

GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

Zaretdinova Nesibeli Kurbanbaevna

Karakalpak State University named after Berdak

Associate Professor of the Department of Social Sciences

Research Institute of Family and Gender independent researcher

e.mail: zaretdinovanesibeli@gmail.com

Abstract: Demography, social demography and trends of development are analyzed in this article. The theory of demographic transition and the concept of J. Caldwell are deeply analyzed. Reproductive behavior and family relationships have been treated as central themes in demography. Methodological approaches include statistical, sociological and historical methods. The article focuses on modern demographic problems and the need to manage them.

Key words: Demography, social demography, Caldwell, demographic policy, birth, death, migration, urbanization, family, marriage, divorce, sociology, forecasting.

Social demography is a scientific discipline formed at the intersection of sociology and demography, which studies the interaction of demographic and social processes. Social demography differs from demography itself in terms of research: the first studies population growth at the macro level for the entire population or its large groups, and the second takes into account its structure at the micro level. Accordingly, social demography focuses on the study of social norms, demographic attitudes, demographic behavior and its factors. It defines the characteristics of methods used in social demography, among which sociological and socio-psychological research methods (interviews, tests, etc.) occupy an important place [1, p 42].

The population is always on the move, that is, it is considered as a dynamic phenomenon. Factors affecting it - economic situation, political environment, cultural traditions, level of spiritual life, etc. directly shape demographic processes. The science of demography serves to correctly evaluate population changes by studying these aspects.

The absolute size of the population is constantly changing over time. The population census records the value of this indicator at a certain time. If there are at least two census data, then it is possible to study changes in the absolute population over time in a certain period. This change, that is, the difference between the absolute population values in the final and initial periods, is called absolute population growth (absolute population decrease, if the population decreases) [2, p.56].

The further development of demographic knowledge conditioned by the development of general theoretical science is characterized by the recognition of the influence of the political factor as well as the economic factor. The first theories reflecting the connection of demographic processes with socio-economic and socio-political processes belonged to the classic theories of demographic transition (A. Landry, K. Blaker, W. Thompson, F. Notestein, etc.) [3, p.116].

Until the 80s of the 20th century, socio-economic and socio-political approaches were used to analyze the main trends of demographic processes. After the 1980s, demography began to be dominated by humanitarian attitudes, which called man the highest value of civilization [4, p.9-28]. Accordingly, the further development of the theory of demographic development will involve science.

J. Caldwell identified three types of societies (primitive, traditional industries) corresponding to two types of economically rational methods of reproduction: in primitive and traditional societies, it is economically profitable to have the maximum number with the difference between them. Industrialized society implies few children or childlessness. But this is

an extreme situation, and J. Caldwell considered that the demographic transition is not primarily the result of economic, but social changes, the product of changes in the superstructure of the family and its environment. J. Caldwell believed that the patriarchal production method in less developed countries can be passed to small children through modernization (transition to the capitalist regime) and westernization (acceptance of new patterns of reproductive behavior, lifestyle, values). Individualism, competitiveness, and the ability to rely on one's strengths, that is, behavioral stereotypes characteristic of Western societies, can export it to underdeveloped countries.

In our opinion, there is a certain inconsistency in J. Caldwell's concept of the demographic transition, that is, he recognizes the modernization of the production method as the main determining factor of demographic development, while at the same time allowing the demographic transition to be possible. For underdeveloped countries, it is possible to "export" a new mode of reproductive behavior through ideological or propaganda tools.

The general scheme of the demographic transition is based on birth and death rates. The first stage, characteristic of primitive society, is characterized by a high rate of death and birth. The second stage is marked by the beginning of the industrial revolution, the control of death and the maintenance of the previous level of birth is characterized by the reduction of death, as a result of which the population growth accelerates sharply and a "demographic explosion" occurs. Then the third stage begins, which is characterized by a decline in birth rates, the death rate remains low, resulting in a slowing of population growth, which stops with the end of the demographic transition.

The modern view of the demographic situation is typical of J. Caldwell's concept of the demographic transition, which gives an overview of the last stage of the development of the theory of the demographic transition. The main idea of this concept is the determinism of the mode of social reproduction of the population, relations formed in the family based on economic interests. Within this concept, the dominant type of society determines the method of reproduction of the population, the type of reproductive behavior and the economic desirability of children. The advantages of J. Caldwell's concept are that he studies demographic processes not as a universal phenomenon, but in connection with socio-economic, socio-political, socio-psychological processes, implements an interdisciplinary approach to research [5, p.372]. It is noteworthy that this concept already defines the necessary conditions for the homeostatic regulation of demographic processes, the connection between demography and family sociology.

To sum up, the science of demography and social demography helps to manage population growth and development of society in the right direction, a comprehensive analysis and theoretical basis of demographic processes clearly shows the complexity of these processes and their social importance.

Also, modern theories, for example, in the concept of J. Caldwell, demographic processes are seen as an integral relationship of economic, political and psychological factors. These models allow for a more accurate understanding of demographic processes, taking into account the specific characteristics of society and its socio-economic situation. The new demographic transition theory represents an analysis of trends and processes specific to society and the family, with particular attention to the properties of these processes in global and local contexts.

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