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Title: **INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF REGULATING DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF REGULATING DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. The article considers economic and health care efficiency of population growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan and develops scientific proposals and recommendations for improving the state regulation of demographic processes.

Keywords: population, demographic processes, economic efficiency, healthcare costs.

Introduction.

Demographic changes in the world, such as population growth and mobility, the level of urbanization and the growing proportion of the elderly, are threatening economic security. According to the United Nations, Growing at a slower pace, the world population is expected to reach 9.7 billion in 2050 and could peak at nearly 11 billion around 2100 [1]. In this regard, governments are taking targeted measures to eliminate threats to economic security in the field of demography.

The state program for the implementation of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 in the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy" identifies specific measures to "strengthen macroeconomic stability, security" [2]. In this regard, it is important to expand research on a systematic analysis and forecasting of demographic processes, demarcation of risk zones in the field of demography, assessment of the effectiveness of state regulation of demographic processes, development of strategic concepts for improving demographic development.

Literature review

The need for a comprehensive approach to the study and regulation of demographic development remains important. In this approach, demographic development is considered, on the one hand, in a complex system that determines its factors, on the other hand, in the interaction of the processes that make up its development [3]. S. Sulakshin proposed the country's vital factor as an integral indicator of the demographic situation and the success of demographic policy in general. [4]. E.Shershakova proposed an alternative methodology for assessing demographic indicators [5].

By summarizing the analysis, we should be noted that today there is no single comprehensive approach that allows determining the effectiveness of the regulation of demographic processes.

Results

With the growing influence of innovative trends in the national economy of Uzbekistan, the socio-economic significance of demographic changes in our society is growing every year. This process is

primarily since the population of our country is growing rapidly [6].

Estimates show that in the context of a stable average annual population growth rate, the annual share of demographic investment (determined only by the influence of demographic factors) is 0.57%

of the country's national income, 1% in population growth 5% and 2% population growth - 10% [7].

The following table assesses the results of changes in GDP due to population changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 1).

Table 1

Economic efficiency from population growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Indicators	Years									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP per capita, thousand UZS	2592,3	3304,4	4038,4	4779,5	5759,7	6715,4	7614,2	9340,8	12339,1	15242,2
Average annual population, thousand people	28562,4	29339,4	29774,4	30243,2	30757,7	31298,9	31847,9	32388,6	32956,1	33580,4
Population change, thousand people	...	777,0	435,0	468,8	514,5	541,2	549,0	540,7	567,5	624,3
Change in GDP, thousand UZS	...	2014217,1	1437414,0	1893201,9	2459052,7	3117149,6	3686754,6	4116997,9	5300904,0	7703300,1

Table 1 shows that the GDP per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan increased from 2592.3 thousand UZS in 2010 to 15242.2 thousand UZS or 5.9 times in 2019, and the average annual population increased by 1.1 times.

The analysis shows that GDP has grown due to population growth. In particular, the growth of the population by 624.3 thousand people in 2019 provided an increase in GDP by 7703300.1 thousand UZS.

Ensuring the national security of the country, including economic, depends on the ability of people to work, the ability to solve complex technical, organizational, political and other issues in a timely and effective manner. There is a strong direct and inverse relationship between health and the economy. Gross domestic product losses from diseases of the cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract and oncology alone approaches 2% of GDP. These data, on the one hand, threaten the economic security of Uzbekistan, which

poses a threat not only to the health system, but also to the entire social sphere, and, on the other hand, to the volume of GDP and health financing (which should be at least 7% of GDP). - 5.8 percent, in the United States - 13 percent).

According to experts, if the health care system works effectively (including prevention, medical education, training, modernization of medical personnel), 80%

of deaths can be prevented (at least 6-7% of Uzbekistan's GDP should be spent annually to finance the health care system). There is an eternal law - the higher this macroeconomic indicator, the higher the life expectancy.

The efficiency of health care expenditures in the Republic of Uzbekistan reflected in table 2 calculated.

Table 2
The efficiency of health care costs in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Indicators	Years									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Health expenditures, billion UZS	1716,5	2226,7	3024,9	3709,9	4507,2	5218,5	5861,4	7030,3	9562,0	12088,2
Health expenditures per capita, thousand UZS	60,1	75,9	101,6	122,7	146,5	166,7	184,0	217,1	290,1	360,0
Health expenditure growth rate	...	1,262	1,338	1,207	1,193	1,137	1,103	1,179	1,336	1,240
The coefficient of growth of life expectancy at birth	...	1,000	1,001	1,004	1,000	1,002	1,002	0,998	1,012	1,006
Health cost-efficiency	...	0,792	0,748	0,831	0,838	0,839	0,908	0,846	0,757	0,811

Table 2 shows that between 2010 and 2019, health expenditures increased by 7.0 times and per capita health expenditures by 6.0 times.

In 2011-2019, the growth rate of health care expenditures was higher than the growth rate of life expectancy at birth. This indicates that health care efficiency is low. It remains to be hoped that the benefits of spending budget funds on health care will be reflected in the future through a higher growth rate of life expectancy.

In the ranking of countries in the world in terms of health expenditures, Uzbekistan ranks 93rd out of 187 countries. According to this indicator, our country lags behind neighbouring Turkmenistan (85th place), Kyrgyzstan (83rd place), Tajikistan (71st place) [8].

The above analysis of the effectiveness of demographic policy shows the need for state regulation of demographic processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusions

State regulation of demographic processes is carried out through the formation of demographic policy. In turn, the demographic policy is a priority part of the long-term socio-economic policy of the state, aimed at stabilizing and changing the trends of population reproduction, rational organization of the influx and outflow of migrants by improving the quality of the population. At the same time, the policy should be of a long-term nature, as it will take a long time to form and maintain the sustainable development of the population. This problem needs to be constantly improved and expanded, because long-term measures over time, usually mentally, lose their appeal, their motivating effect. Therefore, this policy should change the system of measures applied frequently.

The demographic factor determines the parameters of socio-economic development in each region (province, city, district). The study identifies the specific characteristics of demographic threats in each region (s) of Uzbekistan, which are formed in families and communities. Therefore, it is expedient to take into account the indicators of population, composition and location in the implementation of strategic programs for integrated regional development, development of regions, cities and districts, including the forecast until 2030. Besides, regional development based on demographic indicators requires the implementation of public policy by all levels of government, including employment, social protection, migration, etc. It is recommended to increase the powers and responsibilities in matters.

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