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# DEMOGRAPHIC AUTHORITY AND ITS REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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**Abstract**: This article analyzes the demographic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional characteristics. Specific aspects of the number, structure and location of the country's population, regional differences in demographic processes have been studied. A comparison of regions was made according to the main indicators of demographic development. Recommendations on effective use of demographic potential have been developed. Based on the official data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number, composition and quality indicators of the population were analyzed and the role of the demographic potential in economic growth, innovative development and national security was thoroughly studied. Also, the in-depth analysis of demographic processes and the study of their regional characteristics are of urgent importance.

**Keywords:** demographic potential, population, birth, death, natural growth, migration, regional differences.

**Introduction.** Demographic potential is an important factor in the socio-economic development of any country. The number, composition and quality indicators of the population are of decisive importance in ensuring economic growth, innovative development and national security. Therefore, the in-depth analysis of demographic processes and the study of their regional characteristics are of urgent importance.

The population of Uzbekistan has been showing steady growth in recent years. As of January 1, 2024, the country's population was 36.8 million people[1]. However, there are significant differences between regions in terms of demographic indicators. This shows the need for deep research of territorial features of demographic development.

The purpose of this article is to assess the demographic potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to determine its regional characteristics.

The issue of demographic potential and its regional characteristics has been studied by many scientists. In particular, Z.N. Tojiyeva analyzed demographic transition processes in Uzbekistan[2]. R.A. Ubaidullayeva and O.B. Ata-Mirzayev proposed dividing the republic into 6 regions while studying demographic processes and employment issues[3]. A. Saliyev conducted studies on the division of demographic regions[4].

Foreign scientists D. Bloom and D. Canning studied the impact of demographic changes on economic development[5]. R. Lee and A. Mason analyzed the impact of the demographic dividend on the country's economy[6].

[1] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf
[2] Tajiyeva, Z.N. (2018) Demographic transition processes in Uzbekistan, Information of the Geographical Society of Uzbekistan, 54, pp. 42-46.
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The analysis of the literature shows that the demographic potential of Uzbekistan and its regional characteristics have not been sufficiently studied. Therefore, in-depth research of this topic is of urgent importance.

**Methods.** Statistical data analysis, comparison, grouping and systematic approach methods were used as research methodology. Official information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was taken as the main source of information.

**Results.** According to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country's population has been showing steady growth in recent years. In 2010-2024, the population will be increased from 28.0 million to 36.8 million or per person by 31.4%. The average annual growth rate is around 2%[7].

Population growth is mainly due to high birth rate. The number of people born in 2023 was 872.6 thousand[8]. The total birth rate was 23.9 births per 1,000 inhabitants. This indicator is the highest in the CIS countries.

The death rate is also relatively low, at 5.0 deaths per 1,000 in 2023[9]. As a result, the natural population growth remains at a high level - 18.9 people per 1000 inhabitants in 2023.

The share of young people in the population remains high. At the beginning of 2024, the share of 0-14 year olds was 28.7%, 15-64 year olds - 66.2%, 65 and older - 5.1%[10]. This makes it possible to use the demographic dividend.

There are significant regional differences in population distribution. The highest population density is observed in Andijan (772.4 people/km2), Fergana (572.3) and Namangan (384.8) regions. The lowest rate was recorded in Navoi region (9.3 people/km2)[11].

There are significant differences in demographic indicators between regions. This can be seen in Table 1 below:

The table shows that the highest birth rate is observed in Surkhandarya (27.0), Jizzakh (26.4) and Kashkadarya (26.2) regions. The lowest indicator was recorded in the city of Tashkent (18.8). Tashkent city (7.1) and Tashkent region (5.8) are leading in terms of death rate. Natural growth rates are highest in Surkhandarya (22.9), Jizzakh (22.1) and Kashkadarya (21.9) regions, compared to Tashkent city (11.7) and Tashkent region (15.5).

[7] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf
[8] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf
[9] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf
[10] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf
[11] State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2024) Information on the demographic situation. Tashkent., https://api.siat.stat.uz/media/uploads/sdmx/sdmx_data_248.pdf

**Table 1.** The main demographic indicators of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2023.

| Territory Population | Thousand people population | Birth rate, per 1000 | Death rate, per 1000 population | Natural increase, per 1000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Republic of Karakalpakstan | 2015,8 | 22,1 | 5,0 | 17,1 |
| Andijan | 3264,3 | 24,2 | 4,6 | 19,6 |
| Bukhara | 2001,6 | 22,5 | 4,8 | 17,7 |
| Jizzakh | 1441,7 | 26,4 | 4,3 | 22,1 |
| Kashkadarya | 3408,9 | 26,2 | 4,3 | 21,9 |
| Navoi | 1037,5 | 22,8 | 4,7 | 18,1 |
| Namangan | 2910,4 | 25,9 | 4,4 | 21,5 |
| Samarkand | 4007,9 | 25,7 | 4,5 | 21,2 |
| Surkhandarya | 2714,3 | 27,0 | 4,1 | 22,9 |
| Sirdarya | 873,3 | 25,1 | 4,5 | 20,6 |
| Tashkent | 3012,8 | 21,3 | 5,8 | 15,5 |
| Fergana | 3875,8 | 23,5 | 5,0 | 18,5 |
| Khorezm | 1918,7 | 23,3 | 4,6 | 18,7 |
| Tashkent c. | 2749,9 | 18,8 | 7,1 | 11,7 |

The results of the research show that Uzbekistan has significant demographic potential. Stable population growth, a high percentage of young people and an increase in the number of people of working age create favorable conditions for economic development. This allows for effective use of the demographic dividend[12].

However, regional characteristics of demographic development should also be taken into account. In the southern regions (Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya), where high birth rates and natural growth rates are observed, special attention should be paid to the issues of employment and social infrastructure. In the regions of the Fergana Valley with a high population density, it is important to accelerate the processes of urbanization and develop industrial centers.

Demographic processes observed in Tashkent city and Tashkent region (low birth rate, high death rate) indicate the aging of the population. Improving the social protection system and developing healthcare services in these regions is an urgent issue.

**Discussion.** The Republic of Uzbekistan has significant demographic potential, which creates a favorable opportunity for the development of the country's economy. The steady growth of the population, the high percentage of young people and the increase in the number of the working-age population make it possible to use the demographic dividend.

[12] Bloom, D.E. and Canning, D. (2008) 'Global demographic change: Dimensions and economic significance', Population and Development Review, 34, pp. 17-51.

However, regional characteristics of demographic development should also be taken into account. There are significant differences between regions in terms of birth rates, death rates, natural growth rates, and population distribution. This shows the need to develop and implement a demographic policy, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region.

In order to effectively use the demographic potential, it is advisable to implement measures in the following directions:

- development of human capital, especially improving the quality of education and vocational training;
- improving the labor market, creating new jobs and increasing employment;
- optimization of population location, management of urbanization processes;
- elimination of imbalances in socio-economic development of regions;
- improvement of demographic policy, strengthening of family institution;
- development of the health care system, increasing the life expectancy of the population.

**Conclusion.** In order to effectively use the demographic potential, it is necessary to implement complex measures for the development of human capital, improvement of the labor market, management of urbanization processes, elimination of disparities in the socio-economic development of regions, improvement of demographic policy and development of the health care system.

In the future, it is desirable to continue research on the assessment of the impact of demographic processes on economic growth, the improvement of demographic forecasting methods, and the evaluation of the effectiveness of demographic policy. This allows to use the demographic potential of Uzbekistan more effectively.

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