



CHANGING IN DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 26 th January 2021 Accepted: 7 th February 2021 Published: 27 st February 2021	This article describes the results of analytical research on the demographic situation in Uzbekistan, population growth. It also develops proposals and recommendations on the specifics of socio-demographic security in Uzbekistan, the birth rate and school coverage, the specifics of the Chinese experience in planning the number of births and minimizing the impact of changes in the demographic situation on socio-economic security in Uzbekistan.
Keywords: Demographic situation, socio-demographic security, migration, reproductive health, sociological research, birth rate, living standards.	

The study of the direct impact of population change on the sustainable development of the economy is of great importance today. Population growth has an impact on the balanced distribution of gross domestic product, along with the growth of stable demand for goods (services) produced in the country.

Also, the steady growth of the population poses a problem of meeting the needs of the country's economic and social spheres, including material and spiritual goods, medical services, education, sports, culture, housing, utilities.

Globally, declining birth rates in some countries threaten the very existence of a particular nation, but also stagnate labor resources, the average age of the population, and existing socio-economic infrastructure.

On the contrary, in some countries where population growth is observed, especially in the current pandemic, there are problems with food security, employment, social and household services.

Historically, the socio-economic and demographic growth of the population in the territory of Uzbekistan has changed dramatically since the XIX century. This situation is reflected in the population, ethnicity and age, sex composition, reproduction rates, location characteristics. At the beginning of the last century, peasants were evacuated from Russia and settled in Mirzachul, Uyghurs were evacuated from East Turkestan, and a place was allocated for them in the mountain valleys in the east of the republic. According to the 1897 census, 3.9 million people lived in Uzbekistan at that time. of which 19 per cent were urban dwellers. Indigenous people had low migration mobility. The increase in population at the expense of immigrants was the result of the colonial policy of the tsarist government of Tsarist Russia. As a result of this policy, new villages and towns were built in the country. Nevertheless, between 1865 and 1900, the population increased by 0.6 percent. In the 1st quarter of the twentieth century, there was no significant change in population growth. During 1924-1940, the population of Uzbekistan was 2.3 million. per capita, and population growth was 3% per year.

At the beginning of 1925, 3,963,285 people from the population of the Central Asian republics, totaling 8,131,062, moved to the Uzbek SSR, of whom Uzbeks made up 3,381,579, or, part of the republic's population. About 90 percent of all Uzbeks living in the Central Asian republics were in the Uzbek SSR.¹

Between 1926 and 1939, the population of Uzbekistan increased by 1,700,000 people, of which 38.2% or 650,000 people came from the central regions of the former USSR. They also led to an increase in the European population in the country from 6.4% to 15%.²

The population of large cities, in particular, has grown significantly at the expense of newcomers. For example, out of 81.5 thousand migrants who came to Tashkent in the second half of the 1920s, 33.5 thousand or 41.1% remained for permanent residence.³

¹ History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991). The first book (1917-1939). –T.: Uzbekistan, 2019. –Page 312.

² Uzbekistan. Economics and geographic characteristics. - Tashkent, 1950. - P.66-74.

³ Tashkent City State Archive, fund 10, list 1, case 631, page 9.

The unplanned influx of population from the former Soviet republics caused serious demographic and socio-economic problems, and at that time the infrastructure of large cities was not ready for such a rapid increase in population.⁴

In 1940, the population of the former USSR was 194.1 million. by 1950, it was 179 million. per person or 15 million. It was also affected by World War II, 1941-1945.

In 1959, the population of the former USSR was registered, according to which the total population of the republics of the former Soviet Union was 208.8 million. formed a person. If we analyze the population dynamics in the republics of the former USSR from 1959 to 2019, we can see the following picture (Table 1). In particular, in the former Soviet Union in 1991 the population was 81 million more than in 1959. Increased by 250,000 people or 38.9 percent. In terms of republics, the situation is 126.3% in the Russian Federation, 124% in Ukraine, 255.4% in Uzbekistan, 180.7% in Kazakhstan, 214% in Kyrgyzstan, 270.6% in Tajikistan, 244.9% in Turkmenistan and 132.1% in Estonia. percent can be seen. Among the former Soviet republics, Central Asian countries had higher population growth rates than other republics. Objective and subjective factors influenced population growth.

Table 1
Population dynamics in the republics of the former USSR (1959-2019), thousand people⁵

Republic	1959	1970	1979	1989	1990	1991	2001	2010	2019
USSR	208 827	241 720	262 436	286 731	288 624	290 077	-	-	-
Russia	117 534	130 079	137 551	147 400	148 041	148 543	144800	143000	146781
Ukraine	41 869	47 126	49 755	51 707	51 839	51 944	49000	45760	42153
Belarus	8055	9002	9560	10 200	10 259	10 260	9990	9471	9475
Uzbekistan	8106	11 799	15 391	19 905	20 322	20 708	24900	28639	33256
Kazakhstan	9310	13 009	14 684	16 536	16 691	16 793	14844	16593	18396
Georgia	4044	4686	5015	5443	5456	5464	5100	4436	3723
Azerbaijan	3698	5117	6028	7038	7131	7137	8081	9111	9982
Lithuania	2711	3128	3398	3690	3723	3728	3520	3329	2794
Moldova	2884	3569	3947	4338	4362	4367	4272	3563	3543
Latvia	2093	2364	2521	2680	2687	2681	2500	2245	1920
Kyrgyzstan	2066	2934	3529	4290	4367	4422	4908	5482	6390
Tajikistan	1980	2900	3801	5109	5248	5358	6196	6952	9127
Armenia	1763	2492	3031	3288	3293	3376	3804	3262	2965
Turkmenistan	1516	2159	2759	3534	3622	3714	4843	5110	5942
Estonia	1197	1356	1466	1573	1583	1582	1420	1340	1325

In particular, in the case of Uzbekistan, builders from all the republics of the former Soviet Union came to Tashkent in 1966 to deal with the aftermath of the earthquake and build new housing due to the climatic conditions, cheap consumer goods and food and better living conditions than in other republics. leftovers.

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that population growth leads to an increase in population density along with socio-economic problems.

If we analyze the population density in the former Soviet republics in 2019, ie the population per 1 km², we can see the following: in the Russian Federation - 8.57 people per 1 km², in Kazakhstan - 6.79 people per 1 km², There are 32.9 people in Kyrgyzstan, 42.8 people in Tajikistan, 13 people in Turkmenistan and 75.5 people in Uzbekistan. Among the former Soviet republics, Uzbekistan leads in population density.

In terms of world population density, Monaco ranks first with 16,205 people per 1 km², followed by Singapore with 6,386.2 and Malta with 1,261.0. In China, the country with the largest population, there are 153 people per km² (as of 2020).

World War II had an impact on the population, composition and location of Uzbekistan. As a result of the war, the republic lost more than 1 million people, and the total population in 1940-1945 was 6.6 million. 5.2 million people decreased to. However, at that time, more than 1 million people from the western regions of the former Soviet Union were evacuated to Uzbekistan, of which 200,000 were children and were given to Uzbek families.

This had a positive effect on population growth in the post-war period, with the population increasing from 5.2 million to 8.4 million in the short term. Here, too, the share of the relocated population was greater than the pure natural increase.⁶

During World War II, the former Soviet Union lost millions of its soldiers and officers, and its population plummeted. To overcome this situation, on July 8, 1944, the Order "Heroic Mother" was introduced for mothers who

⁴ History of Uzbekistan (1917-1991). The first book (1917-1939). –T.: Uzbekistan, 2019. –Page 537.

⁵ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019).

⁶ Ubaydullaeva R., Ata-Mirzaev O., Umarova N., Demographic processes and employment in Uzbekistan, -T., 2006.

gave birth to and raised 10 or more children. A one-time cash bonus of 400 rubles after the third child and 5,000 rubles after the birth of the tenth child was also introduced.⁷

After 1947, the amount of all payments was halved, and then during the collapse of the former Soviet Union, heroic mothers were given a one-time allowance of 250 rubles and a monthly allowance of 15 rubles. In addition, since its introduction in 1991, half a million women have received the Order of the Heroic Mother.

This policy has affected the population of Uzbekistan. While the number of children in Uzbek families is more than 10, the birth rate has increased due to a number of benefits, such as cash prizes, the purchase of cars without queues, free transportation.

The increase in births, deaths and population per thousand people in Uzbekistan between 1910 and 2019 is shown in the table below (Table 2).

Table 2
Dynamics of births and deaths per 1,000 population⁸

Indicators	Change of indicators over the years, in percent								
	1910	1940	1950	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2019
Number of births	46,6	33,8	30,8	33,6	33,8	40,5	46,7	44,9	41,5
Number of deaths	34,3	13,2	8,7	5,5	5,4	6,8	18,1	20,7	21,8
Natural reproduction	12,3	20,6	22,1	28,1	26,4	32,3	28,6	24,2	19,7

The socio-economic and political environment of Uzbekistan, in particular, the fact that it has been a colony for almost 150 years, has had a significant impact on its demographic development, including the ethnic composition of the population. Complete information on the total population, distribution by regions, age, sex, social and national composition, natural growth, migration, etc. is obtained by conducting a census. The population census in Uzbekistan has been conducted several times over the last 100 years (1897, 1920, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989).

Comparing the data of previous years, the population of Uzbekistan in the 1939 census was 97, in the census of 1959 - 113, in the census of 1979 - more than 120 nationalities and ethnic groups. According to the 1989 census, Uzbekistan is home to more than 125 nationalities and ethnic groups, with a total population of 19 million. It turned out to be 810,000 people.⁹

From 1991 to 2017, when the USSR collapsed, the average age of the population in the former Soviet republics increased from 66.6 years to 71.2 years. The main reason for this is the improvement in quality of life. Today, the population of most of the Union Republics is declining. The situation is especially dangerous in Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova and Ukraine. Only Central Asia and Azerbaijan are experiencing population growth.

If we analyze the number of births per woman in the republics of the former Soviet Union from 1986 to 2014, there were less than 2 in the Eastern European republics, namely Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova. In the Baltic republics it was around 1 and 1.5, while in the Central Asian republics it was 3-4 (Figure 1).

⁷ <https://politikus.ru/v-rossii/120794-oni-dostoyiny-pokloneniya-75-let-nazad-v-sssr-poyavilos-zvanie-matgeroinya.html>.

⁸ Data of the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan.

⁹⁹ National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, State Scientific Publishing House, 2006.

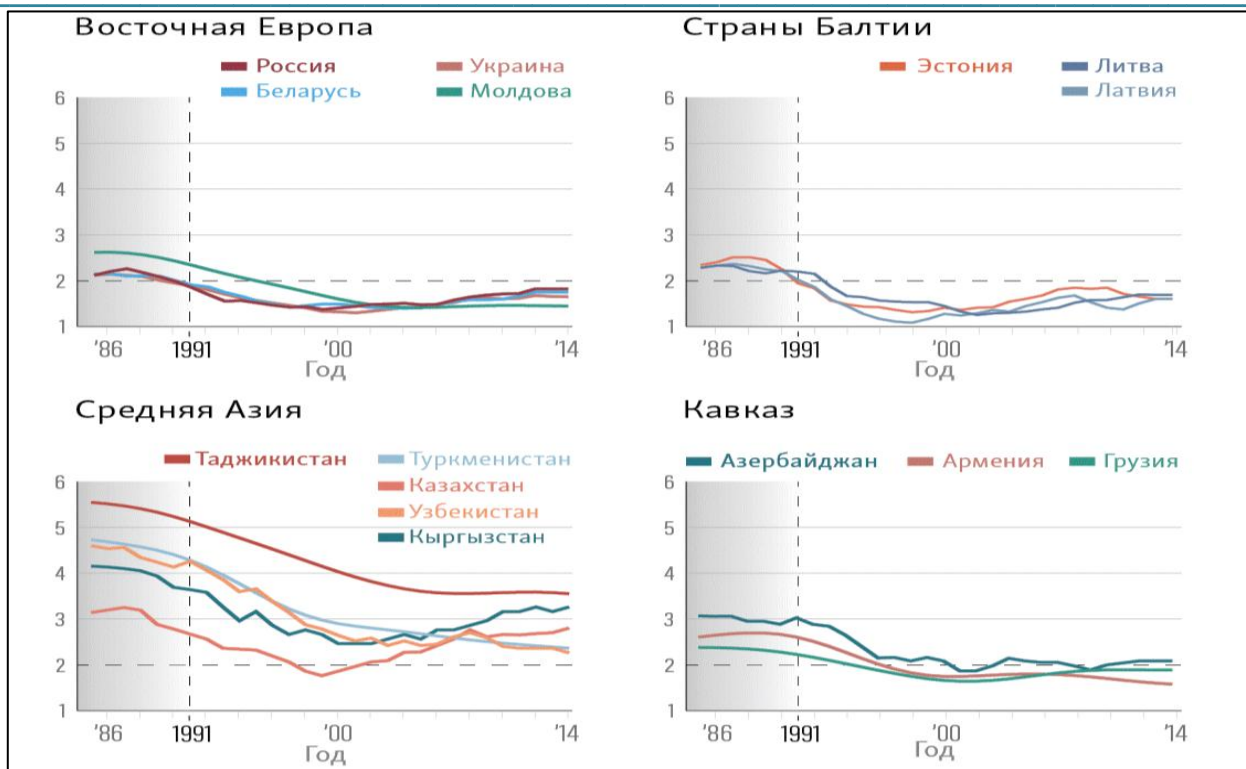


Figure 1. The number of births per woman.¹⁰

According to a UN report, the population in Central Asia and Azerbaijan will continue to grow until 2050, but then begin to decline as in Europe. By that time, the world's population will be 9.7 billion. The largest population lives in Asia. In terms of population, India also surpasses China. Nigeria is currently ranked third in the United States. Russia ranks 15th in terms of population.¹¹

Demographers' forecasts show that this process is intensifying. In particular, according to UN experts, by 2050 the world's highest aging rate is expected to reach 72.7%.

The rapid growth of the population among the countries of the Central Asian region is evident in the example of Uzbekistan. As of April 1, 2020, the permanent population of Uzbekistan amounted to 34.03 million people, an increase of 131.6 thousand people or 0.4% in the 1st quarter compared to the beginning of the year. The dynamics of the population is also greatly influenced by those who moved / left the country. In January-December 2019, the number of migrants in the country amounted to 158.8 thousand people, and the number of emigrants was 169.5 thousand people. The migration balance was minus 10.7 thousand people, compared to minus 14.7 thousand people in the corresponding period of 2018.

30.8% of the total population is under working age, 58.7% - able-bodied and 10.5% - older than able-bodied. Births per 1,000 population in 2020 were 20.2 and increased by 0.8 per thousand compared to 2019¹² (Figure 2).

¹⁰ <https://www.currenttime.tv/a/fsu-ussr-demographics/27934207.htm>

¹¹ БМТ: 21 аср охирида барча собиқ Иттифок республикалари аҳолиси сони камая бошлайди
[/https://sputniknews-uz.com/society/20170705/5759469/21asr-oxirida-aholi-soni.html](https://sputniknews-uz.com/society/20170705/5759469/21asr-oxirida-aholi-soni.html)

¹² Data of the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan.



Figure 2. Population dynamics in Uzbekistan in 1991-2019

Despite the decline in the birth rate, the overall population of Uzbekistan has grown steadily during this period. Even during the slowdown in the birth rate, the country's total population grew by 1.1-1.3 percent per year. Over the past 5 years, the population growth rate was 1.7-1.8% per year.

For comparison, in 2015, the average growth rate in the world's most populous countries was 1.6 percent. During this period, the population of Uzbekistan increased by 12.6 million people, ie the growth rate was 61.4%.¹³

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 2000-2016, the aging index of the population increased even in the relatively slow aging regions of Uzbekistan. This, in turn, indicates an increase in the aging rate of the population in all regions of the country in the near future.

In today's conditions, there is a mismatch between the introduction of new production (service) capacities on the basis of investments in the economy and population growth. As young adults reach full strength, they go to neighboring countries (mainly the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan) as migrants and work for meager wages because they are not fully employed. At the same time, it contributes to the growth of GDP and national income of these countries.

To overcome this problem, it is necessary to fill the national markets by creating new jobs in our country, equalizing the amount of wages to neighboring countries, producing competitive, high-quality and marketable products.

The demographic situation can also put high pressure on the education sector. The demographic situation also raises the issue of making and supporting large investments in the education sector.

According to statistics, an average of 500-550 thousand students graduate from high schools, lyceums and vocational colleges every year. An average of 20 percent of them (in 2020) are admitted to higher education institutions as students and then pursue higher education. However, the increase in the birth rate in the country requires a number of tasks, such as improving the education system, building new schools, constantly creating jobs, ensuring food security, rational solution of housing issues.

Also, given that the increase in population in Uzbekistan is mainly directly related to the birth rate, it is necessary to increase the number of existing educational institutions in the country. During the period of the republic's membership in the former Soviet Union, ie in 1975-1980, 3 million children were educated in 9.7 thousand secondary schools in Uzbekistan. More than 800,000 students were educated. It should be noted that the built schools do not meet modern requirements, the number of schools is 2 and 3 shifts, and the quality of education is low due to the lack of teachers in educational institutions.

At the time of Uzbekistan's independence, there were 8,333 schools in the country, 43% of which operated in adapted buildings. One-third of such schools were built of mud and raw bricks by hashar in the 40s and 60s and did not meet the established requirements. Eighty percent of the schools required immediate major repairs. Of the existing schools, 52 per cent are not gasified, 44 per cent are not provided with drinking water, 61 per cent do not have a sewerage system, and 52 per cent do not have a telephone connection.¹⁴

The total number of schools in Uzbekistan in 2019 amounted to 9942, which is 251 more than in 2018. There are 16 primary schools, 9,584 ten-year schools, 6 ministry schools and 86 special schools (Figure 3).

¹³ Data of the State Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan.

¹⁴ Data from the Ministry of Public Education of Uzbekistan.

For the 2019-2020 academic year, the number of students expected to study in secondary schools in Tashkent has reached 450,000 due to the number of first-graders, and as a result, there is a need for an additional 140,000 students in secondary schools.

Today, many schools in Tashkent operate in two shifts. Given that young people's data acquisition activity is high in the morning and declines in the afternoon, a decline in student mastery can lead to a number of negative side effects, such as laziness.

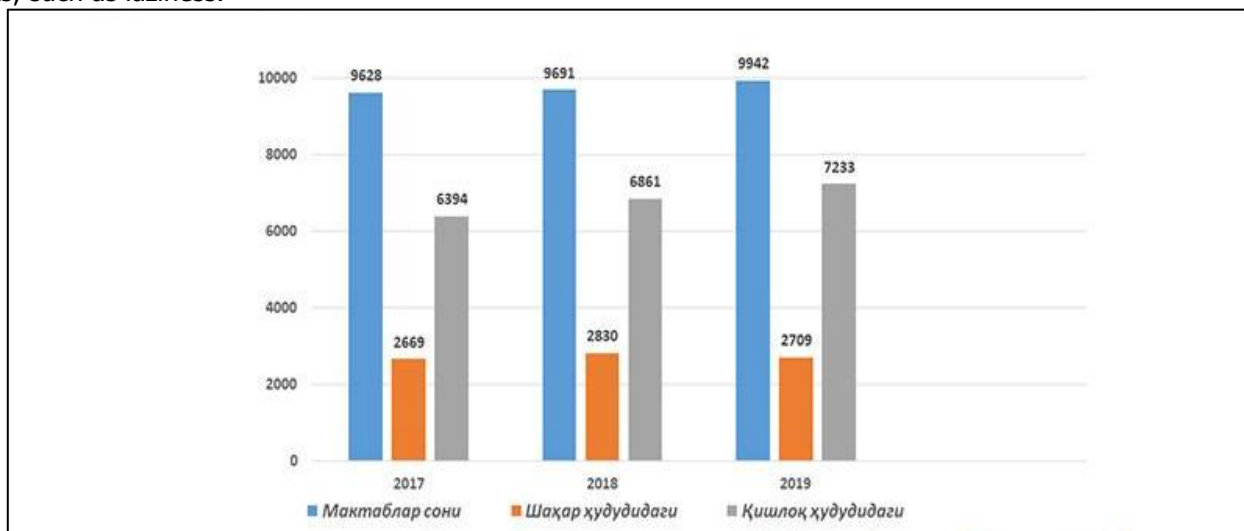


Figure 3. Dynamics of the number of general secondary schools operating in Uzbekistan

It is noteworthy that the country has been carrying out deep reforms over the past four years to eliminate these problems in a timely manner and to form a healthy, patriotic, educated and entrepreneurial skills and diligence in the younger generation. In particular, the opening of private schools on the basis of public-private partnership, the full coverage of preschool children in preschool institutions (kindergartens), the great attention paid to the patriotic education of young people will bear fruit in the future.

Numerous scientific studies on drastic reduction of unemployment, employment, improvement of living standards and quality of life, freedom of economic activity, reduction of poverty, improvement of education and health systems based on the development of sustainable socio-economic policies in line with demographic changes is being done.

If we analyze the Chinese experience of the world countries in mitigating the demographic situation and planning the number of children in the family, in 1979 China introduced a policy of "one family - one child." Large fines and incentives have been imposed to implement this policy. The goal of not exceeding the population by 1.2 billion by the year 2000 has been solemnly announced. In 1982, the Constitution of the People's Republic of China also included relevant articles on birth control policy (Articles 25, 49).

By the mid-1980s, this policy had been somewhat relaxed, and in 1984 Document No. 7 was adopted, according to which families living in rural areas were allowed one to two children.

Effective birth control led to significant results in the late 1990s: population growth rates yielded the expected result, with generational convergence approaching 2.1 degrees. With a strong focus on the education and health of one child in the family, the level of education in China has risen to a high level.

However, other unexpected problems arose, in particular, changes in population structure and family structure. In China, the balance between boys and girls has been upset, with 855 girls being born for every 1,000 boys. For more than 10 million Chinese men, marriage has become a major problem, or the number of unmarried people (over the age of 30) has exceeded 30 million.

The ultimate negative impact of China's one-child policy became apparent in 2013 after a sharp decline in the working-age population was revealed. From the beginning of 2013 to the beginning of 2015, the working age population was 3.7 million. decreased per person. In October 2015, the "one family - one child" policy was officially abolished. In 2019, 15 million people in China. births were recorded and this was recognized as the lowest birth rate in the country's history.¹⁵

In the Japanese experience of family planning, family planning is aimed at strengthening the health of the population rather than reducing births. Abortions, which are very dangerous for women's health in the country, have been virtually eliminated in practice. At the same time, a national program for the development of effective methods of birth planning has been developed and measures have been taken to serve the protection and promotion of women's health.

There has never been talk of reducing births in Japan. On the contrary, in this country, mothers of children receive financial support and moral support from the state. Childhood families are given various benefits: a pension of 5,000 yen for the birth of the third and subsequent children, six weeks before the birth and six weeks after the birth.

¹⁵ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>.

When a child is born, a one-time allowance of half of the monthly salary (at least 150,000 yen) and a monthly allowance of 2,000 yen are set.¹⁶

These analyzes show that limiting the number of children in families to 1 or 2 can have both positive and negative consequences. Therefore, it is expedient to plan the number of children born in the family with a systematic analysis of the current socio-economic situation in the country.

The results of the latest monitoring of the Public Opinion Research Center in Uzbekistan on the number of children, contraception and women's reproductive health have been announced. The main purpose of the study was to determine the dynamics of the views of citizens of Uzbekistan on reproduction, to clarify the concepts of "reproductive health" and "reproductive law", to study the population's awareness of family planning and health. 21% of respondents said they would have 2, 35% - 3, 30.8% - 4 and 13.2% - 5 or more children.

Based on the analysis of the results of public opinion polls, it can be said that the issue of family planning remains a major problem for the population, especially the majority of young people. This indicates the need to expand measures in this direction, to intensify medical and preventive work on the ground.

High and stable birth rates in Uzbekistan provide great advantages for the socio-economic development of the country. This will slow down the "aging" process of the population, maintain a sufficient share of the working age population and reduce social pressure on the state budget. On the downside, however, the high birth rate requires special attention from both society and the state to women's reproductive health.

For this reason, it is important to plan the number of children in the family, to give birth to a comprehensively healthy generation and to educate them at the level of today's requirements.

In order to solve these problems at the national level, it is necessary to take the following measures at the governmental level to minimize the impact of changes in the demographic situation on socio-economic security:

1) to conduct a comprehensive and critical analysis of the current demographic situation in the country to identify positive and negative trends;

2) analysis and determination of quantitative and qualitative changes in the development of demographic processes in such important systems as health, social protection, education, employment, transport, communal infrastructure, environmental, religious, information spheres;

3) sociological classification of threats to socio-demographic policy, ie within the influence of external and internal factors of family, territorial, regional, migration, environmental, religious, ethnic and others;

4) development of the most unfavorable, moderate and optimal development scenario of the demographic situation based on the national interests of the country and national security;

5) study of family relations and factors of transformation in the demographic, social, economic, spiritual standards of the family in society and the development of a mechanism for making recommendations;

6) Consistent organization of training sessions for married young people in all regions of the country on the number of children in the family, family planning, the process of educating children and their health.

We also believe that the tasks of demographic development should be to ensure the conditions for the reconstruction of high-quality labor resources in the country:

1) maintaining the birth rate at the level of ensuring a normal regime of demographic reproduction in the long run (policy of 2 children per family);

2) further deepening the reform of the health care system, improving the material and technical base of treatment and prevention facilities, ensuring the provision of high quality medical services to the population in accordance with modern requirements and standards;

3) strengthening the social protection of the needy and state support for the elderly and people with disabilities;

4) improving the convenience and quality of medical and socio-medical services to the population and the formation of a healthy lifestyle, including reproductive health;

5) expanding the access of mothers and children to quality medical services, the development of specialized and high-tech medical care;

6) increase of medical literacy of the population on issues of proper nutrition and hygiene, healthy pregnancy and child care, reproductive health, healthy lifestyle;

7) ensuring safe working conditions in production, prevention of accidents, poisoning and injuries.

In conclusion, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in population as a threat to the socio-economic stability of any state should be thoroughly analyzed and specific practical measures should be identified. Therefore, it is important to carry out systematic work on planning the number of children in the family in accordance with today's requirements.

Indeed, the main factor in determining the fate and strength of our country is the fact that the youth of Uzbekistan are physically healthy, spiritually strong-willed, patriotic, well-educated, fluent in several foreign languages and have a clear profession.

¹⁶ <https://ziyouz.uz/matbuot/Шарк юлдузи>” журналы, 1990 йил, 12-сон

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