

URBAN MORPHOLOGY SYSTEMS AND GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD ECONOMY ON THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA (PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES)

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Methods. The dialectical method occupies the first place in the study of economic phenomena. An inevitable requirement of the dialectical method is that economic phenomena be considered in strict cause-and-effect relationships. Such relationships imply movement, therefore, economic phenomena and processes must be understood in their dynamism. The psychological method and the method of cartography are important for the study of change and development. The use of secondary sources is also important. Comparison, analysis, synthesis, generalization, modeling was used in the research of the issue.

Results. The paper presents the prospects and challenges of urbanization, discusses the contemporary problems caused by global urbanization, and discusses illustrative examples in relation to Georgia. The study revealed positive effects: increased economic development, improved infrastructure, cultural exchange, efficient use of resources. At the same time, challenges include urban congestion, housing issues, environmental pollution, and social inequality. Understanding these positive and negative aspects will help citizens manage and adapt to urbanization more effectively.

Novelty. The paper presents statistical data on global problems of the world economy related to urbanization using the example of Georgia. Urbanization has many social aspects that pose challenges for the country. According to the latest statistical data, 61% of the population of Georgia lives in urban areas (cities/towns), and 39% in rural (rural) settlements. The active urbanization process is best seen in Tbilisi, where every third Georgian lives in the capital (almost 1.3 million people). During urbanization, suburbs expand the most, and these areas are in high demand. The rapid growth of the city has both negative and positive sides.

Practical value. Urbanization as a phenomenon occupies a special place in the clearly defined goals of sustainable development. In the modern era, it represents one of the greatest social transformations and is directly related to the social, economic and ecological processes taking place in the country. These processes are not one-sided. The cause-and-effect relationship can be in different directions. For example, on the one hand, the development of the country determines urban processes, and on the other hand, urbanization affects the distribution of income, justice, economy, ecology and, in general, important characteristics of the country's development. Therefore, the work has a practical purpose: the conclusions (challenges and prospects) obtained as a result of the study are important for researchers and business forces interested in the issues of sustainable development of the world economy.

Keywords: Urban morphology, globalization, problems, challenges, perspectives, world economy, sustainable development, Georgia.

Statement of problem. Urbanization The process of formation and development of a city. It studies the relationship between social processes and spatial development, and the spatial formation of social events. Urbanization refers to the distribution of the population

between rural and urban environments as studied by demographers, and on the other hand, it studies the development of the city and the study of its structure as studied by economics, geography, and sociology.

Urbanization is the process of city formation and development: This is the process of increasing the role of cities in the development of society, which leads to changes in the social and demographic structure of society, culture, lifestyle, psychology, and the concentration of forms of human relations [8, p.35].

The acceleration of industrialization and urbanization over the past two centuries has been one of the greatest transformations in history. Within a few generations, the social organization of society has completely changed, and a new society has emerged. The acceleration of industrialization and urbanization over the past two centuries has been one of the greatest transformations in history. Within a few generations, the social organization of society has completely changed, and a new society has emerged. In science, terms are often used that denote a certain status of urbanization. Such are, for example, over-urbanization and under-urbanization. Under market economic conditions and the growth of the city's population, the corresponding expansion and refinement of the city's infrastructure are accompanied. Over-urbanization characterizes the largest cities in the world. Over-urbanization is the rapid growth of the city's population, when there are more people than places of employment for them. At the same time, there is a high level of poverty and low urban living standards. As for urbanization in a highly developed society, it is accompanied by a highly developed industrial economy and social structures.

Urbanization is a global problem worldwide: Problems associated with urbanization include: High population density; Inadequate infrastructure; Lack of affordable housing; Flooding; Pollution; Slum formation; Crime; Traffic congestion; Poverty.

In the urban aspect, globalization is expressed in the development of cities, and in this sense, economic, political, social, spatial and demographic factors operate at the city level. Urbanization, civilization and economic growth appear as mutually reinforcing factors. Economic activity concentrated in cities accounts for more than 50% of GDP in all countries. According to a study by the UN

program, «Habitat», by 2030, 60% of the world's population will live in cities, which is equivalent to adding 1 million cities every week. It is important to consider the role of immigrants, they make a great contribution not only to the urban economy of the host country, but also to the economy of their home country. When assessing the total flow of money, remittances to the homeland are in second place after oil, which creates a significant and reliable source of capital turnover, for example, in 2003, Indian citizens sent 15 billion US dollars from abroad to their homeland [12, p.45].

Everything I have just discussed is part of the environment of cities on the path of globalization, which has a great impact on urbanization. The economic history of the world during the 20th century has shown us that economic progress and the process of urbanization are mutually reinforcing.

According to current data, 55% of the world's population lives in cities, and it is estimated that by 2050 their number will increase to 68%, that is, by 2050 the world's urban population will be added by 2.5 million people. As the United Nations Population Division forecasts, by 2030 the world's population should increase from the current 7.7 billion to 8.4 billion, of which 90% will be urban residents of developing countries. According to the forecast, by 2030 the urban population in developing countries will exceed 60%, of which 35% will come from the following countries - India, China and Nigeria. The urban population will be added by 420 million people in India, 260 million in China, and 190 million in Nigeria.

As for Georgia, in this regard, our country's economy is facing a serious structural problem, because even today more than 50% of our population is employed in the agricultural sector, and, nevertheless, the share of agriculture slightly exceeds 9% of the country's gross domestic product, which is the result of the large-scale inefficiency of this sector.

According to statistical data, approximately 50% of the Georgian population creates less than 10% of the country's gross domestic product, while the remaining 50% – 90% of GDP, which is a large-scale discrepancy and leads to sharp economic inequality [2, pp. 16–21].

The general data is confirmed by studies conducted in various countries, which show the important role of individual cities in shaping their national image.

Table 1
Urbanization and its economic aspects (2008)

City	Population (000-000)	Share of population in the country's population (%) A	Share of the city in the country's population B	Ratio BA
Sao Paulo, Brazil	17,9	8,6	36,1	4,20
Buenos Aires Argentina	13,0	35,0	63,0	1,51
Santiago, Chile.	5,6	35,6	47,4	1,33
Lima, Peru	7,9	28,1	43,1	1,53
Mexico City, Mexico	18,7	14,2	33,6	2,37
Nairobi, Kenya	2,6	5,2	20,1	3,87
Qaran, Pakistan	11,1	6,1	16,1	2,64
Shanghai, China	12,8	1,8	12,5	10,42
All cities in India		19,0	38,9	10,05

Source: compiled by the author based on [3]

The data and studies in the tables confirm that cities, and especially the largest cities, provide higher productivity and higher per capita incomes. (The tables provide data for 2008.) For example, in Mexican cities, the share of the population of the country is higher than in all the countries in the table and is 60.1%, here the share of the city's GDP in the country's GDP is 79.7, and in Shanghai, which has the lowest indicator of the share of the population in the country's population – 1.8%, here the share of the city's GDP in the country's GDP is also small and is only 12.5. Which is a confirmation of what I already mentioned above, that large cities provide high productivity. For example, it is quite small compared to São Paulo [10, p.15].

Analyses of recent papers. In parallel with urbanization, the term «urbanism» is used, which refers to urban culture, symbols, and concepts related to the forms of everyday

interaction between the individual and the urban space. The classic work on the topic of urbanism belongs to Louis Wirz – «Urbanism as a Way of Life», published in 1928 and gave rise to the use of this term in science [5, pp. 11–16].

Urban sociology is a subdiscipline of sociology that, like sociology, covers a wide range of topics and issues, with the only common feature being that all issues are related to the city and urban development. It views people as a sociological variable. It encompasses two main areas of interest: sociology and urban studies. Urban sociology studies the social processes occurring in the urban environment, the interaction of social groups in this environment, the specifics of their development, and social connections.

With the acceleration of the urbanization process and the development of urban sociology as a science, many urban sciences are developing. Such as: urban geography (urban geography), urban ecology (urban ecology), demography, urban economics (urban economics), urban morphology (urban morphology), and others. Which determines the quality of knowledge of urban planning. The technical aspects of urban planning involve the use of scientific and technical processes, considerations and characteristics related to land use, urban design, natural resources and infrastructure planning.

Urban morphology is the study of the city as human habitat [6, pp. 137–138]. Urban systems are the most densely populated and numerous areas of human society, characterized by a peculiar hierarchy. The urban hierarchy, first of all, arranges each city or agglomeration according to statistical data (the number of urban area residents) determined at the national level for individual states. In addition, there is a general world hierarchy, which is based on a single classification, which in itself allows for comparison of different urban systems with each other. Both the national and world hierarchies assign each urban system its own specific hierarchical level. However, it should be noted that in most cases, the same urban system occupies a different level in the national hierarchy and another in the world hierarchy. For example: if an urban system occupies the 1st level in the national hierarchy, that is, is considered among the largest ur-

ban systems in its country, it may occupy the 2nd or 3rd level in the world hierarchy, and as we can see, in such a case the level of the national hierarchy is higher [4, pp. 20–23].

Today, the urban system is the most complex complex of coexistence of nature and society, and it includes a city, agglomeration, metro, metropolis, conurbation, groups of cities, urban area, megapolis, regiopolis. Since the object of our research is urban systems, we consider it appropriate to explain the essence of some of them. Urban planning is a technical process that is dependent on several factors, including, to some extent, political processes [1, p.286].

In addition, urban planning is closely related to population settlement, administrative organization, land use, infrastructure development, etc. The history of the development of urban planning begins in ancient times and is associated with the existence of ancient civilizations, the earliest signs of which date back to approximately the 3rd millennium BC. These civilizations existed at different times in the territories of the Mesopotamian Plain, Egypt, China, the Indus Valley, Greece, Rome, Africa, and the Caucasus. It is well known that the territory of Georgia was no exception in this regard, where the remains of a number of ancient civilizations have been discovered. The discoveries of the ancient period have preserved various patterns of planning of settlements and infrastructure. The Roman Empire played an important role in urban development, from which the planning of the city center of Rome spread throughout Europe, and its similarity later characterized other European cities [11, p.288].

In the study of urbanization, cartography plays an indispensable role in the scientific study of the relationship between space and content.

Max Weber's contribution to the development of urban sociology is truly fundamental. The model he proposed is a market economy model, where the population is interdependent on each other. «The city is a market». He considered the city as an autonomous place, a trading place where residents satisfy their economic needs [3, p.49].

Urban sociology today pays attention to the gender factor in social processes and socio-spatial relations. In modern society, the increase in the number of jobs, the availability of education, the need for more income for families in

urban environments, the growing freedom of choice, and the desire to achieve better conditions have expanded the role of women outside the family and granted them equal rights with men in everyday activities.

Urbanization is a process when the proportion of the urban population in the total population of a country increases, and the urban lifestyle is widespread. Urbanization is characterized by: Life expectancy; Education level; Infrastructure; Access to social services.

Urban countries are generally characterized by high income levels and a stable economic situation. However, along with all this, it is becoming more difficult for developed countries to manage the unprecedented growth of the population in urban areas, which is why urbanization is often recognized as a complex and complex phenomenon. It can bring both positive changes in human life and negative consequences, such as: It is associated with an increasing level of education and improvement in social indicators, which include: Overpopulation; Environmental pollution; Increase in crime; The emergence of slums. What is the level of urbanization in Georgia? Georgia is higher than the average for countries with similar incomes. In the ranking of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, which is compiled according to the level of urbanization, Georgia ranks 137th. According to their data, 53.5% of the population in Georgia is urban, while 46.5% lives in rural areas. In our country, the number of urban and rural populations equalized in the 70s of the last century. According to the data of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, by 2050, 75% of the population of Georgia will live in cities.

Georgia spends a lot of money on the agricultural sector. The country's policy is aimed at maintaining the number of rural residents and the main goal is to reverse the trend of urbanization. Statistically, the total population of Georgia is decreasing, with growth rates observed only in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Batumi. Today, more than a million people live in Tbilisi alone, while the population of Batumi, the second largest city in the country, is 7 times smaller than that of the capital. Cities are grouped into categories as follows: The Big Four (Tbilisi, Batumi, Rustavi, Kutaisi); Regional center (administrative centers of the region); Second-tier urban areas – munic-

ipal centers and cities – where the population exceeds 15 thousand.

Based on the research, it is possible to distinguish conditional levels of urbanization:

1. Low level of urbanization (urban population is up to 20%);
2. Medium level of urbanization (20%-50%);
3. High level of urbanization (50%-72%);
4. Highest level of urbanization (72% and above).

The literature clearly shows that people tend to choose to live in neighborhoods where residents have similar income, social status, ethnic and religious characteristics, as well as education and professional activities. Living in enclaves where people have similar benefits, needs and lifestyles, and enjoy similar services, shopping, religious and cultural facilities, is quite comfortable. Moreover, it may reduce conflicts and give people a sense of security [7, p.15]. The experience of developed countries in all regions shows that urbanization is associated with increasing income levels and improving social indicators.

Urban policy includes mechanisms that should be used to create a safe living environment, provide housing for the population, take care of public health, etc. Most importantly, this cannot be done alone, only under the leadership of the government, it is very important for various entities and structures to work effectively and coordinated [8, p.35].

Aim of the paper. Today, urbanization is one of the world's biggest global problems. Therefore, the purpose of the paper is to show, using the example of Georgia, the essence of urbanization as a social transformation and its connection with the economic aspects of the country's development, relevant indicators; positive and negative effects of urbanization; theoretical and empirical aspects of the relationship between urbanization and ecological safety; dynamics of urbanization levels and ecological safety indicators in Georgia in connection with the world economy.

Materials and methods. The work is based on the experience and indicators of developed countries; studies conducted in various countries and Georgia were used as sources; statistical data on urbanization levels; scientific literature, Internet resources, and urbanization re-

views compiled by the UN were studied chronologically. Accordingly, the research methods used were the relationship of urbanization to aspects of the world economy and cause-and-effect relationships in economics were discussed using the dialectical method; the dynamics and changes of economic processes were studied using the psychological and cartographic method; comparison, analysis, synthesis, generalization, and modeling were used in the analysis of secondary sources.

Conclusions. Urbanization is a complex phenomenon that cannot be measured with one specific indicator. It not only brings about positive changes in people's lives, but can also lead to negative consequences, such as: overpopulation and the associated emergence of so-called «slums», environmental pollution, increased crime, and many other undesirable phenomena. It is important that the World Health Organization has included the problems of urbanization and research into the current situation in large cities among its main scientific directions. Urban countries have been found to be characterized by higher income levels, stronger institutions, and stable economies, and they have the ability to withstand global economic fluctuations.

As the study shows, urbanization has a major impact on the economy, making cities attractive to people, businesses, and investments. For economic development, it is important that this process is carried out correctly, which requires proper planning, sound infrastructure, and sound economic policies. Urbanization is one of the world's largest global processes, which occupies a special place in the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a multifaceted phenomenon and cannot be assessed unambiguously.

The paper presents the prospects and challenges of urbanization, discusses the contemporary problems caused by global urbanization, and discusses illustrative examples in relation to Georgia. The study revealed positive effects: increased economic development, improved infrastructure, cultural exchange, efficient use of resources... At the same time, challenges include urban congestion, housing issues, environmental pollution, and social inequality. Understanding these positive and negative aspects will help citizens manage and adapt to urbanization more effectively.

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МІСЬКІ МОРФОЛОГІЧНІ СИСТЕМИ ТА ГЛОБАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ СВІТОВОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА НА ПРИКЛАДІ ГРУЗІЇ (ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ТА ВИКЛИКИ)

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Методи. Діалектичний метод посідає перше місце у вивченні економічних явищ. Неминуча вимога діалектичного методу полягає в тому, щоб економічні явища розглядалися в строгих причинно-наслідкових зв'язках. Такі зв'язки передбачають рух, тому економічні явища і процеси необхідно розуміти в їх динамізмі. Важливе значення для вивчення змін і розвитку мають психологічний метод і метод картографії. Також важливо використовувати вторинні джерела. У дослідженні питання використовувалися порівняння, аналіз, синтез, узагальнення, моделювання.

Результати. Стаття представляє перспективи та виклики урбанізації, обговорює сучасні проблеми, спричинені глобальною урбанізацією, та обговорює показові приклади стосовно Грузії. Дослідження виявило позитивні наслідки: посилення економічного розвитку, покращення інфраструктури, культурний обмін, ефективне використання ресурсів... Водночас виклики включають: перенаселеність міст, житлові проблеми, забруднення навколишнього середовища та соціальну нерівність. Розуміння цих позитивних і негативних аспектів допоможе громадянам ефективніше управляти та адаптуватися до урбанізації.

Новизна. Новизна статті полягає в тому, що вона на прикладі Грузії представляє статистичні дані про глобальні проблеми світової економіки, пов'язані з урбанізацією. Урбанізація має багато соціальних аспектів, які створюють виклики для країни. Згідно з останніми статистичними даними, 61% населення Грузії проживає в міських поселеннях (містах / селищах), а 39% – в сільських (сільських) поселеннях. Активний процес урбанізації найкраще помітний у Тбілісі, де в столиці проживає кожен третій грузин (майже 1,3 млн осіб). Під час урбанізації найбільше розширюються передмістя, і ці території користуються великим попитом. Стрімке зростання міста має як негативні, так і позитивні сторони.

Практична значущість. Урбанізація як явище посідає особливе місце в чітко визначених цілях сталого розвитку. У сучасну епоху це одна з найбільших соціальних трансформацій і безпосередньо пов'язана з соціальними, економічними та екологічними процесами, що відбуваються в країні. Ці процеси не є односторонніми. Причинно-наслідковий зв'язок може бути різноспрямованим. Наприклад, з одного боку, розвиток країни визначає урбаністичні процеси, а з іншого – урбанізація впливає на розподіл доходів, справедливість, економіку, екологію та загалом на важливі характеристики розвитку країни. Тому робота має практичне призначення: отримані в результаті дослідження висновки (проблеми та перспективи) важливі для науковців та бізнес-сил, які цікавляться питаннями сталого розвитку світової економіки.

Ключові слова: міська морфологія, глобалізація, проблеми, виклики, перспективи, світова економіка, сталий розвиток, Грузія.

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