



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

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2. Family and Morality. Tashkent, 2011.
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DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

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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



national security of any country, within which the interests of the family, society and the state are balanced.

Demographic security is an essential component of social security. This concept itself, reflecting the level of protection of the state from demographic threats, that is, events and trends that can negatively affect social stability and sustainability of development, emerged relatively recently. According to a number of experts, the division of demographic security into independent categories, equivalent to economic, military, social and other types of security, is associated with the deepening demographic crisis in a number of countries, especially in industrialized countries. In some cases, this crisis will turn into a demographic catastrophe.



Fig. 1. Demographic situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The article examines the demographic situation in Uzbekistan in the context of global demographic development, as well as threats and threats to the social security of the republic.

Население Республики Узбекистан на 1 июля 2020 года составило 34 191,7 тысяч человек. Число, и с начала года увеличилось на 286,5 тысяч человек. Годом, или 0,8%.

Optimizing demographic growth

Demographic growth is a global problem. In some countries, excessive population growth and decline in other countries pose various threats to demographic security, which is an integral part of social and national security.

Uzbekistan is a country with a growing population. At the beginning of 2020, more than 34 million people lived here. In terms of demographic potential, Uzbekistan is one of the largest CIS countries, ranking third after Russia and



Ukraine. During the years of independence, the population of the republic has exceeded 8 million people (see Fig. 2).

The transition to average rates of population growth is associated with a change in the entire system of economic and social relations, which led to a decrease in the birth rate, changing the reproductive behavior of the population.

An analysis of population growth showed that as of July 1, 2020, the population of the Navoi region amounted to 1,004.7 thousand people and turned into a region with a population of one million people. For reference: today the Syrdarya region with a population of 853.2 thousand people is the only region of the country with a population of less than a million people.

	2019г.	2020г.
Численность постоянного населения по состоянию на конец года	33 524,6	34 191,7
Число родившихся	347,3	365,2
Число умерших	74,2	74,6
Естественное движение населения	273,1	290,6
Число прибывших	78,9	78,8
Число выбывших	82,9	82,9
Сальдо миграции	-4,0	-4,1
Число браков, тыс. ед.	104,2	75,5
Число разводов, тыс. ед.	16,0	12,8
<i>Коэффициент на 1000 населения, промилле</i>		
Рождаемость	21,0	21,6
Смертность	4,5	4,4
Естественный прирост	16,5	17,2
Брачность	6,3	4,5
Разводимость	1,0	0,8

Fig. 2. Main demographic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(for January-June, thousand people)

According to preliminary data, as of July 1, 2020, 30.9% of the country's resident population are disabled, 58.6% are able-bodied and 10.5% are older than working age.

Fertility. In January-June 2020, 365.2 thousand children (hereinafter live births) were registered, respectively, the birth rate per 1000 population was 21.6 ppm, compared to the same period in 2019. Increased by 0.6 ppm (January - June 2019) - 21.0 ppm).

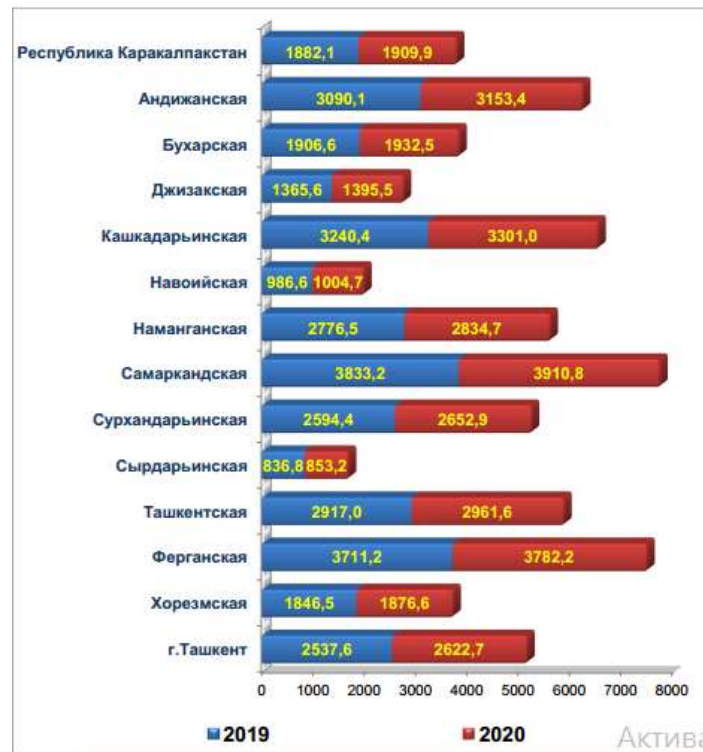


Fig. 3. Resident population (as of July 1, thousand people)



Fig. 4. Number and rate of births by region (January-June 2020)

Please note: if one of the criteria for live birth is present (breathing, heartbeat, pulsation of the navel, involuntary muscle contraction), the child is considered alive. In this case, the mother's pregnancy should be 22 weeks or more, the child's height should be 25 cm or more, and the weight should be 500 grams or more.

Mortality. In January-June 2020, 74.6 thousand deaths were recorded, the mortality rate was 4.4 ppm and decreased by 0.1 ppm compared to the same period in 2019 (January- June 2019 - 4.5 ppm).



Fig. 5. The number and rate of deaths by region (for January - June 2020)

The natural population growth in January-June 2020 amounted to 290.6 thousand people and increased by 17.5 thousand people compared to the same period in 2019 (in January-June 2019 - 273.1 thousand people).

Marriages. For the period from January to June 2020, 75.5 thousand marriages were registered in the registry offices. The marriage rate per 1000 people in the country was 4.5 ppm.

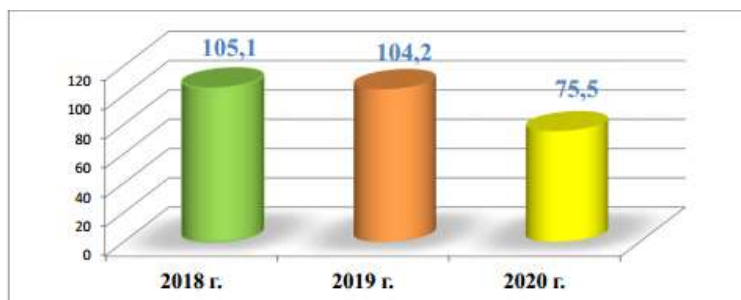


Fig. 6. Information on the number of marriages in the Republic of Uzbekistan (for January-June, thousand)

Migration. In January-June 2020, the number of arrivals was 78.8 thousand people (internal - 78.2 thousand people, external - 0.6 thousand people), the number of departures - 82.9 thousand people (internal - 78.2 thousand people, foreign - 4.7). thousands of people). The migration balance was minus 4.1 thousand people, for the same period in 2019 - minus 4.0 thousand people.

The largest share of arrivals from abroad to the Republic of Uzbekistan (in% of their total number) is accounted for by arrivals from Kazakhstan (32.2%), Tajikistan (25.1%), the Russian Federation (21.5%) and Kyrgyzstan (6, 4%), the smallest - in Turkmenistan (1.6%) and other countries (13.2%).



	Январь-июнь 2019 года	Январь-июнь 2020 года
Прибывшие	78,9	78,8
Выбывшие	82,9	82,9
Миграционное сальдо	-4,0	-4,1

Fig. 7. Population migration (thousand people)



Fig. 8. In January - June 2020, the share of foreign immigrants to the Republic of Uzbekistan and their total number (577 people), %



Fig. 9. The number of people who moved from the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign countries in January - June 2020 and the total number of people who left abroad (4,710 people)



The largest share of those who left the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad (in% of their total number) falls on those who left for Kazakhstan (58.8%), the Russian Federation (36.9%) and Israel (0.8%), the smallest - in Kyrgyzstan (0.6%), Tajikistan (0.4%) and other countries (2.5%).

	Число прибывших из-за рубежа	Число выехавших за рубеж	Миграционное сальдо
Республика Узбекистан	577	4 710	- 4 133
Республика Каракалпакстан	67	1 460	- 1 393
области:			
Андижанская	2	54	- 52
Бухарская	6	28	- 22
Джизакская	1	58	- 57
Кашкадарьинская	2	40	- 38
Навоийская	19	204	- 185
Наманганская	8	66	- 58
Самаркандская	18	116	- 98
Сурхандарьинская	8	22	- 14
Сырдарьинская	47	112	- 65
Ташкентская	197	1 274	- 1 077
Ферганская	31	90	- 59
Хорезмская	1	54	- 53
г.Ташкент	170	1 132	- 962

Fig. 10. Foreign migration by region (January - June 2020 , persons)

In January-June 2020, the total number of migrants from foreign countries in the country was 577 people. The largest number of visitors in the regions is the Tashkent region (197 people), the city of Tashkent (170 people) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (67 people).

In January-June 2020, the total number of immigrants in the country was 4,710. The largest number of people leaving the regions is the Republic of Karakalpakstan (1460 people), Tashkent region (1274 people) and the city of Tashkent (1132 people).

By region, in January-June 2020, the balance of external migration was observed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 1393 people, in the Tashkent region - 1077 people, in Tashkent - 962 people and in the Navoi region - 185 people, which is higher than in other regions.

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РАЗРАБОТКА АВТОМАТИЗИРОВАННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИЁМА И ОТСЛЕЖИВАНИЯ ЗАКАЗОВ СЕТИ ПИТАНИЯ

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Для предприятий, работающих в сфере общественного питания, очень важно оперативно и своевременно вести учёт продуктов и заказов. Автоматизация позволяет снизить трудозатраты и число ошибок работников предприятия при обработке данных [1]. Также она приводит к экономии времени сотрудников и увеличивает оперативность принимаемых решений. Централизованное хранение данных повышает точность и достоверность предоставляемых сведений.

В настоящий момент из-за ситуации, связанной с пандемией, все больше людей предпочитают пользоваться сервисами доставки еды. Поэтому так как спрос растёт, а рынок подобными системами не переполнен, то разработка конкурентоспособной системы, реализующей своевременный оперативный учёт заказов клиентов, а также задачи составления отчётов и других необходимых документов, является актуальной и своевременной.

Разрабатываемая система реализована в виде веб-приложения (рисунок 1) и построена по клиент-серверной архитектуре, на серверной части расположена база данных (БД), в которой хранятся все данные о блюдах, на клиентской части расположена вся программная логика программы.

В системе предполагается разделение прав доступа на клиента и администратора. Все блюда, которые вводит администратор, разделены на категории (на рисунке 2а приведена вкладка «Категории»), которые администратор может просматривать, добавлять, удалять, изменять, а также использовать их потом при создании нового блюда. Пример вкладки «Блюда» приведен на рисунке 2б.

Клиент может добавлять товары в корзину (рисунок 3а) и оформлять заказ (рисунок 3б).

Применение данной системы на практике позволит клиенту делать заказ блюд, просматривать содержимое корзины, а также осуществлять поиск по блюдам.