

Article

The Impact of Demographic Processes on the Socio-Economic Development of the State

Zaretdinova Nesibeli Kurbanbaevna¹, Xakimniyazova Mavluda Batir²

1. Associate Professor of Social Sciences at the Karakalpak State University Faculty of History, Uzbekistan
 2. Sociology Department, Student of Karakalpak State University Faculty of History, Uzbekistan
- * Correspondence: xakimniyazova@list.ru

Abstract: In addressing a crucial knowledge gap on the relationship between population dynamics and economic growth, this study looks at how demographic processes affect Uzbekistan's socioeconomic development. Although economic difficulties are frequently associated with rapid population increase, this study emphasizes the potential advantages of demographic advantages when combined with successful socioeconomic policies. The study evaluates demographic trends and their impact on human capital development by applying a multidisciplinary approach to analyze data from both global and regional sources. The results indicate that economic productivity can be considerably increased by the deliberate management of demographic dynamics. For policymakers looking to maximize demographic resources for sustainable development, these findings have important ramifications.

Keywords: demography, social-economy, social-demography, behavior, birth, family, marriage, migration, reform, statistics

1. Introduction

Typically, the demographic growth of any state, the rapid growth of population and number of marriages will affect its economic parameters, which can create problems. Analyzing the impact of demographic processes on social networks, you can see that almost all of them have problems with the development of the U.S. economy, namely, the creation of infrastructure on social networks, and even insufficient maintenance is done primarily as a result of population growth, but in the end the state takes into account the socio-economic impact. Many countries in the world, first and foremost, economically undeveloped countries, have a very rapid population growth, which is proportional to the number of countries that are not economically developed. Nevertheless, demographic processes, especially population growth, can also be observed if socio-economic policies are pursued by the state. Having a demographic advantage can result in a targeted outcome, with the benefit of human capital. Currently, the Republic of Uzbekistan is expected to be the fastest city in demographic change by 2050.

2. Materials and Methods

According to world bank social studies in 192 countries, in a modern economy, physical capital accounts for 16% of the total wealth, 20% of natural capital, and 64% of human capital. In Japan, Germany and Sweden, the share of human capital is 80%, while in Russia

Citation: Kurbanbaevna, Z. N., & Batir, X. M. The Impact of Demographic Processes on the Socio-Economic Development of the State. *Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 2024, 3(3), 50–54.

Received: 26th Jul 2024

Revised: 2nd Aug 2024

Accepted: 9th Aug 2024

Published: 16th Aug 2024



Copyright: © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

it accounts for only 14% (Matthew 24:14; 28:19,20). Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you.

3. Results

Vietnam (population 100) and Philippines (population 110 million). The growth of the population can be cited as an example of countries that have achieved optimal results in the efficient use of human resources in ongoing countries. The Vietnamese quickly came up with higher levels of productivity and economic growth, which were the main mechanisms for moving abroad. Today, the population of these countries has reached \$3.5-4,000 (U.S.). This is primarily because of the use of human capital wisely, the successful development of the education system, and the choice of the most important way of economic development. This section analyzes the impact of demographic processes on government economic development and individual networks. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled *Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide* has been prepared.

4. Discussion

Today, there are many ideas in various fields of demography and economics to study demographic processes that do not allow them to identify trends in changing demographic processes in modern society and how to manage them. There is a need to study the objects of social management of demographic processes from a sociological point of view and to study the functions of social governance at the regional level.

The structure of demographic processes determines the interdisciplinary nature of its research, which involves taking into account knowledge in various fields of science. In the dissertation study, the definition of basic scientific approaches to analyzing demographic processes was based on the multi-factor and multi-component aspects of demographic processes. This approach can be illustrated when analyzing demographic processes in the context of demographics, sociology, and regional studies.

Use a lot of data to study demographic processes. In many countries, demographic data is collected through statistics samples. They master demographic processes and participate in their work through digital charts and charts, scientific data, sociological and demographic research. A program has been developed by the DMS leadership to collect demographic data worldwide.

The second group of theories used to analyze the structural changes and trends of demographic processes are sociological theories. The relevance of using sociological theories to explain demographic processes is linked to the close relationship of demographic processes with social processes.

The importance of a sociological approach to studying the laws of population replication processes is also emphasized by the dualistic linking of social relationships to demographic relationships. On the one hand, demographic relationships are formed under the influence of a system of relationships between society and individuals, as well as with the family and its individual members; On the other hand, demographic relationships are also formed under the superior influence of individual components of the entire demographic system (e.g. the population of reproductive age). Accordingly, new models of social management of demographic processes may be developed.

Demographic processes are being studied by representatives of various disciplines (sociologists, demographers, economists, politicians, regional scientists, ethnologists, etc.). Demographic development of Uzbekistan, its characteristics, factors, and problems. I.Mullajanov, Scientific research by R.Ubaydorova, M.Koraxonov, E.Ahmedov, O.Otamirzayev,

L.P.Maksakova, A.Soliev, H.Salimov, A.Qayumov, M.Qasraliev, O.A.Scandinavia, E.Saparov, O.Saidahmedov, G.Murtazina, Z.X.Rayimjonov, Artiqorov, and other scholars has been extensively studied. Since 1993, the Population Fund (UNFPA) has been operating in the country. Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan support cooperation. The foundation conducts research to improve public health, especially women's health, conducts national research on the state, and conducts extensive sociological and demographic research to improve health in hospitals.

The submission of the population to a single social system also ensures that demographic processes depend on a single working style and work process. Social protection of the population is the result of natural development and is developed by various factors. Subjects such as demography, economics, sociology, geography, medicine, history analyze their subjects, take advantage of their development, and over time provide them with the information they need.

Today, there are statistics in countries to study the demographic spread of the population and its socio-demographic groups. Population billing is done in 5-10 years when it has scientific traditions that cover a wide range of topics. Currently, data on population measurements are collected in a wide range of conclusions that allow the population to study not only collections of social demographics, but also their quality indicators, social information, social status, social status and other activities. The information obtained is studied by the EHM in each direction and statistical chronicles are prepared.

Demography studies the principles of socio-economic governance individually, for the system of population growth for each socio-economic format has a direct impact on the demographics. In the second half of the 20th century, deaths increased among the population because of the low socio-economic conditions of the population in the country. Even if there is not much birth, the population will increase. From the second half of the 20th century onward, the mortality rate in the country decreased and the average life expectancy increased. As a result, the spiritual quality of the population has increased. The emphasis has been placed on the development of demography in the country. Demographic research is carried out in the scientific research of public education at the National University of Uzbekistan, the departments of demography, social geography and regional economics, the departments of sociology, the National Family Scientific Society, the People's Slavery, as well as the National Scientific Society for the Study of Social Insecurity, the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Scientific Society of Social Opinions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

One of the most important indicators in demography is the natural growth of the population, the main indicators of which are the birth and mortality rate of the population, i.e. the rate of growth or decline. Demographics are equivalent to 1,000 people on multi-story beaches. Displaying this pointer is called a promille.

The sexual composition of the population takes into account the characteristics of the population for men and women. By natural order, the birth of girls was always lower compared to the birth of male children. It remains a biological constant. Social speech considers which demographic processes are the most important characteristics. Information about age is obtained in the process of kneeling the population, conducting special checks, kneeling births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. This information is important for representatives of all social strategies.

Demographic processes as part of demographic policy include population migration processes. The internal mobility of the population is an indicator of the socio-economic level and quality of life of the people living in a particular area. As of January 1, 2024, the population will be 36,799.8,000, according to the Statistics Agency before the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Between January and December 2023, 961,962 children will be enrolled. This is 3.2% more than in 2022. The birth coefficient is 26.4‰ (0.2‰ more than in the ten months of last year). 172,772 people died. This is 0.4% higher than in 2022 and the mortality rate is 4.7‰

(down 0.1 °C from last year). Natural growth is 789,190 people, up 3.8% from 2022. The natural growth coefficient exceeded 21.7 degrees Celsius (0.3° at the same time last year).

As of January-December 2023, 14,381 people migrated. Of these, 2,955 came from abroad, and 17,336 moved abroad. In general, we analyze the social, economic and demographic processes of society, study the processes and factors under which the formation of a particular region, state, world population and nation can take place, identify problems and show prospects. The social policies of each state include demographic policies. Demographic changes may involve representatives of all layers of the population of the state, and they may be here, and these processes are also important without being able to ensure the separation of society and affect other changes.

Demographic processes provide social governance processes between the state and the population. Beginning in February of that year, government and corporate institutions will regulate the demographic resources of the population. From the point of view of governance sociology, the state plays an important role in the reticle of the Institute for the Management of Society and Social Relations in the interaction between the state and the population. At the same time, the needs of the inhabitants of the area will be taken into account for the public administration.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Demographic processes, such as the total number, breeding or birth of the population of the Republic, the issue of knowledge, marriage, and marital status, are very important in a market economy. Because there are complex socio-economic systems in the region, their development worsens the demographics of the population.

5. Conclusion

Because socio-economic development in our country, the implementation of strategic goals for certain years, economic reforms are determined by the unique geographical location of regions, their natural conditions and labour resources, the regional organization of their workforces, their demographic well-being, and the socio-economic foundations that ensure their development.

REFERENCES

- Abdurahmanov, Q., & Abdurahmanov, X. (2011). *Demography*. Tashkent.
- Alsoufi, A. (2020). Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on medical education: Medical students' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding electronic learning. *PLoS ONE*, 15(11). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0242905>
- Bernabe, E. (2020). Global, Regional, and National Levels and Trends in Burden of Oral Conditions from 1990 to 2017: A Systematic Analysis for the Global Burden of Disease 2017 Study. *Journal of Dental Research*, 99(4), 362-373. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034520908533>
- Dawson, D. L. (2020). COVID-19: Psychological flexibility, coping, mental health, and wellbeing in the UK during the pandemic. *Journal of Contextual Behavioral Science*, 17, 126-134. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcbs.2020.07.010>
- Dwivedi, Y. K. (2022). Metaverse beyond the hype: Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy. *International Journal of Information Management*, 66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2022.102542>
- Fitzmaurice, C. (2019). Global, regional, and national cancer incidence, mortality, years of life lost, years lived with disability, and disability-adjusted life-years for 29 cancer groups, 1990 to 2017: A systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study. *JAMA Oncology*, 5(12), 1749-1768. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2019.2996>
- Gielen, D. (2019). The role of renewable energy in the global energy transformation. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 24, 38-50. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2019.01.006>

- Klerkx, L. (2019). A review of social science on digital agriculture, smart farming and agriculture 4.0: New contributions and a future research agenda. *NJAS - Wageningen Journal of Life Sciences*, 90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.njas.2019.100315>
- Li, F. (2022). Prevalence of mental disorders in school children and adolescents in China: diagnostic data from detailed clinical assessments of 17,524 individuals. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, 63(1), 34-46. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13445>
- Lin, C. (2021). Confidence and receptivity for COVID-19 vaccines: A rapid systematic review. *Vaccines*, 9(1), 1-32. <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9010016>
- Liu, Z. (2022). Challenges and opportunities for carbon neutrality in China. *Nature Reviews Earth and Environment*, 3(2), 141-155. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43017-021-00244-x>
- McDowell, N. G. (2020). Pervasive shifts in forest dynamics in a changing world. *Science*, 368(6494). <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaz9463>
- Sauthodjayev, X. B. (2017). *Sociology*. Tashkent. *Scientific-Analytical Information on Demographic Processes and Their Impact on the Country's Economic Development*. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://demografiya.uz/ilmiy-tahliliy-axborotnoma/demografik-jarayonlarning-mamlakat-iqtisodiy-taraqqiyotiga-ta-siri-2/>.
- Sharifi, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Impacts on cities and major lessons for urban planning, design, and management. *Science of the Total Environment*, 749. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142391>
- Shelov-Kovedyaev, F. V. (2010). *Economics, Politics and Demography*. Public Science and Modernity. *Statistical Press Release on Demography*. (2024). Retrieved from https://www.stat.uz/img/demografiya-press-reviz-26_01_2024-uzb.pdf.
- Taylor, S. (2020). Development and initial validation of the COVID Stress Scales. *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, 72. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2020.102232>
- Vollset, S. E. (2020). Fertility, mortality, migration, and population scenarios for 195 countries and territories from 2017 to 2100: a forecasting analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. *The Lancet*, 396(10258), 1285-1306. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30677-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30677-2)
- Yaitakova, A. V. (2015). *As an object of regional social governance of demographics*. Tawli-Altaysk.
- Бреева Е.Б. (2009). *Основы демография*. Moscow.