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## STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** The article provides conclusions and suggestions for resolving possible problems arising as a result of a statistical assessment of factors affecting the current state of population growth in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Demography, Statistics, Population, Mechanical Movement, Natural Growth, Birth, Migration, Death.

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### Introduction

It is known that the socio-economic power of any country is closely related to its demographic development. The country's demographic situation and main trends, in particular, changes in the birth rate and death rate and expected situations in the future, marriage processes and family decisions, population migration, population growth affect social systems in the country. This determines the impact of demographic processes on the country's economic development. Comprehensive scientific research aimed at the development of demographic processes in the world based on the study of their impact on the labor market, including the impact of the demographic situation on the labor market, the labor market as a basis for demographic development, the impact of demographic processes on the regional economy, the impact of demographic changes on labor supply and economic growth is going. In recent years, the demographic situation of Uzbekistan is noted not only as one of the complex social problems, but also occupies one of the leading positions among the main strategic goals of the country's future development. In the conditions of rapid population growth in the country (high birth rate and low death rate), all those that ensure the restoration of human potential important for the life of the society demographic structures and institutions are changing.

**The study of the problem.** In the reports of the UN Population Fund, UNICEF and other organizations, the demographic situation and main trends of the countries, in particular, the changes in the birth and death rate and expected situations in the future, marriage processes and family decisions, population migration, population growth, explanation, definition and research methods of

demographic processes illuminated. Among the scientists of our country, R.A. Ubaidullaeva, L.P. Maksakova, O.B. Atamirzaev, Kh.Kh. Abduramanov, M.R. Borieva, Z.N. Tojjeva, B.B. Usmanov, etc. conducted in-depth research on demographic processes.

### Results and Discussion

The strategy of Uzbekistan-2030 defines the creation of suitable conditions for every person to realize his potential: reforms of the education system, reforms to ensure the health of the population, reforms to provide social services and reduce poverty, reforms in the fields of state policy for youth and sports.

In order to ensure the effective performance of these tasks, it is necessary to thoroughly study the interaction of demographic processes and the labor market in our republic.

It is known that demographic processes affect the employment of the population and its standard of living.

The population appears as a productive force and the main consumer in the development of society. In this regard, the history of mankind requires the study of problems related to the population. The science that studies problems related to population movements is called "demography". "Demography" is derived from the words "demos" - people, "graphia" - writing, and means population or population studies. Demography is not a new science, it has been studied for more than three hundred years. At the same time, science has lost its essence and is outdated. Conferences are held among scientists on the topic of the full year of demographic processes, and many meetings are devoted to this field in the press and in important state agencies. Population growth depends on natural, economic, social conditions, national customs and traditions. Most of the world's population growth is in developing countries. The Republic of Uzbekistan is also among the countries whose population is growing rapidly.

Today, when demographic processes are changing, detailed study of this process, determination of their prospects, is of great importance in planning the development of society. If we take into account that as a result of the increase in the number of the population, similar problems such as employment and satisfying the population's demand for food will be created, the detailed study of such problems will serve to increase the well-being of the population, to further strengthen the economic development of the society. However, such scientific research creates an opportunity to further strengthen the economic development of Uzbekistan, as well as to study current issues such as ensuring the employment of the population, which is one of the biggest problems today, and to develop certain conclusions and proposals for their future solution. The fact that the resources are decreasing from year to year requires great attention to the solution of this problem.

As mentioned above, the role of demographic factors in the formation of the labor market is increasing in the conditions of the market economy in Uzbekistan. Demographic trends observed in our country are not only the result of the demographic situation in the first years of independence (high birth rate, the tradition of large families, mass social protection for families), but also the socio-economic processes that took place during the years of independence (gradual transition to a market economy, reduction of large families, mass social protection of families and a decrease in the birth rate) is also a result.

It is known that the change in the number of the population and labor resources is affected by the difference between the natural growth of the population, i.e. births and deaths, as well as their migration, i.e. mechanical growth, i.e. the differences between those who moved and those who moved. The rate of population increase in Uzbekistan is considered to be higher than in neighboring

countries. Between 2005 and 2022, the total population of the republic increased by almost 1.36 times and grew by 1,045 times or 4.5% per year on average.

**Table-1.****Population dynamics of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2005-2022 (thousands of people)**

[2]

Areas	2005 й.	2015 й.	2018 й.	2022 й
Republic of Uzbekistan	26021,3	31022,5	32656,7	35271,3
Republic of Karakalpakstan	1569,9	1763,1	1842,3	1948,5
Regions:				
Andijan region	2342,7	2857,3	3011,7	3253,5
Bukhara region	1507,6	1785,4	1870,2	1976,9
Jizzakh region	1043,3	1250,1	1325	1443,4
Kashkadarya region	2378,5	2958,9	3148,4	3408,3
Navoi region	810,2	913,2	958	1338,1
Namangan region	2073,2	2554,2	2699,6	2931,1
Samarkand region	2867,1	3514,8	3720,1	4312,1
Surkhandarya region	1894,9	2358,3	2514,2	2743,2
Syrdarya region	672,2	777,1	815,9	878,6
Tashkent region	2452,3	2758,3	2861,2	2941,6
Fergana region	2840,9	3444,9	3620,2	3896,4
Khorezm region	1432,8	1715,6	1805	1924,2
Tashkent city.	2135,7	2371,3	2464,9	2860,5

(Development of the authors based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

This situation, of course, is considered positive and indicates the full satisfaction of the demand for labor resources in the future, while ensuring the mobility of the population.

As can be seen from the table, the population of the republic has had a tendency to grow regularly over the last 17 years, and as a result, the total population has increased by 9.25 million people. is more important. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate each of the factors affecting population growth. As we know, population growth is mainly influenced by two factors, i.e. natural population growth and population growth through mechanical movement. We evaluate the effect of each factor separately using.

**Table-2.****Statistical analysis of the impact of natural and mechanical growth on population growth of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2005-2022 (thousands of people) [2]**

Худудлар	2005 й.		2015 й.		2022	
	natural growth	mechanical increase or decrease	natural growth	mechanical increase or decrease	natural growth	mechanical increase or decrease

<b>Uzbekistan Republic</b>	<b>392945</b>	<b>-101608</b>	<b>582106</b>	<b>-29299</b>	<b>759249</b>	<b>-6499</b>
Karakalpakstan Republic	23257	-21323	33251	-5331	33250	-4527
Regions:						
Andijan	35309	- 2103	54702	-1495	71080	-69
Bukhara	23255	-4923	31376	-1572	35989	-64
Jizzakh	19698	-14946	26539	-589	33959	-94
Kashkadarya	43379	-2526	66589	109	81262	-43
Navoi	11902	-13112	16149	-1483	22078	-274
Namangan	32099	-1726	49744	-564	68897	-120
Samarkand	48678	-8276	72754	-3557	92233	-225
Surkhandarya	33588	-3357	54537	-1279	67696	-64
Syr Darya	10649	-5918	14076	-510	19023	-101
Tashkent	29564	-13899	42441	-6614	58755	-1094
Ferghana	41760	-3814	61804	-1432	82848	-118
Khorezm	24691	-3548	31688	-433	35474	-115
Tashkent sh.	15116	-10215	26456	-4549	57565	+413

(Development of the authors based on the data of the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

Analysis shows that the total population growth in the next 17 years was achieved only due to natural growth, that is, the difference between births and deaths. For example, in 2005, the total population increase was 291,337 people, and it increased by 392,945 people due to natural growth, that is, the difference between births and deaths, and negative growth was recorded due to arrivals and departures, that is, the population decreased by 101,608 people.

As can be seen from the data in the table, population growth in the analyzed period is only one factor, i.e. the total population has increased due to natural reproduction. Year by year, the amount of population decrease due to the mechanical movement of the population from 101,608 people in 2005 to 6,499 people in 2022 can be taken as a positive situation. It can be seen that the decrease due to this factor has a tendency to decrease from year to year. Analyzing this indicator by regions, the highest rate of population migration was observed in 2005 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Navoi, Samarkand and Tashkent regions and in the city of Tashkent, and in 2022 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions and Tashkent. It should be noted that in 2022, the population of Tashkent city increased by 413 people according to the mechanical movement. For example, if the natural increase in 2022 was 759,249 people, in 2018 it was 613,607 people, in 2015 it was 582,106 people, and in 2005 it was 392,945 people. The population growth rate in rural areas is somewhat higher than in urban areas.

The continuous increase in the number of people in rural areas, the decrease in the amount of land per person is a process characteristic of Central Asia and each of its republics, which leads to the aggravation of socio-economic, political and demographic problems. As a result of the fact that

the volume of irrigated land is almost unchanged due to water shortage, and the population is constantly growing, a difficult socio-economic situation is emerging in densely populated areas of the region. However, the agricultural workforce in the United States is just over three percent of the country's population.

In rural areas of Uzbekistan, the decision of the government of the Republic to give the population additional plots of land made it possible to partially solve the problem of surplus labor force in the villages. In order to solve the problem in a short-term way, it is necessary to increase the number of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises that produce raw materials from primary processing in rural areas. In densely populated areas, labor-intensive industries - electrical engineering, electronics, machinery, and household goods manufacturing enterprises; modern textile enterprises in regions rich in raw materials; In the district centers of almost all regions, enterprises for primary processing of agricultural and livestock products should be launched.

Our government is doing some things to solve this problem. In particular, measures are being taken to improve infrastructure in rural areas, provide drinking water, and in a word, create conditions that are not inferior to those in the city.

During the last 17 years, the natural increase of the population caused certain changes in the structure of the total population, that is, the number and weight of the population under the age of 16 increased year by year, which, in turn, led to an increase in the number and weight of the working-age population. A slightly higher rate of population growth in the Fergana Valley and Kashkadarya regions has led to high unemployment, which in turn requires more investment and creation of new jobs in these regions. President Sh.Mirziyoev is focusing on creating more new jobs in regions with a dense population and high unemployment, thereby improving their living conditions. In his address to the Oliy Majlis dated January 24, 2020, the head of our state touched upon the solutions to these problems in detail.

Poverty alleviation means the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy to awaken the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, to fully realize the inner strength and potential of a person, and to create new jobs<sup>1</sup>.

Therefore, we propose to develop a Poverty Reduction Program together with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program and other international organizations. In this regard, it is necessary to conduct in-depth studies on the basis of international standards and create a new methodology that covers the concept of "poverty", its definition criteria and assessment methods.

Also, we should gradually implement the positive experience of forming modern business and business skills among the population in 22 rural districts of the Fergana Valley.

It is necessary to give priority to support of business initiatives related to solving social problems in localities, especially youth and women's entrepreneurship. For this purpose, a wide path will be opened to residents and entrepreneurs, microfinance services and financial resources, public procurement.

Today, taking into account the growing demand for skilled workers, attention is being paid to retraining them for the profession. Therefore, it is necessary to systematically work with the relevant citizens and provide them with a decent job by retraining them for the profession. 700 million dollars will be attracted for these purposes. It can be seen from President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's comments in his Address that the main focus is on increasing the income of the population. For this

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси.//<https://uza.uz/oz/politics/zbekiston-respublikasi-prezidenti-shavkat-mirziyevning-oliy-25-01-2020>

purpose, providing employment to the able-bodied population is a priority task<sup>2</sup>.

Based on the above considerations and analysis data, the following conclusions can be made:

firstly, despite the fact that the birth rate per thousand population has decreased somewhat, the tendency of the total population to increase from year to year remains;

secondly, the negative changes in the mechanical movement of the population, i.e., the migration factor, have changed somewhat in a positive direction compared to the first years of independence: the indicator in this regard decreased by 6,499 people in 2022, and in 2005 it was equal to 101,605 people. we can assess the situation positively. At the same time, it should be noted that the majority of those who left are qualified specialists, which may create a problem for specialists in the future;

thirdly, rapid population growth in some regions may lead to an increase in the working population in these regions compared to other regions, and if this is not taken into account, major social problems may arise;

Fourthly, the fact that the average number of children per family tends to decrease with the increase of the population from year to year may have a negative impact on the balance of supply and demand for labor force in the future.

We believe that in order to effectively and timely solve the above problems, it is necessary to do the following:

- prevention of the decrease of the population that occurs as a result of migration, to carry out a deep statistical analysis of the age and specialization of the population, and to take measures to eliminate the negative consequences that may arise from them;

- in order to prevent unemployment, to solve the problem of unemployment by creating new jobs by forming modern business and business skills in regions with high population growth and attracting more investments, and creating an opportunity to achieve an increase in the income of the population;

- in rural areas, it is necessary to create new jobs by increasing business entities processing agricultural products and business entities providing household services.

In addition, we will increase the mobility of the population by conducting systematic work, retraining for the profession, and providing citizens with a decent job.

In the future, based on the growth rate of the population, focusing on the creation of new, modern, i.e. jobs that will allow for the creation of more added value, in our opinion, will increase the possibility of reducing unemployment, at the same time, increasing the income of the population and achieving a slight decrease in the level of poverty, in short, ensuring the well-being of the population.

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