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REPRODUCTION AND ITS REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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***ABSTRACT**--This article reveals the process of reproduction, its factors of influencing and the regionalization. Also there is given data and facts about demographic flow of the world population and the brief information about demographic revolution and present conditions of depopulation. Moreover, this article also provides brief information regarding to the giving birth in the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reproduction processes and their causes and effects.*

***Keywords**-- demographic transition, demographic revolution/revision, depopulation, demographic flow, the birth rate.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The decrease in population growth a constantly changing in place and time is a social phenomenon that is not immediately noticeable in its territorial perception. The number of population, its territorial demographic structure, density, natural and mechanical behavior reflect the past, present and future development of the society. In particular, natural and mechanical movements play an important role in the territorial distribution and reproduction of the population. At the same time, this action determines the level and status of development of any country, as well as effects the demographic situation in the region as a whole.

In the mid-1970s, urbanization in the world began to develop and become more complex, urban agglomerations developed and the urban population grew rapidly. At the same time, it played essential role in increasing women's employment in manufacture, the growth of the urban population, increased cultural awareness, the decline of traditions and religion, the progress achieved in the field of healthcare, the implementation of economic measures, the reduction of population growth and the control of childbirth [1]. It was at this time that a reduction in population growth due to legislative restrictions on the birth of children in families was more common.

Demographic modernization. Traditionally, demographic processes develop independently in accordance with the legal, religious and national characteristics of states. In many cases, customs and national traditions over time are adapted by the policy of the country and reflected in changes in demographic processes. This initiates the transition from one phase to another during the demographic process or the period of the demographic transition. Stabilization of population growth is accelerating. This is due to the successful implementation of family planning

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programs in many countries and the high economic and social status of women [2]. Demographic behavior, culture or modern attitudes in the demographics of the population at that time created the conditions for the "modernization" of demographic processes, in particular, "demographic modernization".

Most scholars associate demographic modernization with the "demographic transition" that began in Europe, in particular with the transition from high birth rates to low birth rates. At that time, it was called not demographic modernization, but a "demographic transition" or "demographic revolution". As a rule, a demographic transition period is a transition from high the birth to mortality. In essence and consequence, it updates and modernizes the millennia-old social mechanisms that govern the reproduction of the human race [3]. The development of one or another phase of the demographic transition is associated with the national, socio-economic and political situation in countries and regions. Increased attention to health and nutrition reduces the mortality rate, but the reduction in the birth increases the gap in mortality and the birth rates, which leads to accelerated population growth.

"Demographic transition" and "demographic revolution". The concepts of demographic transitions and demographic revolutions were known in the mid-20th century, and geographers [3–12] interpret these concepts in the same way or define a demographic transition as the peak of a demographic transition. Therefore, when assessing changes in demographic processes, it is advisable to use the concept of demographic transitions or demographic modernization, rather than demographic revisions.

While the influx of people into an industrialized society has a high standard of living, the birth rate is decreasing, as well as the population growth rate too. In these cases, the population does not decrease sharply, and even over several years its total number will continue to increase. As a rule, such changes in population growth are inextricably linked with the socio-economic development of society in time and place. Consequently, socio-economic changes cause demographic transition, during which the demographic trends, opinions, attitudes and desires formed by the population are completely different from the retrospective period and cannot be reversed. The progress of demographic processes is reflected in the population, its weight, growth and reproduction rates, as well as in their territorial distribution.

II. RESULT

The population of a certain area, which forms the basis of society, is constantly updated in size and composition as a result of its natural, mechanical and social efforts. In short, the renewal of generations is the natural reproduction of a population as a result of such demographic processes as birth and death. This will ensure further survival and future development of the country's population.

Reproduction occurs only through the processes of birth and death, which, in turn, contribute to natural reproduction. The natural reproduction of one and the same population reflects the features of population reproduction, that is, the replacement of one generation by another, and, therefore, some patterns of population growth. Regeneration of the population is divided into three types depending on the occurrence. First, the reproduction of an enlarged population, where the birth rate as a result of the demographic process is several times higher than the mortality rate, while the population is growing steadily.

"Population explosion". High population growth rates occurred in the second half of the 20th century, when the concept of "population explosion" appeared in science. The medical sphere and its achievements contributed to the positive development of demographic processes, in particular, an increase in the birth rate, a decrease in mortality, and the prevention of various diseases. However, a sharp increase in population has led to delays in socio-economic development and issues in many regions. Therefore, it was necessary to manage the demographic situation, plan a family and carry out a certain demographic policy. However, despite the fact that in recent years the world population has reached 80-90 million people a year, demographic processes in some countries still contribute to the rapid population growth.

Depopulation. The second type of population regeneration is called simple reproduction, where the birth and death rates are almost the same, and only those of the same generation cannot repeat the growth of the second generation. With the third type of population regeneration, the mortality rate among the population exceeds the birth rate, and even the number of births does not replace parents. This is known as a recession, which leads to a natural decline in the population of these countries and a “demographic crisis” in the process of “depopulation” (natural decline in population). Some developed countries and members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) might be striking example for the third type of reproduction.

According to the United Nations, the declining population in 2008 was recorded in 14 European countries or was in a state of demographic crisis. Examples are Russia and Belarus, where the natural population growth is 0.3%, Romania - 0.2%, Bulgaria - 0.5%, Hungary - 0.4%, Ukraine - 0.6%, etc. [13]. The natural population decline in these countries leads not only to population growth, its dynamics, but also to changes and shifts in different age groups. A decrease in the birth and excessive mortality among the population can lead to a reduction in the number of children and youth and, as a result, to an aging population.

Besides reducing the birth and increasing mortality, life expectancy is also important. As the number of births decreases, a higher proportion of the population occurs in older age groups. This will ensure an increase in the proportion of elderly people in the population. It is well known that the subsequent increase in mortality rates in these age groups represents the beginning of the aging process, and not from the bottom. It is no exaggeration to say that the aging population of Europe is undergoing a demographic crisis.

The evolution of the population from one type of reproduction to another has led to the development of the theory of “demographic transition” in complex demographic processes. The demographic transition reflects fundamental changes in population reproduction. A “demographic transition” or a “demographic revolution” is important to ensure population growth and accommodation. The concepts of demographic transitions and demographic revolutions were known in the first half of the 20th century, “the first of which was introduced into science in 1934 by the French demographer Adolf Landry, and the second by the American demographer Frank Notestein in the 1950s” [4].

As a rule, the modern type of population reproduction divides the demographic transition into four phases or stages. At the first stage, the birth rate and mortality rate are high, and the natural population growth is low. Secondly, the mortality rate is rapidly declining, the birth rate is high, the population is growing rapidly, and there is a population explosion. In the third stage, the mortality rate will decrease and stabilize, which will lead to a

decrease in the birth rate. At the same time, the population is moving from an expanded form of population regeneration to a weakened one. At the fourth stage, the birth and death rates are evenly reduced, i.e. normal reproduction of the population occurs. As a result, the population ceases to grow, and the population stabilizes [4]. The first and second stages of this problem represent a serious economic and demographic issue for any country in terms of population growth. In the third and fourth stages, the opposite is observed, that is, a decrease.

III. CONSEQUENCES, STATISTICS AND DISCUSSION

The population of Uzbekistan is affected by a favorable demographic and socio-economic environment. Therefore, we see the natural role of the natural movement in the reconstruction of the population and the creation of appropriate social conditions. At the same time, the role of mechanical movement in the development and reproduction of the country's population is insignificant. A decrease in the birth rate in recent years means that the decline in natural activity indicators has moved from the second phase of population reproduction to the third phase.

According to the UN, in terms of natural population growth rates, Uzbekistan (1.7%, 2008) is taken the second place after Tajikistan (2.2%) among neighborhood countries. The same rate of natural population growth is 1.0% in Kazakhstan, 1.6% in Kyrgyzstan and 1.7% in Turkmenistan [13].

Although population decline leads to a loss of the country's population and ethnicity, rapid population growth is also a serious issue. Consequently, a certain demographic policy will be required in order to prevent a sharp reduction or increase in the population and move to an effective form of population reproduction. This population policy should be implemented reasonably in combination with the characteristics of socio-economic development.

The demographic development and national composition of the Republic of Uzbekistan are particular importance, the growth and geography of the various ethnic groups living in it can be differentiating by each other. The decline in the birth and mortality among the population of Uzbekistan over the past 25 years has led to a decrease in natural activity. However, the total population is growing every year due to natural growth. Mechanical population growth has already been negative for the country.

“Multi-ethnic” tradition. In the period between 1950 and 1991, the birth rate of the population of Uzbekistan was developing steadily, and from 1991, the birth rate among children was gradually decreasing. It is well known that those born in the country between 1955 and 1960 were the result of demographic policies supported at that time by a “multi-ethnic” tradition with an average annual birth rate of 6.45%. Their children reached the stage of population reproduction at the peak of the giving birth rate in 1975-1985. The average annual increase in the birth was 5.02%. Born in the same year, from 1995 to 2005, and their children in 2015-2025, they will begin to participate in full reproductive activity with an average annual increase of 3.00%. Naturally, this causes a slight increase in the birth rate during these years, while the number of births in families is not as large as at the same time (up to 5-10), on the contrary, an average of 2-4.

Value of birth of republic. Nowadays, efforts to create a noble society with a good culture and create the necessary conditions for the present and future lives of the population are largely limited by the number of children born in families. So, if in 1991, among the population of the country 723.4 thousand children were born, then in

2015 it was equal 734.1 thousand or 1.4 times more. The average annual birth rate was negative -1.3 percent in 1991-1995, during the period from 1995 to 2000 - 4.90 percent, a positive growth rate of 0.25 percent between 2000 and 2005 and 2.90 percent in 2005–2010, 2.50 percent in 2010-2015 as well. The total birth rate per thousand people was 34.5% in 1991 and 22.8% [14] in 2018, or the total birth rate decreased by 11.2%. This is due to the fact that the birth of children in the families of the former Soviet Union, the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and even tenth, for obvious reasons, decreases. On the contrary, the proportion of the first, second and third newborns are growing steadily. For example, the proportion of children born in the 3rd family in the total number of children born in 1989 was 18.8 percent, whereas last year it was 19.2 percent. The fifth and subsequent births in the family decreased from 15.3 percent to 2.1 percent in 1989-2015. Moreover, 5240.0 thousand of families in the country were consisted of following data: families without children - 25.4%, with one child - 23.9%, with 2 kids - 25.6%, with 3 kids - 16.5%.

A periodic decrease in the overall giving birth rate among the population is characteristic of the regional level. So, in 1991 the total birth rate was 29.0–42.5 %, and in 2018 - 21.3–27.3 % [14]. In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Samarkand and Jizzakh regions were experienced the highest birth rates in 1989–2018 are the highest in the country (Table 1). The difference between the highest and lowest birth rates (1.3) remained almost the same in 1989–2018.

Table 1: Grouping the population of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the general birth rate (during the period 1989-2018) [14]

General birth rate, (per 1000 people)	Number of provinces in these groups by birth rate,per person					Proportion of the population, percentage				
	1989	1995	2000	2005	2018	1989	1995	2000	2005	2018
till 16 age	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	8	-
16,0-24,9 ages	1	1	11	13	10	10,4	9,3	75	92	67,1
25,0-29,9 ages	-	6	2	-	4	-	32,9	16	-	32,9
30,0-39,9 ages	10	7	-	-	-	75,3	57,8	-	-	-
40,0 and more	2	-	-	-	-	14,3	-	-	-	-
Total	13	14	14	14	14	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Tashkent city was annexed, and the birth rate of the Navoi region in 1989 was not reported.

Level of birth in regions. The results of the grouping in the provinces show that the birth rate has been declining since the 1990s. Tashkent, which in 2005 accounted for 8% of the total population of the country, is in the first group with the lowest birth rate. Between 1989 and 1995, 13 regions were sharply increased in 2005 in the second group with the same birth rate. In 2018, 10 regions with moderate birth rates were in the group with a lower average (16.0-24.9 per thousand) (see Table 1). The highest birth rates are still observed in 16 mountainous regions, including Sokh, Bakhmal, Bulungur, Baysun, Parkent, Forish, Urgut and Chirakchi (25-30 ‰). The number of births in these areas is closely related to the nationality, age, customs, habits and lifestyle of the local people.

During the demographic transition, not only employment, but also the level of education of women in the country was reflected in a sharp change in the attitude to the number of children born in the family. For this reason, in recent years, 14.3% of the total numbers of newborns are women aged 30–34 years, 34.1% are women aged 25–29 years and 42.5% are women aged 20–24 years. In the fact, 65.0 percent newborns of these are related to women group aged 20-24 years. The proportion of the first child in the age group of 40-44 years is only 0.1%. In contrast to this age group, the majority of births in the third group are women aged 25-29 years (45.7%) and women aged 30-34 years (34.4%). Naturally, as women get older, the number of newborns - the fourth, the fifth and later births is being increased. Most of the fifth born or subsequent child in the family is related to women groups aged 30-39 years and these data can be consisted of only 4% of total births.

Changes in the special birth rate in Uzbekistan are 79.5 per 1000 women groups aged 15-49 years (rural population - 89.3, urban population - 70.4, in 2015). This ratio decreased 2-4 times from 15-19 years to 40-44 years and 8 times to 45-49 years in the period between 1989 and 2018. The number of children born in recent years has been decreasing from generation to generation. This, of course, led to a decrease in the number of women with children, or to "rejuvenation of the mothers." For example, childbirth is not uncommon for women over 40 ages.

“Life Index”. The “Life Index” or “Pokrovsky-Pearl Index” characterizing the reproduction of the population in the country was K = 5.6 in 1989, K = 3.7 in 2005 and K = 4.7 in 2018 (Table 2). , The overall current life index means that the country's population is not yet declining, which means it will continue to grow.

Table 2: The survival rate of the population in different regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ppm [14]

Survival rate	The different regions related in groups	
	1989	2018
till 2,5	Tashkent city	-
till 2,6-4,0	-	Tashkent city and Tashkent region
till 4,1-5,5	Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara, Syrdarya, Ferghana regions and Republic of Karakalpakstan	Fergana, Khorezm, Jizzakh, Namangan, Bukhara, Navoi, Sydarya, Andijon, Samarkand regions and Republic of Karakalpakstan
more than 5,6	Khorezm, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand regions	Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh regions
An average rate	5,1	4,7

At the regional level, the survival rate in Samarkand, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya and Khorezm was high for many years, and this indicator was higher only in two southern provinces. The slowest population regeneration is observed in Tashkent city, and now in Ferghana and Tashkent regions. A decrease in birth and mortality will lead to an increase in the number of areas in which the rate of population renewal will decline in the near future. The

birth rate in 1989 was 33.3 ppm per thousand people, mortality - 6.3 ppm, population turnover - 39.6 per thousand; in 2018 the birth rate was 22.8 ppm, and mortality - 4.8 ppm, population turnover - 27.6 per thousand. Thus, the sum of the number of births and deaths, which is a characterized population turnover, it indicates that in 1989 population growth was very rapid and in 2018 it was normal.

In 1991, only Tashkent had wised the smallest population turnover rate, and in 2016, almost all regions reached this indicator. The most gradually populated areas are Tashkent city, Tashkent and Bukhara regions, while Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions have the largest population turnover rate (more than 30 ppm). During the period under review, a slowdown in population turnover was observed, which is decreased in the average population growth rate per thousand people. It cannot be denied that in the regional distribution there is a decrease in the natural movement of such populations, a shift from the center to all regions of the country, that is, geo-demographic waves will cause changes in the territorial composition of the population.

Coefficient of natural population. The low level of urbanization and the predominant rural population played an important role in creating high rates of natural movement of the regions' population. While the natural population growth of the country decreased by 10.1% compared with the last census by 2018, in the Surkhandarya region which always has been noticed "the highest population growth" – dropped by 13.9%, and in Kashkadarya region - by 15.0%. A decrease in the natural reproduction rate of this population is noticed in other regions between 10 and 15%. Initially, only the one region remained such indicators ranged from 10 to 15 %, however, while in 2005, the number of regions with same rate was raised for 5, including the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Andijan, Navoi, Tashkent and Ferghana regions, and these regions' rate covered 38.4% of the total population. Andijan, Ferghana and Tashkent regions in this group are the most potential regions of the country in terms of population and density. In 2018, due to an increase in the natural rate of population growth, Tashkent city was remained in the range of 10–15 % and 9 regions in the range of 15–20 %, and all other regions is in the range of 20–25 % (Table 3). In recent years, the growth in birth rate and natural reproduction has being increased only due to the demographic potential and will being continued for some particular time.

Table 3: Distribution of the population of the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan by the value of the natural reproduction rate (during the period 1989-2018) [14]

Natural reproduction rate (per 1000 people)	The number of regions in related groups by expanding of natural reproduction rate					Proportion of population, percentage				
	1989	1995	2000	2005	2018	1989	1995	2000	2005	2018
till 10	-	1	1	1	-	-	9,3	8,7	8,2	-
10-15	1	-	4	5	2	10,4	-	32,7	38,4	16,3
15-20	-	2	7	8	9	-	16.1	42,7	53,4	62,4
20-25	1	6	2	-	3	10,8	36,6	15,9	-	21,2
25-30	7	3	-	-	-	49,3	22,5	-	-	
more than 30	4	2	-	-	-	29,5	15,5	-	-	-
Total	13*	14	14	14	14	100	100	100	100	100

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The total birth rate coefficient. The total birth rate in Uzbekistan decreased by 1.5 times in the whole country, 1.3 times in cities and 1.9 times in rural areas compared with 1989. At the same time, the birth rate was observed 4.0 in 1989, till 2004 slightly decreased, and since 2005 it had being started to increase again, so, it was risen 2.4 in 2018. In some regions of the country, such as Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Namangan, Andijan and Samarkand, this indicator was 1.0-1.3 times higher than the national average during the period from 1996 to 2018.

During the transition period, there was no change in the role and status of these regions, but there was noticed a reduction in the average number of children per woman of reproductive age. The total birth rate in rural areas of the country has always been relatively large; in 1989, 5.4 children could be observed per woman of fertile age, compared with the latest years there was a slight decline in the number of children – equal with 2.4 at the territories. Although the birth rate per woman of reproductive age among the rural population is rapidly declining, it is still remaining at a normal level than urban one.

Tashkent city. During the research period, the total birth rate among the urban population has almost halved. For example, the population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Namangan, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions and Tashkent city was 2.2–2.4 degree, and in the Bukhara, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Khorezm and Tashkent regions it was lower than the average range of the country. At the same time, there can be seen the link among the geographical location of the regions, land area and demographic potential in the regional characteristics of birth rates. This is due to the fact that in small densely populated areas, any birth rate is rapidly decreasing. This can be explained by the significant influence of socio-economic problems and urban lifestyle on the demographic activity of the local population.

In 1989, the gross (brutto) marginal rate of population reproduction was noticed Rb=2,049 and in 2018 Rb=1,147, so, it was decreased by 1.7 times. Thus, by 2018, after every 1000 women were able to "reproduce" 1204 girls in Samarkand, 1254 girls in Kashkadarya, 1135 girls in Khorezm, 1225 girls in Surkhandarya, 1135 girls in Jizzakh, 1061 girls in Tashkent and 1131 in Fergana and these figures indicate that the population of the regions continues to regroup, which continues to grow. On the contrary, there is observing an ordinary reproduction process in Bukhara, Navoi regions and Tashkent city's population (gross marginal rate is between 1027 and 1085).

In regions. The fact that there were 2437 girls regenerated by every 1000 women in rural areas of the country in 1991, and in 2015, there were 1257 girls, so, it means that a reproduction of the population will be growth. Also this will lead to an increase in demographic potential and it can be "barrier" to a rapid decline in population as well. Especially, there is noticed the range between 1299 and 1387 in rural areas of Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Andijan and Samarkand regions, this will support rapidly population growth in the areas. A decrease in the gross rate, both in general and in rural areas, indicates that urban areas are rapidly approaching demographic conditions.

This indicator was already approached in the urban population of the country, and even since 2001 it noticed Rb <1. In 1989, the gross rate of the urban population was Rb = 1,483, in 1991 - 1,527, in 2005 - 0,969, and in 2018 it increased again to 1,039. This means that the urban population of the country is experiencing the ordinary

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reproduction process. At the same time, there are less probability of women regeneration in the Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Ferghana regions. It is expected that the demographic situation in these urban areas will keep its position, and area's population will decline. However, the share of young generation in the age groups contributes to an increase in the birth rate, and in the near future the population will not decrease (Table 4). From this point of view, the demographic potential of the population of Uzbekistan can be assessed as high. It is because of the high demographic potential that the population will continue to grow over a certain period of time. There will be noticed an increase in the absolute number of births, but no significant changes in gross and net ratios.

Reproduction of the population. The net reproduction rate of the population is the reproduction of the population in the country with a population of more than Rn> 1.0. For example, in 1989, 1667 girls out of the 1000 remaining women lived at the age of their mother, and in 2018 this figure was 1952. Between 2000 and 2006, the net urban population ratio was less than Rn <1.0, in particular, there was experienced shrunk reproduction of the population, it means that, per every thousand women, in 2000 - 961 girls, in 2005 – 916 girls, in 2018 – 976 girls were able to replenish "mother's place" and live till their mother's age. In these years a net reproduction rate was less than Rn <1, so, it indicates that girls born at those times do not ultimately replenish their mother.

The net reproduction rate of the rural population was Rn = 1169 (2018), which contributes to the total rate of population recovery. Nevertheless, a decrease of this indicator by 1.8 times between 1989 and 2018 in these regions, it confirms that the situation was transited from the fully expanded reproduction of the population to weakness expanded reproduction.

The influence of purely demographic factors (age and gender composition, mortality rate, marriage, divorce) on decreasing of birth rate is insignificant. Today, these demographic factors do not show drastic changes or differences. This is due to the fact that the gender of the population that directly affects births is almost the same. The ratio of men and women in all age groups is proportional. In addition, women at the "giving birth child period", aged 15-49 years more precisely, was consisted of 27.6 percent of the total population of the country, just over half of the total number of women, or 55.4 percent (in 2018). The population of this age in the country increased by 169.6% in the period from 1989 to 2018, or including 56 percent of the total population in each region. In particular, the population growth rate of reproductive age in the Namangan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm and Kashkadarya regions for the research period noticed to 188.8; 208.5; 198.8 and 205.2 percent respectively.

Sustainable marriages play an important role in high birth rate. Therefore, the correlation between marriage and childbirth is strong, and Spearman's correlation rate is equal R = 0.77. It is shown that the connection between them is strong, with a straight line.

Marriage rate. In recent years, a statistical data analysis shows that the marriage rate and the number of births have decreased: in 1991 the number of marriages per capita was 12.9%, and in 2018 it was fell to 1.4 times, or 8.6%. At the same time, marriage rates are relatively low in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Jizzakh, Syrdarya, Tashkent, Ferghana regions and Tashkent city as well00. In all other regions, the marriage ratio is higher than the national average. Due to the role of parents in the marriage and the direct influence of national traditions, most marriages are got between the ages of 18 and 24. However, in recent years, this indicator has increased slightly in

men, and the number of married people aged 25 to 34 years has increased. The first marriage ages was increased by 23.8–25.4 years for men and 21.0–22.6 years for women.

Table 4: Dynamics of ages and specific birth rates among the population of the republic (during the period 1989-2018) [14]

Age groups	Birth rate by ages, proportion between the women (per thousand) in this ages and alive born						Proportion between rural and urban population, per percentage					
	1991	1995	2000	2005	2011	2018	1991	1995	2000	2005	2011	2018
15-19	48,1 48,2	57,1 60,5	21,8 20,6	12,1 7,58	24,7 22,8	23,5 23,8	+0,1	+6	-7	-38	-7	+0,1
20-24	233,8 349,9	218,5 329,4	167,8 227,4	148,9 186,6	163,4 204,9	168,4 199,4	+50	+51	+35	+25	+25	+18
25-29	180,1 286,4	161,5 243,6	123,6 185,9	132,1 181,0	135,9 181,1	138,9 179,4	+59	+51	+50	+37	+33	+29
30-34	109,5 189,9	84,73 125,3	73,04 100,5	68,75 97,02	67,8 86,4	68,8 83,4	+73	+48	+38	+41	+27	+21
35-39	43,21 90,08	32,00 50,37	26,59 34,72	29,87 37,23	23,7 29,50	22,4 24,1	+108	+57	+31	+25	+24	+0,7
40-44	9,91 29,56	6,13 13,41	5,40 8,24	5,12 6,09	4,4 5,6	3,6 4,3	+198	+119	+53	+19	+27	+19
45-49	1,07 4,26	0,61 1,96	0,41 0,93	0,44 0,65	0,2 0,3	0,2 0,4	+298	+221	+126	+48	+50	+20
15-49 aged women	107,6 178,1	92,85 144,2	65,67 93,60	61,18 80,88	59,3 78,8	70,4 89,3	+66	+55	+43	+32	+33	+26

The marriage age difference between men and women is 2.8 years. Consequently, the proportion of men in late marriages among the total number of marriages is slowly increasing. However, the dynamics of marriages among women aged 18-24 years remained unchanged during the research period. If the number of late marriages in women naturally increases, then they are less likely to give birth the child.

Divorce. Although the divorce rate is relatively low, rates (1.2-2.1%) in the Navoi, Syrdarya, Tashkent regions and Tashkent city are higher than the national average (0.9%, 2018). In Uzbekistan, 66% of divorces occur in urban areas and 54.4% marriages in rural areas, while there is observing strength marriage relations and low divorce rates can be main reason for growing the birth rate over the years.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of researches once again show that demographic processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan began not only a transition period, but also modernization. For this process, it is time to move from the traditional form of

population reproduction to the modern one. In the current socio-economic and demographic development of the country, this modern form of population reproduction is effective. However, by this days, it is necessary to take into account the fact that this type of population regeneration will create a demographic risk in the socio-demographic situation in the country.

A decrease in the birth rate and the number of young generation among the population, a low number of elderly people, and high number working age population is one of the favorable demographic opportunities for the development of the national economy. Hence, the regional features of the revival of the population of modern Uzbekistan indicate that the “doors of demographic opportunities” are already open. Therefore, the most important and priority task is establishing the effective and efficient use of these demographic doors in the socio-economic development of the country and its regions, as well as for stabilizing the economy

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