

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND THE ROLE OF URBAN POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract---The article provides a brief overview of theoretical and methodological issues of population growth and distribution. It also provides detailed demographic updates on demographic processes, “demographic modernization”, demographic transition cycles and how it goes in countries such as Uzbekistan.

Keywords---Fertility decline, demographic modernization, demographic transition period, demographic revolution, the process of urbanization, population growth rate, the people of the city.

I. INTRODUCTION

Population growth and displacement are interrelated processes, and the multiplication of one is reflected in the displacement of other. A decline in population growth, a constantly changing and ever-changing group of people in space and time, is a social phenomenon that is not immediately noticeable in its territorial perception. The number of population, territorial-demographic content, density, natural-mechanical action reflects society's past, the development of the present and the future. Especially, natural and mechanical action plays a big role in territorial distribution and increase of population.

Nowadays, this action determines the level and status of development of any country, the demographic conditions of the whole area will change, and demographic transitions will occur. At the same time, the economic development of the country has both positive and negative impact on the growth rate of the population. Disproportions in social and economic development accelerate the activation of mechanical labor in relation to the natural movement of the population or migration becomes a global process. At the same time, the migration process helps to maintain the demographic balance between the rapidly growing population and the worsening populations and regions. The effect of demographic processes and mechanical activity is on the growth and distribution of population in the region, mainland, country and region; if population growth is a process, its settlement is the result of this process. Changes in these processes will lead to

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modernization, transitions in the whole demographic development. In order to estimate important reasons and factors of demographic transition, subjects like geography, demography, history, sociology, economics, ecology, ethnography, statistics, mathematics, urban planning, district planning are highly evaluated. The use of successes and results in these disciplines is important in showing the regularities of population development and distribution. Therefore, the study of populations that develop under the influence of various factors and causes, using demographic geographical economical sociological ecological cartographic mathematical and statistical techniques help to fully understand the meaning of transitions in demographic development.

II. MAIN BODY

High rates of population growth occurred in the second half of the 20th century, with the emergence of the notion of “a demographic explosion” in science. In this regard, the medical field and its achievements made a significant contribution to the positive development of demographic processes, in particular the increase in birth rates, reduction of mortality rates and prevention of various diseases. However, a sharp increase in population caused to staying behind social-economic development and revealing problems in many regions. Consequently, there was a need to manage the demographic situation, to plan family and to pursue a specific demographic policy. However, despite the fact that in recent years the world population has reached 80-90 million people a year, the demographic processes in some countries still support high population growth.

An analysis of studies shows that the growth of the world’s population is mainly in the developing world while the population of the developed countries is either weak or stable. This leads to an increase in the relative number and size of the population in developing countries. From the developing countries, only the CIS countries are experiencing a rapid decline in population growth rates. This can be explained by social-economic and political changes, demographic changes in the population and demographic attitudes towards the number of children in the family. According to V.A. Sitarov and V.V. Pustovoytov’s ideas, the first signs of declining population growth began in the mid-1970s in major countries such as China and India. These include above all, women’s employment in production, an increase in the urban population, an increase in the cultural level of the population, a decline in the impact of tradition and religion, the achievements in health care, the introduction of economic measures, child restraint and other several factors played an important role⁶. In these countries, the reduction of population growth through legal restriction of births in families is more common. The highest population growth rate in the world was in the 1970s, which was about 2% a year.

The population of the globe is currently growing at a rate of 1.5% and by the end of the next century it will stop (by about 10 billion people). The slowdown in the population of the former Soviet republics, foreign European and North American countries is contributing to this process. In the mid-70s of the last century, urbanization in the world was developing and becoming increasingly complex, urban agglomerations and urban population rapidly increasing. “Increased female employment during the same period increased urban population, increased cultural literacy and decreased religion and health took important place”. It was during this period that the reduction of the population growth rate through the legal restriction of births in families became more frequent. Examining social-economic problems of population development is crucial in determining the country’s future development. This is a scientific analysis of the

⁶Sitarov V.A., Pustovoytov V.V. *Social Ecology*.-M.: 2000.S. 65.

qualitative characteristics of the main demographic factors in the development of the population, linked with historical processes to identify the exact causes of changes in specific periods and to predict how the population will grow⁷.

At the same time, the problems associated with the growth and development of the population should be managed from a geographical point of view, taking into account the natural, economic and demographic characteristics of each region. Indeed, with changes in the life of the society, the issues of increasing or decreasing populations have led many scholars to research in different disciplines. These include economic geography, demography, economics, sociology and statistics. In particular, the objectives of geography are to highlight issues of population growth and development that link the concepts of the population and the region in the current context. "How population is spread across the region is one of the important tasks of demographics and how many people live in one or another area is a matter of geography" written by A.Y. Boyarskiy⁸. And the distribution of people across a particular area means that it is the subject of a particular population geography, that is, the geography of the population. Therefore, it is possible to study and diagnose the social-economic factors associated with population growth and development and regional location, as well as the impact of the process of economic development of the region on population growth and distribution in the context of all three disciplines. As a rule, demographic processes develop independently in accordance with the legal, religious and national peculiarities of states. In many cases, customs are adapted to national policies over time and are reflected in changes in demographics. This will trigger the transition from one phase to another during the demographic process or the demographic transition period. Stabilization of population growth is accelerating. This is an effective implementation of the family planning program in many countries and this is connected with the high economic and social status of women⁹.

The emerging demographic behavior at that time, the modern views of culture or "the demographic relations" of the population are conducive to "the modernization of demographic processes" to a fuller extent. Most scientists have linked demographic modernization to "the demographic transition" that began in Europe, in particular the transition from high birth rates to low birth rates. At that time, this was not called demographic modernization, but "demographic transition" or "demographic revolution". Generally, the demographic transition is a transition from high birth rate and low birth rate. It updates and modernizes the millennial social mechanisms that govern the reproduction of the human race, in essence and consequence¹⁰. The development of a particular phase of the demographic transition is linked to the national, social-economic and political situation in the region. Increased emphasis on health and healthy nutrition reduces the mortality rate, but the shortening of fertility extends the gap in mortality and birth rates, resulting in accelerated population growth.

The notions of demographic transition and demographic revolutions were known in the mid-20th century, when the geographer and scientist V.P. Maksakovskiy (2004), from demograph scientists A.Y. Boyarskiy (1985), B.S. Uralnis (1976), D.I. Valentey (1986), A.Y. Kvasha (1971), A. Homenko (1980), L. Rabinovich (1929), V.G. Vishnevskiy (1982-

⁷Kopylov V.A. *Population Geography*. -M.: 1999. P.23.

⁸Boyarskiy A. YA. *Demography course: Tutorial* / -M.: Finance and statistics, 1985.-391 p., appen.

⁹Novikov Y.V. *Ecology, environment and human. Tutorial for universities, high schools and colleges.* - ed., exec and add. / Y.V Novikov. – M.: FAIR-PRESS, 2002. P. 433

¹⁰Vishnevskiy A.G. *Demographic modernization in Russia, 1900-2000.* – M.: New Publisher, 2006. P. 56.

2006) interpret both concepts in their writings or demographic revolution marks the peak of this demographic transition. Therefore, it is advisable to use the notion of demographic transitions or demographic modernization rather than demographic revisions when assessing changes in demographic processes. According to N.B. Alisov and B.S. Xorevlar's ideas, demographic transition: "If industrial growth is low, birth and death rates include high percentages then the number of population will increase slowly"¹¹. While inflow of people into an industrialized society leads to a higher standard of living, the birth rate decreases and the population rate declines. In this case, the population will not drop sharply, and even until a certain number of years, its total population will continue to increase. M. Karakhanov notes that the demographic transition is a change in the quantitative and qualitative composition of the population over a period of time and as a result of social-economic conditions¹².

These social and economic conditions play an important role in the transformation of the population of Uzbekistan to the transition from the second phase to the third phase of the demographic transition. As a rule, such changes in population growth are inextricably linked to the social and economic development of society in time and place. Consequently, social and economic changes cause to a transition in demographic processes, the demographic trends, thoughts, attitudes and desires that were formed during this period were quite different from the retrospective period and could not be reversed. The progress of demographic processes is reflected in the population size, weight, growth and reproduction rates, and by the territorial distribution and location. Studies show that demographic processes are not only affected by environmental and health problems but also by social-economic problems. The number of unregistered marriages in the West is growing, Russian newspaper "Family counseling" reported. Such couples usually do not want to have children. This means that the child will no longer be the main goal, the long-awaited guest for modern families.

Researches show that by 2050 families with more than two children will never be left. It is clear from research that all social-economic processes have a decisive impact on social-economic development. As a result, these indicators have changed across the world in different historical periods. In particular, the disintegration of the former Soviet Union led to drastic changes in population growth and development in its republics. At the same time, there was a decline in overall fertility. V. S. Urlanis said that birth rates and mortality rates in the country depend on the type of production relations in the economic system of society¹³. It emphasizes that the population, its growth can be determined by the number of births and deaths and their developmental features are closely aligned with the social and economic development of the society. At the end of the 20th century, more precisely, the rapid political, economic and social changes in the former Soviet republics of the 1990s gave each republic the opportunity to create and develop its own economic system independently of economic problems in order to solve the task. Since the first years of independent development, the economies of the former Soviet Union have undergone significant changes in the economy and market relations have been established in all areas of the economy.

The denunciation of many enterprises the suspension of a number of industrial enterprises the start of the privatization process has left many unemployed affected the size and function of the family in terms of family

¹¹Alisov N.V., Khoreev B.S. *Economic and social geography of the world (general review)*. - M.: 2000. P.93

¹²Karakhanov M.K. *Non-capitalist path of development and population problems*. -T.: 1983. S.37.

¹³Urlanis B.S. *Population dynamic problems UUSR*. – M.: The science, 1974. P. 335.

reproductive issues. The social structure of the population has also changed. If in the socialistic system there were only workers and peasant families, now the social circle of the family has expanded and the families of the businessman-traders have appeared. New demographic processes, namely, reduction of births and mortality rates, increase in migration mobility of population. There are people who are responsible for family, marriage, birth and upbringing of children. The demographic behavior that emerged in such individuals was the basis of the “ demographic transition period” in the whole demographic process, as well as the emergence of modern views in the demographic relations of the population in the demographic changes in the republics of the cultural union. This demographic transition is observed and observed in countries such as Uzbekistan. The demographic transition in Uzbekistan has led to demographic modernization in all demographic processes.

According to population scientists, “during the years of Independence of Uzbekistan has created a new demographic situation. This demographic situation is completely different from that of the former Soviet Union. This demographic situation is primarily reflected in the key demographic processes- birth, natural reproduction, migration and urbanization”. This is reflected in the declining population growth rate, the decline in fertility rates, the decline in urbanization and the decrease in the population growth rate and the absolute increase in the population¹⁴. It is precisely this demographic situation, in the center of demographic modernization that the Uzbek nation needs dosage sacredness, parental role, stability in marriage, generation and upbringing a healthy generation. It also includes the positive aspects of the eastern mentality, the protection of the demographic from poisoning and the need for social-economic geographic and demographic research. According to the United Nations, Uzbekistan in terms of natural population growth rate (1.7 %, 2018) is next to Tajikistan (2.7 %) among its neighbors. The same indicators for Kazakhstan are 1.5 %, in Kyrgyzstan- 2.1 %, in Turkmenistan- 1.9 %¹⁵. Recently, birth rates and natural reproduction rates of the population have been increasing due to demographic growth. This is because, 1975-1985 years were the highest birth rate in republic. Those born in the same year began to participate in full reproductive activities since 2005.

Table 1. Distribution of children birth by families in the republic (1989-2018 s., in percentage)

Birthorderofchildren	1989	2000	2009	2018
Totalborn	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including :				
First	28,2	35,3	39,1	36,3
Second	25,7	28,9	29,5	31,0
Third	18,8	21,3	19,8	20,3
Fourth	12,0	9,8	9,1	9,4
Fifth and born after it	15,3	4,7	2,5	3,0

The reproductive tendency of the population formed during the demographic transition influenced birth processes in the first place. In many families, it is a process of limiting the number of children. This can be clearly seen in the declining number of births in families year by year in Uzbekistan. For example, if in 1991 723,400 newborns were born in the

¹⁴Ubaidullaeva R., Ata-Mirzaev O., Umarova N. O'zbekistonda demografik jarayonlar va aholi bandligi.-T., 2006. B.6.

¹⁵www.demoscope.ru.//Population Reference Bureau. 2009 World Population Data Sheet.

families of the republic, in 2009, 694,700 babies were reduced by 1.2 times or 73.7 thousand. By 2019, the amount of newborns reached to 768,000. Due to changes in the reproductive tendency of the population, the number of children born in families fourth and fifth or later decreased to 1.3- 6.0 points. Thus, in 1989 the share of fourth-born children in the family was 12.0 %, while in 2009 it was 9.1 %. Likewise, the proportion of newborns who have been born fifth or later has dropped from 15.3 to 2.5 percent. In 2018, three and more births accounted for 30.2 percent of all newborns.

Families in the republic, the decrease of fifth or later children births testify that restriction of children fertility is expanding widely, the amount of families with lots of children is declining, to put it in a nutshell, the number of small and middle families is increasing, the number of big and complicated families is reducing day by day. In families social task occupies the main role more than demographic task in order to create descendant, that is, children birth and demographic activity. All of them are occurring as a result of only reproductive desire related to children birth of population in families. It is important to note that, according to the sum of birth coefficient, Uzbekistan used to be registered in the group of high birth degree in the world until 1990. In 1985-1989s, if the sum of birth coefficient was 4,70 in Uzbekistan, this percentages decreased slowly between 1990 and 1991s, in today's period (2018y) it shows 2,60, that is, the republic took place among countries which have middle birth rates in the world for the time being. Owing to changes in reproductive inclination of population, all birth percentages decreased rapidly from 1991 to 2003s. However, from 2005, because of demographic capacity the amount of birth again increased among population. But it does not mean that it can be the increase of children birth in families.

Economic problems connected with transition of market relations, difficulties in providing population with work, producing medical means on the purpose of preventing pregnancies, main attention to extending period between children birth caused to rise the amount of people who plan birth time-period in advance and the numbers of children. As a result, reproductive desire (the attitude of having children) of population changed sharply. In the republic, birth in the period of Soviet Union, because of high death rate, a lot of youth in age composition of population caused to accomplish of disagreement between demographic development and social-economic development in the early period of Independence. In age structure of population, the increase of the number and amount of population who are able to work, providing with job and unemployment problems appeared. Precisely, above mentioned social-economic and demographic problems contribute in order to determine demographic capacity of future country and reproductive desire of today's population.

While integration in financial-economic and world economy system is becoming deeply to economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the effect of social factors to demographic processes is absolutely increasing. Especially, urbanization process plays significant role not only in social-economic development, but also in demographic issues. Owing to the fact that births in demographic processes, death, marriage and divorcing conditions are changing connected together with urbanization rate. Only birth of above mentioned, apart from marriage process, others include high percentages in urbanization territories.

In Uzbekistan, the development of urbanization processes, the formation of territorial-urban systems has its own regional characteristics¹⁶. In Independence years, In Uzbekistan, there occurred important changes not only in the number of cities and in points of population in types of cities, but also territorial, social-economic development. The regions of the

¹⁶Egamberdieva M.M., Tashtaeva S.K., Rakhmanov B.B. *Territorial features of urbanization and urban development in Uzbekistan. // Actual problems of the humanities and natural sciences. 2017.No. 6. Part II.-P.94*

republic are distinguished by their urban structure, their genetic characteristics and functional typology¹⁷. This caused to fast development of unusual and small dispensaries of population. However, there was no change in the number of the biggest dispensaries of population. Attempts which were done in order to organize territorial dispensaries of population, with the way of following city demands which are belongs to dispensaries of population in these territories created new lifestyle which is suitable for city from engineering, transport, distribution and development of social infrastructure branches in a good way, social-economic, demographic, territorial and ecologic side.

The number and amount of city population in territorial composition of Uzbekistan population has changed differently in various periods as a result of intra and extra factors. Second half of last century, most of the cities appeared was built on the purpose of reclamation virgin lands and various mineral resources.

According to analysis, population of the republic decreased in years which are full of urbanization rate. Therefore, national composition of city composition with variousness and their active mechanic action, that is, a lot of migration as well as natural weak movement found its reflection in the amount of relative and absolute. Since 1991, by the republic of government, to build infrastructure places, increasing the attention to territorial capacity which have weak economic development, acceleration of urbanization process affected in considerable degree to create new dispensaries of population¹⁸. Therefore, the number of dispensaries of city population changed permanently. For instance, the numbers of them include 101 in 1959, 124 in 1979, 221 in 1989, 233 in 2008, 1199 in 2009.

“Administrative-territorial structure in the Republic of Uzbekistan, giving name to toponomic objects and order about solving issues in order to change their names” according to 12th article of law of Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Between 1990 and 2009s, the number of cities in republic decreased by 5, small towns increased to 976. In 2009, artificially increased urbanization rate in country almost did not justify itself because rural places which were changed to cities left as a village. Therefore, after 10 years, that is, in 2019, this issue again became extinct and adopted a special resolution in order to improve urbanization processes wholly. The Decree states that “urbanization as a driving force for the growth and sustainable development of cities along with the implementation of major strategic investment project as part of ongoing structural reforms has not been adequately addressed. As a result, there has been a trend towards declining urbanization in recent years, while the number of urban settlements has increased from 1,065 to 1,071. Despite efforts to transform large rural settlements into urban settlements, the current level of urbanization does not meet modern requirements for development and remains significantly above global trends. At the same time, it is critically assessed that the level of urbanization is still unsustainable”.

According to analysis of statistic data, in 2018, 1071 cities related to demographic capacity, there were observed backwardness than other 119 cities. There is stated in decree, in order to increase demographic conditions of cities, there is noted that it can be acceptable with improving way of ordering system in migration processes in administrative way, on the purpose of creating free movement from rural areas to cities for population. Helping to supply with whole and efficient employment 61,3 % of people who live in 119 cities which have high demographic capacity, providing with peace by help of increasing income of population in service branches, improving life degree by expanding the use of economic and industrial resources, comparing their position with world cities are suitable for goal. Because, nevertheless there were

¹⁷SoliyevA, TashtayevaS, EgamberdiyevaM. *Shaharlargeografiyasi. O'quvqo'llanma. –T.:” VNESHINVESTPROM”, 2019.77 b*

¹⁸Abdalova Z.T. *Features of the process of urbanization in the Republic of Uzbekistan // Science without borders. 2019. No. 4 (32).-S.63-67*

actions in order to create towns from huge rural dispensaries of population, today's urbanization degree do not answer to modern demands in order to develop cities complicated and they are absolutely lagging behind from world tendencies¹⁹.

The result of studies demonstrates that in order to wholly develop urbanization rate in country, development criteria of giving city rank to dispensaries of population is important. In demographic modernization period, demographic attitudes which are suitable for city population in country, outlook is developing day by day, it cause to accelerate urbanization and suburbanization processes. Consequently, determining the future correctly is expedient in order to form satellite-cities. Nowadays, in the process of organizing cities, several judicial obscurities grabbed attention. Particularly, between small cities from practical side in many ways and towns, there is no big difference. There is only difference with name, rank, they are the same according to economic and demographic capacity; all of them are considered addresses of city population as dependent to region and are controlled by region authority. Beautifying and architecture-planning are also the same.

Reformations occurring in economic and social life of the republic, in functional composition of village population there are also becoming a wide range of changes. Nowadays, government of republic is bringing industry to village, build service properties and paying attention in order to shorten issues of the amount of population who are busy with village economy in the composition of village population. All of them on the purpose of absolutely developing urbanization process in country that city rank must be given to dispensaries of population. From our point of view, it is expedient to contemplate age limit of population number in cities by 12,000. Nowadays, present 14 of 118 cities in country is below the limit above. This kind of dispensaries of population must take from cities registered (economic – geographic role is comfortable and cities which have bright future soon are not taken into it). In the republic, in order to develop urbanization process, one of the restricted factors is majority of busy people with village economy in composition of city population. In this field, cities of Uzbekistan take first place among CIS countries²⁰.

In the increase of urbanization process, natural and mechanic action of population plays a significant role. In this situation, natural movement of population is considered leader than its natural repeatable existence. However, mechanic action of city population, namely, the amount of migrants are higher than immigrants with negative effect and it does not be sensed in its increase²¹. Among the research years, there occurred decrease in natural increase coefficient of city dispensaries. For example, if in natural increase coefficient include 8 promille in 18 dispensaries of city population in 1995, the number of population increased twice because their number reached to 48 in 2018. Therefore, natural increase coefficient decreased 16-20% and the amount of cities and towns which are higher groups from 20.0 % . For instance, natural increase coefficient in dispensaries of city population with 16-20 promille in 1995, 30,2 % of whole city population lived and if their number is 45, in 2010, these percentages were equal to 16,9-23 %. 20 % and higher cities located in group decreased to 5,6 times. Because, only seven from 62 cities, such as Urgut, To'rako'rgon, Chirokchi, YangiNishon, Gagarin, Do'stlik and Ko'ngirot cities left in this group. These group results demonstrated that increase coefficient of population which is small in city groups are collecting year by year.

¹⁹President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 10.01.2019 y. PF-5623-number "On radical improvement of urbanization processes" decree.

²⁰Tojiyeva Z., Fedorko V. Dynamics and geography of external migration of the population of Uzbekistan. // Modern migration processes: state and basic forms. Tiraspol. 2015.-S.65-75

²¹Tojiyeva Z., Fedorko V. Dynamics and geography of external migration of the population of Uzbekistan. // Modern migration processes: state and basic forms. Tiraspol. 2015.-S.65-75

City population of Uzbekistan, the decrease of natural increase percentage is marked with reduction birth processes from demographic processes. For example, birth coefficient of city population for per 1000 people was 26,1 in 1989, 17,3 in 2005, 21,9 in 2018 or decreased to 1,2 times. Birth process in dispensaries of population in city and towns shows only decrease between the period of 1995 and 2015.

For instance, birth coefficient was only 8 of the number of cities by 10 promille, that is, Qizketgan, Pristan, Qubla-Ustyurt, Xushro'y, Ittifoq, Chig'iriqvaEshonguzar, their number reached to 15 in 2000. In 2015, birth process was 10 promille in 22 dispensaries of city population such as Shofirkon, Qoratorov, Koson, Shahrisabz, YangiMarg'ilon, Navbahor, Uyg'ur, Farhod, Kimyogarlal, Hurriyat, Nurobod, Iskandar.

III. Conclusion

Increasingly globalized, the penetration of people into an integrated society, a higher standard of living reflects a decline in the population, in particular, a decline in birth rates and, in turn, an increase in mortality rates. In these cases, the population does not decrease dramatically, and even until a certain number of years, the total population will continue to increase. As a rule, such changes in population growth are inextricably linked with the social and economic development of society in time and place. Therefore, the social and economic changes may lead to a transition in demographic processes, the demographic trends, thoughts, attitudes and desires that were formed among the population during this period were completely different from the retrospective period and could not be reversed. In countries such as Uzbekistan due to changes in the number and demographics of urban and type settlements, the following can be recognized:

Many large villages have become urban areas, where gradually non-agricultural activities are widespread, but the demographic attitudes of the villages remain for a long time.

A growing number of small towns are connected to small industrial enterprises. Closure of industrial enterprises, job cuts and outflow of population have slowed the growth rate of the population in cities and towns, which were once created with the development prospects in mind. The same holds true for cities with poor natural geographical location.

The demographic processes in recent years may have contributed to further declines in artificial rising urbanization. Therefore, it is expedient to establish a proper territorial organization of urban settlements and to develop modern social and business infrastructure in rural areas.

In conclusion, the increasing popularity of the birth control of the family in the family poses a threat to the "disappearance" of the human race by the nations. Changes are also expected in urban and rural population distribution, suburbanization around cities and rural urbanization will accelerate. This will lead to an increase in urban population, expansion of the area they occupy and unforeseen occurrences in the demographic situation of the rural population.

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