

## THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE MANIFESTATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHY AS A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

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### ANNOTATION

Demography, which is currently listed among the global problems, is manifested in a number of aspects. The demographic situation is considered a primary problem for any developed country in the world. In this article, we will examine this by comparing statistical data for 2000 and 2024 on the example of several European and Asian countries.

**Keywords:** *demography, migration, demographic crisis, exploitation, demographic indicators, GDP, feminism, popular culture.*

Demography is a science that studies the laws of the replacement of the population that dies every year for various reasons by a new generation born, depending on socio-historical conditions. The emergence of demography is mainly associated with the research of the English scientist J. Graunt (1620-1674) from the second half of the 17th century. The term demography was used by the French scientist A. Guillard in 1855. It was officially adopted at the Geneva session of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1882. It became widespread in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This term began to be used in Uzbekistan in the 1960s. The purpose of demography is to study the processes and factors of the population and nation's reproduction in a particular region, country, world, and nation, to identify problems, identify solutions, and show prospects. Today, we can also include demographic problems among global problems. Because both an excessive increase in population and a sharp decrease in it from the norm cause serious problems. For example, in countries with an excessively large population, there are a number of problems, including:

- pressure on the education system, that is, a decrease in the quality of education;
- problems in maintaining the health of the population (lack of hospitals and doctors);
- lack of vacancies;
- lack of economic resources;
- lack of housing;
- decrease in gross domestic product per capita;
- deficiencies in energy and utility services. Such problems can be continued even more widely. We can include countries with a wide range of such problems: India, China, Bangladesh.

India: Rapid population growth is putting pressure on the health system and transport infrastructure.

China: Although the now abandoned one-child policy was intended to control population growth, large cities are facing the problem of overcrowding.

Bangladesh: High population density in a small area, coupled with a lack of resources and poor sanitation. At the same time, even in sparsely populated countries there are a number of problems, including:

- shortage of skilled labor due to a small population;
- decline in production due to a small number of consumers;
- declining birth rates and an aging population, which reduces the working-age population;

- migration of the country's population to foreign countries for work and study. For example, the geographical size of the Vatican City State limits its economic potential due to its small population (800 people), and Nauru has suffered serious environmental damage due to the exploitation of natural resources. It can be observed that both such countries and their problems are expanding due to historical development. Therefore, one of the main goals of countries today is to maintain demographic indicators at a certain level. This is how the emergence of the above problems is being prevented.

In his work "The Death of the West," Patrick Joseph Buchanan points to demographic factors as one of the main reasons for the decline of Western civilization. The work states: "Although Western civilization has achieved unparalleled achievements in the process of continuous revolutions, changes and renewals over the centuries, it has lost the desire to ensure the continuity of its own lineage, beliefs, civilization and culture, which other civilizations have retained - the desire to have children." Thus, the most serious issue threatening the United States and Western countries in general is the demographic crisis that is becoming increasingly acute and causing many social problems. For example, in most developed countries, as the number of children born decreases year by year and the number of elderly and senior citizens increases, governments are forced to raise taxes, extend retirement ages, abolish benefits for the elderly, and attract labor from abroad. The above data also show how important the demographic factor is and how serious the problems that may arise as a result of it are. While the increase in population has always been a sign of the strength and health of a nation and civilization, its decrease is a clear sign of the decline of the people and society. According to statistics, in 2000, the population of Europe, stretching from Spain to Russia, was 728 million people, and this figure is expected to reach 750 million by 2024. As noted in the UN Population Division's "World Population Prospects: The Situation Report 2000", if the current level of fertility is maintained, excluding emigration, the population may reach 600 million people by 2050. The birth rate in Europe is 1.4%, but if the

population is to be maintained at its current level, this indicator should be equal to a coefficient of 2.1. In countries with high birth rates, the population has been growing by 2.5-3.2% per year over the past 15-20 years. Today, the total birth rate in more than 40 countries is 4.1-7.5. It should also be noted that over the past 10 years, the number of countries with high birth rates in the world has decreased. If in 1989 the number of such countries was 79, in 2015 their number decreased by 27 and amounted to 42. Countries in the world can be conditionally divided into three groups depending on the current state of birth rates:

- if the total birth rate is less than 2.1, the birth rate is considered low;
- If it is 2.1-4.0, the fertility rate is average;
- If it is 4.1 and above, the fertility rate is considered high.

Countries with high fertility rates include African countries (Niger, Somalia, Mali), a number of countries in Asia and South America. We will consider these demographic indicators on the example of several countries in Europe and Asia.

<b>Europe/USA</b>	<b>(2000 year)</b>	<b>(2024 year)</b>
Russia	146, 3 million	146, 203 613
USA	281, 4 million	346, 128, 000
Great Britain	58, 9 million	68,3 million
Italy	56, 9 million	58,968 million

According to the 2000 data, the population of the Russian Federation was 146.3 million, while in 2023 this figure was 146,447,424 people, and as of January 1, 2024, it was 146,203,613 people. That is, the population of the Russian Federation decreased by 244,000 people in 1 year. The population of the United States was 281.4 million in 2000, 331 million in 2020, and 346,128,000 in 2024. However, if the flow of immigrants is stopped, it is predicted that starting in 2040, the death rate will exceed the birth rate, and the population may decrease. In Italy, this process is quite problematic, because while the country's population in 2000 was 56.9 million people, in 2024 this figure will be 58,968,501 people. As can be seen from the above statistics, Italy has a low population growth rate.

<b>Asia</b>	<b>(2000 year)</b>	<b>(2024 year)</b>
China	1,26 billion	1 billion 425 million
India	1,03 mlrd.	1 billion 441 million
Iraq	24,8 million	45,4 million
Iran	66,5 million	91,6 million

China and India are the world's largest and second most populous countries. The populations of Iraq and Iran are also growing significantly.

Central Asia	(2000 year)	(2024 year)
Uzbekistan	24,5 million	37 535 605
Kazakhstan	15,3 million	20 095 963
Kyrgyzstan	4,9 million	7 254 000
Turkmenistan	5 million	7 057 841
Tajikistan	6,2 million	9 934 400

Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia. By the way, it is worth noting that demography is a force that can both lift any country to its peak and bring it down from its peak.

In conclusion, in the 21st century, the "feminism" that is being forcefully promoted among women, the "women's rights" promoted through "popular culture", the films, songs, and clips that promote women's independence, all of these are causing women to become more egoistic and lose their desire to start a family and have children. Such alien ideas and views are spreading widely among young people. The most regrettable thing is that young people are being deceived by these ideas. However, as commentator Jenkin Lloyd Jones noted, "great civilizations and animalistic lifestyles are short-lived." But a question arises, how are young people being deceived by these ideas? The fact is that in this situation, we can point to factors such as the failure of the category of morality among the masses, such as atheism. The forced promotion of immorality is forming a cold-blooded attitude towards foreign ideas in people. As George Washington noted, "It is a delusion to think that there can be morality without religion, without faith. On the path leading to wealth and prosperity, we can rely only on faith and morality." Without morality, there can be no progress or development. Returning to our topic of demography, it is in our hands to preserve our nation, our state and take it to great heights, or to destroy it without leaving a trace. We choose our own path of development, because "If we are united, we are one people, if we are united, we are our homeland!"

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