

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHICS, DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES.

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Annotation: This article will consider the origin of demography, the development, development, history of development, theoretical foundations of demographics, relationships with complexities, demographic processes, population, composition, mechanical movement, and methods of studying it,

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Demography is a private science of the population, studying the laws of existence and re-establishment of the population depending on socio-economic conditions. The population is the object of studying a number of social and natural sciences. For example, when anatomy studies the structure and biological characteristics of the human body, psychology interprets the human spirit, and as ethnography studies a separate nation, it focuses mainly on the traditions and values of the world. The geography of the population, on the other hand, examines the regional differences in the composition, number, and location of settlements of the population and the population, as well as the factors that make up this difference. Studying the population can also include such subjects as sociology, philosophy, sociology, history, statistics, ecology, and economics, all of which together make up the system of population science. Demography plays a special role in the system of these subjects.

"Demography" is an addition of two Greek words, meaning "demos" - folk, population, "graphia" - i.e. i.e. "write about the people" or "shock the population." However, not only is the science of demography limited to shock, but its scope of study is somewhat broad and deep. The concept of "demography" appeared in 1855 by French scientist A. Giyyar in his book Elements of Human Statistics, or Comparative Demography; officially registered at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography (1882); Widespread in the late XIX century - early XX century. 0 'The 19th century entered The English language in the 1960's and 1970's. It was originally used as a synonym for population statistics. Sometimes demography is said to be the work carried out on the composition, re-establishment, definition and analysis of the population. The word "demography" is used to mean "relevant to the study of the population" (e.g. demographic literature), but also in the sense of "relevant to the population" (e.g. demographic composition). Demography conducts its research primarily by analyzing population status (number, age – sex, marriage, and family composition) and statistics on demographic processes (birth, death, marriage, and divorce).

As an independent social science, demography studies the laws and social aspects of the tribe, such as birth, death, marriage, divorce, reorgalia of marriage couples and family, and the reorgaliation of the population as a unit of this process in general; he explores the age - sex, marriage, family structure of the population, the interrelationship of demographic processes and population, as well as the laws of change in the total number of populations and families that affect each other.

Demographics develop methods of shocking, describing, analyzing and predicting demographic processes and population structures. Based on the study of the internal interrelationship of the demographic process and the composition of the population, as well as determining the social relationship that determines the living conditions that affect them and the intensity of the demographic process, demographics define the general laws governing the passage of these content and processes, which determine the characteristics of this law in individual population

groups, at a certain time and place. Demography as a social fan (1) the population, composition and distribution of it by a particular area; 2) changes in population and composition; 3) components of these changes (birth, death and migration); 4) factors that affect these components; and 5) studies the consequences of reorlaration, content and distribution, or changes in its components. Demography can also be seen as an area of scientific research into the amount, composition, location and re-establishment of the population as a result of birth, death and migration. Demography is related to the re-establishment of large (or small) populations: re-establishment of the population is young, gender, race, family status, and so on; and depends on the location (for example, the townspeople and villagers). Demography is also involved in changes in the population and composition of the population during the time of birth, death, and migration.

On the practical side, demographic studies include describing the demographic situation of the entire country or its individual population or certain population groups, and analyzing demographic processes and factors. Based on the study of the characteristics of birth and death in different generations, different social groups and different regions, demographics develop and evaluate the demographics of future changes in these. The scientific and practical significance of demography is that population science is considered the main object and subject of the social process of all production. Therefore, demographic research forms a large part of the system of scientific knowledge about society, and the interpretation of human demographic development from a dialectical point of view is an integral part of the scientific world.

A class approach to demography, like other social sciences, is based on the object and results of research. Information about the current and approximate number and composition of the population serves as preliminary material for planning, in particular, employment resources and production facilities, housing, and health care. When demographics jointly study its natural and migration movements as a biosocial category, it is considered to be a net from a population point of view.

However, it is also a mistake not to take migration into account within the demographics. The reason for this is that to some extent, population migration has an impact on the development of demographic processes such as birth, death, or marriage and divorce. This effect is evident in the population, composition, character, and lifestyle in displaced and incoming areas of the population. Considering that these situations are among the most important factors affecting the change in demographic processes, A. Ionsev can be said to have fully described demography, depending on his meaning and nature. He believes that "demography is a science of population science and studies the laws governing the re-establishment of the population in socio-economic conditions, the population, the change in composition and migration" However, V.A. Borisov and many other scientists also include migration in the study of demography, in fact, the work of demography is to "study the natural reproduction of the population"⁴, which says that there are qualitative differences in the natural reproduction of migration and the population, and these differences differ depending on the characteristics of the factors affecting it. The same points are key in geodemography and demogeography, but it is desirable that demographic processes within these disciplines be given a general assessment. For example, in studies related to geodemography, pure demographic indicators, coefficients, cohort, biometric analysis in death. Analysis of public events and processes, such as death, generational charts, perinatal death, marriage rates in generations, marriage schedules for different ages and sex groups, and so on, as well as marriage and the birth of children in cohort, leads to its shift away from the study.

Because these public events are studied in detail in demography, even though they belong to a certain age, a collection of people over time. However, demography pays special attention to the natural exchange of my offspring, namely, the process of reconstruction of the population on the basis of birth and death. An objective interpretation of the laws of manufacturing and its components, the knowledge of the specifics of their trends and social determination provides an

opportunity to develop general trends and specific activities of demographic policy for demography, forming part of social policy. In demography, the main observation unit is human. Throughout a person's life, his physiological and psychological characteristics, such as his level of information, his family status, his profession, his qualifications, his social group, his place of residence, and his language change. Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these answers with you. As a result of entering into marriage, the number of families increases, and the number of singles and necklaces decreases. The abolition of marriage, or divorce, can lead to an increase in the number of unfinished families and widows in the population. When a person is born, he lives for a certain period of time. During this period, he grows up. From insemination to childhood, adolescence, youth, middle youth, and maturity. At the end of each school year, the population will increase in number of people with information. In this way, changes in an individual's life will lead to changes in the population group. The migration of human beings from one territory to another - affects the population and composition of these regions.

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