that arise in this process. Identify the factors of the impact of post-industrial society on urbanization in developing countries, highlight the tendencies and counter-effects of post-industrialism on the cities of societies in the agrarian and industrial stages of social development, the local "clash of cultures" study is required [5].

In order to determine the scale, cause, dynamics, consequences of the process of urban growth in the modern world, to determine the results, problems, and prospects of urban development in Western culture, to determine the stages of formation of urban systems in the former USSR and prospects should be indicated.

According to experts, by 2050, 70% of the world's population will live in cities. The population will become more densely populated, it will be more difficult to walk the streets, and opportunities for efficient use of resources will be limited. One million people move out of rural areas every year. So, of course, big cities have big problems. Based on their study of general principles, scientific and literary literature, it became clear that a high-level scientific analysis was needed that would demonstrate the essence of the "city of the future". Based on these notes, the

concept of "urban society" can be defined as follows, a unique ideological worldview that unites cities as a specific type and at the same time a real existing system of social organization. From the point of view of the formation of "urban society" in the modern world is expedient to consider the process of urban development.

The urgency of the analysis of urbanization from an interdisciplinary point of view stems from the abundance of practical material and the relatively small number of scientific studies that consider this process as a phenomenon of transition to a new quality rather than an event. Thus, research on the phenomenon of urbanization, on the one hand, solves the scientific problem of the need for this concept for science and practice, on the other hand, the need to look at modern knowledge from the perspective of a new comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach. The concept of "urbanization" appeared in the first half of the twentieth century. It was introduced into science by L. Virt (1897-1952) and arranged in its content, while R. Park (1864-1944) and E. Berdjess (1886-1966) created a special way of understanding this phenomenon. But urbanization has been around for a long time. It is therefore expedient to distinguish the historical stages of its understanding.

In the first stage, the works of ancient scientists, medieval and enlightened thinkers appeared, in which cities were considered as a social reality, and important conclusions were made in this regard.

Plato (429-347 BC) discusses the role of cities in the development of society in the dialogue "State" [6]. Protected from the outside world, self-sufficient, with a well-planned history and a homogeneous city, it was Plato's dream. His student Aristotle (384-322 BC) described the man as a "beast in the police," that is, a people living in a city-state, forming a "unique unit" [7].

Roman thinkers wrote the name of the capital of the empire in capital letters, believing that its appearance was the will of not only the people but also the gods, pitting the townspeople against the villagers. In the East, scholars have paid special attention to the history, nature, and economy of cities. Muhammad Hakim Termezi was the first scholar in the Islamic world to approach the city from an anthropological point of view [8].

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Hasan Hakim al-Tirmidhi (ca. 205–320 / 820–932) created the doctrine of the human city based on the Qur'an and hadith. Its center is the leader of the city, the victorious governor. In contrast, Abu Nasr Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Tarhanibn Uzlug 'Farabi (260–339/874–950) describes a happy-go-lucky society in the teachings of the social city. In the teachings of Pharoah, which is rooted in the tradition of Aristotle, the interpretation and development of views on the noble city, its population, and its characteristics from an Islamic point of view [9].

Abdurrahman Abu Zayd ibn Muhammad (732–808/1332–1406), better known as Ibn Khaldun, described the cities and their strategic importance. Muslims built more than two hundred cities outside of Arabia during the four caliphs, the Umayyads and the Abbasids. In addition to describing these cities, the author focuses on aspects that may benefit them, as well as the potential for harm and danger [10].

Thoughtful utopians of the 16th and 17th centuries, Thomas More (1478–1535), Tomaso Campanella (1568–1639), and Francis Beckon (1561–1626), envisioned a socially harmonious society as a city protected from external influences [11].

French philosophers of the Enlightenment Francois Voltaire (1694-1778), Denis Diderot (1713-1784), representatives of German classical philosophy Johann Herder (1744-1803), Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) took a serious, scientific understanding of the role of cities in the development of society. It's reflected in the works of Georg Hegel (1770-1831). Jean-Jacques

Rousseau (1712-1778) critically analyzed cities. However, these scholars often looked at the genesis of the city from an idealistic point of view, in which they saw not only material causes, but also the manifestation of the will of the gods.

Although Karl Marx (1818–1883), Friedrich Engels (1820–1895), and their followers did not create a systematic doctrine, they did a detailed study of the location of cities in the context of each socio-economic formation. The classics of Marxism claim that it was in the cities of Western Europe that the main classes of the capitalist formation, the confrontation between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, had to end with the victory of the world revolution [12].

In general, Marx and Engels overestimated the importance of economic factors in the process of urbanization. The study of urbanization in the USSR under the influence of Leninism can be cited by such scientists as E. Demidenko, M. Mejevich, B. Khorev [13]. In collective monographs are understood the past, present, and future of urbanization, the impact of demographic processes, and population distribution on urbanization [14]. The success of such works is the use of a single methodology, an objective approach to solving social problems. Their shortcomings are the blind adherence to official ideology, the inability to prove the fundamental difference between "capitalist" and "socialist" cities, not to mention the inherent shortcomings of Soviet cities, in the future, the exemplary "communist" cities, even if their socio-economic basis is not fair by attempting to make it a reality. However, the disadvantages of the Soviet version of urban society are a sharp shortage of housing in cities, difficulties in obtaining them; migration from rural areas, underdevelopment of leisure activities in smaller towns, and so on.

The third group includes the works of Western scientists of the late XIX - early XX centuries, which are formed the theoretical and methodological basis for the introduction of the concept of "urbanization" in the scientific community; the application of this concept is managed.

In the Western socio-philosophical tradition, the urban doctrine of Max Weber (1864–1920) is the leading study of urbanization [16]. Based on the concept of "ideal type", he studies various types of cities in the past and present, including Islamic cities, on the basis of anthropological analysis [17]. The scientist proposes to differentiate cities as socio-economic and administrative-political from the point of view of city-consumer and city-producer. The social structure of a city reflects the contradictions of the groups that live in it. The disadvantage of Weber's views is that he focuses only on the method of "ideal types", which ignores the peculiarities of the development of urbanization in different periods [18].

L. Mamford (1895-1990) made a significant contribution to the study of urbanization [19]. He noted the high population density in modern cities; the houses are also very densely built, strictly standardized, and have other problems. However, Mamford notes the problems that have arisen and do not always suggest solutions.

A number of collections published in the West in the 1970s and 1980s provide a new, multidisciplinary interpretation of the stages of urbanization, features of development, and prospects [20].

Based on the research, the following perspectives of Western urban culture are positively related to the deindustrialization of cities, i.e., their transformation from industrial enterprises into offices or green zones; the population living in cities is determined by the improvement of living standards and living standards. At the same time, overloading cities with population, transport, waste; the spread of "monofunctional" cities; demographic problems; increasing migration flows; in urban areas, negative conditions such as aggression and alienation are on the rise are being observed.

The fourth group includes studies by post-Soviet experts that are looked at specific aspects of

urbanization at the current stage of social development. In Uzbekistan, the U. S. Soliev [21] and Ozod Ota-Mirzaev's research deserves special mention. IV Bestujev-Lada promotes the idea of creating "environmentally friendly" cities using renewable energy sources, proposing to move such sites from land to sea and ocean. Unfortunately, it is currently expensive to implement such projects in full [23]. SA Vlasov emphasizes the supernatural, special social character of the modern city. It promotes the idea of creating a new type of settlement that combines urban and rural convergence, high-tech production, training, and research centers, and developed agriculture [24].

Modern scientific work pays great attention to the axiological and aesthetic aspects of urbanization. The study of urbanization is also carried out in the framework of dissertations in history, philosophy, sociology, political science, geography [25].

The fifth group of researchers is working to rectify the shortcomings of the existing system of cities, replacing it with qualitatively new structures in practice. Realizing that modern cities are not developing optimally, scientists in the West have been developing an interdisciplinary "smart city" project since the 1970s, aimed at correcting some forms of current urbanization. Such cities are equipped with modern information and communication technologies, and a new Smart City is emerging. In particular, Nurafshan, the administrative center of the Tashkent region in Uzbekistan, is planned to become the first smart city in the country. The downside of this approach is that the fate of pre-existing urban settlements remains uncertain. The future of modern "stupid" cities remains open.

The sixth group includes public figures and movements that are developing anti-urban views. Criticism of the urban way of life dates back to the 19th century when the shortcomings of cities became apparent for the first time in capitalist society. In South America, a number of countries in Southeast Asia, in radical anti-globalist circles, the idea of abandoning cities as human settlements and placing them in ethically and ecologically "clean" rural areas is gaining momentum. This experiment was carried out by some social movements. In Cambodia, for example, in 1975-1978, the Khmer Rouge movement declared urban culture a bourgeois element and destroyed it. Urban residents were deported, exterminated, and relocated to rural areas [26].

Therefore, it is worthwhile to study "anti-urbanism" - an ideology that genuinely criticizes some of the shortcomings of urbanization as a potential practice. However, it should be understood that any attempt to "destroy" cities by force. It is also possible to show different ratings of cities, which are now a popular tradition. The separation of the criteria for evaluating cities with a scientific approach, such as the number of foreign tourists visiting the city and the amount of money spent here, brings them closer together in an attempt to synthesize them to determine the overall result. As a result, the rating provides an "instantaneous" piece of information about the current state of the city system. Its shortcomings in its approach to the analysis of urbanization are extreme pragmatism, subjectivism. Hence, the rating should be taken critically by scientists.

The development of urbanization can be studied in the cities of the XXI century from the historical point of view of the ancient East; antique; medieval and modern. To understand the importance of scientific and social thinking in determining the future of our cities in Uzbekistan today, it is important to study the history and peculiarities of the formation of urban culture.

The functions of an urban civilization affect man and society, so it is appropriate to divide them into anthropological and sociological groups. Each of the main functions is subdivided into sub-functions. The anthropological function can include cultural-educational; cultural and historical; communication; humanistic sub-functions. The social function can include role-playing; information, which has constructive value; management; integration-analytical groups.

The rapid growth of the urban population since the middle of the twentieth century has

contributed to the development of urban civilization in the post-industrial phase of social development; increase in the number of cities in the world economy; along with the positive features such as the increase in the number of megacities, the growing contradictions in the system of "megacities-urban satellites"; manipulation of public opinion in large cities through the media; reducing the role of former industrial centers of some cities in the national and global system. There are negative consequences, such as a significant decrease in the share of the rural population compared to the urban one.

Analysis of facts, trends in social development, empirical generalizations in the artistic, utopian, futurological context; theoretical cases allow the identification of relatively probable forms of the social organization of the future city within the scientific literature. These are the "city-ant nest", a type of urban population that is very compact, representing different social strata. A "city-fortress", wherein one area the official population seeks to distinguish itself from other people. The "city of chaos", the main form of coexistence of the towns and people, armed conflict. The "city ghost," a city dweller whose infrastructure has been preserved but abandoned by the occupants. A "city-store" can be a form of a city gathered around large supermarkets for "cultural consumption" by tourists.

The advantage of comfortable and comfortable living space as an ideal urban indicator in the future will ensure public safety from external threats, living environment; in the decision-making process, the authorities take into account the position of the majority and the minority and adequate availability of infrastructure to ensure a comfortable life. The number of cars in the transport system is growing. Taking into account the differentiation of its characteristics in order to organize the well-being of the population can be taken as criteria. Uzbekistan has developed a plan of action for its implementation. In 2030, Uzbekistan is planning to be among the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index. According to the innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is planned to introduce the concept of "Smart City" in the country. The main purpose of the introduction of the concept is to create modern industrial zones and infrastructure in the regions using innovative technologies. The concept envisages the development of innovative transport, e-police, security, e-learning, e-health, smart energy, and water supply.

Thus, in the analysis of urbanization, having recognized the important scientific importance of different approaches should be noted; the conclusions and rules that are put forwarded by scientists are a comprehensive study, generalization; taking into account modern trends in the development of this phenomenon require socio-philosophical understanding corrections in the world community and Uzbekistan [27].

4. Conclusions: In the analysis of urbanization processes, having recognized the important scientific importance of different approaches, should be noted that the conclusions and rules are put forward by scientists are a comprehensive study of current trends in the world community and Uzbekistan which require generalization, socio-philosophical understanding.

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