



## CHANGES IN THE DYNAMICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

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*Annotation:* This article covers the emergence of the first human ancestors, the dynamics of the number of inhabitants, the views that bind life and the emergence of man in the Earth's sphere to the divine and cosmic forces, the views of anthropologists, the increase in the number of inhabitants.

*Key words:* politics, economic, natural growth, population dynamics, death, birth, harmful gases, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, exogen.

The study of the dynamics of the number of inhabitants of the world and the characteristics of its territorial distribution is one of the important tasks of demography. According to the UN, in 2017, the world population exceeded 7,5 billion. According to the forecast of specialists, the number of the world's population reached 8 billion in 2025, and in 2050-9.4 billion. There are a number of data in scientific sources on the emergence and reproduction of man in the Earth's sphere, in which it is noted

that the reproduction of the population is associated with natural-biological, socioeconomic and political factors. Different theories have been created about the emergence of early human ancestors. Biologists A.I. Based on the Oparin theory, they link the emergence of life into water, oceans. And from geologists academic V.I. Based on Vernadsky's views, they admit that life on earth has always been, or rather, they occur together with the elements of the Earth. Also, the views of life and the emergence of man in the Earth's

sphere, which are related to the divine and cosmic forces, also ruin in the sources of the next period.

Many anthropologists believe that on our planet about 5 - 7 million years ago, the first ancestors of man (australopithecians) lived in the tropical and equatorial zones of Africa and Asia. Then 2-3 million years ago, the most ancient people from australopithecians - archetropes were formed, and they lived in East Africa. 600-700 thousand years ago, the archanthropes, the oldest ancestor of man, became paleontropes, pithecanthropes and Neanderthals, and spread to Southeast and South-West Asia. Finally, about 40-50 thousand years ago, a conscious (Homo Sapiens) ancestor of man was formed. The appearance of a conscious person coincides with the Mesolithic period. According to the data on the number of inhabitants, in the pre-BC period, there were several hundred thousand people in the Earth's sphere, according to some more accurate data, as long as 7 thousand years ago in BC there lived about 10 million inhabitants in the

Earth's sphere, and they increased by about 10-20% every 1000 years. Such a slow increase in the population is explained by the high incidence of HIV among the population. During this period, the total coefficients of HIV among the population were 50% and above, in other words, 50 out of every 1000 inhabitants lost their lives. Especially children oim I high boigan. The population was killed more than by hunger, diseases and inter-tribal clashes. The average life expectancy of the population does not exceed 20 years.

It should be noted separately that in the history of society, the increase and development of the population in each period is directly related to the methods and relations of production of that period, the standard of Living, Living Conditions. At the first stage of the development of society, the increase in the population on the surface of the Earth has gone very slowly. The natural conditions, water resources and climate of the settlement, where the tribes are located, are considered the main

factors in the increase and location of the population. From various natural disasters, some tribes were exterminated, with a cold climate, in the regions where the winter lasted longer, the population lost a lot from the cold, famine. Therefore, in the northern part of Eurasia, the population is very sparse. America and Austria also had a very low population at the end of the Paleolithic era. Natural conditions are favorable for human habitation, in regions with water resources, that is, in the suburbs of the Mediterranean, North Africa, and in the south of the Eurasian mainland, the population is denser. In ancient times, the population on earth increased very slowly. In the period about 15 thousand years ago, the birth rate was high-physiologically low. But due to the weight of human living conditions, the prevalence of various diseases, Inter-Tribal urges, there were many cases of death of the population. Their life expectancy is also relatively short, which is 20-25 years old. In a word, high births were not able to provide a high natural increase in the population. In the history of mankind,

the development of irrigation farming has led to an increase in food production, some improvement in the material living conditions of the population. The emergence of private property, simply founded society. In the bosom of primitive society, feudal production relations began to form. The emergence of civilization centers in the world began to find the organization of medical services to the population. The socio-economic changes that have taken place have caused a decrease in the incidence of HIV among the population, a slight increase in the average life expectancy. As a result, the world population began to increase. It is known that in ancient Egypt during the Pharaohs lived 7 million people, and in Vavilon-4-5 million people. At the beginning of our era, the world's population was 200-250 million, and 50 million of them lived in the Roman Empire.

Another 40-50 million of the population lived in the regions of China and India. In northern Western Europe, however, the population is very low - it is noted that around 1

million in the 0'rta centuries, the number of inhabitants of the world has also increased. But the pace of population reproduction is relatively slow. At the end of the first millennium, the number of the world's population reached 250-300 million, while in the middle of the second millennium this figure reached 400-500 million. In particular, in Asia-250 million, in Europe-65-80 million, in America-30-50 million, in the territory of the former Soviet Union-15-20 million inhabitants. During this period, it is also observed that the number of the population decreases as a result of occupation, wars, farm disruption in some states. In the increasing population, the perfection of production in society, the division of labor that occurs, that is, the development of livestock and farming, is a special factor. 7-8 thousand years ago in the Middle East, many tribes began to grow from hunting to livestock, farming. New conditions in the conduct of business will improve the supply of food to the inhabitants of the tribes, food reserves have been created. As a result, the mortality rates

of the population decreased relatively, but due to various epidemics, urushlar available among farms, the scientist was still high.

Due to the new form of economic mobility, the tribe's regular migration from one place to another has been eliminated for some time. As a result of the fact that the tribes were engaged in farming, cattle breeding, they began to lead a sedentary life. And this hoi slightly improved the condition of women and caused the rise in fertility. And the rise in fertility led to an increase in the number of inhabitants of the world. During this period, early marriages and multi-childhood were characteristic of almost all the population. But with the emergence of sinfiy society, some factors that adversely affect the birth began to form. For example, during the period of slavery, slaves, soldiers did not participate in the process of repeated restoration of the population. Also, some religious views, for example, Buddhism, in order to save the human spirit from sins, supported cases of marital and childlessness.

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