

Eurasian Journal
of Humanities and
Social Sciences



Foundations of Demography are Theoretical, Population Geography, Scientific and Practical Foundations and Concepts

Dilshoda Inomjonova

Andijan State University
A student of geography at the
Faculty of Natural Sciences
dilshodainomjonova20@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article outlines the scientific practical foundations of demography, the scientific practical foundations of demogtaphism, the essence of the concept of demogtaphism, the basis and laws of study of demography, development, demographic processes, population reconstruction, birth within demographic processes are important aspects of demographics

Keywords:

population, geography o f population, economic-social geography, productive forces, society, development, raw materials, fuel, nature, entity, country, population centers, farming network, consumer consumption.

Population refers to a group of people living in a certain area. The population and its farming activities have always been interested in geography. With the decision of economic and social geography in the structure of geography, interest in this issue intensified. It was not inconvenient. Because the task of economic and social geography is to study the territorial location of manufacturing forces. Residents, on the other hand, are the main producing force of any society. All the riches necessary for public life are created by a person's hard work. Labor weapons, raw materials, fuel, and other additional materials involved in the manufacturing process are moved only because of human hands and human labor. Human labor is the most advanced part of the manufacturing process. Thus, the population, above all, is the main subject of production. In addition to personal consumption of the

population, the population itself will be rebuilt - generations of people will be raised and brought up.

That is why when studying the population geographically, it is necessary to pay attention to the following:

1. Population - production entity, manufacturer of all kinds of material goods.
2. Consumer of a certain portion of the total social products produced.
3. The population is an important component of the entire social reproduction process and itself needs to be rebuilt. Without studying such a characteristic of the population, it is difficult to thoroughly analyze and solve any economic and geographical problem.

Accordingly, scientists consider the geography of the population to be a network of economic geography. The territorial location of

the population is related to the location and structure of the people and, conversely, directly affects the location of the population, in turn, the development and placement of the economy.

Depending on the degree of specialization and development of agriculture in different countries and districts, the activities and activities of the population in these regions are mxunkin. The geography of the population plays a special role as a network of economic geography. Because as the main producing force and consumer of manufactured products, the population is actively involved in all production sectors, and it is directly involved in all events and processes that study economic geography. Thus, all other branches of economic geography will be given an important role. Otherwise, all features of the geography of the corresponding farm network may not be fully reflected. Because one of the most important tasks of modern structural geography is to study the regional dynamic salt that arises in the process of natural conditions, farming, population relations, and these relationships in various countries and districts. The population is the most advanced component of the main shiuiday regional dynamic systems that occur in different parts of consumption. The geography of the population studies the territorial differences in the composition, dynamics and location of the population, the laws that make up these differences, the territorial structures of the population, and the laws governing the development of the world. It also studies the geography of the population, as well as the movement of the population throughout the earth and throughout some countries and districts. Such important theoretical issues are the interactions between nature and society, as well as the basic laws of society's development. Only the economic laws of society can accurately and fully explain the characteristics of the national economy of different countries in different historical periods and territorial locations. This, in turn, allows you to understand the main characteristics of the population listed above. The territorial location forms of the population

are one of the important concepts of the geography of the population. According to the territorial settlement forms of the population, it is understood not only that the population is located at different population addresses, but also that it is located throughout the territory, as well as the process of mastering the territory. This important process is determined by the territorial forms of social reproduction. And this is an important law of the geography of the population. From this situation it becomes necessary to approach historically the cases in which the geography of the population is studying. Natural conditions also affect the territorial distribution and location of the population. But natural conditions are indirectly influenced by that of production. Because the use of the same natural conditions for economic purposes, and consequently the impact of natural conditions on the territorial settlement of the population will be different in different social system conditions, at different levels of technical development. Another concept of the geography of the population - the division of its population into functional groups is also carried out on the basis of production. The main branches of material production form the first functional group of the working population in industry, agriculture and agriculture. The second functional group of the population is those working within the framework of the service. The scope of the service includes trade, education and health care etc. Those who do not participate in social production - children, pensioners, Housewives form the third group.

Another regularity of the geography of the population is that, as far as the production complex of the territory is full and completed, the labor resources are used so fully that, on the contrary, if production is unilaterally developed, significant shortcomings in the use of labor resources can occur. In the field of migration relations of the population, too, several legalities have been identified. If the specialty and natural conditions of production of the district, where the chunanchi population moved and settled with the migrant timian are similar or close, the migration will come out successfully, if the migration is sharply

different from each other, migration will not give a good result. Also, the migration move from villages to cities at all places gives a good result.

Geography of the population belongs to the system of economic and social geography Sciences. The science of economic and social geography studies the laws of territorial deployment of shlabing forces. And the population is the main productive force of any society. All the wealth that is zamr for the life of society is created as a result of the labor of man. Labor weapons, raw materials, collars and other additional materials involved in the production process are brought into action only because of human labor, human labor. Human labor is the most advanced part of the production process.

Thus, the population is, first of all, the main axis of production. He is the main force that creates all material wealth. In the process of development, along with the personal consumption of the population, the population itself is repeatedly restored - generations of people are brought up and brought up in adulthood. Scientists from the US population recommend that population standards should be studied in five categories: age, sex, education, life expectancy and income. Because, these indicators of the population will be the basis for the current state and prospects of the demographic process, which will affect the development of the social process

Available publications:

1. POPULATION AND SOCIETY: An Introduction to Demography Dudley L. Poston, Jr. 3-p. :
2. Soliev A.S. Theoretical and practical issues of my economic geography.-T., 1999.B.48. Failure to take migration into account within 7 is also a mistake. Reason
3. Ионцева В.А. Экономика народонаселения демография.- М.,2002.С.33.
4. Борисов В. А. Демография. — М.: NOTABENE, 1999, 2001. С.5.
5. Tajieva ZN. Regional characteristics of demographic processes in the Republic

of Uzbekistan. Doctoral dissertation.- T., 2017. B. 17.

6. Z.N. Tajiyeva F. A. Do'smonov Demography Tashkent - 2020 "Innovascular History of the World"
7. Richard S. Kratmich, A.E.Luloff, Donald R.Field. People, Places and Landscapes. Utah.USA.2011. MaziTiun- the essence was taken advantage of.