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# REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Empirical  
Study

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## Keywords

Demographic policy,  
Divorce level,  
Demographic processes

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## JEL Classification

R23, O15

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## Abstract

*For the role of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Commonwealth of Independent State (CIS) countries was given an assessment. In the years of independence (1991-2014), growth dynamics were formed of the population of the country and was identified influences to the demographic, social and economic factors.*

*It was divided into groups of growth rate of territorial population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Any geo-demographic news on the territory of Uzbekistan can be finding in Tashkent city and Tashkent region and in two directions: the extension to the south-west and east were based. It was analyzed the structure of population in the republic and it was scientifically based that the rate urban population was increased; on the other hand, the rate of rural population has been decreased. Urbanization rate of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is divided into low, medium and high.*

For a major demographic processes birth, death, marriage and divorce levels of the Republic of Uzbekistan are given assessment. It was based that in the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all regions the birth, death, marriage and divorce rates were decreased and marriage age was extended.

Scientific offers were produced the development of an effective demographic policy and to control demographic development according of modern demographic condition which was developed in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

## Introduction

For a major demographic processes birth, death, marriage and divorce levels of the Republic of Uzbekistan are given assessment. It was based that in the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in all regions the birth, death, marriage and divorce rates were decreased and marriage age was extended.

Scientific offers were produced the development of an effective demographic policy and to control demographic development according of modern demographic condition which was developed in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The further development of the national economy during the global financial and economic crisis, to correspond it to the market economy under the requirements of such aspects as population, its growth, location, demographic structure has a great importance to study to pass to the modernization of the economy on the transition period point of view. In addition, a positive solution of the problems of the population, to improve living conditions and to pay much attention to the quality indicators is very important. But, the population is seen as well as a manufacturer power and consumer in the society.

The demographic situation is complex social, economic, geographic and political process and it reflects the growth of the country's population, its resources like the natural increase of population, migration and location, urbanization, national and social structure, family structure, at the resource of labor and employment.

The new demographic situation is appeared in the year of independence. This demographic situation is completely different from the former Soviet periods. The demographic situation, first of all, can be seen in the birth, natural reproduction, migration and urbanization which are the main demographic processes. It can be reflected in the growth rates of the population, stabilize of birth, in the increase the level of urbanization.

It was caused in little change of demographic processes of the population in some of the socio-economic problems during the transition of the beginning level to a market economy. However, it was achieved to the

economic and social development, ensuring sustainable growth and improves the material well-being of the population as a result of the implementation of anti-crisis program for the renovation and the development of the country and modernization of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years.

The structure and number of the population, to be re-built aspects were reflected to the development economic processes. Therefore, it was practical importance to analyze the changes in the properties of re-building them, to solve the problems in incomes and improve the quality of life of the people in the country and to support the occupancy of population which has been growing.

Republic of Uzbekistan is a country with a high demographic potential. Today, 0.42 per cent of population the Republic of Uzbekistan is accounted for the world's population (7.2 milliard people). Uzbekistan is the highest of the growing population of the Commonwealth of Independent States countries, (Table 1).

As it can be seen from the table, the number population of countries was increase in 2005-2014 Tajikistan (27.6%) Uzbekistan (17.1%), Kyrgyzstan (13.7%), Kazakhstan (13.0%), Azerbaijan (10.4%), Turkmenistan (10.4%) and Moldova (7.8%). Armenia, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, countries were seen depopulation (decrease the number of people).

The share of the population in Russia and Ukraine, the next place was taken Uzbekistan among the CIS countries. It consists of 10.9 percent of the total population.

The urbanization rate of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 51 per cent. According to this indicator Uzbekistan is placed more early place between neighboring countries Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

1. In fact that the urbanization rate of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 35.8 percent by 2009. In 2009, according to the Decree of 68 "About additional measures to improve the settlements of the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan" of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to the reorganization of 965 rural villages into the city the urbanization level of the population was equal to 51 percent. Under he territories of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan reorganized into rural urban area: the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 11, Andijan region - 79, Bukhara region - 59 region, 33, Kashkadarya region - 117, Navoiy region - 29, Namangan region - 108, Samarkand region - 75 Surkhandarya region - 106, Syrdarya region - 15 Tashkent region - 78, Ferghana region - 198, Khorezm region - 50 (The Decree of 68 "About additional measures to improve the settlements of the administrative-

territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan", 2009).

According to information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the population is increased by 48 percent in 1990-2013, the amount was 30492.8 thousand people on January 1, 2014, (Table - 2).

As can be seen from the table, the number of the population of the country was increased by 9885.1 thousand people last 24 years. During this period, the population growth rate in Andijan, Jizzakh, Namangan, Samarkand, Ferghana and Khorezm regions were higher than middle average and the rest of other areas were low in the republic.

Any demographic "news" in the territories of the republic were occurred in Tashkent city and Tashkent region and it spreads into two direction the south-west and east sides. It was clear that the changes in birth and natural increase of the population in the southern regions of the country - Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions were registered after a long time. In other words, the present demographic situation in Tashkent region the southern regions would be achieved after a certain period of time (Soliev A.S. and others, 2005).

Tashkent region and Tashkent city has the lowest population growth rates to be explained by the following factors: high level of economic development and urbanization; the birth rate was lower than from other regions; mortality rate was significantly higher than from other regions; structure of the population is higher than the share of aged people and others.

In fact, today, growth rate of the population is an average of 1.6 percent in the republic. However, this figure according to the world was 1.2, 1.4 - in the developing countries, 0.1% in highly developed countries (World Population. Data Sheet, 2014).

Today, the same as the ratio between the sexes, sex structure of the population of the republic was male 50.1, female 49.9%. In every 1,000 female were equal 1002.9 male in the Republic according to information on January 1, 2013. This was reached in urban areas - 993.0 and in rural areas 1013.6 (Statistic collection. Women and men of Uzbekistan, 2013). The analysis were shown that the share of female gender in city's population and men the structure of rural areas was higher. This difference among the gender was explained by the following factors: relatively low birth rate in urban areas, women live longer than men; birth rate in rural areas.

Some rises in natural movement of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan were observed at last 15-20 years, they particularly were occurred according to the decrease in the birth and death. In general, the natural growth was very important in the growth of the population. It

develops accordance with the socio-economic development opportunities. Typically, the high level of natural growth leads to a rapid increase in the number of people. Such position is depend on fertility and mortality rates.

There are significant differences in the age structure of the CIS countries. These differences were based on specific demographic behavior of the place where people live. Kept the high of birth rate for a long time in Central Asian republics were remained a large part of the population consisted the young nowadays. In other CIS countries, namely depopulation process where observed in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine were different the children and teenagers in Central Asian republics almost two times less.

One of the factors that directly affect the age structure of the population in the countries of the Commonwealth - that the changes happen in the natural development (Table 3).

1. It was shown in table, the birth rate has increased in the CIS countries. This figure is still a 20 per mile in Central Asian countries. It was observed that growth rate is increasing in Russia which counted as the birth rate was relatively low. The highest birth rate was observed in the Republic of Tajikistan in the period of investigation. Gender balance influences a positive effect when they were born especially at the age of 16-29. Because the majority of the population get married in that age group in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2005, 16-19 year-old women were equal to 1024 male, 20-24 years old, it was 1014 and 25-29 years old - was 1010. In 2013, the indicator was respectively equal to 1029, 1014, and 1011 (Statistic collection. Population of Uzbekistan, 2013). This indicators were normal that when girls get married and child birth according to the statistical information.

According to the statistic information, the lowest level of morality were observed in the Republic of Uzbekistan among the CIS countries. In 2014 the natural growth of the population in Belarus, Moldova and Russia was equal to zero. The birth was more than morality in the Ukraine.

## Conclusion

Today, excited demographic situation in the country is one of the more favorable opportunities for the development of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. However, the consequences of the global financial and economic crisis of the world can be given a negative impact to the declination of the population, to the demographic processes of the country, so, taking into account that it was allowed to carry out a favorable demographic policy. Because to rebuild a demographic processes, to establish, to carry out an important socio-economic policies will be required a long time and a lot of money.

Urbanization criteria in each city were not equal in all the cities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Therefore, it requires building the future socio-economic capacity of them. In particular, the development of small business and private enterprises can be based for strengthening of occupancy of the population and improvement urbanization.

Formed the basis of the social, economic and demographic situation, nowadays it requires to improve the quality of the population of the republic. The following can be determines main characteristics of the population: the rate of health of the population; the rate of child and maternal mortality; the average life expectancy of the population; education level and their structure; vocational-technical training of the population and their structure; social structure and social mobilization; occupancy status of the population and the network structure; urbanization level of the population; the regional nature and intensity of the movement of the population; national values, family and community traditions, folk traditions and their safety; universal values.

The basic principles of quality improving policy of the population are following: a detailed analysis of the demographic situation in the country and its continuous monitoring; active regulation of demographic processes by the state in the country; comprehensively taken into account of national characteristics, their family traditions, spirituality, traditions and customs of the people and etc. non-interference in the internal affairs of the family and

to create the necessary conditions for their demographic needs.

During the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan weren't done its registration affairs. The number of population was developed on the basis of statistical organs of finance, the organizations of internal affairs and health care. It should be need to make registration works of population in nearest future for having exact information about location, structure, the number of people which was important for production program of economic development and living standards of the population of the country.

It was very important to establish the Institute of demographic investigation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to prevent demographic problems and strengthen demographic policy.

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**Table 1.** The dynamics of the Commonwealth of Independent States countries mill. Person.

Countries	2005	2012	2014	According to the changes in 2014 to 2005, %	The level of urbanization, %
Armenia	3,1	3,3	3,0	96,7	63
Belarus	10,1	9,5	9,5	94,0	76
Kirgizstan	5,1	5,7	5,8	113,7	34
Kazakhstan	15,3	16,8	17,3	113,0	55
Moldova	3,8	4,1	4,1	107,8	42
Azerbaijan	8,6	9,3	9,5	110,4	53
Russia	146,8	143,2	143,7	97,8	74
Tajikistan	6,5	7,1	8,3	127,6	26
Turkmenistan	4,8	5,2	5,3	110,4	47
Ukraine	48,2	45,6	42,9	89,0	69
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>26,2</b>	<b>29,6</b>	<b>30,7</b>	<b>117,1</b>	<b>51</b>
Total in CIS	278,5	279,4	280,1	100,5	53,6

Source: www.prb.org. World Population Data Sheet – 2005-2014.

**Table 2.** Permanent changes of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, thousand people (to the beginning of the year)

Territories	Years				According to the changes in 2014 to 1991	
	1991	2001	2011	2014	+,-	%
Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>20607,7</b>	<b>24813,1</b>	<b>29123,4</b>	<b>30492,8</b>	<b>9885,1</b>	<b>148,0</b>
<i>including:</i>						
Karakalpakistan	1270,6	1527,0	1680,9	1736,5	465,9	136,7
<i>Regions:</i>						
Andijan	1789,0	2216,5	2672,3	2805,4	1016,4	156,8
Bukhara	1195,1	1437,7	1683,8	1756,4	561,3	147,0
Jizzakh	792,2	991,5	1166,7	1226,8	434,6	154,9
Kashkadarya	1694,4	2212,5	2722,9	2895,4	1201	170,9
Navai	682,0	791,1	873,0	901,1	219,1	132,1
Namangan	1551,8	1953,2	2379,5	2504,1	952,3	161,4
Samarkand	2200,9	2710,0	3270,8	3445,6	1244,7	156,6
Surkhandarya	1332,0	1770,4	2175,1	2308,3	976,3	173,3
Syrdarya	559,1	649,9	727,2	763,7	204,6	136,6
Tashkent	2129,8	2370,2	2644,4	2725,9	596,1	128,0
Fergana	2214,6	2697,5	3229,2	3386,5	1171,9	152,9
Khorasm	1066,0	1347,7	1601,1	1684,1	618,1	158,0
Tashkent city	2130,2	2137,9	2296,5	2352,9	222,7	110,5

Source: The information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan // www.stat.uz.

**Table 3. The natural development of the population dynamics of CIS countries, ‰**

Countries	Total coefficient of birth			Total coefficient of morality		
	2005	2010	2014	2005	2010	2014
Armenia	12	14	14	8	9	9
Belarus	9	11	13	15	14	13
Kirgizstan	21	27	28	7	7	7
Kazakhstan	18	23	23	10	9	8
Moldova	11	11	11	12	11	11
Azerbaijan	17	19	18	6	6	6
Russia	10	13	13	16	14	13
Tajikistan	26	27	34	5	4	7
Turkmenistan	21	22	22	8	8	8
Ukraine	9	11	11	17	15	15
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Total in CIS	12	15	19	14	12	9

**Source:** www.prb.org. World Population Data Sheet – 2005-2014.