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# SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TASHKENT CITY: TRENDS AND KEY INDICATORS

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic development dynamics of Tashkent city for the period 2020–2025. The study examines key indicators, including gross urban product, population income, industrial and service sector performance, as well as developments in education and healthcare. The main achievements, existing challenges, and key drivers of development are identified. The findings confirm the growing role of Tashkent as a regional economic center and highlight its strategic importance for improving the well-being of the population and supporting the national economy.

**Key words:** Tashkent city, socio-economic development, gross regional product, digital economy, COVID-19, investments, market services, construction, industry, STEM, healthcare, educational reforms.

## INTRODUCTION

Tashkent is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Uzbekistan and serves as the main center of the country's economic, administrative, and cultural life. With a population of approximately 3.5 million people, a developed industrial base, extensive transport connections, and well-established public institutions, Tashkent holds a leading position not only within Uzbekistan but also across the Central Asian region.

In recent years, the socio-economic landscape of Tashkent has been experiencing dynamic and progressive development. Alongside traditional industrial and trade sectors, information technology and digital services, financial technologies, and modern logistics systems are becoming increasingly important. In the social sphere, consistent and forward-looking improvements are being implemented in education, healthcare, and social protection systems.

In particular, the Uzbekistan–2030 National Strategy, adopted on February 11, 2023, represents a comprehensive program aimed at advancing the country to a new stage of sustainable development. It outlines medium-term performance indicators and strategic priorities, with Tashkent playing a key role as a leading driver in the effective implementation of this strategy.

The main objective of this study is to analyze the socio-economic development of Tashkent over time, identify key trends, and formulate well-grounded strategic conclusions for future development.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Several key theoretical approaches are widely applied in the study of urban economics. Jane Jacobs substantiated that cities serve as primary sources of economic innovation. According to her, the diversity and density of urban environments stimulate the emergence of new types of economic activities [2]. Richard Florida, in turn, proposed the theory of the “creative class,” demonstrating that cities capable of attracting highly skilled professionals tend to achieve higher levels of economic development and competitiveness [3].

In the context of Central Asian cities, researchers such as Tommaso Trevisani, Deniz Kandiyoti, and Olivier Roy have explored the processes of economic transformation in post-Soviet urban areas. Their studies highlight the important role of the informal sector in transition economies, the evolving relationships between state and private property, and the adaptive capacity of urban populations in response to changing socio-economic conditions [4].

In addition, modern studies in urban economics emphasize the growing importance of digital transformation in shaping urban development. Scholars note that the integration of digital technologies, smart city concepts,

and data-driven governance enhances the efficiency of urban management and improves the quality of life for residents. The use of big data analytics, e-governance platforms, and digital infrastructure is increasingly recognized as a key factor in ensuring sustainable and inclusive urban growth.

Furthermore, recent research highlights the significance of sustainable urban development and resilience in the face of global challenges. Cities are increasingly viewed as centers of innovation not only in economic terms but also in environmental and social dimensions. The adoption of green technologies, energy-efficient infrastructure, and inclusive policies contributes to balanced urban development and long-term stability. These perspectives are particularly relevant for rapidly developing cities, where strategic planning and adaptive governance play a crucial role in achieving sustainable outcomes.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis to examine the socio-economic development of Tashkent city during 2020–2025. Statistical data from official sources, including national reports and regional indicators, were analyzed to assess key economic and social trends.

Comparative analysis was used to identify changes over time, while descriptive and analytical methods were applied to interpret developments in sectors such as industry, services, education, and healthcare. The study also incorporates a trend analysis approach to evaluate growth patterns and determine the main drivers of urban development.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Tashkent serves as the main driving force of Uzbekistan's economy, with its contribution to the country's gross domestic product steadily increasing year by year. The period of 2020–2025 is characterized by a combination of global challenges and significant development opportunities.

On the one hand, the global COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic effects influenced economic activity during this period. On the other hand, this timeframe was marked by the consistent advancement of economic reforms, an increase in the inflow of foreign investments, and the accelerated development of the digital economy (Table 1).

Table 1. Share of Tashkent City in Key Economic Indicators [5]

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP	16.2 %	16.6 %	16.6 %	17.6 %
Industrial output	17.9 %	19.8 %	19.7 %	18.8 %
Construction works	21.8 %	24.7 %	25.2 %	24.7 %
Market services	36.3 %	37.5 %	39.4 %	41.8 %
Per capita income (souv)	25 999.4	30 841	37 518	44 427.9

Analyzing the key economic indicators of Tashkent city for the period 2020–2023, it can be observed that the capital demonstrates a stable and consistent growth trend. The share of gross domestic product at the national level increased from 16.2% in 2020 to 17.6% in 2023, which clearly indicates that Tashkent is strengthening its position as the economic center of the country.

The share of industrial output was 17.9% in 2020, reached 19.7% in 2022, and slightly declined to 18.8% in 2023. This trend reflects moderate fluctuations in the industrial sector and highlights the importance of further improving production efficiency alongside the ongoing expansion of the service sector.

The share of construction works increased significantly from 21.8% in 2020 to 25.2% in 2022, and remained at a high level of 24.7% in 2023. This serves as strong evidence of the active development of infrastructure and housing construction in the city.

The share of market services demonstrated the most dynamic growth, rising from 36.3% in 2020 to 41.8% in 2023. This indicates that the service sector is taking a leading role in the city's economy and reflects the characteristics of a modern, post-industrial economic structure.

Per capita income also increased substantially, from 25,999.4 soums in 2020 to 44,427.9 soums in 2023, representing nearly a 1.7-fold growth over three years. Although nominal incomes have grown significantly, real income growth, when adjusted for inflation, has been relatively moderate (Table 2).

Table 2. GRP Volume and Growth Rates per Capita in Tashkent City Over the Years (January–March) [5]

Year	Volume (thousand soums)	Growth Rate
2023	15,046.8	103.4%
2024	18,895.7	110.0%
2025	22,401.2	107.4%

According to UZSTAT data, the per capita gross regional product of Tashkent city has been steadily increasing: 15,046.8 thousand soums were recorded in 2023, 18,895.7 thousand soums in 2024, and it reached 22,401.2 thousand soums in 2025. These figures confirm the stable and consistent development of the city's economy. Calculations also indicate that the GRP volume for the first quarter of 2025 increased by approximately 1.5 times compared to 2023.

From a social perspective, Tashkent city is also experiencing dynamic development. During 2020–2025, significant transformations took place in the city's education system. The pandemic period became an important test for the sector, as schools and higher education institutions transitioned to distance learning for an extended period. Although this process presented certain challenges, it also accelerated the development of digital education infrastructure.

In higher education, substantial quantitative growth was observed during 2020–2025. New branches of foreign universities were established in Tashkent, and the number of private higher education institutions increased, further strengthening the city's position as a regional education center.

Improvements were also introduced in school education, including the implementation of updated state educational standards, reconstruction and modernization of school buildings, and an increased focus on STEM education. The number of specialized institutions—such as Presidential schools, creative schools, IT schools, and foreign language schools—continues to grow each year.

During 2021–2024, funding allocated to healthcare in Tashkent increased significantly. New multi-specialty hospitals were constructed, and existing medical institutions were modernized. The sector has undergone digitalization and now serves a large number of users more efficiently. In addition, the number and quality of private medical centers have improved, and the gradual introduction of a medical insurance system has been initiated (Table 3).

Table 3. Changes in Education and Healthcare [5]

Indicators	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of general education schools	361	368	385	429	488
Number of higher education institutions	51	67	82	95	98
Population provision with doctors (thousand)	20.5	18.4	20.7	23.1	23.9
Hospital institutions	147	153	156	167	239

According to the data presented in the table, the number of general education schools increased from 361 to 488 over a five-year period, representing an overall growth of 35.2%. The number of higher education institutions also rose significantly, from 51 in 2020 to 98 in 2024, nearly doubling. This indicates that Tashkent is strengthening its role as a center of higher education and that demand for higher education among the population is steadily increasing.

The availability of medical personnel has also improved, with the number of doctors increasing from 20.5 thousand to 23.9 thousand. The coverage of medical services has expanded accordingly. The number of hospital institutions rose from 147 in 2020 to 239 in 2024, reflecting a 62.6% increase. This demonstrates the rapid development of healthcare infrastructure in the city.

At the same time, alongside these significant achievements, certain development challenges remain relevant. The rapid population growth of Tashkent is placing increased pressure on urban infrastructure. Rising housing prices are creating additional challenges for broad segments of the population in accessing housing. Traffic congestion continues to be a key issue, as the growth in the number of vehicles is not always fully matched by the pace of road infrastructure development.

The rapid expansion of the digital economy is also introducing new development considerations. Differences in digital literacy levels across age groups and social segments highlight the importance of inclusive digital development policies. Additionally, the growth of the population, the increasing number of vehicles, and the expansion of construction activities are influencing the ecological balance of the city. In certain periods, air quality indicators exceed recommended levels, drawing attention to the need for sustainable urban planning. The reduction of green spaces and parks, as well as environmental pressures associated with urbanization, also affect the city's climate conditions.

Overall, the analysis shows that Tashkent city has demonstrated steady growth across key socio-economic indicators during 2020–2025. The expansion of the services sector, increased construction activity, and the development of education and healthcare infrastructure confirm that the city is evolving into a competitive and modern metropolis. At the same time, moderate fluctuations in the industrial sector and the development aspects noted above highlight the importance of implementing policies aimed at further improving efficiency and ensuring sustainable growth.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The period of 2020–2025 represents a complex yet productive stage in the development of Tashkent city. The relatively rapid recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, the consistent continuation of economic reforms, and the acceleration of digital transformation defined the key features of this period.

Based on the research findings, several important conclusions can be drawn. The share of services and the digital sector in Tashkent's economic structure has increased, while the relative share of traditional industry has moderately declined. At the same time, large-scale improvements have been implemented in the fields of education and healthcare; however, certain quality indicators still require further enhancement to reach target levels.

For the future development of the city, several key directions are recommended. The continued development of the digital economy and the expansion of IT workforce training should be considered major drivers of Tashkent's competitiveness. It is also important to expand affordable housing programs and further refine price regulation mechanisms in the construction sector. In addition, targeted investments should be directed toward ensuring more balanced quality in education and healthcare services across all districts. Urban planning efforts should also prioritize environmental sustainability, including the expansion of green infrastructure.

Tashkent city is expected to remain a central driver of Uzbekistan's economic development in the coming years. The research results indicate that the city possesses strong economic and social potential, with overall development trends remaining positive. At the same time, the effective realization of these opportunities will depend on the consistent implementation of reforms, the strengthening of governance quality, and the continuation of sustainable development-oriented policies.

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