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Аннотация. Мақолада XXI асрда Ўзбекистонда демографик вазият ўзгара бошлагани таъкидланади. Ҳар бир мамлакатда бўлгани каби Ўзбекистондаги демографик вазият ҳам қатор хусусиятларга эга. Жумладан, а) аҳоли ўсиши суръатларининг секинлашгани; б) кишиларнинг репродуктив фаолиятининг ўзгаргани; в) болалар ўлими коэффицентининг камайгани; г) иқтисодий фаол аҳоли сонининг ошаётгани; д) аҳоли таркибида эркаклар сони аёллар сонига қараганда тезроқ кўпайиб бораётгани; е) кишиларнинг умри давомийлиги ошаётгани; ж) меҳнат миграцияси кўлами ортаётгани.

Калит сўзлар: Демографик вазият, меҳнатга лаёқатли аҳоли, репродуктив фаолият, болалар ўлими коэффиценти, иқтисодий фаол аҳоли, меҳнат миграцияси.

Аннотация. Основные черты демографических изменений в Узбекистане. В статье отмечается, что демографическая ситуация в Узбекистане начала меняться в 21 веке. Как и в любой стране, демографическая ситуация в Узбекистане имеет ряд особенностей. В частности, а) замедление роста населения; б) изменения репродуктивной деятельности людей; в) снижение детской смертности; г) увеличение численности экономически активного населения; д) количество мужчин в популяции увеличивается быстрее, чем количество женщин; е) увеличивается продолжительность жизни людей; ж) рост трудовой миграции.

Ключевые слова: Демографическая ситуация, работающее население, репродуктивная активность, детская смертность, экономически активное население, трудовая миграция.

Annotatsion. The main features of demographic change in Uzbekistan. The article notes that the demographic situation in Uzbekistan has begun to change in the 21st century. As in every country, the demographic situation in Uzbekistan has a number of characteristics. In particular, a) slowing down of population growth; b) changes in the reproductive activity of people; c) reduced child mortality rate; d) increasing number of economically active population; e) the number of men in the population is increasing faster

than the number of women; e) people's life expectancy is increasing; j) increasing labor migration.

Key words: *Demographic situation, working population, reproductive activity, child mortality rate, economically active population, labor migration.*

The demographic situation in Uzbekistan indicates that it has a number of distinctive features. At the moment, this situation is constantly changing under the influence of many factors. On top of this, some areas of demographic change are gaining a trending character. In particular, the following trends are clearly visible in demographic changes in Uzbekistan:

1. The rate of population growth in the country has slowed. Indeed, while 5 million people lived in the Turkestan region at the beginning of the 20th century, during the years of Soviet power, the population increased by 10 times due to natural growth. It appears that growth rates in Turkestan were second in Asia to China. It is noteworthy that it was in Central Asia that the growth of the population of Uzbekistan was significant.. The rate of population growth in the country has slowed. Indeed, while 5 million people lived in the Turkestan region at the beginning of the 20th century, during the years of Soviet power, the population increased by 10 times due to natural growth. It appears that growth rates in Turkestan were second in Asia to China. It is noteworthy that it was in Central Asia that the growth of the population of Uzbekistan was significant. For example, in the former Soviet Union, the population grew by 2 times during the period 1917-1991, while in Uzbekistan this figure was about 5.5 times.[14]

As is happening in all countries of the world today, the average annual growth rate of the population in Uzbekistan has slowed significantly and in 2007 amounted to 17.5 people per 1000 population.[15,375] in particular, the population of the country increased by 6.4 million people in 1990-2007, and by 7.4 million people in 2008-2021.s is happening in all countries of the world today, the average annual growth rate of the population in Uzbekistan has slowed significantly and in 2007 amounted to 17.5 people per 1000 population.[15,375] in particular, the population of the country increased by 6.4 million people in 1990-2007, and by 7.4 million people in 2008-2021. The total population has increased 1.2 times, while the rural population has increased 1.3 times and the urban population has increased 1.1 times. This can also be observed from the following data of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the current evolutionary growth of the country's population:[18]

Years	Total population (thousand people)	Including	
		The town has a population of.	Rural population
1990	20317,0	8311,7	12005,3
2007	26663,8	9584,6	17079,2
2008	27072,2	9698,2	17374

2009	27533,4	14236	13297,4
2010	28001,4	14425,9	13575,5
2011	29123,4	14897,4	14226
2012	29555,4	15143,2	14412,2
2013	29993,5	15370,1	14623,4
2014	30492,8	15555,2	14937,6
2015	31022,5	15748	15274,5
2016	31575,3	15963,9	15611,4
2017	32120,5	16250,8	15869,7
2018	32656,7	16532,7	16124
2019	33255,5	16806,7	16448,8
2020	33905,2	17144,1	16761,1
2021	34558,9	17487,5	17071,4

However, due to the fact that he was unable to participate in the filming, he was unable to participate in the filming. This has led many Muslims to resort to violence. For example, Ayatollah Khomeini believes that people who commit suicidal acts should take care of themselves, take care of their health and upbringing, take care of their health, take care of their loved ones and take care of them. This is due to the fact that funds allocated from the state budget for Masurian purposes are spent mainly on charity. Consequently, the demographic situation in the country cannot but affect the welfare of Muslims.

2.The number of children born in Uzbekistan decreased. As in other countries of the world, a number of factors contributed to the decrease in the amount of birth in Uzbekistan. First, the implementation of the principles of a market economy has dramatically increased the costs associated with raising a child. Providing the child with essential food, vitamins, clothing, toys and the like began to necessitate spending a significant part of the family budget. As a result, most young Uzbek families began to plan to have two or three children, and not three or four, as before.

The decrease in fertility was also influenced by reforms in the health care system in Uzbekistan. The “mother and child screening centers” established in the regions began to conduct successful consultations among the population. There has been an increase in contraceptives in the country's pharmacies. Literature intended to enhance medical culture began to be published. All this formed family planning skills, new reproductive behavior in the population.

Under the influence of a number of similar objective and subjective factors, the birth rate in Uzbekistan gradually decreased. In 1993-1997 alone, the birth rate in different regions of the country decreased from 0.5 points (in the city of Tashkent) to 7.9 points (in the regions of Andijan and Fergana).[8.38] according to the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 651.3 thousand children were born in the country in 2009. The fertility rate was 23.4 promille in 2009, while in 2016 it fell to 22.8 promille, and in 2017 it

fell to 22.1 promille.[10] it can be seen that the birth rate in our country is falling in proportion to World indicators.

However, the birth rate cannot be called the same in all regions of the country, of course. For example, in the lower Amudarya and Mirzachul regions, the birth rate was proportionally 20.7 and 15.4 promils, while in the Zarafshan and Fergana valleys, this figure is 20.2 and 19.0 promils. The same can be said about the birth rates of urban residents. However, the birth rate cannot be called the same in all regions of the country, of course. For example, in the lower Amudarya and Mirzachul regions, the birth rate was proportionally 20.7 and 15.4 promils, while in the Zarafshan and Fergana valleys, this figure is 20.2 and 19.0 promils. The same can be said about the birth rates of urban residents. In particular, with an average birth rate of 16.5 promils for the population of the city of the Republic, this figure is 15.2 promils in the Tashkent region and 19.3 promils in the Kashkadarya region. High birth rates within the urban population are observed in the provinces of Namangan (20.2%), Kashkadarya (19.3%), Syrdarya (18.5%) and the Republic of Karakalpakstan (18.4%). Lower rates were reported in Bukhara (15.8%), Samarkand (15.5%), Navoi (16.8%) regions and Tashkent City (15.2%). Such a variety assumes social policy in proportion to the birth rate in the provinces. High

3. The child mortality rate in the country is decreasing. It is known that Uzbekistan occupied one of the first places in terms of the amount of child deaths during the years of Soviet power. The Republic was characterized by an extremely low standard of living of the population. The possibilities of citizens to use material and spiritual values were limited. The deterioration of the environmental situation from year to year, lagging behind the modern requirements of children's health institutions, the absence of iodine and antianemic drug preparations, neglect to increase the medical culture of parents-all this has steadily increased the child mortality rate. The government did not even think about the development of any strategic program for the protection of mother and child, knowing well that the situation in the Republic was in a deplorable state.

After the independence of our country, unprecedented measures were carried out to protect motherhood and childhood. In particular, the program "mother and child" was developed and successfully implemented on a nationwide scale. A charitable foundation, "for a healthy generation", was established and the funds raised in it were used to protect motherhood and reduce child mortality. After the independence of our country, unprecedented measures were carried out to protect motherhood and childhood. In particular, the program "mother and child" was developed and successfully implemented on a nationwide scale. A charitable foundation, "for a healthy generation", was established and the funds raised in it were used to protect motherhood and reduce child mortality. In children's health institutions, medical preparations and methodologies of a completely new Nature began to be used, the composition of medical services for children was constantly improved. In 2017-2021, the activities in the action strategy programs on the

five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan also mobilized the capabilities of the society to eliminate this problem.

As a result of this and many similar events, the child mortality rate went down significantly. For example, in 1993, the child mortality rate was 32 percent[9.37], while by 2000 it had fallen to 18.9 percent, by 2009 to 15.9 percent, and by 2019 to 12.4 percent.s a result of this and many similar events, the child mortality rate went down significantly. For example, in 1993, the child mortality rate was 32 percent[9.37], while by 2000 it had fallen to 18.9 percent, by 2009 to 15.9 percent, and by 2019 to 12.4 percent. It is noteworthy that the amount of child mortality is falling slightly faster in the village than in urban areas. Among the population of the city, this coefficient was 22.4% in 2000, 19.8% in 2009, and 14.3% in 2019. Among the rural population, this coefficient was 17.3% in 2000, 13.5% in 2009, and 10.8% in 2019.[2] in other words, the child mortality rate in Uzbekistan is gradually approaching the corresponding coefficient in developed countries.

4. In Uzbekistan, there is an increase in the number of economically active residents. Economic reforms, on the one hand, provided continuous economic growth from 1996, while on the other hand, bamisoli expanded the possibilities of employment. In particular, many types of entrepreneurship and domestic labor have arisen. This resulted in an increase in the number of people involved in economic activities. This trend remains today.

According to the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the economically active population in 2016 was 13,298,000 people, an increase of 1.8 percent compared to 2015. Public sector activity was 17.7% and non-governmental sector activity was 82.3%.ccording to the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the economically active population in 2016 was 13,298,000 people, an increase of 1.8 percent compared to 2015. Public sector activity was 17.7% and non-governmental sector activity was 82.3%.[4] the number of employed people has grown significantly in the following types of economic activities according to a 2016 analysis, namely in transportation and storage(3.8 percent), living and catering services(3.6 percent), construction(3.4 percent), Information and communication(3.1 percent) and trade(2.7 percent).[5]

These demographic indicators indicate that a larger part of the working population is gaining a foothold in the economy every year. At the moment, the increase in the number of economically active residents will also change the volume of gross domestic product production in the future, increasing the need for the development of small businesses and entrepreneurship, the formation of new jobs.

5. The number of men in Uzbekistan's population is increasing faster than the number of women. It is known that in many countries of the world, feminization of the demographic composition of the population (an increase in the number of women) is taking place. For example, in Russia in 2002, the total male population was 46.5% of the population. Currently, demographers predict that the gap between men and women will reach 10-11 percent in 2015, and 15 percent in 2050.The number of men in Uzbekistan's

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The increase in the number of women and men in the population of Uzbekistan is not the same. Referring to the facts, in 1991-2001, the number of women in Uzbekistan increased by 2029.5 thousand people, that is, by 19.5 percent. During these years, the increase in the number of men, on the other hand, was 2175.9 thousand people, that is, 21.4 percent. The increase in the number of women and men in the population of Uzbekistan is not the same. Referring to the facts, in 1991-2001, the number of women in Uzbekistan increased by 2029.5 thousand people, that is, by 19.5 percent. During these years, the increase in the number of men, on the other hand, was 2175.9 thousand people, that is, 21.4 percent. As of 2001, the total number of women in the country was 12,449.2 thousand people (50.3% of the total population). Considering that the population of the country was 24.8 million that year, it turns out that the number of men was 12350.8 thousand people (49.7% of the total population).[3.8] it seems that in 2001 the ratio between women and men was 98.4 thousand people.

However, since 2004, the character of this proportionality has become completely different. In particular, according to official data, in the same year, women in Uzbekistan made up 12,876.0 thousand people (50.1% of the total population), while men made up 12,831.4 thousand people (49.9% of the total population). However, since 2004, the character of this proportionality has become completely different. In particular, according to official data, in the same year, women in Uzbekistan made up 12,876.0 thousand people (50.1% of the total population), while men made up 12,831.4 thousand people (49.9% of the total population).[12.3] the ratio between women and men was only 45.6 thousand people. As of 2020, Women made up 49.7% of the total population in Uzbekistan and men made up 50.3% of the total population. It can be seen that in the next 5-7 years, the number of men in the country exceeded the number of women.

There are a number of reasons why this trend occurs. As you know, a boy has long been appreciated in the Uzbek family. The son was glorified as a supportive, protective child during the parent's old age. Therefore, all families dreamed of having a son. The opening of ultrasound diagnostic centers in the years of independence made it possible to know in advance the sex of the child to be born. As a result, many families began to plan to have children in proportion to their dreams. Now, a boy has long been appreciated in the Uzbek family. The son was glorified as a supportive, protective child during the parent's old age. Therefore, all families dreamed of having a son. The opening of ultrasound diagnostic centers in the years of independence made it possible to know in advance the sex of the child to be born. As a result, many families began to plan to have

children in proportion to their dreams. This led to an increase in the number of boys among newborns.

This trend also slightly affects the structure of gross domestic product production in the country, the social status of men and women in society.

6. In Uzbekistan, the life expectancy of men and women is increasing. There is a decrease in the life expectancy of men and women in the CIS countries. In Uzbekistan, unlike most CIS countries, the reverse process will be visible over the next 15 years. This can also be observed from the following table: [13.5]

In our country, the average life expectancy among women in 2006 reached 74.6 years, and among men-70 years[6], while in 2016 the average life expectancy reached 73.8 years, among women-76.2 years, and among men-71.4 years.[17] of course, this is much lower than the indicators of developed countries. For example, the average life expectancy is 82.1 years in Japan, 80.4 years in France, and 80.6 years in Sweden.[16.380] however, in comparison with the relevant indicators of developing countries of the world and the CIS, it becomes known that the coefficients in Uzbekistan are of a much more positive nature.

At the moment, these demographics also cause some feedback. For example, in our country, the difference between the life expectancy of men and women has received a much more significant appearance. The situation in the CIS countries is even more acute. One of the main reasons for this is that for many years women, social problems associated with their social status have been studied in detail by the scientific community. Centers, foundations, magazines, and newspapers were established to analyze these problems. Issues related to the problem of men, the change in their social status, the peculiarities of their marriage have been ignored and are still present. There is no organization that deals with these problems until the dagger. The fact that in the next 20 years, a dissertation, a monograph, or an article on the problem of men was not a reference to the judgment of the scientific community also proves our opinion. Interestingly, this is a trend that is characteristic not only of our country, but also of many countries of the world. Issues related to the problem of men, the change in their social status, the peculiarities of their marriage have been ignored and are still present. There is no organization that deals with these problems until the dagger. The fact that in the next 20 years, a dissertation, a monograph, or an article on the problem of men was not a reference to the judgment of the scientific community also proves our opinion. Interestingly, this is a trend that is characteristic not only of our country, but also of many countries of the world. As a result, the average life expectancy of men lasts 6-8 years less than that of women. This process must also be carefully analyzed by philosophers, demographers, and sociologists.

7. The scale of labor migration in Uzbekistan is increasing. It is known that the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan pays special attention to the issues of creating new jobs. However, the situation is aggravated by the fact that the working population is increasing by several hundred thousand people per year. The result is a tendency among

the working population to seek work from other countries, namely labor migration. According to the population survey conducted by the Republican Center for employment and labor protection under the Ministry of employment and labor relations, as of October 1, 2019, the number of labor migrants was 2,594.1 thousand (2.6 million) people.[7] this stream is mainly directed to various regions of the Russian Federation and the southern regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and South Korea, Turkey.

The socio-economic importance of labor migration is great, of course. In particular, it serves to reduce the level of unemployment, reduce the tension in the labor market, develop entrepreneurship, increase in personnel competitiveness, strengthen the family budget. Labor migration also brings some benefits to the country's economy. It is indicated that labor migrants are sending up to US \$ 5.1 billion to their homeland in 2018.[1]

At this time, excessive expansion of labor migration can also lead to negative consequences. First, informal labor migration increases the risk of our citizens falling under the influence of trafficking groups, terrorist currents. Therefore, the fight against human trafficking in Uzbekistan in the following years is becoming serious. Secondly, the vast majority of labor migrants are busy in other countries with random types of labor, without having to work in their specialty. This leads to a decrease in the necessary professional skills and qualifications of specialists. In addition, labor migration can be the cause of a decrease in the number of qualified specialists in industrial enterprises. And the decrease in the potential of qualified personnel sets the stage for a slowdown in the pace of economic development in the country.

The negative socio-spiritual consequences of labor migration also do not cause concern. The migration period can lead to deformation of the migrant's spiritual image. The long-term departure of one or more family members to work negatively affects family relationships, upbringing of children. Consequently, the research of changes related to labor migration, the development of socio-economic factors for its elimination is one of the pressing problems of modern social philosophy.

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