

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN KASHKADARYA REGION DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF 1990-2010)

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ABSTRACT

The independence of Uzbekistan has created opportunities for demographic policy, taking into account the ethnic characteristics of the population. Some regions are actively involved in the demographic process. Kashkadarya region still occupies the leading position in the country with a high birth rate. The main reasons for this are the fact that the majority of the population lives in rural areas, the slow pace of urbanization, the small gender gap in the population, the slow pace of migration and other demographic factors. This article discusses these processes.

KEYWORDS: *Kashkadarya, Demographic Policy, Population, Fertility Rate, Mortality Rate, Tendency To Multiply.*

INTRODUCTION

The population of our country has a tendency to increase at different rates. Birth is the basis of population growth in the whole country and its regions. In 1989, the birth rate in Uzbekistan was 33.3 people per thousand population, in 2002 this figure fell to 21.0%, and in these years the birth rate decreased by 12.3%. The decline in the birth rate can also be seen in the regions. For example, in Kashkadarya region (40%), where the birth rate has always been high, this situation has also decreased [1].

In Kashkadarya region, the birth rate varies from 25.0 people per 1,000 people (Yakkabag district) to 28.0 people (Chirakchi district). In Kashkadarya region in 1989-2010 there was a decrease in births. The average birth rate in these years is 1.07 points per year. It can be concluded that despite the high birth rate in the region, its rate of decline is faster than in other regions.

Based on the analysis of available statistics, according to the territorial characteristics of the natural movement of the population, the regions of Uzbekistan are divided into three groups - regions with high birth rates (more than 17.0%) (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh). Bukhara, Syrdarya, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan with average rates (15.0 - 17.0%) and low birth rates (less than 15.0%) (Navoi) , Fergana, Andijan and Tashkent regions). This means that Kashkadarya region is currently the "leader" in the country in this regard [2].

Improvements in health care, the introduction of new reforms and technologies in the health care system will undoubtedly lead to a reduction in mortality.

Mortality rates in Uzbekistan vary by region. There are specific reasons for this. In particular, the death rate in the country in 1989 was 6.3%, in 2004 it fell to 5.0, ie the death rate decreased by 1.3% during this period. In Kashkadarya region, the mortality rate in 1996 was 5.2%, in 2003 - 4.1%, in urban areas - 5.0%, in rural areas - 5.3%, in 2003 - 4.4%.

At the regional level in Uzbekistan, the mortality rate tends to decrease in almost all regions. In Kashkadarya region, the mortality rate also decreased from 4.63% in 1997 to 4.0% in 2004 and to 3.9% in 2010. In terms of mortality, Kashkadarya region is one of the regions with the lowest mortality rate (less than 5.0%).

In Kashkadarya region, as in our country, despite the absolute growth of the population, the annual growth rate is slowing down. The decline in population growth is mainly due to lower birth rates. Natural increase was 37.7 per 1,000 people in 1991, 17.7 in 1999, 19.1 in 2001, 18.7 in 2002, and 18 in 2003. 8 people, in 2005 it was 18.1 people and in 2010 it was 21.0 people.

In recent years, the natural population growth rate in Kashkadarya region has slightly decreased due to a decrease in the birth rate relative to mortality. The lowest rates of natural reproduction were observed in 1999 at 17.7% and in 2006 at 17.9%.

In recent years, the decline in the birth rate in all regions of Uzbekistan has led to a decline in natural reproduction. In 1989, the natural increase in the country was 27.0%, and in 2003 this figure was 14.5%. During these years, the rate of natural reproduction decreased by 12.5%. This situation is also typical for Kashkadarya region (18.7%).

The decline in the birth rate in recent years has led to a decline in natural reproduction. In 1996, the natural increase in the region was 27.9%, and in 2003 this figure was 19.4%. During these years, the natural rate decreased by 8.5%.

In terms of natural reproduction, Kashkadarya region belongs to the group of regions with the highest natural reproduction rate (Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Samarkand, the Republic of Karakalpakstan), where the natural population growth rate is 17.2. more than%.

The population of Uzbekistan in 1991 was 20.7 million. At the beginning of 2010 it was 28.08 million people. exceeded one. In the last quarter of 2015, 31.5 mln. reached the man. During these years, the average population growth rate was 400,000 people. Birth rates have risen and deaths have fallen compared to previous years. This is a typical demographic result of the high birth rate in the 1980s. The increase in the birth rate over the next 2-3 years indicates that those born in those years began to marry.

In recent years, the decline in the birth rate in all regions of Uzbekistan has led to a decline in natural reproduction. In 1989, the natural increase in the country was 27.0%, and in 2003 this figure was 14.5%. During these years, the rate of natural reproduction decreased by 12.5%. This situation is also typical for Kashkadarya region (18.7%).

According to the regional characteristics of the natural population movement, the regions of Uzbekistan are divided into 3 groups - regions with high birth rates (more than 17.0%) (Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Jizzakh), the birth rate is average. (15.0-17.0%) in Bukhara, Syrdarya, Namangan regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in areas with low birth rates (less than 15.0%) (Navoi, Fergana, Andijan and Tashkent regions). This means that Kashkadarya region is the "leader" in this indicator in the country.

In Kashkadarya region, as in other regions of the country, the birth rate is higher in rural areas than in cities. In 2003, the natural population growth in Kashkadarya region was 20.9% in rural areas and 14.4% in urban areas, in 2008 it was 75.4% in rural areas and 24.6% in urban areas.

Due to the independence of Uzbekistan, there are opportunities to conduct demographic policy taking into account the ethnic characteristics of the population. Population growth in Kashkadarya region in 1991-2010 is due to natural increase. The population of the region in 1999 increased almost 1.4 times compared to 1989 [3]. The population of the region in 1999 was 2123.0 thousand people, in 2001 - 2257.0 thousand people, in 2002 - 2298.0 thousand people, in 2003 - 2339.7 thousand people, in 2004 - 2381.8 thousand people and in 2006 - at the beginning of the year it reached 26,407.8 thousand people. Thus, the average annual population growth in Kashkadarya region was 47.8 thousand in 1979-1989 and 58.0 thousand in 1990-1999, 58.5 thousand in 1999-2004 and 49.8 thousand in 2005-2010. formed.

From 1995 to 2005, the population of the region increased from 1,917.9 thousand people to 2,640.7 thousand people, or increased by about 722.8 thousand people during these years due to natural increase. In 2005-2010, the population of the region increased by 110% or 2671.0 thousand people. Natural increase was 37.7 per 1,000 people in 1991, 17.7 in 1999, 19.1 in 2001, 18.7 in 2002, and 18.8 in 2003. , 18.4 people in 2004, 18.1 people in 2005, and 17.6 people in 2011.

In terms of natural reproduction, Kashkadarya region belongs to the group of regions with the highest natural reproduction rate (Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Samarkand, Republic of Karakalpakstan), where the natural population growth rate is 17.2. more than% [4].

Thus, migration is a process associated with the development and location of productive forces, the nature of production relations, the process of extended reproduction of labor, its distribution, population distribution, urbanization, social mobility, natural movement and its structure. The study of these relationships allows us to study the mechanism of migration. The role of migration in the development of society as a whole is positive. It not only changes the socio-economic situation of migrants by redistributing them to new areas and sectors for the efficient use of labor, but also has a positive impact on the lives of the people who remain in the areas where they have moved.

Population migration leads to changes in the demographic situation, labor resources and ethnic composition of both the displaced area and the displaced area. The influx of migrants is also reflected in the age and sex structure of the population. As a result, there will be an increase or decrease in labor resources.

Analysis of the data for 2008 shows that among the districts of the region, the migration balance was negative in Mubarek and Yakkabag districts, and positive (0-2%) in almost all other districts. During this period, the balance of migration was negative in both Uzbekistan and the region. A total of 6,108 people migrated from Kashkadarya region to other regions of Uzbekistan (4629 people) and countries (1479 people). At present, 2775 people from the regions of Uzbekistan (2612 people) and other countries (163 people) came to the region. According to Provard, the migration balance was negative, ie the migration growth rate (per 1,000 people) was 1.4, and the migration growth rate was 1,878 people.

The population of Uzbekistan was 20.7 million in 1991 and 28.08 million at the beginning of 2010. exceeded one. During these years, the average population growth rate was 400,000 people. Birth rates have risen and death rates have fallen compared to previous years. This is a typical demographic result of the high birth rate in the 1980s. The increase in the birth rate over the next 2-3 years indicates that people born in those years have begun to get married.

The age and sex composition of the population depends primarily on the demographic situation in society. The demographic situation is reflected in the age and sex composition of the population in the process of marriage and annulment (divorce), birth, death and migration.

Equality of the proportions of women and men in the population creates a favorable environment for their marriage and family formation. However, the share of men and women in society is not always equal. According to statistics, the number of boys born per 100 girls is 104-107. The number of boys is higher than that of girls until the age of 15-20. After the age of 20, the sex ratio begins to equalize This is because boys have a higher mortality rate than boys and girls during childhood and adolescence.

Despite the rapidly developing urbanization process in the world, including the growing role of cities in the life of Uzbekistan, 63.9% of the population and 75.4% of the southern regions live in rural areas.

Because today the economic, social and environmental problems in our country are mostly related to rural areas. Therefore, the scientific study of villages is the most pressing issue of the time. The formation and development of villages depends on the natural and economic conditions of the region, the location of agriculture, transport and the national economy. Therefore, Kashkadarya region has sufficient natural and economic geographical potential for solving the rural problem. The climatic conditions are especially favorable for the development of irrigated and dry farming, vegetable growing in agriculture. During these historical periods, the main part of the population was engaged in agriculture. Therefore, 87.5% of the settlements in Kashkadarya region are villages. The remaining 12.5% are urban destinations.

In the future, industrial enterprises in our country will be built mainly in rural areas. This will have a significant impact on the development of urbanization in rural areas in the coming decades. This increase in the rural population will lead to positive changes in the overall population. As a result, villages with a population of more than 3,000 people can now be transformed into towns and cities.

In the structure of the population of Kashkadarya region, the rural population has always been higher than the urban population. There was also a natural increase in the rural population. In 1990, 1210.7 thousand people lived in rural areas, in 2000 this figure was 1615.7 thousand people, and in 2006 - 1823.1 thousand people, ie in 2006 the share of the rural population i accounted for 75.4% of the region's population.

Natural population growth was also higher in rural areas. In 1990, 1210.7 thousand people lived in rural areas, in 2000 this figure was 1615.5 thousand people, and in 2006 - 1859.0 thousand people, ie in 2006 the share of the rural population i accounted for 75.4% of the region's population. After 119 villages in the region were given the status of towns, the rural population of the region amounted to 1455.7 thousand people or 57.7%.

In terms of population, Chirakchi district is the leader in the region (257 thousand people in 2001, 311.4 thousand people in 2009). This district is home to 12% of the region's population. The population of Shakhrisabz district (including the city of Shakhrisabz) in 2009 was 297.8 thousand people. Chirakchi and Shakhrisabz districts are home to about a quarter of the region's population, or 23.5%. The average population density in Chirakchi district is 110.3 people per 1 km², and in Shakhrisabz district - 173.5 people.

The largest in terms of area of Kashkadarya region - Dehkanabad (4.0 thousand km²), Mirishkor (4.0 thousand km²) and Nisan (4.0 thousand km²) districts have relatively small demographic potential. 115.3 thousand people live in Dehkanabad district, 92.0 thousand people in Mirishkor district and 68.7 thousand people in Nishan district. Thus, the mountainous and desert areas of the region are the least populated.

Guzar (164.6 thousand people), Kasbi (154.5 thousand people) and Karshi (198.2 thousand people) districts have the average population density in the region. Currently, Karshi (0.9 thousand km²) and Kasbi (0.7 thousand km²) districts have the highest population densities at the regional level due to their small land area (220.2 and 220.7 people per 1 km², respectively).⁷

In general, the upper region (Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag and Kitab districts) in many respects resembles densely populated oases and valleys of the Republic. However, it should be noted that the density is much higher in some districts of the region (Kasbi, Karshi), ie 190-200 people.

The population density in Kashkadarya region, excluding the city of Karshi, is 93.4 people per 1 km². In turn, Kashkadarya region has the second highest population density in the country after the Fergana Valley, Tashkent and Samarkand regions.

Thus, the Kashkadarya oasis plays an important role in the demographic processes in Uzbekistan. The high birth rate in this region has played a significant role in the growth of the republic's population since independence.

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