Prospects of Demographic Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article analyzes the demographic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the factors influencing it and the reasons for their origin, the social effects on the lifestyle of the population, and the results of the forecast made in order to study the existing problems in the areas. Proposals and solutions have been developed based on the current state of demographic processes, population regeneration in the near future.

Keywords: Population, demographic processes, forecast, reproductive age, demographic policy, demographic situation, territorial demographic capacity (HDS), demographic development.

Introduction. Demographic processes are managed and regulated using various administrative-legal and economic mechanisms. Of these, the laws, decisions, and decrees that are being developed serve to regulate the socio-demographic development of the regions. After the republic gained independence, the social protection legislation, the normative and legal base of the population, which differs from the previous one in practical terms, was fundamentally reorganized. The Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan were considered to be specially authorized state bodies in the management of demographic processes. Due to the fact that the mechanism for managing demographic processes in Uzbekistan has not been formed at the level of a single system or policy, issues related to demographic policy are considered within social policy.

Management of demographic processes is carried out within social policy, relying on economic, social and legal methods. However, the scale and importance of issues, problems, and issues related to demographic processes today require that they be considered at the level of a separate demographic policy. The measures taken within the framework of the demographic policy are of urgent importance in the development and implementation of programs at the meso and micro level in order to regulate the socio-demographic development of the regions, ensure demographic security, and prevent demographic risks. Solving social and economic problems directly related to the population and its composition in the process of improving and establishing the mechanism for managing demographic processes is important in assessing its future state. The demographic situation and demographic processes change due to the policies of the states and the emergence and spread of economic crises, natural disasters, diseases, and epidemics. Changes in demographic processes determine the population, composition, dynamics, location and future prospects of the territory, region, country. This requires showing the issues related to the socio-economic

and demographic development of each region, developing forecasts of scientific and practical importance in determining their future.

literature review. Many well-known foreign scientists on the study of regional characteristics of demographic processes (J. Graunt, A. Guiyar, V. Petty, A. Sovi, J. Bourgeois-Pisha, R. Pressa, R. Pearl, E. Rosset, A. Ketle, A. .G.Sundberg, A.Landry, S.shcherbov, J.Bojyo-Garne, Z.Pavlik) and CIS scientists (A.Ya.Boyarsky, V.M.Medkov, V.A.Borisov, V.I.Butov , D.I. Valentey, A.G. Volkov, A. Ya. Kvasha, V. A. Iontsev, V. G. Glushkova, A. I. Shcherbakov, B. Ts. Urlanis, A. G. Vishnevsky, R M. Kabo, T.I. Zaslavskaya, V.V. Pokshishevsky, L.P. Shakhotko, A.U. Khomra, L.L. Rybakovskiy, G.S. Kildishev, L.L. Kozlova, S.P. Ananeva, L.N. Ignateva, A.A. Akhmetova, A.Sh. Sakhvadze, Z.R. Ragimova, M. Mamedova, S.I. Islamov and others) who conducted scientific research[1].

Study of the population from a socio-economic geographical point of view, studies on its territorial organization N.N. Baransky, V.A. Kopylov, S.A. Polsky, Yu.A. Simagin, V.P. Maksakovskiy, B.B. Prokhorov, S.A. Kovalev, A.E. Sluka, D.D. Mangataeva, N.V. Alisov, B.S. Khorev, S.G. Smidovich, A.I. Alekseev, J.A. Zayonchkovskaya were engaged in[2].

Population studies, family demography, geography of cities and population, issues of labor and employment in Uzbekistan M.K. Korakhonov, I.R. Mullajonov, H. Salimov, E.A. Akhmedov, R.A. Ubaidullaeva, K.Kh. Abdurakhmonov, O.B. Ata-Mirzaev, A.A. Qayumov, A.S. Soliev, B.Kh. Umurzakov, L.P. Maksakova, H.Kh. Mamadalieva, D.A. Ortikova, N.Kh. Rakhimova, G.R.Asanov, E.I.Safarov, F.K.Komilova, Z.Raimjonov, M.R.Borieva, Kh.Kh.Abduramonov, cited in works[3].

Research methodology. In the course of the research, the literature on the topic was analyzed. Analyzing the statistical data, it was forecasted based on the "age shift" method, and the cross-comparison method was used in the cross-section of regions.

Analysis and results. In addition to the demographic processes that change only under the influence of causes and factors, the number of the population is directly related to its status, amount and its return over time as a demographic wave. The current state of demographic processes clearly shows the probability that the population will once again go through the transition period in the near future. Therefore, in this work, in order to further increase the practical importance of the demographic forecast of the country's population, the demographic perspective of the population was planned for the medium term based on the "mathematical linear function" and demographic "age shift" methods, and several variant forecasting works were performed. Demographic forecasting was calculated using the first mathematical linear function method in three options. In the first option, the population growth rate will gradually decrease (1,3%), in the second option, the average annual growth rate of the population in the retrospective period

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(1,5%) will be preserved, that is, "optimal", and in the third option, "maximum" (1,7 %) it was envisaged that the population would increase only due to natural population growth.

Using the mathematical linear function method to predict future changes in population continues to be a tradition. Usually, this method can be used with full confidence that no serious external changes will occur in the future. In particular, such changes, for example, in the event of a sudden transition from families with many children to families with few children, decrease the probability of reliability. However, if the changes in demographic indicators are stable, the extrapolation method will give accurate results for a short period of time. The population forecast of the republic's regions is planned for 2022, 2025 and 2030 (retrospective period 2010-2020) based on the analysis of demographic changes. The calculations of the three options showed that the population increases rapidly (maximally) mainly due to natural reproduction, with no effect of migration, and slowly increases when the population growth rate in the retrospective period gradually declines. The current state of demographic processes indicates that in the near future, the repopulation of the population is likely to go through the transition period once again.

In the forecast of the country's population, the optimal and minimum options are almost close to each other, and the population can grow rapidly in the maximum option. The size of the increase in the maximum option does not indicate that the birth rate will increase in the near future, because the period between 1980 and 1995 is the period of intensively high birth rate in the republic. Those born during this period will be of reproductive age in the forecast years and will begin to directly participate in the process of population regeneration. A favorable socio-demographic situation in the country, positive changes in the health care system, and a low death rate ensure that the population reaches full reproductive age.

In the third version of the implemented forecast, based on the average natural reproduction rate, the population grows somewhat faster. For example, in option 3, the population of the republic is expected to reach 36 092,7 thousand in 2025 and 38 604,2 thousand in 2030. A relatively small increase in the population is characteristic of the 1st option, in which the population in the same years will consist of 34 554,6 and 36 475,9 thousand people, respectively.

Changes in the absolute number of the population have a different character by region. In this place, the number of children still being born among the population of the regions is 3-4 or even 5, the low death rate, the low participation of the population in the national structure and permanent migration is reflected in the increase of the population by 1,1-1,2 times between the forecast years. Regions are characterized by an increase in population in all years, especially in the third option, the population of Andijan, Tashkent, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya regions will increase by 3 million, and the population of Fergana and Samarkand regions will increase by 4 million by 2030. In the optimal option, the same situation will be repeated, only the population of Surkhandarya region will not reach 3 million people. The increasing population of the republic will lead to a 1,3-fold increase in density in 2020-2030. According to the results of the forecast, regions can be divided into three groups according to future changes in population density. According to the minimum option: 1) regions where the population density will increase by 1,3 times in 2015-2030 (Andijan, Namangan, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Fergana and Surkhandarya regions); 2) regions where the population density is expected to increase by 1,2 times during the same period (Khorazm, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Syrdarya regions); 3) regions where the population density grows at a low rate (by 1,0-1,1 times).

The dense settlement of the population makes the mutual distance between the settlements closer and closer. But if this is positive on the one hand, on the other hand, it creates serious problems for regions with slow socio-economic development. For example, in Surkhandarya, Fergana, Andijan regions, there is an imbalance between population growth and socio-economic development, it is also known from the results of regional demographic capacity. The population of these regions will continue to increase in the

forecast years, but in all three options the level of territorial demographic capacity will not reach 100 percent. This indicates the need to solve serious problems in the territorial organization of the population today. Kashkadarya, Khorezm and Namangan regions are among the areas where there may be problems with population growth and settlement and socio-economic development. The territorial demographic capacity of these regions is positive only in the maximum option until 2022, and from 2022 the possibility of feeding the population of the region in the forecast years is limited. In particular, the population density of the regions in the Fergana Valley will increase by 1,3 times during the forecast period, making the problems related to the regional demographic capacity more acute. Therefore, the population will increase regularly based on natural reproduction, but a slight slowdown in the annual growth of the population is expected at the level of demographic processes.

The regional population forecast summarizes the demographic processes specific to each region and is reflected in the total population, but it does not accurately represent the changes in the demographic processes separately. Therefore, from the demographic processes, birth rates, women belonging to a certain age group, men's death, women of reproductive age, the number of babies born and the age-sex composition of the population, its future prospects were shown by the "age shift" method. According to the results of the age shift method, the fertility rates in the forecast years will remain high until 2025, after which they are likely to decline. Because the second important demographic process, the death rate, is very low and continues to decline. Therefore, the total birth rate will be 26,2 per thousand in 2022, 23,0 in 2025; It is estimated to be 19,2 per thousand in 2030. If the current level of birth rate is maintained, the death rate will be a very small indicator, which will cause the population of the republic to reach 38 694 400 people in 2030, or to increase by 1,3 times compared to 2022. In this case, the negative impact of migration is not felt at all. But as a result of natural reproduction, the number and weight of the urban population will gradually decrease again, and by 2030, the rural population will make up more than half of the total population (50,7%). According to the forecast results, the number of women of reproductive age at the birth rate of the country's population will decrease by 5,3 times in 2022-2030, on the contrary, the age group of 25-29 years and older will gradually increase. If we refer to the period of their birth, it goes back to 1981-1985, that is, the period when the birth rate was the greatest. The number of people in this age group will begin to decrease by 2022, and it can be explained by the fact that those born in 1993-1997 will reach the age of 25-29. Changes in the number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 are the result of the demographic wave that occurred in 2005. From the age group of 30-34, the phenomenon of reproduction is observed in all women of reproductive age.

According to the forecast results, the number of women of reproductive age at the birth rate of the country's population will decrease by 5,3 times in 2022-2030, on the contrary, the age group of 25-29 years and older will gradually increase. If we refer to the period of their birth, it goes back to 1981-1985, that is, the period when the birth rate was the greatest. The number of people in this age group will begin to decrease by 2021, it can be explained by the fact that those born in 1993-1997 will reach the age of 25-29. Changes in the number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 are the result of the demographic wave that occurred in 2005. From the age group of 30-34, the phenomenon of reproduction is observed in all women of reproductive age. The results of the forecast based on the "age push" method show that children of these ages will stop having children altogether from 2022. The decrease in women having children after the age of 40 and the decrease in the birth rate at the age of 20-24 indicate that the birth rate in the forecast years will mainly correspond to those in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups.

Consequently, the increase in demographic processes, which began in 2005, causes some indicators to increase for a certain time, but this is a temporary situation. Because this reproduction process will gradually decrease with the return of the demographic wave, that is, by 2025. The favorable socio-

demographic situation in Uzbekistan has led to an increase in the ratio of the number of women and men, the weight of women of reproductive age. In 1989, women of reproductive age made up 23,3% of the republic's population, 46,0% of all women, and in 2005 women of reproductive age made up 27,5% of the republic's population; 54.9% of all women, in 2011 women of reproductive age made up 29.0% of the republic's population; It was 56.8% of all women. These figures in 2022 women of reproductive age made up 27% of the republic's population; 53% of all women, in 2025 women of reproductive age made up 26% of the republic's population; 52% of all women, in 2030 women of reproductive age made up 26% of the republic's population; will consist of 52% of all women percent.

Consequently, the gradual decrease in the share of women aged 15-49 in the total population of the country and among women again confirms the possibility of future declines in the fertility rate. By 2025, it is expected that the proportion of working-age population in the total population will decrease. However, the slow increase of the working-age population due to the growth of the demographic potential in the recent past indicates that the country will not face a labor shortage problem in the long term. Also, despite the fact that the population growth rate in Uzbekistan will decrease slightly during the current period, the character of population regeneration will remain progressive.

Even in the forecast years, the main source of population growth will be natural movement, the effect of mechanical movement will not be so significant. The future demographic situation means that a number of problems related to the age structure of the population will appear. This situation is closely related to the increase in the weight of people over the age of 60 in the age structure of the population, and the decrease of children and young people. Therefore, the increase in the total absolute number of the population of the republic, changes in the age structure require the development of social and economic sectors in the future, and priority should be given to the proper territorial organization of production based on the capabilities of each region.

Conclusions and suggestions. The following conclusions can be drawn based on the demographic processes and their territorial characteristics during the implementation of structural changes in the economy and its modernization, the deepening of economic reforms:

1. The country's demographic situation does not have a direct impact on the economy, on the contrary, it is reflected in the economy through the number, weight, composition and employment characteristics of the economically active population. At this point, it is important to increase the role and volume of demographic investments in meeting the material and spiritual needs of the growing population;

2. Based on the demographic situation of the rural population, raising the standard of living in the village, developing production and social infrastructure networks, providing rural settlements with transport, communication systems, clean drinking water, organizing architectural design and construction of rural settlements, preserving irrigated land areas stay, requires ensuring the vertical growth of settlements;

3. As a result of the growth of the demographic potential in rural areas, the increase in demographic pressure, the possibility of farming in agriculture is somewhat limited, and the problem of providing employment to young people who are able to work has become more acute in the regions where cattle breeding is predominant according to specialization. These problems are clearly felt in Kashkadarya, Andijan, Fergana and Samarkand regions, where the rate of natural population increase is high;

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