



## **ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE CONCEPT OF DEMOGRAPHY**

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### **Annotation**

This article is about assessing the impact of demographic dividends on socio-economic growth in Uzbekistan and the concept of demography, social protection, market economy, demographic processes and their factors, sources of studying demographic processes, activism in democratic change.

**Keywords:** country, socio-economic, demographic, valuation, dividend, development, innovation

### **Introduction**

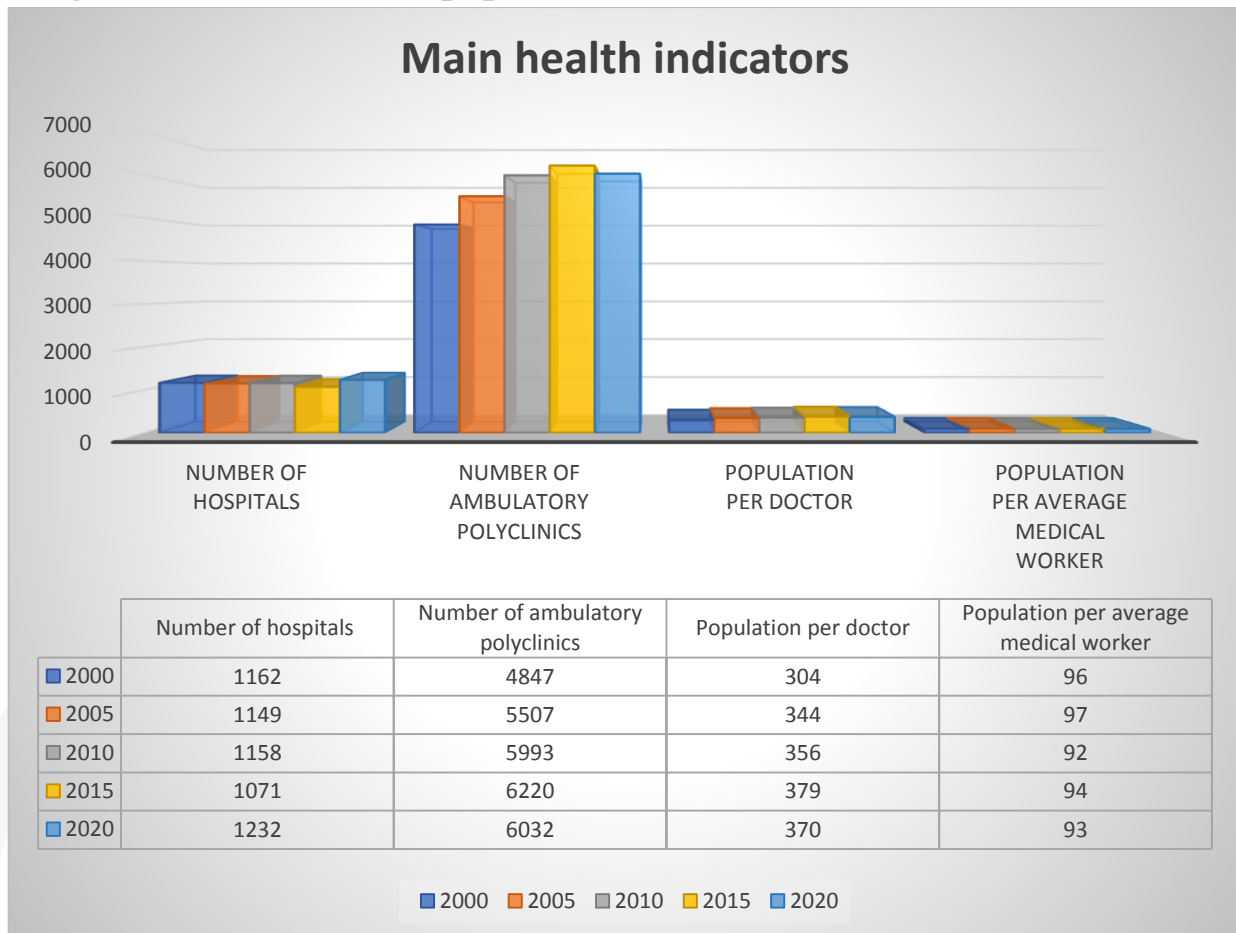
During the years of independence, taking into account the current real economic and demographic situation, a mechanism of social protection has been created during the gradual transition to a market economy. In the early stages, it was a way to ensure the social protection of the entire population, which in turn allowed to prevent a sharp decline in living standards, to maintain stability in the country. As the reforms deepened, more attention was paid to providing targeted assistance to the population. All types of benefits and assistance began to be provided to families, with the main focus on low-income families, the elderly and children. Differential approaches to different segments of the population are one of the peculiarities of the modern social protection system. The current stage of development of the social protection system in Uzbekistan is based on sustainable economic growth and improvement of the quality of life of the population. The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, currently approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017. The development of economic activity through the development of its activities serves as a basis for social protection.

Another achievement of the country's social policy is the emergence of a system of social services, the widespread use of modern methods and technologies that allow to provide effective social assistance to citizens in working with the population. Along with the establishment and development of local self-government bodies - the provision of regional social services in the authorities, the training of specialists in the





field of social work, social pedagogy and applied psychology, the possibility of providing social services to the population has increased.



In this table main health indicators how role of ambulatory polyclinics very important. Population Uzbekistan is year by year growth that's way we improve our medicine. We need more specialist doctor and medical workers, in ambulatory polyclinics in case people apply more than other medical clinics.

In the context of modern Uzbekistan, the system of social services is a system of social and humanitarian activities aimed at the adaptation of individuals, families or groups, social rehabilitation. In the difficult socio-economic conditions of the transition period, Uzbekistan has been able to create a new system of social institutions that will provide the necessary assistance and support to its needy citizens. Care for the elderly, children, and the disabled is provided by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, public self-government bodies (neighborhoods), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Such institutions include social service centers for various categories of citizens, centers for psychological and pedagogical assistance to the population, social rehabilitation centers for minors, regional centers for social assistance to families, women and children, etc. enters.





Legislation and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan set out the basic principles for the provision of social services to the population. Among them are the following principles: equal access to social services; principles such as the targeting and popularity of social assistance, and social support for the vulnerable. In order to be able to fully cover citizens in need of social assistance at home and to expand the list of services provided to them, self-governing bodies will be able to provide services at home to single pensioners, the elderly and the disabled. Unemployed citizens are allowed to be temporarily involved in paid public works in order to be employed.

Clearly, it is necessary to organize comprehensive programs to protect and support the population of the country.

The description of the activities of specialists in the field of social work allows us to think about the high demand for them. The country's entry into the market economy itself created a need for social workers. In addition, all social administrations in the country today have specialists without social education. The training of social workers in various other forms of education will help to solve the problem of staffing the state social policy in the country.

In any case, the definition reflects the orientation of values, the positions of the social worker, theories of the nature of social work, for example, sociological theories about the role of the profession in society or its relationship to other disciplines. Here is one definition: social work is the process of professionally assisting an individual, group, or community to strengthen or restore their ability to express themselves in social life, and to create the most favorable social conditions for them. is an activity that consists of. Special theories of social work seek to describe, explain, and evaluate the work done by social workers. The foundations of social work theory are often expressed in sequence and coherence, as in the social sciences.

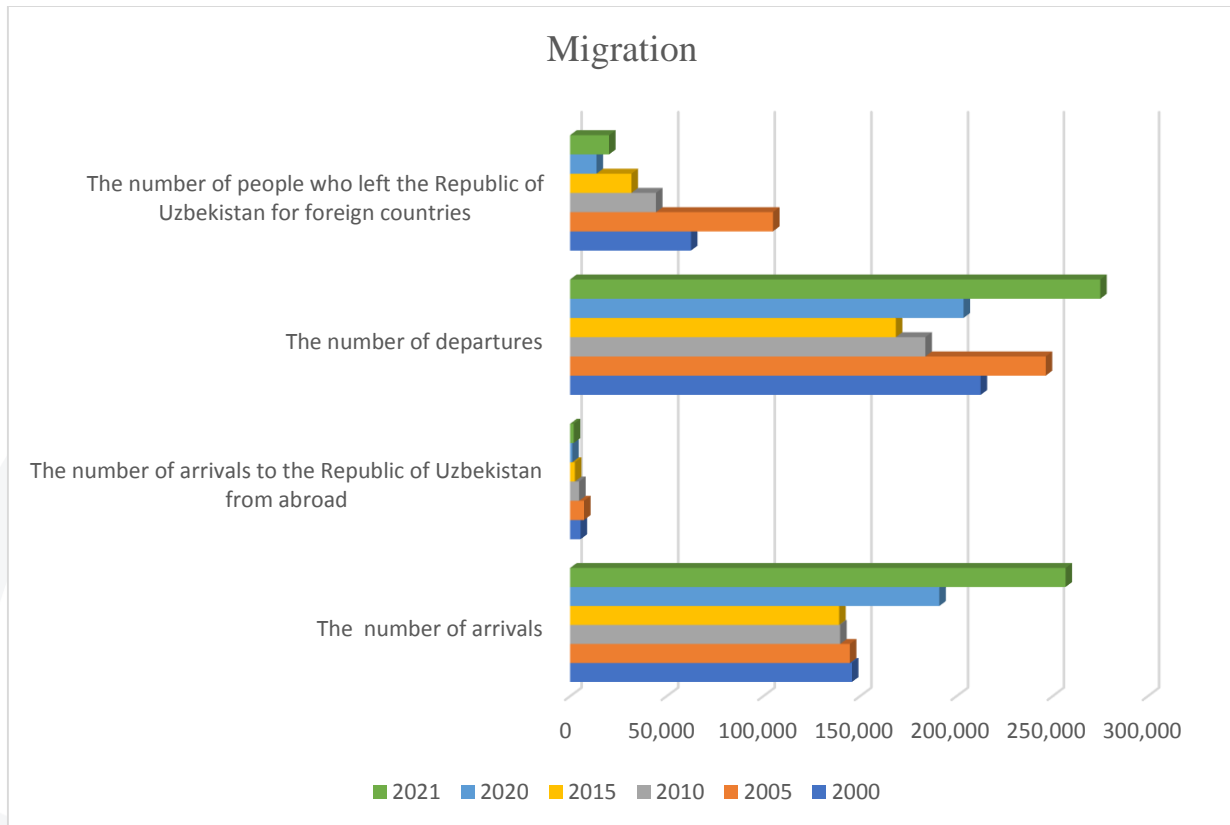
Like the medical profession, there are general principles and principles, but special skills and knowledge are required for a social worker specializing in this or that field. Social work is a multidisciplinary profession. This means that in order to help the client, the social worker forms a system of interaction with representatives of other specialties - doctor, educator, psychologist, police officer.

The human being is the primary unit of observation in demography. Physiological and psychological traits, education, level, marital status, occupation, qualifications, social group, place of residence, and language skills all change during the course of a person's life. This mix of changes in individual lives results in socio-economic and demographic changes in the population as a whole. Marriage will increase the number of families while decreasing the number of singles and single persons. The process of





divorce, or annulment of marriage, results in a rise in the number of infertile families and widows in the population. A person is born at certain periods. It is during this time that he matures. From childhood to adolescent, youth to middle age, and finally adulthood. Each school year ends with an increase in the number of educated persons in the population. Changes in a person's life lead to changes in the population in this way. The movement of people from one place to another has an impact on the population and makeup of those places.



As we can see how in Uzbekistan migration situation is processing in this diagram show Uzbek people more departures than arrive. Even those Covid-19 time majorities left their home. Humans who arrive their home also not the same over 10 years ago probably their percentage increase specially all of them arrive to Uzbekistan from Asia and Russia.

The population is constantly changing due to births and deaths. Birth rates throughout the world have dropped dramatically already, as has the death toll. Births and deaths are the result of natural population growth. If the number of births is higher than the number of deaths, the population will increase, and vice versa, if the number of deaths exceeds the number of births, the population will decrease.

It is known that in society, for some reason, a part of the population dies. Another part of the population is born. The place of the dead in society is filled at the expense



of the newborn, and generations pass. This process is the basis for population regeneration.

In a given region, the composition of the population in a given period is the result of the regeneration of the population in the previous period, and the ground for the regeneration of the population in the next period. This means that population regeneration is a continuous, complex process of social development.

As a result of population regeneration, the population and its age and sex composition are constantly changing. The sex of newborns leads to certain changes in the sex composition of the population. The death toll affects the age structure of the population. Changes in the age and gender composition of the population lead to certain social problems in society. The process of population regeneration, in turn, is influenced by a number of socio-economic factors. Therefore, the process of population regeneration has its own characteristics and laws at each stage of development of society. The main subject of demography is the analysis of the laws of population reproduction.

Demography, as a separate science, gives an outstanding understanding of the population's quantitative and qualitative qualities while researching it.

The change (growth or decrease) in the population of a country or region expresses quantitative aspects of the population. In order to live an average life, qualitative qualities of the population are mostly stated in terms of health and education of the population of a given nation or region.

Both processes, quantitative and qualitative development of the population, are closely interrelated. For instance, higher levels of public health cause lower mortality and longer expectancy. As a result, the population will grow. Also, very high birth rates often result in a weakening of the mother's and baby's body and a rise in deaths.

From the earliest stages of society's development to this day, the population of every region has changed steadily, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Demography studies quantitative and qualitative changes within the population as key factors in population regeneration.

Natural increase, mortality, migration, population movement across regions, the transfer from one social group to another, access to information, the start of labor, and so on are all examples of population regeneration. As a result, the population composition will be revised.

Natural generational change — the rebirth of a population based on birth and death is the focus of demography. This technique investigates societal rules at various phases of development, as well as the characteristics and factors of various nations, regions, and states, identifies issues, and forecasts the future. Demography must





investigate the stages of societal evolution, as well as historical contexts, in order to accomplish these goals. Birth is of particular importance in the structure of demographic processes. This is due to the fact that the current population under investigation was predominantly born as a result of birth. Demography analyzes eclipse as a distinct demographic ground for population regeneration, considering the socioeconomic and natural aspects that influence it. Demography also emphasizes demography as an important component of population regeneration. First and foremost, the creation of the family is critical to population regeneration. Because the majority of people born around the world are born into a family, they develop as individuals and begin their demographic activities (marriage, having children).

Marriage and divorce, in turn, are intimately tied to the creation of a family. The evolution of marriage and the function of four in population regeneration are studied in demography.

Divorce is also a demographic process that affects the reproduction of the population. As demography studies this process, it analyzes in detail a number of causes and effects that affect its level of existence.

Demography is also the study of people's mobility from one location to another. However, unlike population geography, the main focus of this research is on the changes in the region's demographic condition as a result of the migration process, rather than the regional characteristics of the migration process.

The family is an important socio-demographic group examined in demography. The function of the family in the formation of society, its evolution, the main activities of the population in the reconstruction and its factors of change, as well as the repercussions, are all examined, and the major directions of future development are recognized.

It is commonly understood that population is the sum of generations created by birth and death. All of a person's demographic processes — eclipse, death, marriage, and divorce — occur at a given period in his or her life, i.e., at a certain age.

As a result, age is an important factor in demographic research. Age and gender are important indications of a person's demographic and social position throughout their lives. One of the key factors influencing the demographic situation is the gender composition of the population, which necessitates demographic analysis.

Demographic forecasting begins with a detailed analysis of the population's demographic inclinations (attitudes toward demographic processes) in the examined region or social group, and then demonstrates the projected changes in demographic processes on that basis.





Developing the substance and measurements of demography policy is a delicate and time-consuming task. Demography must extensively research the level of socioeconomic development, ethnic characteristics, customs and values, and demographic status of the state or individual region under investigation in order to carry out this work.

Demography, as an independent science, has its own methods of development. These include historical comparison, statistics, mathematics, cartography, logical thinking, and sociological methods. The analysis method of demography is different from statistics. It also examines future quantitative and qualitative changes in the population based on the widespread use of abstract thinking. Because the population is subject to certain social lifestyles, demographic processes also depend on certain production patterns and attitudes. The population is a product of complex social and natural development, so the population increases due to various factors. In this respect, the subject of demographic analysis is close to the subject of political economy, sociology, psychology, mathematics, statistics, social hygiene, geography, medicine, history, ethnography and other disciplines, and uses the achievements of these disciplines. At the same time, it provides them with valuable information.

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