

GLOBAL DEMOGRAFIK MUAMMOLAR VA ULARNI YECHISH YO'LLARI.

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Annotatsiya.

Ushbu maqolada global muammolardan biriga aylanib ulgurgan demografik muammolar ya'ni, insoniyat olamining ko'payib taraqqiy etib borishi bilan birga yashash uchun to'sqinlik qiluvchi yangi to'siqlar paydo bo'lishi hamda uning oqibatlari xususida hayotiy jarayonlarning qonuniyatlari asosida yoritib berilgan. Bunda insonlarning yillar mobaynida yashash uchun kurashlarda olib borgan tadrijiy harakatlari tajribaviy manbaalar va rasmlar asosida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

demografiya, gigiyena, tarix, global, muammo, resurs, inson, mantiq, miqdor, sifat.

GLOBAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM.

Annotation.

In this article, the demographic problems, which have become one of the global problems, that is, the emergence of new barriers to coexistence with the increase and progress of the human world, and its consequences, are highlighted on the basis of the laws of life processes. In this, information on the practical actions of people in the struggle for survival over the years is presented based on experimental sources and pictures.

Key words

demography, hygiene, history, global, problem, resource, human, logic, quantity, quality.

Аннотация.

В данной статье на основе законов жизненные процессы. При этом на основе экспериментальных источников и фотографий представлены сведения о практических действиях людей в борьбе за выживание на протяжении многих лет.

Ключевые слова

демография, гигиена, история, глобальный, проблема, ресурс, человек, логика, количество, качество.

As we all know, global means conditions, i.e., processes that can affect everyone in the same way. It is no exaggeration to say that success and achievements occupy an equal place in this concept along with the problems that are of great importance. Humanity has been created so that it can overcome hardships, develop, expand its understanding and progress in life processes. Another global problem today is *global demographic problems* and ways to solve them.

Demography (from the Greek "*demos*" - people and "*graphia*" - means science, living, structure, etc.) - the laws of filling the place of the population who died every year due to various reasons to the account of the newly born generation, depending on the socio-historical conditions the subject of study.



The emergence of demography is mainly related to the researches of the English scientist J. Graunt (1620-1674) from the second half of the 17th century. The term demography was used by the French scientist A. Guiard in 1855. It was officially adopted at the Geneva session of the 1882 International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.



In Uzbekistan, the term demography has been used mainly since the 1960s.



Demographic research method - statistical, historical comparison, cartographic, sociological, mathematical and logical thinking. Analytical method of demography differs from statistics: based on the extensive use of abstract thinking, quantitative and qualitative changes in the structure of the population that will occur in the future are also studied.

Until the second half of the 20th century, there was a high death rate among the population in Uzbekistan due to the relatively low socio-economic standard of living of the population. Although the birth rate was high, the population grew very slowly. Since the second half of the 20th century, the death rate among the population in Uzbekistan has slightly decreased, and the average life expectancy of the population has increased. As a result, the population grew in quantity and quality. During this period, attention was paid to the development of demography in Uzbekistan [1].

Demographic studies Departments of population studies, demography, social geography and regional economy, sociology of UzMU named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Republican scientific-practical center "Family", Republican scientific center for the study of labor, population employment and social protection, Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Social Fikr" public center. Demographic development of Uzbekistan, its characteristics, factors and problems I. Mullajonov, R. Ubaidullayeva, M. Karakhanov, E. Ahmedov, O. Otamirzayev, L. P. Maksakova, A. Soliyev, H. Salimov, A. Kayumov, M. Boriyeva, O. A. Ergashev, E. Safarov, O. Saidahmedov, G. Murtazina, Z. Kh. Rayimjonov, R.K. Ortiqboyev and others. widely studied in the works of scientists. The United

Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been operating in Uzbekistan since 1993. Its activities cover the countries of the region, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. The foundation carries out measures to improve the health of the population, especially women's health, and conducts extensive sociological and demographic research for national organizations and medical institutions in the country in order to create a healthy family[2].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, an opportunity was created to study the demographic facts, which have been distorted or hidden for many years, based on the principles of fairness and historicity.

The significant and positive changes achieved in the study of historical demography, which are necessary for the development of the historiography of our country, as well as the initial achievements are a clear proof of this [3].

Demographic processes such as the number, structure and natural growth of the population, based on the principles of historicity, were covered retrospectively. Doctor's and candidate's dissertations covering the field of historical demography, written using demographic research methods, were defended [4].

Thus, one of the less studied directions in the historiography of Uzbekistan is historical demography. The fact that historical demography is new in our republic, the lack of specialists, and the complexity of the study of demographic processes also show the importance of conducting research in this field. According to the data of 1989, Uzbekistan was included in the group of countries with a high birth rate, due to the achieved independence, the birth rate was average at the beginning of the 21st century, and the demographic transition period took place in the group of countries standing on the threshold. Due to the independence, the demographic situation of Uzbekistan is much better and the demographic transition is developing smoothly without any interruptions. This situation was brought about by the state's well-thought-out demographic policy based on scientific conclusions. In conclusion, it can be said that the analysis of the historical issues of the demographic transition in Uzbekistan, due to the decrease in the population growth rate, the increase in the number of children in families due to the decrease in the number of children in families, especially on the threshold of the demographic transition it shows that we are standing. In order to fully cover the new history of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to study its historical demography [5].

By the beginning of 2022, the population of Uzbekistan has reached 35.3 million people. This means 712 thousand people (2.1%) more than at the beginning of 2021. The high population growth is due to the fact that the birth rate is much higher than the death rate. In 2021, 905,000 babies were born. According to regions,

the birth rate is relatively high in Samarkand (110,000 babies), Fergana (99,000 babies), Kashkadarya (97,000 babies) and Andijan (85,000 babies) regions.

During the years 2016-2021, a sharp increase in the number of births was observed in Uzbekistan. The share of women between the ages of 25 and 39 in the birth of babies is large. The share of women aged 15-24 remains almost the same. The proportion of women aged 40 and over is less than 1%. This situation is almost the same in cities and villages.

According to forecasts, the birth rate will continue at the same rate until 2030 (900-950 thousand on average) and the population will exceed 41 million people. By 2030, the number of people under the age of 18 and over the working age is expected to grow to 2,384,000 and 1,447,000, respectively.

The relatively high rate of population growth creates wide opportunities for the country's economy. In turn, knowing the impact of the expected high demographic potential, the Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research considers it necessary to implement the following measures:

-In order to ease the fiscal burden in the conditions of increasing state debt, to systematically work with private participants in the education and health care market, to facilitate the system of issuing licenses and other permits to them.

- Members of the Regional Council of People's Deputies should take into account demographic development forecasts in the allocation of budget funds and medium-term planning of the social infrastructure of the regions.

- Taking into account the demographic forecasts, international and local participants of the education and healthcare market, as well as suppliers of relevant technologies, are confident that there is a medium-term demand for education and healthcare services and Uzbekistan can invest.

The results of the forecasts indicate the importance of implementing coordinated and phased reforms aimed at increasing the efficient use of energy, water and land resources [6].

The increase in the number of specialists engaged in the scientific research of the problems of historical demography, the creation of training manuals and textbooks for the further development of this field is an urgent task. Therefore, it is impossible to strengthen the path of development not only in this field, but in all fields without looking at history.

As mentioned above, the increase of the human world is certainly a gratifying thing, but we must not forget that it can lead not only to development, but also to decline, and that natural resources, nature and other creatures are also a miracle of this mother earth with us. Today, not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole

world, various agreements and negotiations are being carried out knowing that it is possible to find the right and reliable ways to solve global problems. As a result of this, it is a fact that life processes continue to gradually progress towards development.

CONCLUSION

Demographic problems are currently noted in our country as well as in many other countries. Various centers and scientific research laboratories have been established in our country to prevent this problem from spreading. These centers study possible problems in the field of demography. Based on the researches conducted and the situations we face during our life, it is a fact that we must not forget that it is the responsibility of humanity as a conscious being to preserve and protect the human being and nature as a whole.

Today's demographic problems, i.e. housing, food, artificially rising air temperature or drought and other problems caused by population growth, are caused by human mistakes. It is not an exaggeration to say that the literature and life processes that reflect the life processes have proved that not only the people of Uzbekistan, but also the peoples of the whole world should fight together.

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