

**ABOUT THE PERIODICITY IN THE CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN.**

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**Abstract:** *The article presents historical periods in the demographic development of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a comparative analysis of indicators in these periods. The purpose of the analysis is to determine the factors affecting the growth of the population in the country and the periodic manifestation of the intensity of growth. In particular, major events that took place in the history of the country are mentioned as the main factors that influenced the demographic development of the population. It is social events that have a comprehensive effect on natural population growth and can be considered as a determining factor.*

**Key words:** *population, historical periods, demographic development, social events, social changes, birth, death, natural growth.*

Uzbekistan is a country that has always had high rates of natural population growth. High natural growth is largely determined by high fertility among Indigenous Peoples. Families with many children are one of the distinctive features of the Uzbek people.

The high birth rate in Uzbekistan has been a characteristic aspect throughout a long historical period. Even higher mortality rates in the pre-ex-Union period served as a contributing factor in lowering natural growth. Until 1917, natural growth had shown much lower rates. In the 1897 population census, the birth rate on the territory of Uzbekistan was 49.8‰, the death rate was 44.8‰, and the natural growth rate was naturally 5.0‰. Such indicators of natural growth persisted until 1917.

Table 1.

Absolute indicators and coefficients of natural growth of the population of Uzbekistan

years	indicators (thousand people)				for every 1,000 people		
	total	birth	death	Natural th	birth	death	Natural th
1897	3948	197,2	177,4	19,8	49,8	44,8	5,0

1900	4016	200,4	180,3	20,1	49,8	44,8	5,0
1917	4486	217,3	187,9	29,4	48,5	41,9	6,6
1926	4621	190,9	103,5	87,4	41,5	22,5	19,0
1940	6551	223,1	87,1	136,0	33,8	13,2	20,6
1950	6194	194,9	55,5	139,4	30,9	8,8	22,1
1960	8119	340,6	51,8	288,8	39,8	6,0	33,8
1970	11799	401,6	66,2	335,4	33,6	5,5	28,1
1980	15751	540,0	118,9	421,1	33,9	7,5	26,4
1990	20222	691,6	124,5	567,1	33,7	6,1	27,6
2000	24488	527,6	135,6	392,0	21,3	5,5	15,8
2010	26664	609,0	145,3	463,7	22,4	5,2	17,2
2020	36024.3	841,8	175,6	726,2	23,3	4,8	18,5

Source: prepared on the basis of the data of the Statistical Committee of Uzbekistan

In the early years of the former Soviet power, in addition to a slight decrease in fertility on the territory of the country, there was a decrease in mortality, and in this case, natural growth rates were slightly increased.

In 1940, the birth rate was 33.8‰, and the death rate was 13.6‰, with a natural growth rate of 20.6 people per thousand.

In the years after World War II, there was a sharp decrease in mortality, and from the 60s to the second half of the 80s of the 20th century, a significant increase in fertility, and as a result, natural growth would have very high rates. The peak of natural growth occurred in 1986. In the same year, the natural growth rate reached 30.8‰. In this, the birth rate was 37.9‰ and the death rate was 7.1‰.

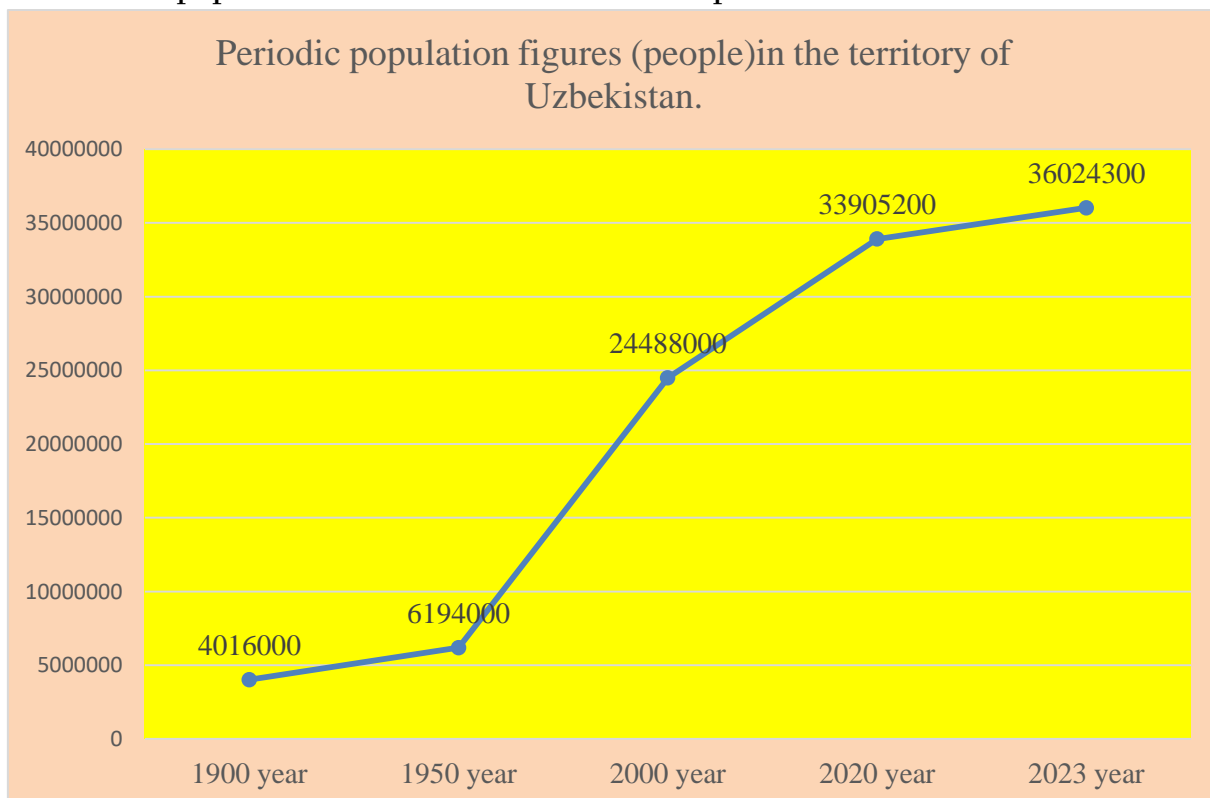
In the years following this, there is a decrease in fertility. Nevertheless, the natural movement of the population is the main factor determining the dynamics of the population in the country. Whereas, in the following decades, the natural growth rate dropped dramatically. For example, in 1991, the natural growth was 28.3‰, while in 2007 it had an index of 17.2‰, which dropped to 11.1‰ in 16 years. Within this period, fertility fell from 34.5‰ to 22.4‰, which was reduced to 1.5 times.

It is important to note that the reduction in fertility has become significant in the country's rural population. While the 1991 yilad rural population had a birth rate of

39.8%, by 2007 it had fallen to 22.7%, which means it had shrunk to 17.1% and remained equal to the country's natural growth average.

While the low mortality rate is relatively stable-5.2% in 1991, 5.2% in 2007-and the decline in fertility as well serves as a determining factor in the country's natural growth rate. In 2007, the average natural growth rate was 17.2%. In the years of independence, this figure was at almost the same level for urban and rural residents. From 1991 to 2007, natural population growth shrunk to 7.5% in the city and 15.8% in the village.

Thus, a general conclusion can be reached about the periodic dynamics of the natural growth of the population in Uzbekistan. On the territory of the country, it is advisable to compare the indicators of natural growth of the population over certain years. In this, the difference in the range of the same period is clearly visible. Figure above shows the population over a 50-year period. It can be seen that in the period between the first half of the 20th century, when the population did not change in a small amount, the figure at the end of the second half has an indicator of 4 times more. It is historically known what social, political and economic factors this has. In particular, it is clearly visible that economic and social progress, political stability have a positive effect on the growth of the population. It is between these periods that the demographic indicators of the population in Uzbekistan can be compared.



Source: prepared on the basis of the data of the Statistical Committee of Uzbekistan

Population growth in the country is greatly influenced by Population migration, which is the migration of people, along with the natural growth of the population. The main migratory movements affecting the population are out of the country and moving into the country.

On the territory of Uzbekistan, the population at different times carried out migration movements, both external and incoming to the country. The historical, economic and social factors of this, while trade until the 20th century was determined by the lifestyle of the population, by the time of the former Union acquired a first political, then economic and social character.

Migration movements on the territory of Uzbekistan require a separate scientific analysis. Consequently, this work will talk about the periodic role of migration in the dynamics of the population.

As we talk about the impact of migration on quantitative changes in the population of the country, it is advisable to approach this phenomenon first of all in the historical aspect. From the early years of the former Union period, in the years after World War II, the number of entrants to the country was constantly in excess, and the salute of migration was maintained in a positive state. During this period, forced and voluntary migration of residents from different republics of the former Union to the country was not uncommon. This in turn had a strong influence on the national composition of the population. The surplus of immigrants to the country survived until the 80s of the 20th century. In some years of this period, the average number of immigrants was 100,000. Although the factor determining the increase in the population of the country is natural growth, it can be seen that the role of migration is also noticeable. Since the 80s of the 20th century, the number of migrants has increased, and since these years, the sales of migration have come to a negative indicator.

During the years of independence, the saldo of migration is a constant negative and significantly affects the quantitative increase in the country's population. In this case, representatives of other nationalities make up the bulk of the migrating population. The study of the national, demographic composition of migration assumes separate research work. In recent years, the migration saldo averages 60%.

In conclusion, the demographic development of the population of Uzbekistan is changing at different periods, influenced by different factors. Taking into account historical, economic and socio-political factors in the periodic analysis of this process, it can be said that the population of the country is in a state of constant stable reproduction, and the main determining factor in reproduction is natural growth. Migration movements are manifested as a slowing factor in quantitative growth in the last 10 years of the 20th century and the years of independence.

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