

Study of the Development of Demographic Processes in Geography

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Abstract – This article outlines the importance of study of the development of demographic processes in geography. Also, the ideas of scientists who have studied development of demographic processes have been analyzed.

Keywords – Emograp, Reproduction, Concept, Population, Classification, The Study, Developed Countries, The Formation.

Among the demographic theories, the theory of demographic change (transition), whose main function is to explain the **continuity of demographic processes**^{*1} and to determine their long-term traditions, is widely used in geography. The founders of this theory are French demographer Adolf Landry and American demographer Frank Noutine, Russian demographers A. Boyarskiy, Ya Guzevati, A. Vishnevskiy, E. Arab-Ugli, A. Kvasha, V. Kozlov and others participated in its improvement.

The basis of this theory lies in the study of the types of reproduction of the population, and their consecutive reflections on the meaning of demographic change. In turn, it is associated with the transition from the genetically engineered economy to the agrarian, then to the industrial and then to the postindustrial economies.

The demographic change scheme developed by demographic scientists is usually referred to as the first

phase, which involves several millennia of human history, consisting of four consecutive periods, phases, and phases. He had the same high birth and death rates, respectively, of very low natural growth rates. At present, this type of reproduction on the Earth is irrelevant, except for the most underdeveloped tribes.

The second stage is characterized by a sharp decline in mortality (due to medical advances) while maintaining high fertility rates; it is precisely this “fork” that causes natural growth and, consequently, a dramatic increase in the population known as the demographic explosion. It is at this stage that most of the developing countries are at this stage.

For the third phase, the retention of low mortality rates (sometimes to a certain extent due to the demographic aging of the population) is accompanied by a simultaneous decline in birth rates due to socioeconomic changes and the activation of demographic policies. By the end of this phase, the fertility rate may be approaching the level that now provides a simple reproduction of the population observed in economically developed countries.

¹ It is also called the theory of demographic revolutions, but these are not exactly the same. It is well known that the concept of “revolution” in the broadest sense refers to a qualitative change in the development of events, a break in evolution. The demographic transition is a relatively slow, usually flat, time-consuming change that is largely quantitative.

Finally, in the fourth phase of Europe's transition, which we believe will become massively popular in the 21st century, the birth and death rates must be balanced, which means stabilization of the population. The hypothesis of stabilizing the Earth's population. The demographic explosion of the second half of the twentieth century and the problem of finding sustainable ways for humanity have aroused special interest in predicting future population. These include both alarmistic and relatively objective predictions.

According to the latest UN forecasts, the population of the planet could reach 8.5 billion by 2025 and 9.8 billion by 2050. This prospect, in turn, will lead to the fact that population growth in the developing world will be the most pressing issue, especially in developing countries. What happens next? Will the population continue to grow or to some extent?

The second of these points is reflected in the hypothesis of stabilization of Earth's population. The West has its supporters, too. The well-known demographer B. Ulanis from local scientists developed it. He believes that the average life expectancy for men and women will be 78.4, with the birth and death rates at 13.4 per thousand. At the beginning of the twentieth century, this equilibrium reached 12.3 billion people. It is achieved when it is reached. Other proponents of this hypothesis say different figures: from 10 to 25 billion. From a geographical point of view, it is clear that "zero growth" of the population occurs initially in Europe and most recently in Africa.

The concept of a unified system of settlements. Among the concept of "location", it is important to note, first of all, the concept of a single settlement system. It first emerged in the 60's in connection with the coordination of regional service systems for the Lithuanian population and was largely economic. However, later developed by geographers, it moved from local to nation-wide.

Many economic geographers have written articles on this subject, but its practical development is mainly done by B. Khorev [p.106]. Generally speaking, a single location system (RCT) refers to interconnected cities and villages of different sizes and specialties, united by a unified network of community centers for improved transportation and production links, common production infrastructure, leisure and social and cultural services. proposed an understanding of the system [p.124, 375]. The scientist proposes a seven-level hierarchy of Russian settlements, starting with national and republican centers and ending with ordinary rural settlements.

It should be noted that the RCT is not just a theoretical concept but a practical fact, as it has been used to draw up a general scheme of population settlement in the country. There are also criticisms of him. It may be added that the base concept of location is also closely related, which, in turn, brings it closer to the base of the territory [p. 61, 113 and 208].

The formation of a unified localization system is based on the interconnection of the country and its individual settlements in general. In each of them, the RCT can serve as an important basis for more efficient industrial development, the growth of scientific and information and services sectors, and the more complete satisfaction of the social needs of the population.

At the same time, the scientific management of taxonomic units of different levels requires solving a number of complex problems: large cities and agglomerations, regulating the growth of urbanized areas and zones, developing small and medium-sized cities, creating new cities, search for optimal sizes, etc. is one of them.

Thus, the WRP implies effective coordination in large cities and agglomerations, with a focus on population and small and medium towns and rural areas [241, p. 97–98]. Population theory. It is a theory of the evolution and evolution of human settlements, and its task is to perfect this process in general or in separate forms.

Population is a complex socio-economic process. Therefore, he explores the sociology of spatial patterns of community formation, the study of the processes of population distribution and redistribution - demographics, the influence of population settlement on the formation and interdependence of peoples' spiritual and material culture. location, their production, transport routes and their relative position. arsozlikning subject of the study.

The geography of settlement in this unit, that is, the science of location, interacting with the natural environment, and studying the types of settlement (urban and rural, permanent and temporary, individually and in groups), networks, and systems of settlements. At the same time, it should be noted that the concepts of network and system vary greatly. If the network of locations ("anatomy") is inert (inert), the location system ("physiology") is very dynamic. Therefore, the transition from one to the other is a qualitative change [p. 61, 173].

A set of factors that determine the development of settlement processes is usually divided into three major

groups. First, the socio-economic factors: the level of development, the historical pattern of economic location, as well as the regional disparities in income, transportation, and capital allocation. Second, natural factors: relief conditions, climate, water availability, soil fertility, etc. Third, demographic factors include, first of all, regional differences in migration processes, as well as differences in the intensity of reproduction processes. For a complete description of the location, three groups of factors need to be considered together [p. 124, 374].

Different methods are used to study the location of populations: grouping, leveling, linking by level, calculating the average values (e.g. population density), regional concentration index, mapping, zoning, and modeling techniques.

Great scientists such as N.Baransky, O.Konstantinov, V.Pokshyshevsky, S.Kovalev, V.Davidovich, B.Korev, G.Lappo, S.Smidovich, F.Listengurt, and V.Pokshishevsky V.Perevedentsev, J.Zayonchkovskaya, B.Korev, L.Ribakovsky, S.Polsky made great contribution to the development of local theory of settlement process.

In the West, the theory of settlement formation and evolution is often referred to as *Ecistika* (Greek *oikia* - home, settlement). The task of *ecistika* is to improve the distribution of population both in general and in individual forms. *Ecistika* is characterized by an in-depth approach to the subject of research, the general and global coverage of location problems, and it relies on the synthesis of achievements in specific disciplines.

Ecistika is based on the assumption that a person's "home" can be territorial units of varying magnitude, ranging from just one room to the entire Earth; in theory they are 15 in total. Each such unit is composed of five "ecistika (environmental elements" - nature, human (human), society, "shell" (buildings, buildings) and "networks" (connecting lines) form them. However, environmental theory does not adequately assess the impact of socioeconomic factors on the location of the population. The founder of this theory, developed in the 50's and 60's, is the Greek architect and urban architect K. Dociadis.

Among the theories of ethnography and ethnogeography, the theory of ethnogenesis, which deals with the ethnic history of the peoples of the world and the problems of its formation, is of great importance. This theory is fully embodied in the works of academician Y.Bromley and his colleagues and followers - S. Tokarev, S. Bruk, V. Kozlov, N. Cheboksarov and others. The most

important principle of this scientific school is that it considers ethnogenesis as a social process. Representatives of this school, as well as the issues of ethnic processes, their typology and classification, have been developed personally.

According to school scholars, ethnic processes can be divided into evolutionary and transformative processes. Evolutionary processes are manifested by a significant change in one of the most important elements of ethnicity, first of all language and culture. They also relate to changes in the social structure of an ethnic group, its age and gender. Transformational processes involve changes in the types of ethnic elements that change the ethnic identity.

In turn, they are subdivided into processes of ethnic separation and ethnic mergers that undermine the existence of a single ethnicity. The merging process of people of different ethnic groups or of all ethnic groups as a result of consolidation, interference or integration.

The multidisciplinary scientist L.Gumilev gave a very different view on the concept of "ethnos" and the problems of ethnogenesis. In his view, the biological and psychological factors that play the main role in the emergence of ethnicity are influenced by geographical environment. "The geographic landscape" wrote L. Gumilev: "It has a compelling effect on the organism, forcing each breed to behave in a certain way... It leaves a mark on the body".

He described behavior as the only reliable criterion for describing ethnos (superethnos as ethnos group). Accordingly, L.Gumilev also considered ethnogenesis not as a social but biological, natural process. In his view, each ethnos (superethnos) goes through several stages of development: finding, rising, fracturing, depression and finally, homeostasis.

The most important driving force of ethnogenesis is passionarity (lat.passio - suffering, intense passion) - a strong internal aspiration towards a purposeful activity, and for individuals (Alexander Makedonsky, Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessing upon him), Janna d'Ark, Jan Huss and Napoleon), even for all the people, if they fall into the so-called passionate motivation*². L. Gumilev believed that the basis of passion is the uneven distribution of time and space of biochemical energy of living matter of the biosphere.

² In the 4th century BC Alexander the Great' campaigns to the East, the invasion of Gens to Europe in the third and fifth centuries; In the sixth century Muhammad (Peace and blessing upon him) united Arabia, East Asia clashing uprisings in the nineteenth-century and other such "explosions of ethnogenesis" was described by him as passionarity.

The intense debate of the 1970s on these issues has revealed the potential and especially effective effect of a comprehensive bio-social approach to addressing particular issues of ethnogenesis. It is recognized that biological factors influence ethnic processes. Nevertheless, a large number of participants concluded that ethnogenesis is influenced by socio-economic factors.

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