



## АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ НАУЧНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

---

G.A. Akramova, M.U. Xasanova, A.R. Amirov

### DEMOGRAPHIC PRISM OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(TUIT them. Muhammad Al- Khorazmiy, Fergana, Uzbekistan)

#### Social development

Past trends in births and deaths have resulted in a relatively high proportion of children and adolescents in developing countries and an increase in the proportion of older people in developed countries.

Continuous demographic changes in the bulk of Uzbekistan have social and economic implications, which include, for example, adjusting the allocation of resources in education, health care and social protection for the younger and older generations. In this regard, it is proposed to consider the influence of the main forecast parameters of demographic development on the long-term prospects of the social sphere.

#### Growing population

If moderately extended population growth trends persist, the average annual growth rate in 2018-2040 could be 1.2%. By 2040, the absolute population growth is expected to be more than 9 million people, the forecast of the population of the republic at the beginning of 2041 may be 41,679.2 thousand people [1].

The third wave of high yields in 2009-2014 (the first wave occurred in the 1960s (1967), and the second - in the early 1980s - early 1990s) in the late 2020s and early 2030s. Between town and country, the number of children per woman of reproductive age can be 2; the crude birth rate could reach 17.4 births per 1000 people by 2040.

#### Family characteristics

Fertility is affected by an increase in the number of marriages. According to the forecast, by 2019 the marriage rate will remain at the level of 10 marriages per 1000 people, which in absolute terms is 310,000 marriages per year. From 2020 to 2032, the marriage rate will be in the range of 7.5-8 marriages per 1000 people, and by the end of 2040, the marriage rate will rise again to more than 300,000, requiring increased measures to increase urban and rural areas.

The strength of a marriage is determined by the **average age of those** entering into marriage. Thus, the average age of married men in 2017 was 25.9 years, and women - 22.7 years. By the end of the reporting period is expected to increase the average age of marriage for both sexes, including 26.1 for men and 23.3 for women [2]. The stability of marriages is growing from year to year, and the ratio of the



number of divorces to the number of marriages is characterized by continuous positive dynamics. By the end of the forecast period, an increase in the number of marriages is expected: there will be 16 marriages for each divorce, compared to 10 in 2017.

### **Death and life expectancy**

In the long term, by 2041, projections show a slight increase in mortality to 6.5 cases, which is explained by an increase in the proportion of the elderly population. The total number of deaths could reach 258,000 by 2040, up from 161,000 in 2017.

It is noteworthy that in all regions of the country, with a gradual transition to the system of registration of stillbirths in accordance with WHO recommendations and commissioned by the Ministry of Health, infant mortality in 2017 was 1000 live, an increase of 11 cases per newborn.

However, in the forecast period, by the end of 2040, infant mortality is expected to decrease to 6 per 1000 live births. It also affects the life expectancy of the population. By 2040, life expectancy is expected to increase for men - 73.3 against 71 years in 2017, for women - 76.7 against 75.8 years. In general, growth is expected to reach 75 years against 73.8, respectively.

### **Socio-economic aspects**

Structural changes in the age structure of the population affect the formation of aspects of the socio-economic situation in the country. The annual growth of the working-age population may reach 1.1%, and in general, the working-age population will increase by 28.4%, and its share will be 59.1% against the current 60.7%.

Changes in the age structure of the population had a direct impact on the policy in the field of education, health care, pension provision and other spheres.

Depending on this, the structure of public spending for social purposes will change. From 1990 to 2018, the share of public spending for social purposes in the structure of state budget expenditures increased by 1.3 times, primarily due to an increase in the share of spending on health care by 2 times and education by 1.3 times [3].

### **Changes in the structure of social expenditures of the state budget, expenditures of the state budget = 100%**

In the long term, the cost reallocation structure focused on the growth of education and science will be optimized taking into account the priority development of human capital, and the healthcare system will be more than hospitalization and other medical measures. ensuring the adoption of preventive and preventive measures.

### **Predictive accents**

The birth rate is reflected in the change in the number of students at all levels of education. An increase in the number of children aged 3 to 14 years by more than 8% over the entire forecast period implies an increase in the number of recipients of social benefits and social infrastructure facilities, including preschool institutions, and at the same time requires optimization of student places, not to mention the development of cultural - entertainment infrastructure in schools, as a result, the expenditure part of the state budget may be burdened.



According to rough estimates, a significant proportion of the population is between the ages of 20-29 and 35-44, which means that there is a need for a significant expansion of consumer goods (especially durable goods). An increase in the proportion of the elderly population to 16 percent by 2040 could increase the demographic burden of paying pensions to retirees for the population employed in the economy.

### **Priorities**

It should be noted that from the point of view of demographic trends, a number of specific problems remain in the country, the solution of which is a priority in the future. The most important ones are:

- using resources to reduce child mortality; gender differences in life expectancy;
- rejuvenation in a number of diseases, lack of preventive care for the population;
- health problems in ecologically disadvantaged areas;
- primary demographic aging;
- growth in the scale of labor migration (external and internal);
- persisting problems in the field of employment and preventing the growth of unemployment, especially among youth and women;

### **References**

1. Social and Economic Situation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2010. Tashkent: Goskomi - tete for Statistics, 2011. P. 18.
2. Family and Morality. Tashkent, 2011.
3. Akhmedov T. Abdullayev B. Zakirov D. Socio-economic aspects of development of families in Uz - bekistane. In collection: Demographic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan over the years of independence. Tashkent, 2011.S. 109.

G.A. Akramova, M.U. Xasanova, A.R. Amirov

## **DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY**

(TUIT them. Muhammad Al- Khorazmiy, Fergana, Uzbekistan)

In the modern world, the problems of demographic development are becoming more and more urgent. The rapid growth of the world population, the lack of resources, the intensification of migration processes seriously complicate the provision of a decent standard and quality of life on our planet. Often the size, location, age and sex composition of the population are strategic factors of economic development and the formation of its parameters for the future.

The demographic situation is characterized by a number of indicators that combine demographic events in a particular region over a period of time. The main ones are birth, death, migration, marriage, divorce. In the context of globalization, it is very important to ensure a favorable demographic situation for social stability and