

An Analysis of the Demographic Data of Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: The article analyzes the main indicators and factors of the demographic situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan and studies the impact of demographic processes in determining the current and future measures of socio-economic development of the country.

KEYWORD: demographic situation, population composition, labor resources, demographic policy, natural population growth, level of urbanization.

Introduction

The Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing economic reforms aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability and sustainable economic growth. The role of demographic development of the country is important, and in the implementation of economic goals focused on social interests, it is important to study such aspects of the population, its growth, location, demographic composition in terms of innovative development of the economy. Because the population, as both the main productive force and the consumer, is crucial in the development of society.

The change in the demographic factor is a global problem that determines the development of society. Labor economics pays special attention to the socio-economic development of the population that is a participant in labor relations [1]. Any political, economic, and social processes are related to demographic characteristics and have an impact on the life of society in all countries. Fluctuations in the birth rate are directly reflected in the formation of the education and health care system after a certain period, employment in the labor market, the state's spending on the social sphere.

Results.

Located in the center of Central Asia the Republic of Uzbekistan has a total area of 448.97 sq. Km. Nowadays the population of the republic as of October 1, 2021, is more than 35079.2 thousand people and has an administrative-territorial division consisting of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions, and the capital Tashkent.

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| 15 | ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 2 Issue: 10 in December-2021 https://grnjournals.us/index.php/AJSHR |
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In the process of modernization of the economy in Uzbekistan, in the implementation of socio-economic policy, priority is given to demographic factors. As the population grows, so does its density: in 1940 it was 14.6 people per square kilometer, in 1991 it was 46.3 people, in 2010 it was 64.9 people, and in 2021 it was 77.0 people. 5.3 times more than in 1940). Currently, 10 of Uzbekistan's 14 territorial divisions, including the city of Tashkent, are densely populated, although they cover only a quarter of Uzbekistan's territory, and the four sparsely populated regions cover the remaining three-quarters of the country's territory. As of January 1, 2021, the most densely populated areas are Andijan (741.4 people), Fergana (565.1 people), Namangan (385.4), Khorezm (312.9 people) per 1 sq. Km. people), Samarkand (235.4 people) regions and the city of Tashkent (7554.4 people) (Table 1).

Table 1: The main demographic and labor market indicators in Uzbekistan

(thousand people, as of January 1)

| Indicators | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2010-2020 change (%) |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Permanent population | 24813,1 | 26312,7 | 29123,4 | 31575,3 | 34558,9 | 139,3 |
| Of them: | | | | | | |
| City | 9225,3 | 9495,1 | 14897,4 | 15963,9 | 17510,4 | 189,8 |
| Rural | 15587,8 | 16817,6 | 14226,0 | 15611,4 | 17048,5 | 109,4 |
| Labour resources | 12469,0 | 14453,2 | 16726,0 | 18276,1 | 19158,2 | 153,6 |
| Of them: | | | | | | |
| able-bodied working age population | 12245,4 | 14263,7 | 16533,9 | 18167,7 | 19075,7 | 155,8 |
| relatively to the permanent population, percent | 49,7 | 54,5 | 57,9 | 58,0 | 55,7 | - |
| workers younger and older than working-age | 223,6 | 189,5 | 192,1 | 108,4 | 82,5 | -36,9 |
| relatively to the permanent population, percent | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,7 | 0,4 | 0,2 | - |
| Number of birth | 527,6 | 533,5 | 634,8 | 734,1 | 841,8 | 159,6 |
| Number of dead | 135,6 | 140,6 | 138,4 | 152,0 | 175,6 | 129,5 |

The demographic situation is at the heart of economic reforms aimed at building a stable and efficient economy in the country. Because the population growth rate in Uzbekistan is high. Although natural population growth has slowed somewhat in recent years, it is still at its highest level among some countries.

Today, the country's population makes up more than 46.0% of the total population living in Central Asia. Although natural population growth in the country in 2000-2020 decreased significantly compared to the first years of independence (73.6% in 2000 compared to 1995, this figure was 93.2%

in 2010), natural population growth as of January 1, 2021, as a result of progressive population growth over the years Compared to 2000, it increased by 9745.8 thousand people, an increase of 139.3%.

Such population growth is rapidly creating new jobs in the country (economically prestigious jobs), working with young people (although the number of births in the country is relatively low, the high proportion of young people exacerbates their employment problems and significantly increases "demographic pressure") requires the solution of an important problem, such as their involvement in current sectors of the economy.

Currently, the country has a unique demographic situation, which is characterized by progressive population growth, an increase in the proportion of the young and old working-age population, a decrease in the number of the working-age population, as well as an increase in the middle-aged population, urbanization. increases.

As can be seen from Table 1, during 2000-2021, the number of permanent residents in the country increased by 9745.8 thousand people or 39.3%. The analysis of the urban and rural population shows that it did not go smoothly. In particular, in 2020 we can see that the urban population increased by 189.8% compared to 2000, and the rural population by 109.4%.

In 2010-2020, the number of people of working age increased by 155.8%, while the number of people younger and older than able-bodied decreased by 36.9%.

At the same time, the share of the urban population in the total population has decreased from 37.2% to 62.8%, and the rural population from 62.8% to 49.3% (Figure 1, Table 2). It should be noted that the rural population in the country has been steadily declining over the years.

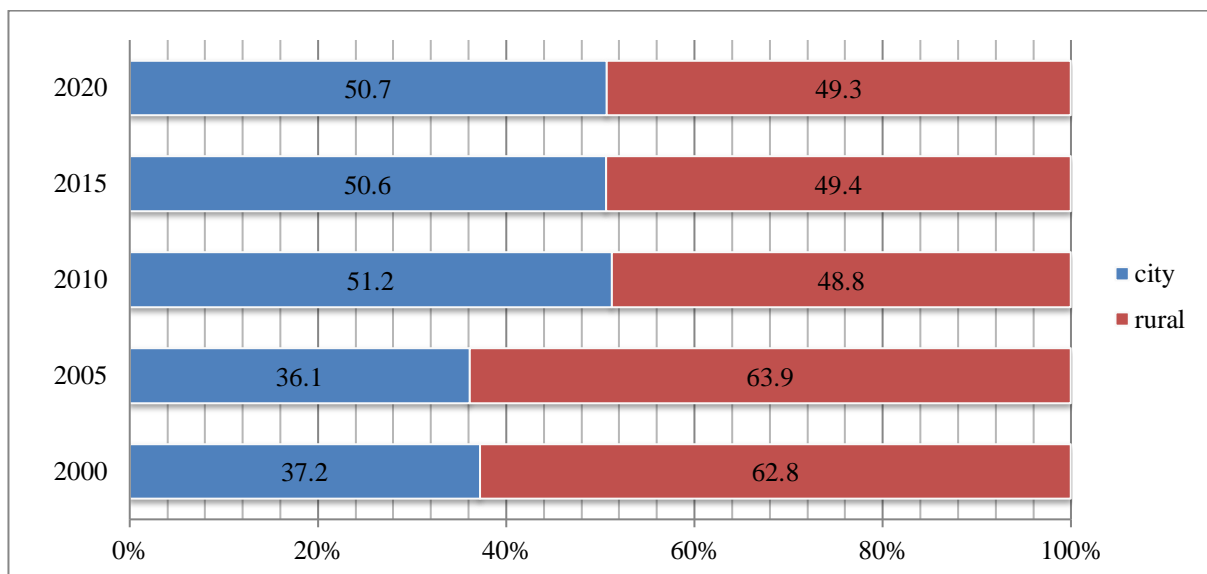


Figure 1. The proportion of urban and rural areas in the permanent population of Uzbekistan (in percent)

The level of urbanization of the population in all regions of Uzbekistan is constantly growing. The decrease in the rural population is explained by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the administrative-territorial structure of settlements of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated March 13, 2009 No 68. According to the government's decision, including in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 11, Andijan region - 76,

Bukhara region - 59, Jizzakh region - 33, Kashkadarya region - 117, Navoi region - 29, Surkhandarya region - 106, Syrdarya region - 15, in Tashkent region - 78, in Fergana region - 198, in Khorezm region - 50 rural settlements.

The process of expanding the role of the city in the development of society in Uzbekistan is associated with increasing urbanization. The development of industry in cities, the expansion of their political and cultural functions, the deepening of the territorial division of labor are the features of this process.

The urgency of urbanization in Uzbekistan is explained by the fact that the republic has the highest population density in Central Asia. Over the past 30 years, the population density in the country has doubled. However, the population is not evenly distributed across all regions of the country. Today, 50.6% of the population of Uzbekistan live in cities.

According to Article 9 of the Town Planning Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, settlements are divided into the largest cities, large cities, medium-sized cities, small towns.

As of January 1, 2021, the Republic of Uzbekistan has 175 districts, 120 cities (including 32 cities of republican and regional subordination), 1,067 settlements, and 10,996 rural settlements in the area of 448,9714 thousand km². Most cities in Uzbekistan (73.3% of the urban system) are small and medium-sized cities.

Table 2: Gender composition of Uzbekistan (thousands)

| Indicators | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2010-2020 change (%) |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Number of population, total | 24813,1 | 26312,7 | 29123,4 | 31575,3 | 34558,9 | 118,7 |
| Women | 12428,9 | 13167,6 | 14555,0 | 15736,4 | 17180,4 | 118,0 |
| Men | 12384,2 | 13145,1 | 14568,4 | 15838,9 | 17378,5 | 119,3 |
| Of them: | | | | | | |
| City population | 9225,3 | 9495,1 | 14897,4 | 15963,9 | 17510,4 | 117,5 |
| Women | 4668,9 | 4787,8 | 7487,3 | 7987,8 | 8761,5 | 117,0 |
| Men | 4556,4 | 4707,3 | 7410,1 | 7976,1 | 8748,9 | 118,1 |
| Rural population | 15587,8 | 16817,6 | 14226,0 | 15611,4 | 17048,5 | 119,8 |
| Women | 7760,0 | 8379,8 | 7067,7 | 7748,6 | 8418,9 | 119,1 |
| Men | 7827,8 | 8437,8 | 7158,3 | 7862,8 | 8629,6 | 120,6 |

The gender composition of the population is the distribution of the population to men and women. The high proportion of men in the population of the republic remained until the Second World War. The war changed the demographic situation dramatically. The 1959 census in the former Soviet Union showed that the ratio of men to women per 1,000 population was 480: 520. In other words, in the population of Uzbekistan, women outnumbered men by 4.0% [3]. There are 988 women for every 1,000 men in Uzbekistan now.

If attention is directed to the distribution of the population by region, the largest population is in the Fergana Valley (Andijan, Fergana, Namangan) (28.6%) and the Zarafshan Valley (Samarkand, Navoi, Bukhara) (19.8%). Oasis (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya) region - 17.3%, Tashkent region and Tashkent city - 16.5%, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region - 11.2%, Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions - 6.6%.

Changes in the population of the republic are directly related to its age structure. The current age structure of the population of Uzbekistan is young, despite the decline in the birth rate, which began in the 90s of the twentieth century. That is, as of January 1, 2021, the share of youth under 30 in the population was 54.0%, the share of children under 15 - 29.0%.

The values formed over the years in the transition to market relations, the peculiar changes in customs, the desire of the people to create decent living conditions, the proliferation of contraceptives, the increase in women's employment in social production, each family has children. factors such as birth control have led to a decline in the birth rate.

Data on the age structure of the population are important for the study of socio-economic and demographic processes. By knowing the characteristics of the age structure of the population, it is possible to identify future birth and death trends, as well as draw scientifically based conclusions about the reproduction of the population. It is also possible to assess the probability of some problems in the social and economic spheres based on the age structure of the population, forecast the dynamics of the working population and labor force, determine the volume of production of goods and services, future demand for them, etc.

The current average age of the country's population is 28.5 years, including 29.1 years for women and 27.8 years for men. It will allow Uzbekistan to be included in the list of young countries according to the international demographic classification.

According to the classification of French demographers, the population of Uzbekistan is 8.5% of the population aged 60 and older, and the population of the republic is demographically young. According to the UN Demographics Class, people aged 65 and over make up 4.9% of the country's population, which corresponds to the Demographic Aging Threshold.

The analysis of current trends in demographic processes in the country shows that the proportion of children in the population is declining, and the proportion of able-bodied people and the elderly is increasing. According to the data, in 2010-2020, the aging index of the population is growing even in the relatively slow aging regions of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This, in turn, indicates the development of aging in all regions of the country soon.

Many factors have now been clarified that the birth rate is declining, as well as the fact that its rate remains relatively high in many developing countries. First of all, the birth rate, especially its stratification features, is explained by the interdependence of economic, social, religious, spiritual, and other factors.

Birth rates in Uzbekistan have been declining since independence. The decrease in the birth rate in the country is influenced by the increase in the age of marriage, divorce, and migration. For these reasons, the number in the republic decreased from 33.7 per thousand in 1991 to 24.6 per thousand in 2020. In terms of regions, Kashkadarya (27.3 per thousand), Jizzakh (27.3 per thousand), Namangan (26.3 per thousand), Samarkand (25.9 per thousand) and Andijan (25.8 per thousand) regions have the highest birth rate.

In 1991-1995, the population of the republic increased by an average of 453.8 thousand people (average annual growth - 2.2%). Over the past five years, this figure increased to 393.3 thousand people (1.7%), and in 2001-2005 - by 303, 3 thousand people (1.2%). The declining birth rate in the country is particularly evident in absolute figures. In 1991, 723.4 thousand people were born in Uzbekistan, in 2012 - 625.1 thousand, and 2020 - 841.8 thousand. It appears that the relative birth rate in the country remains high.

In recent years, the average number of babies per woman in the country is 2.9. In 1991, the figure was 4.2.

At present, the birth rate in the country has reached the level of providing a normal type of population reproduction. In other words, Uzbekistan is becoming a country with an average birth rate.

The fact that the birth rate in the country is still relatively high is a result of the demographic potential created in the 1980s. Due to the relatively high birth rate at that time, in recent years in the country, 175-185 thousand women are of childbearing age. However, in 1991, there were 152.1 children per thousand women of childbearing age (15-49 years), while in 2016 the figure was 82.8.

Birth rates in the country are declining sharply, especially in the upper age groups - 40-44 and 45-49. Over the next 25 years, the birth rate in the 40-44 age group decreased by almost 5.5 times. In women aged 45-49, the birth rate decreased by 4.8 times.

Currently, the bulk of births occur in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups of the population. 75% of the total number of births fall into these age groups. At the same time, statistics show that since 2011 the number of women in the 15-19 age group in the country has begun to decline sharply. This feature means that it has now moved to the 20-24 age group, and according to forecasts, it will move to the 25-29 age group from 2021 onwards. These changes are explained by the fact that in the period of the sharp decline in the birth rate in the country, which began in 1996, the population was born in the 15-19 age group. The number of women in these age groups is steadily increasing due to the transition of the population born in 1980-1995, which has a high birth rate, to the age groups 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49.

Due to a slight increase in the birth rate in the country in 2002-1991 as a result of the transition to the 15-19 age group in 2002, the number of women in this age group will increase.

Death is a major factor in the process of population reproduction along with birth. Until the early twentieth century, death was a decisive factor in determining the population as a whole. However, mortality is now relatively stable in all economically developed countries. As a result, the role of death in the process of population reproduction has decreased.

Mortality rates in Uzbekistan were relatively low, largely due to the acceptable proportion of young and old. The mortality rate was 4.8% in 2010 and 5.1% in 2020. Overall, over the past 25 years, the overall mortality rate in the country has remained around 5.0 per thousand.

There have also been changes in the mortality rate between men and women around the world. In the past, the mortality rate among women was higher than among men due to their low status in society, hard labor, and premature and frequent births. Currently, in economically developed countries, the mortality rate among men is higher than among women.

According to estimates, the overall mortality rate is expected to increase steadily according to the results of the forecast indicators on the demographic situation in the country. If in 2021-2025 the total mortality rate in the country will increase by 1.7 points, in urban areas - by 1.8 points, and in rural areas - by 1.2 points. This is explained by the shift in the age structure of the country's population towards the older age group. It is known that the mortality rate in the elderly is high, which in turn leads to an increase in mortality among the population.

It can be concluded that due to the improvement of medical care during the years of independence, the introduction of modern technologies in the health care system, equipping medical facilities with modern equipment, training and retraining of highly qualified personnel in this field, and the

importance of providing the sector with highly qualified personnel. relatively declining. It should be noted that Uzbekistan has one of the lowest mortality rates in the world.

Marital status is an important structural characteristic of the population in demographic analysis and is the process of marriage at a particular time. The dynamics of marriage in Uzbekistan are shown in Figure 2.

In 2010-2016, the marriage rate in Uzbekistan decreased by 1.5 points. We can also see this situation in the cross-section of regions. In 14 regions of the country, the marriage rate has also decreased.

Statistics show that in 1991-2020, the number of marriages and divorces in Uzbekistan was relatively low. In particular, the number of divorces in the country decreased from 1991-2020. If in 1991 the absolute number of divorces in the country was 33.3 thousand, in 2020 this figure was 28.2 thousand. However, we can see that the number of divorces has been increasing since 2010.

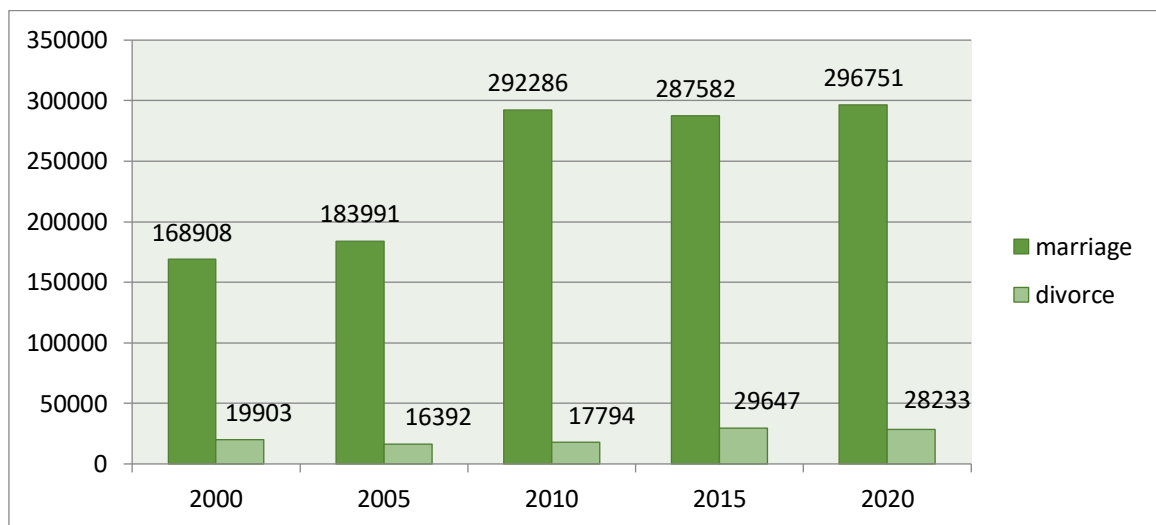


Figure 2. Number of marriages and divorces in Uzbekistan

However, these figures are somewhat different from 1991. In particular, compared to 1991, the number of divorces among women has increased among those aged 25-29 and those aged 40 and older, while it has not changed between those aged 30-34 and those aged 35-39. Divorces between men also have their characteristics. Divorces between them are high, especially between the ages of 25-29 and 30-34.

The life expectancy index is an expected life expectancy in the world, which is one of the most important criteria for the socio-demographic development of a country.

Life expectancy at birth in Uzbekistan will be 73.4 years in 2020, which is a steady increase in previous years, only in 2020 it decrease by 1.7 points compared to 2019.

The increase in life expectancy in the country is a key criterion for determining the level of development of social systems. In particular, as a result of the focus on social policy in the country, life expectancy is on the rise.

The reasons for the increase in life expectancy in our country are:

- economic growth;
- development of science, especially in the field of medicine;
- increase in the culture of hygiene of the population, the level of education in general;

- growth of living standards.

Conclusions.

Along with the above positive trends, the primary tasks of demographic development to ensure the conditions for the reproduction of a higher quality population in the country should be:

- to keep the birth rate at the level of ensuring a normal regime of demographic reproduction in the long run;
- Further deepening the reform of the public health system, improving the material and technical base of treatment and prevention facilities, providing high-quality medical services to the population by modern requirements and standards;
- strengthening social protection of the needy and government support for the elderly and people with disabilities;
- improving the convenience and quality of medical and socio-medical services to the population and the formation of a healthy lifestyle among the population;
- expanding access to quality medical care for mothers and children, development of specialized and high-tech medical care for them;
- Improving medical literacy of the population on proper nutrition and hygiene, healthy pregnancy and child care, reproductive health, healthy lifestyle;
- ensuring safe working conditions in production, prevention of accidents, poisonings and injuries.

In short, the regular implementation of the above-mentioned directions of achieving the strategic goals of demographic policy will create the basis for the formation and effective use of high demographic potential of the population in the republic.

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