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EVALUATION OF THE INFLUENCE DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS ON AGING POPULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Khamid Khudaybergenovich Abduramanov¹

Abstract. The meaning and creature of "aging of population" conception on the basis of theoretical and methodical approach to the problem of aging of population were deeply shown. The changes of getting older of population, rebuilding of population, migration of population and sanitarian-demographic process after war which happened for the reason of such factors, the process of aging of population in present days were to the following and above mentioned development defined. On the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan according to the level of population aging demographic criteria which adopted in the world can be divided into three groups: regions with a relative level of aging, regions of middle-age and regions with high levels of aging.

Demographic structure, birth, life continuation after birth and the influence of morality are defined in the country. The analysis of modern tendency of demographic process in the Republic is shown that in the age level under the working age decreasing but, against in the age level of elder working age increased. In addition, it was found that high rates increased the number of people of retirement age in relation to the working population. It was scientifically proven to the fact that in Uzbekistan, born after World War II during the "demographic replenishment" included in aged group of population, in the period of transition to new economic conditions of the birth rate sharply declined and after 2000 it was begun the process of aging of population. The territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan are count as total and the total fertility rate and assessed the demographic situation in the country. Demographic, social and economic factors for decreasing effect of birth are defined.

The following offers are produced: to improve the financial condition of pension funds in order to improve the well-being of the elderly of aging population, to increase the level of social support by address through non-state funds of elderly people, the expansion of proving the Medical services of this category of population, an increase public centers for day meetings and rest homes in all machala, to enhance social services and single elderly living in their own homes

Keywords: population, demographic process, demographic pressure, natural increase, birth, death, continuously life.

Introduction

Today the aging of the population is a modern demographic phenomena and despite of the fact that the intensity of its development is different, but it is still characteristic of all countries. In the present stage of development of human society the changes in the socio-economic life is influenced to the demographic process: mortality and birth rates are sharply

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declined, life expectancy has increased after childbirth. As a result, it was begun the process of aging of population.

According to the labor legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan working-age population is divided into three groups: no working-age population (0-15 years); working-age population (16-54 years old women, men 16-59); older working-age population (women 55 years and older, men 60 years and older). Increase in the number of people of working age population and increase in their share is indicates the development of aging process. For the development of the process of aging of the population is divided into "aging in the bottom" and "top-aging". These two types of aging are characterized in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Aging of the population is manifested as a result of close association of several factors. Fertility, mortality and migration are the main once from demographic point of view. The effect of these factors is shown as follows: increase in fertility leads to rejuvenation of society and decline brings to the aging. Dynamics of mortality is complex. Here, all depends on which age group of the population is in high or low levels of mortality. If this indicator is gets high in the age group under the 60 years, this leads to an aging and if in the group older than 60 years, on the contrary, to rejuvenation. The role of migration is to stay in a certain territory or moving from this place, as in the case of death, it is differentiated by age category.

Discussions

A special demographic situation has developed in Uzbekistan now, which manifests itself in reducing the rate of population growth, the birth rate, an increase in the proportion of older people in the age structure of the population, reducing the working-age population, as well as an increase in the average age of population and increasing of urbanization.

Present time, 0.42 per cent of the world's population (7.2 billion people) accounted for rate of Uzbekistan. According to the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1993-2013 the population increased by 48 percent and on 1 January 2014, the figure was 30,492.8 thousand people. Over the past 24 years growth rate of the population in Andijan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Khorezm region were higher, but in other regions were less than the national average figure.

Any demographic "innovation" in the territory of Uzbekistan is created in Tashkent and Tashkent region and it extends in two directions: in the southern-west and east direction. It clear that the change in fertility and natural population growth was recorded in the southern regions of the country - in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya region, which they reached after a long period. To tell another words, southern regions achieves in such modern demographic status in Tashkent region after some periods. [1].

On the based criteria which adopted in international practice, the structure of population in the territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into the following groups:

- The Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions stationary pass from progressive age structure of population;
- the structure of the population of Tashkent city is characteristic of stationary structures.

It should be noted that the present rate of growth of population in the Republic of Uzbekistan is 1.6 per cent. Then, this figure in the average in the world is 1.2 percent, in developing countries - 1.4 percent and in highly developed countries - 0.1 percent [2].

Aging of the population is a consequence of a change in its structure. The number of people over the working-age population in the population of Uzbekistan is growing rapidly relative to the other groups (Table 1). It is seen from the table, number of age between 0-15 is decreased 1.5 % in 1991-2010. Such situation due to the stability of the demographic process

in the republic and has been reason of decreasing of birth rate are happend. It was reason that the rate of birth have been very high before and in the beginning of independence that's why the number of population for ability to work were increased from 10352.8 thousand people into 18814,0 thousand people in 1991-2014. Born after World War II and this number moved and count as a present ability to work population is provided a high growth of the population. The number population of ability to work in 2014 is more than the population in 1991. It is increased 8.1 %.

Table 1. The changes in the age structure of population of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in the beginning of the year)

Years	Number of population under the age 0-15 (children and teenager), thousand person	Number of population ability to work at the age of 16-59 (54), thousand person	Number of age of 60 (55) and elder population for ability to work, thousand person	Demographic pressure (equal in each 1000 non working-age population number), person
1991	9117,6	10352,8	1635,7	1038,7
1995	9797,9	11357,3	1751,2	1016,9
2000	9864,4	13142,9	1805,7	887,9
2005	9217,0	15241,3	1854,2	726,4
2010	8982,9	16953,6	2064,9	651,6
2014	9116,6	18814,0	2562,2	620,8
Changes between 2014 and 1991, %	99,9	118,1	156,6	-

Source: Information by State Statistics committee to Republic of Uzbekistan.

It has “points” using the works of working-age population in Economy. Among them, it has such a highly mental activity which needs professional usage, they need highly general education training and special practice from human. It has such members of mental activity, like: schoolchildren, professor-teachers of higher educational institutions, doctors, scientific staff and others that after retiring, they are continuing their activities. Pension age at the beginning of five years (men- 60-64, women-55-59) was actively seen. Special demographic pressure was done for other young groups of ability to work.

It is necessary to mark that the population of disability to work render own demographic pressure to ability to work population. According to our calculation, in 1991 number of population of disable to work which consists in each 1000 in the working-age population was 1038,7 people, this point shown 620.8 people in 2014. To say with another words, in 1991 in one ability to people is fit one disable people but, this point is 0,6 in 2014.

Aging population in present days is one of modern demographic process but its depend on that intensity of its development is different, this is characteristic to all countries. Aging population means not only increasing of people of this age group but also increase of total number. In modern stage the development of society, changes of social-economic life seriously influenced to the demographic process in Uzbekistan, too: measure of death rate sharply decreased, continuation of life after birth is increased. At the result of this began the process of “aging” population.

The level of aging population in the regions of Uzbekistan can be divided into three groups:

1. Regions of rather low level aging population (less than 20 %): Republic of Karakalpakistan, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, Sirdarya and Khorazm regions;

2. Region of middle aging level of population (20-30%): Andijan, Bukhara, Navai, Tashkent and Fergana regions;

3. Regions of high level aging population (more than 30 %): Tashkent city [3].

To aging of population ingeniously influences the process of birth and morality. The analysis of statistic information shows that in the year of independence in Uzbekistan the factor of rate of aging population is decreased (Table 2).

Table 2. The changes of natural increase the factor of rate of population in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Territories	General rate of birth		General rate of morality		Natural increasing factor of rate	
	1991	2013	1991	2013	1991	2013
Republic of Uzbekistan	34,3	20,8	6,3	4,9	28,0	15,9
Republic of Karakalpakistan	36,5	22,3	6,9	4,8	29,6	17,5
Andijan	34,7	21,1	6,2	5,1	28,5	16,0
Bukhara	33,2	19,8	5,5	4,3	27,7	15,5
Jizzakh	38,2	21,1	5,3	3,9	32,9	17,2
Kashkadarya	40,5	23,0	5,4	3,9	35,1	19,1
Navai	33,1	20,3	5,7	4,7	27,5	15,6
Namangan	37,2	20,6	6,0	4,7	31,2	15,9
Samarkand	37,3	21,9	6,1	4,4	31,2	17,5
Surkhandarya	41,9	23,2	5,7	4,1	36,2	19,1
Sirdarya	36,3	21,0	6,7	4,9	29,5	16,1
Tashkent	30,0	19,6	6,8	5,9	23,2	13,7
Fergana	34,3	20,1	6,5	5,1	27,8	15,0
Khorazm	35,5	21,0	6,0	4,6	29,5	16,4
Tashkent city	19,8	16,3	8,1	6,9	11,7	9,4

Source: Information by State Statistics committee to Republic of Uzbekistan.

It is seen from the table that during 1991-2013 the general factor of birth which fit each 1000 people in the republic is decreased from 34.3 to 20.8 or to 13.5 per thousand. Such decreasing trends of birth is seen in all territories of Uzbekistan. Such as, in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions the highest level of birth can be seen in 1991, above mentioned factor is decreased for twice.

If we evaluate total factor of birth in the republic and its regions, the factor of birth in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions have been in the highest level, middle level in Tashkent city, high in the republic and other regions. In 2013 demographic process changed a little. In this period the total factor of rate of birth was in the middle level.

Present days (in 2013) in each childbirth woman age in average fits 2.3 child. This measure shows 1,9- in USA, 1,6- in Canada, 1,4- in Japan, 1,5- in China and 1,7 in Russia [4].

In our opinion, decreasing measure of birth is explained with following factors:

- Number of child can be planned according to their economic situation;

- Extension of marriage age;
- To change policy in the sphere of health care of population or to born of healthy child to directing the extension of the date of birth of population and directing to the education, encouragement of women childbirth at the possible age – 20-30;
- Contraceptive factors of population, such as, to extend the usage of things which is given for free. Widely extension of usage contraceptive means for prevention of undesirable pregnancy;
- In the result of growth of financial responsibility in the family relation to the children, changed reproductive views of woman of few childbirth;
- the reason of few child birth is the influence of tendency in all over the world.

The interance of Uzbekistan to the reproductive ages in present days the population which the birth in highest point in 1980 is based to development of demographic process. Last 5 years (2007-2014) more than 180 thousand woman is passing reproductive age in the republic per year. This supported temporary increase high level of birth that strong marriage and low level of divorces in the country. Except this, in the near future of Uzbekistan the temporary increase of birth and number of population in the development of demography, increasing in high level of number of older age population and the structure of population able to work, getting low of migration moving from the country; development of level of urbanization, temporary decreasing morality of mothers and children, temporary increasing continuous life and other positive tendency is seen.

The influence of aging population in Uzbekistan to continuous life after birth is one of the factor, the dynamic analysis during 1995-2014 shown the increase of continuous life in the republic. For example, it was shown the age of continuously life after birth -70.2 in 1995 but it was reached the age of 73.3 in 2014. Nowadays, it shows that according to continuously life of population in Uzbekistan is in the highest level in Central Asia.

Good supported medical service to population, setting modern technologies in the structure of health care, supporting with modern equipment of health care centers, paying much attention to the highly qualified specialists and retrain in this field in the republic being reason of decreasing morality among the population at last few years can be seen. The information of the table also shown that total rate of morality increased to 1.4 per thousand in 2013 than 1991 in the republic. It possible to say that Uzbekistan inters to the lowest level states of the world.

In its term, the tendency of increasing the number of birth and morality may influence to the rate of natural growth. According to the statistic information natural growth rate of population is increased into 15.9 per thousand. So, present natural grows rate in the territory of the republic is about 14.0-19.0 (in 2013). But this average is very low in capital city Tashkent (9, 4‰).

The following situation is explained like that the birth rate is low (16, 3‰) but the morality rate is high (6, 9‰) because aged people more in the stucture of population.

The development of aging process of population can be brought to the following situation: can increase economical activeness of population; can be very hard to pay the pension amounts from persion funds; to spend extra amounts for health care service for older people, extension of the branch heriatic organizations and requires rebuilding of all health care system; to support with jobs of “young aged people” who wants to work; it can be influenced to production and system of service or it can be reason of changing assortment of goods and service for needs of older people.

Conclusion

In the market economy period the changes in demographic process like birth, mortality, expected continuously life after birth is studied together with aging process of population. The influence of birth factor in new economic relation process was defined the aging process have begun from “Bottom”. According to demographic prognosis, the population of Uzbekistan can be taken a place which is the aging level is very high territories in 2025. It also requests to organize the events which are in the state level. According to the above mentioned, it can be taken into account that the special organizations and city halls while making program of social–economic development of the republic must think about changes in youth structure of population. The Union of Coordinating the development of Science and Technologies under the Minister’s Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan must encouragement who is doing research in social, economic and natural fields which belongs to aging to the population.

Physically weak aged people, low energy, often felling ill in the reason of couldn’t keep to the outer reaction and frequently illness (at this age many disease have continuously character) at this age, permanently needs medical health care. Proceeding from that purpose of future development systems of medical service it is allowed to open hieratical center under the Ministry of Health care of the Republic of Uzbekistan for aged people and also the branch of this center in all districts and regions of the republic, the extension of types of medical services for this categories; To the Ministry of Secondary and Higher Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the classifier of bachelor’s and master’s direction of “Gerontology”, “Geriatrics” specialty and “Home-nursing”, “Social staff” directions to medical college should be entered accordingly changes to the national state program and would be nice to train specialists according to that direction . According to national mentality of Uzbek people, aged people find constant respect, they never stay loneliness. Except this, in our views, the funds in the system of social protection of aged people in their activities must take into account that social-economic situation in this group are different. So, the following measures should be carried out: to define aged people who need social help, temporary control them; to organize aged people centers under the self-government collective union; to improve and coordination of works in involved machallas, organizations and businessmen for sponsoring assistance single aged people.

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