

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION, NATURAL MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

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ANNOTATION

In this article, demography, biological factor, marital status, level of development of the state, the basis of demography and the laws of study, development, demographic processes, the role of women in society, national-ethnic characteristics of the population, birth in the structure of demographic processes important aspects of demography are covered.

Keywords: demography, demographic processes, reconstruction of population, birth, death, marriage, family, demographic difficulty, demographic problems, demographic researches.

INTRODUCTION

Reproduction of the population is the main process that ensures the continuity of society, the constant renewal of the human generation. Man comes to the World lives, reaches the age of puberty, takes up children, leaves offspring. Thanks to this inseparable process, generations in the society will be exchanged, the population will be restored again and again. Reproduction of the population is the main biological process that ensures the existence of society, the growth of the population. But, it happens directly in connection with the socioeconomic Muhit. Sometimes specialists analyze the reproduction of the population as the sum of the three main characteristics of the population: natural, territorial (migration) and social movements. The whole history of personality society is an indicator of the exchange of one generation of the population with the second generation, from its tireless renewal.

This process is reflected in the annual birth and death rates and the difference between them. Every year, the population that dies for some reason is replenished at the expense of the new population. Only when the number of births exceeds the number of deaths does the population increase. This is important for the development of society. Because if the birth rate decreases compared to the death rate, the natural growth of the population will stop, and its number will decrease, and as a result, the human race will disappear. We said above that the population is the subject of all production. Population growth is essential for normal production to continue and expand. The population is the builder of all social wealth. Therefore, the number of the population, especially the part that is suitable for its labor, their knowledge and skills, will be important for the development of social production in each country. Those who noted that its growing population in the ancient world and the Middle Ages had a positive impact on the economic, political and military situation of the states. But the rate of growth in the number of inhabitants does not determine the social system.

Nevertheless, some scientists have put forward the idea that population growth plays a decisive role in the development of society. It is known that it is this method of producing material blessings that determines the existence of society. And the main productive force of society is the people, the people. Therefore, the population, the requirements for which it grows incessantly, is at the center of the country's attention.

Thus, the basis of the process of reproduction of the population is the birth and death, as well as the difference between them. But in addition to natural growth in the population of some regions, mechanical growth, that is, the territorial redistribution of the population, also plays a role. Childbirth is the main source of natural growth of the population. In order to determine the birth rate in each country, it is necessary to determine the ratio of the number of newborns to the number of absolute numbers, for example, about the total number of the population. In some regions, the birth coefficient is usually used to indicate the birth rate of the population. Every year is the birth rate in the ratio of the number of newborns to the average number of people in the population every thousand.

The process of birth among the population is influenced by the following factors:

1. **Biological factor.** The birth of a person is a biological process in general. Since ancient times, girls were married in adulthood, and during the period when the ability to give birth to a child was preserved, they left offspring. Take, for example, the age and sexual composition of the population on a purely demographic basis, the birth rate depends on the degree of marriage between the population.

2. **The degree of marriage** directly depends on the sexual and age composition of the population. The presence of large proportions in the structure of the age and sex of the population of the country leads to a decrease in the indicators of marriage among the population there, for example, on the scale of the whole earth, a greater number of men in China and India than women were strongly influenced, and in the whole world there are about In Uzbekistan 50% of the total population is accounted for men, accounting for 50% of women. Demographic grounds, that is, the age and sexual composition of the population affects its natural growth.

3. **The level of development of the state** also has a certain impact on fertility indicators. statistical data show that in economically backward countries compared to those in developed countries, the birth rate among the poor population, which is not materially good even within one country, has always been much higher, the birth and death rates as well as the large size of the family, the income of workers were recorded. Adam Smith: "Wealth-brings women to procreation."

Among the women of aristocracy, the birth rate is less than that of their material well-being, and not because of their lack of knowledge and culture in relation to kambagal women. The concept that poverty leads to many childhood can be explained in such a way that in the past centuries in some countries, for example, in Russia, the land that was given to peasants for work, was distributed Carab per capita. Of course not all countries of the world have been so. Another important thing is that the level of knowledge among the poor labourers was extremely high compared to the rich and other sections that were financially provided. Of the two children who were born, only 2-3 survived the consolation, and the rest would have died.

4. **The role of women in society.** The wide participation of men in all spheres of life, as well as the participation of the asset in production, leads to an increase in their level of knowledge. This, in turn, will not affect the birth rate. The birth of the first child is the same harakter for almost all families. But the birth of children 2, 3 and later is different in different families. The large number of children impedes to some extent the participation of parents in the production, especially the mother.

5. **Urbanization.** Another important basis that affects fertility is the distribution of the population between the city and the village. In all countries of the world, too, there will be fewer births in cities than in villages.

6. **National-ethnic characteristics of the population.** Another of the reasons that affect the territorial differences in birth is the ethnic-national composition of the population. Many childhood, characteristic of some countries, do not always come up with such.

There is no doubt that as a result of the development and stronger influence of other foundations that reduce fertility, many childhood traditions gradually fade.

7. **Religion of the population.** It is believed that there is also an influence of religion on the birth of the very kup countries in this place. All religions in the world consider it a sin to limit birth. Therefore, there are practically no observed cases of birth restriction in large religious peoples.

8. The level of knowledge of the population, cultural-spiritual level, worldview.

9. Age and sex difference in Population migration.

10. **Demographic policy.** Another important factor that affects the birth rate is the demographic policy carried out by the state in the population sector. Usually the policies carried out by states on the population are economic. For example: part of the expenses that go to the children can be taken by the state, paying a pension every month when the child is born, providing various material assistance to families with many children. For example, China is pursuing a policy of self-indulgence to stop growth for the majority of its population, albeit a little bit. One of these policies prohibited young people from entering into marriage during their student years.

In almost every country of the world, a certain policy is pursued in the sphere of population. But such policies can vary for different reasons. According to the UN, now the population of the world is increasing by 85 million people per year, every 35 years the population of the globe exceeds by 2 times. At present, 2/3 of the world's population does not eat enough food. Accordingly, the plan to reduce the growth rate of the world population is being pushed higher. Another important acquisition affecting births in some countries is the wide spread of the management of the number of children by the couple in the family. From a brief analysis of the factors and causes that affect the birth rate, one can conclude that the factors and causes that affect the birth rate are so numerous that it is necessary to analyze all of the factors in explaining the birth rate and the causes of the birth rate of the population of the world or some countries.

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