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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

* **Yusupova Sevara Nizamitdinovna**

Doctorate of Andijan State University, Andijan, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article outlines the political, economic, social, spiritual changes in the country, the high rates of birth and natural growth, the growth of the indigenous people.

INTRODUCTION

Demographic processes are also dependent on particular production methods and production relationships as the population grows consistent with the rules of economic and social life. Population is a product of complex social and natural development that affects various factors. In this regard, demographics are close to the subject of economics, sociology, geography, medicine, and historical science, using their achievements, but also gives them important information. Economic and social development plays a crucial role in the formation of demographic processes. Improving the quality of life and improving the quality of health care can have a negative impact on demographic processes, and can lead to demographic processes that can lead to increased populations, with wars, various illnesses, economic crises, famine and other factors. It can be seen in the example of the Second World War in the last century. During the First World War, 10 million people were drowned when their number was over 50 million during World War II. Population migration occurred during the war. As a result, there was a significant change in the demographic picture of the world. Demographic processes are the occurrence of events that are related to the change of their offspring in human life. Demographic processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence differ from other periods.

*Corresponding author: Yusupova Sevara Nizamitdinovna,
Doctorate of Andijan State University, Andijan, Uzbekistan.

The average life expectancy of the population of the country has increased from 67 to 73.8 years in the last twenty years. In particular, the life expectancy of women reached 76.2 years, and men 71.4 years. Maternal mortality decreased more than two times, and the infant mortality rate decreased threefold.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Historical, structural analysis, statistical, balance, cartographical, mathematical, sociological, comparative and observational methods were used in the theme of lighting.

The basic concept of the article: Uzbekistan is one of the countries with a high birth rate and natural population growth rate. Rapid population growth is one of the characteristics of Uzbekistan. For example, in 1991, the population of the republic was 20607.7 thousand people, in 2017 it exceeded 32.120.5 thousand people. For the shorter period of history, the population of the country increased by almost 12 million people, or 55.9 percent. Indeed, the high rate of birth and natural growth rates are the main reason for this. In recent years, the increase in the size of the indigenous peoples and the acceleration of the urbanization process have an impact on demographic processes. The mentality of the Oriental people, the ethno-psychopathological outlook of the population, the changes in the young, national, sexual and religious content remain. According to the data of 2016, the population of Uzbekistan is the third most populous country in the Central

Asian region and the third among the CIS countries in the CIS, followed by the Russian Federation (146.8 million) and Ukraine (42.4 million) and the 42nd in the world. Uzbekistan occupies the highest place among the CIS countries on population growth. The absolute growth of population in Uzbekistan in 1990-1995 was an average of 500,000 per year. In 2016 this figure was 544.8 thousand people. As a result, the growth rate of the permanent population has dropped from 28.3 in 1991 to 15.8 ‰ in 2000. Due to the formation of new economic relations in Uzbekistan, socio-economic factors have a somewhat negative impact on the demographic situation. Decrease in birth rates is also observed in the number of families with 5-6 children and a decline in their share. For example, in 1990 this indicator was 14.3 percent, in 1995 it dropped to 6.2 percent. In subsequent years, the growth of the population has led to the growth of natural growth rates in the country. At the end of this period, ie in 2016, this figure was 17.9 ‰.

In 2004, there were 723.4 thousand births in the country, with a birth rate of 34.5 promille, and this year - 130.3 thousand people, with a death rate of 1,000 for 6.2 promille and the natural growth rate of the population was 59.31 thous. people or 1,000 population, which was 28.3 pro mil. While the overall population of the country continues to grow, the share of the general population in recent years declined compared to previous years. In 1991, 40.4 percent of the population lived in urban areas, and 36.1 percent in urban areas. Based on the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 68 dated March 13, 2009, 1068 settlements were granted townships. As a result, the level of urbanization has increased dramatically. In 2016, 50.6 percent of the population was urban, 49.4 percent in rural areas. During the period under review, the demographic potential of the population has changed in different parts of the country. The most industrially developed enterprises in the country, the proportion of urban population in the regions with developed transport networks are also high, and their demographics are unique. Thus, the highest urban population in the republic was concentrated in the city of Tashkent, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, Navoi and Namangan regions, while in all other provinces, the urbanization level was below the national level. This is the case in Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Khorezm provinces. Surkhandarya region is characterized by a low urbanization rate. The region's urbanization index is only 19.2 percent. This is the lowest nationwide indicator (Annex 2).

The low level of urbanization in the above-mentioned provinces is largely due to the fact that most of the population is located in the oasis and valleys, and the opportunity for farming is primarily due to the fact that most of the fertile land is located in rural areas. In addition, it is due to the fact that rural settlements are connected to the habitats of the poor and that they are involved in migration processes. The most important reason is that industrial progress is too short. This is the result of a very small number of industrial and manufacturing infrastructure companies. The increase in the urbanization level by 10.2% in 2016 compared to 1991 was due to the fact that almost all provinces of the country, primarily in Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khorezm, Bukhara and Jizzakh regions, compared to other regions. The recent increase in births has led to the increase in the number and population of urban population in these regions. When demographics are observed in the regions of Uzbekistan, they

are shaped differently in accordance with each other's natural conditions and opportunities for socio-economic development. This is also reflected in the location of the population. According to the results of research, in 1991 Tashkent and Tashkent region accounted for about 20.7% of the population. This indicator was equal to 27.0% in the Fergana valley. According to 2016 data, 16.4% of the population of Uzbekistan is Tashkent city and Tashkent region, and 28.6% - in the Ferghana region. Population growth has led to the change of regions in the upper administrative and territorial structures of Uzbekistan. In 1991, the Fergana region had a little more population than the Samarkand region. Population of Tashkent region and Tashkent city also occupies leading positions in these years. The lowest proportion of population was observed in Syrdarya, Navoi and Jizzakh regions. Indeed, in demarcation of the population after the migration of Mirzachul in the 70s of the 20th century, their demographic situation began to change.

According to research, in 1991, the population of Jizzakh, Navoi and Syrdarya provinces was less than one million. Among these regions, the population of Jizzakh has grown and has been included in the region's regions (Surkhandarya, Bukhara, Khorezm regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan) in more than one million people since 2002. Namangan, Kashkadarya and Andijan regions had more than half a million inhabitants. The population of more than two million is Ferghana, Samarkand, Tashkent region and Tosh-city. By 2016, the number of regions with a population of more than 3 million has reached three. These are Samarkand, Fergana and Kashkadarya regions. In 1991 and 2000, none of the regions had more than 3 million inhabitants. Samarkand region (3583.9 thousand people) is leading in demographic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Ferghana (3505.3 thousand), Kashkadarya (3025.6 thousand), Andijan (2910.5 thousand) and Tashkent (2794.1 thousand people) occupy the second place. The population exceeded one million people in all regions, except for Syrdarya and Navoi regions. Namangan and Andijan provinces have been included in Tashkent, Tashkent and Fergana provinces with more than two million inhabitants. The population in Kashkadarya and Andijan regions in 1997 was more than two million, while Namangan region achieved this level in 2003. The population of Fergana and Samarkand provinces was almost three million.

Summary

The analysis of the received data shows that in 1991 the population of the region increased by 101.9% annually. This situation was different in the regions and was higher than in the South, Lower Amu-Darya, Ferghana and Zarafshan regions. The southern region has the highest population growth rates, covering other regions, and having an important demographical role in the growth of Uzbekistan's population. Population growth in Mirzachul and Tashkent regions was slightly lower. Population growth in Ferghana, Navoi, Syrdarya, and Tashkent provinces was lower than in the country. The growth of the Tashkent city population has changed in 1991. This situation has been repeated over the years studied, mainly due to the low birth rate and external migration.

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