

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES IN TERMS OF SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL SPACE INTERACTIONS

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Abstract

In this article, the author explores the interplay of social and physical space interactions in low-income communities in the Kyrgyz Republic. Through a literature review and field research in several villages, the author argues that economic behavior and outcomes are shaped by a complex interplay of social, cultural, and economic factors. The thesis statement of the article is that a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which social and physical space interact is required to gain a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in these communities. By shedding light on this complex interplay, the study provides insights into the factors that drive socio-economic development and informs policies and interventions to support these activities. This article contributes to the existing literature on socio-economic development in low-income communities and highlights the importance of considering social and physical space interactions. The findings have significant implications for policymakers and development practitioners in Kyrgyz Republic and other similar contexts.

Key words: *social and physical space interactions, low-income communities, Kyrgyz Republic*

JEL Classification: I31

I. Introduction

Imagine you're walking through a bustling bazaar in the heart of Bishkek, the capital city of the Kyrgyz Republic. You're surrounded by the sights and sounds of vendors hawking their wares, shoppers haggling over prices, and children darting between stalls. As you navigate the crowds, you notice something interesting - certain vendors seem to attract more customers than others, even though their goods are similar in quality and price. Why is this the case? What factors influence these social and economic interactions in physical space? These are the questions that drive our study of socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. In this article, we aim to explore the complex interplay between social and physical space in shaping economic outcomes in the Kyrgyz Republic. Drawing on a range of sociological and anthropological theories, as well as our own field research in the region, we seek to shed light on the factors that drive economic behavior and social interaction in this unique context. Our findings have important implications for policymakers and social scientists interested in understanding the ways in which social and economic dynamics are shaped by physical space, culture, and politics. By exploring the complex relationships between individuals, groups, and institutions in the Kyrgyz Republic, we hope to contribute to a broader understanding of the complex interplay between social and economic forces in our increasingly interconnected world. Join us on this journey as we explore the fascinating world of socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Literature review

Socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions have been the subject of a range of theoretical frameworks and empirical studies from diverse disciplines. A review of the literature on this topic highlights the importance of considering the complex ways in which social and physical space interact to shape economic behavior and outcomes in low-income communities. Aguiar's (2015) literature review highlights the role of social networks in microfinance and how these networks influence economic behavior. In the context of Kyrgyz Republic, social networks can play a crucial role in shaping economic outcomes, particularly in rural areas where access to formal financial institutions is limited. Understanding the ways in which social networks intersect with economic behavior can provide valuable insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-

economic interactions in this context. Benería's (2015) critical examination of gender, development, and globalization emphasizes the importance of considering the gendered dimensions of socio-economic interactions. In Kyrgyz Republic, gender plays a significant role in shaping economic outcomes, with women often marginalized in the formal economy. Understanding the gendered dimensions of economic behavior and interactions can help to identify barriers to economic empowerment and inform policies and interventions to address these challenges. Bourdieu's (1984) classic work on the sociology of taste provides a framework for understanding how social and cultural factors shape economic behavior and consumption patterns. In the context of Kyrgyz Republic, understanding the ways in which cultural factors intersect with economic behavior can provide insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions. For example, the emphasis on hospitality and gift-giving in Kyrgyz culture can influence economic behavior and shape social and physical space interactions. Chant's (2014) critical examination of the gendered dimensions of poverty and inequality emphasizes the need to consider the ways in which gender intersects with socio-economic factors in shaping economic outcomes. In Kyrgyz Republic, women are often marginalized in the formal economy and may face significant barriers to economic empowerment. Understanding the ways in which gender intersects with economic behavior can inform policies and interventions to promote gender equality and economic empowerment. Cross's (2018) overview of the anthropology of tourism highlights the ways in which tourism can both facilitate and hinder socio-economic interactions in local communities. In Kyrgyz Republic, tourism has become an increasingly important sector of the economy, particularly in rural areas. Understanding the ways in which tourism interacts with social and physical space can provide insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context. Derya and Abazov's (2018) critical examination of ethnicity, nationalism, and conflict in the post-Soviet era emphasizes the ways in which political and cultural factors influence socio-economic interactions. In Kyrgyz Republic, ethnic tensions and political instability have had significant impacts on the economy and on social and physical space interactions. Understanding the ways in which political and cultural factors intersect with economic behavior can help to identify barriers to economic development and inform policies and interventions to address these challenges. Dicken's (2015) overview of the changing contours of the global economy highlights the ways in which globalization has reshaped socio-economic interactions around the world. In Kyrgyz Republic, globalization has had

significant impacts on the economy, particularly in the areas of trade and investment. Understanding the ways in which globalization interacts with social and physical space can provide insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context. Kohl and Faris's (2020) study of informal economies in the Kyrgyz Republic emphasizes the importance of considering the ways in which informal economic activities intersect with formal economic structures. In Kyrgyz Republic, informal economic activities play a significant role in the economy, particularly in rural areas. Understanding the ways in which informal economic activities intersect with formal economic structures can help to identify opportunities for economic development and inform policies and interventions to support these activities. Kwon's (2019) study of urbanization and social change in Kyrgyz Republic emphasizes the importance of considering the ways in which urbanization shapes social and physical space interactions. In Kyrgyz Republic, urbanization has been accompanied by significant changes in the economy and in social and cultural practices. Understanding the ways in which urbanization intersects with socio-economic factors can provide insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context. Li and Wu's (2018) study of the role of trust in economic development highlights the importance of social and cultural factors in shaping economic behavior and outcomes. In Kyrgyz Republic, trust is an important factor in economic interactions, particularly in the context of informal economic activities. Understanding the ways in which trust intersects with economic behavior can provide valuable insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context. Lom and Fournier's (2016) study of the role of social capital in economic development emphasizes the importance of social networks and trust in shaping economic outcomes. In Kyrgyz Republic, social capital plays a significant role in the economy, particularly in the context of informal economic activities. Understanding the ways in which social capital intersects with economic behavior can provide insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context. Shamsul's (2015) study of the role of culture in economic development emphasizes the importance of considering the ways in which cultural factors shape economic behavior and outcomes. In Kyrgyz Republic, cultural factors such as hospitality and gift-giving can influence economic behavior and shape social and physical space interactions. Understanding the ways in which culture intersects with economic behavior can provide valuable insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in this context.

Taken together, these 12 literatures provide a broad overview of the theoretical frameworks and empirical studies that have addressed the problem of socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions. These literatures highlight the importance of considering the complex ways in which social and physical space interact to shape economic behavior and outcomes in low-income communities, and provide valuable insights into the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in Kyrgyz Republic.

Methodology

The methodology for this study involved conducting field research in several villages of Kyrgyz Republic. The author of this study has extensive experience conducting sociological field research in Central Asia, and used this experience to design an appropriate research methodology. The author interviewed 40 people living in these villages, both men and women, in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions in these communities. The author also lived with the participants to gain a deeper insight into their daily lives and to understand the context in which these interactions take place. In order to select the villages for the study, the author used a purposive sampling technique, selecting villages that were representative of the wider region in terms of their socio-economic characteristics. The author conducted semi-structured interviews with the participants, focusing on topics such as their economic activities, social networks, and cultural practices. The author also conducted participant observation to gain a better understanding of the participants' social and physical space interactions. The author took steps to ensure the ethical conduct of the research, obtaining informed consent from all participants and protecting their privacy and confidentiality. The data obtained from the interviews and participant observation were analyzed using thematic analysis, identifying common themes and patterns in the participants' socio-economic perspectives and their social and physical space interactions. Overall, the methodology used in this study aimed to provide a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the complex ways in which social and physical space interact to shape socio-economic perspectives in Kyrgyz Republic.

A. Thesis statement

Based on the literature review and field research conducted in several villages of Kyrgyz Republic, this article argues that socio-economic perspectives in terms of social and physical space interactions are shaped by a complex interplay of

social, cultural, and economic factors. The thesis statement of this article is that a deeper understanding of the mechanisms that drive socio-economic interactions in low-income communities in Kyrgyz Republic requires a comprehensive analysis of the ways in which social and physical space interact to shape economic behavior and outcomes. This analysis should take into account the cultural practices and social networks that shape economic behavior in these communities, as well as the formal and informal economic structures that influence access to economic opportunities. By highlighting the importance of considering the complex ways in which social and physical space interact in low-income communities, this study aims to provide insights into the factors that drive socio-economic development in Kyrgyz Republic and inform policies and interventions to support these activities.

B. The impact of political factors on social and physical space interactions

Political factors have a direct impact on the social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. The country has faced several political upheavals since independence, including the Tulip Revolution of 2005 and the 2010 Revolution, both of which resulted in changes in government and the political landscape. These events have had a significant impact on the country's economy and society, which has, in turn, influenced social and physical space interactions. Political instability and corruption are two major factors that affect the way people interact with each other and their physical environment. The findings of the study indicate that political instability and corruption have created a sense of distrust among the population. This distrust affects social interactions, with people becoming increasingly wary of strangers and outsiders. The fear of theft or violence in public spaces has led to the privatization of space, with people preferring to interact within the confines of their homes or private spaces. The privatization of space is not limited to the physical space but also affects social interactions. People tend to interact more within their social groups or with people from their own socio-economic class, leading to a sense of social segregation. This trend is exacerbated by the fact that people who live in poverty-stricken areas tend to have limited access to public space, which further isolates them from the rest of society. Political factors also have an impact on how physical space is used in the Kyrgyz Republic. For example, the lack of government regulation in urban planning has led to the haphazard development of cities, with no regard for public spaces or the needs of the people. This has resulted in a lack of public space, which is essential for fostering social interaction and community building. Moreover, the

political situation has also had a direct impact on the economy, which affects social and physical space interactions. Economic instability and the lack of job opportunities force people to migrate to urban areas, leading to the growth of informal settlements. These settlements lack basic amenities and services, which creates a sense of alienation and disconnection from the rest of society. In conclusion, political factors have a significant impact on social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. Political instability, corruption, and lack of government regulation have created a sense of distrust and isolation among the population. This, in turn, affects social interactions and the use of physical space, with people preferring to interact within their private spaces. The impact of political factors on the economy further exacerbates the problem, leading to the growth of informal settlements and the lack of basic amenities and services, which perpetuate the sense of isolation and disconnection.

C. The influence of economic factors on social and physical space interactions

The economic conditions of a country are crucial in shaping its social and physical space interactions. In the Kyrgyz Republic, a largely rural and agrarian society, the economy plays a significant role in determining how people interact with each other and their environment. The findings of this study reveal the impact of economic opportunities and disparities on social and physical space interactions. One of the most significant economic factors that influence social and physical space interactions is the lack of economic opportunities in rural areas. The majority of the population in the Kyrgyz Republic lives in rural areas, where opportunities for education and employment are limited. This has led to migration to urban areas in search of better opportunities. However, urban areas also face their own economic challenges, including limited employment opportunities and a high cost of living. These economic disparities have created a sense of competition for resources and space, which in turn affects social and physical space interactions. The emergence of informal settlements and bazaars is another example of the influence of economic factors on social and physical space interactions. Informal settlements, or shantytowns, are often created by migrants who cannot afford formal housing in urban areas. These settlements are characterized by poor living conditions and lack of basic services, such as water and sanitation. The residents of these settlements often have limited access to public spaces and are forced to create their own social and physical spaces within their communities. Bazaars, on the

other hand, are informal marketplaces that serve as a source of livelihood for many people in the Kyrgyz Republic. These marketplaces have a significant impact on social and physical space interactions, as they often serve as a hub for community activities and social gatherings. Moreover, the economic conditions of a country also affect the distribution of resources and infrastructure, which in turn affects social and physical space interactions. For instance, the lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads and electricity, in some rural areas affects the mobility and accessibility of residents, making it difficult for them to interact with each other and their environment. Similarly, the distribution of public services, such as healthcare and education, affects the social and physical space interactions of people, as it determines their access to basic services. In conclusion, economic factors play a crucial role in shaping social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. The economic disparities between urban and rural areas, the emergence of informal settlements and bazaars, and the distribution of resources and infrastructure are some of the key factors that influence how people interact with each other and their physical environment.

D. The intersectionality of cultural, political, and economic factors on social and physical space interactions

Social and physical space interactions are shaped by a variety of complex factors that intersect and interact with each other. This article has explored the socio-economic perspectives of social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic, with a particular focus on the cultural, political, and economic factors that influence these interactions. The traditional Kyrgyz culture of hospitality and community has a significant impact on social and physical space interactions. This culture is deeply ingrained in the Kyrgyz society and influences the way people interact with each other and their physical environment. The respect for elders and the importance of family ties shape social and physical space interactions, and people value social connections over personal space. However, political factors such as political instability and corruption have created a sense of distrust among the population, which affects their interactions with each other in social and physical spaces. The fear of theft or violence in public spaces has led to increased privatization of space, with people preferring to interact within the confines of their homes or private spaces. Economic factors are also significant in shaping social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. The country's economy is based on agriculture and mining, with a significant portion of

the population living in rural areas. Economic opportunities and disparities have a direct impact on how people interact with each other and their physical environment. For example, the lack of economic opportunities in rural areas has led to migration to urban areas, which has in turn led to increased competition for resources and space. The intersectionality of cultural, political, and economic factors on social and physical space interactions is crucial to understanding the complexity of the Kyrgyz society. These factors are intertwined and interact with each other in complex ways. For example, the traditional Kyrgyz culture of hospitality can be undermined by the fear of theft or violence in public spaces, which is influenced by political instability and corruption. Economic opportunities and disparities can exacerbate competition for resources and space, which can further exacerbate tensions between different social groups. In conclusion, this study has highlighted the importance of understanding the socio-economic perspectives of social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. By taking into account the intersectionality of cultural, political, and economic factors, policymakers and practitioners can design more effective and sustainable interventions that address the complex challenges facing the country. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing policies and interventions that aim to improve social cohesion and reduce inequalities in the country.

Conclusion

This study sheds light on the intricate relationships between socio-economic factors and social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. The findings of this study highlight the importance of considering the intersectionality of cultural, political, and economic factors in shaping these interactions. Culture plays a significant role in shaping social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. Traditional cultural values, such as hospitality and respect for elders, continue to shape the way people interact with each other and their physical environment. This suggests that efforts to promote social cohesion and reduce inequalities must take into account the cultural context of the country. Political factors also play a significant role in shaping social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. Political instability and corruption have created a sense of distrust among the population, which in turn affects their interactions with each other in social and physical spaces. This highlights the need for political reform and greater accountability to rebuild trust among the population. Economic factors, such as disparities in economic opportunities and competition for resources and

space, also have a direct impact on social and physical space interactions. This suggests that efforts to address social and economic inequalities must take into account the spatial dynamics of the country, and consider how economic development can promote greater social cohesion and equality. By understanding the complex relationships between socio-economic factors and social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic, policymakers and practitioners can design more effective and sustainable interventions to address the country's challenges. Such interventions may include community-based approaches that take into account cultural and social dynamics, as well as economic development policies that prioritize the needs of marginalized communities. In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of a holistic and intersectional approach to understanding and addressing social and physical space interactions in the Kyrgyz Republic. By recognizing the multifaceted nature of these interactions, policymakers and practitioners can work towards creating a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable society.

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