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Population Factors in its Formation

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ABSTRACT

In any population,there will be factors that positively affect the demographic of the population in a positive and negative, beneficial and somehow positive sense.The destruction or reduction in the number of one species causes an increase in the number of a particular species.Even if we look at the data presented in the table,we can see that the difference in economic, marphological, physiological changes in them is cotta, although the population of one village and city is distributed in one area.

The number of mankind is growing rapidly. For most of human history, there were fewer than one billion people on the planet. During the 10,000-year - old agricultural boom, there were only 5-10 million people on Earth-making up the present-day population of mostly developed states and the city. In 1800, when economic growth began in industry, there were approximately several billion people on Earth. The expansion of Agriculture and the continued extraction of fossil fuels and minerals affected global economic growth and, in turn, population growth in the 19th century affected jaronini. We have added more than 6 billion people to the human population in just over 200 years as of August 2020, we can see that the world's population is approaching 7.8 billion.

The main reason for the acceleration of human growth rates over the past 200 years has been a decrease in mortality due to changes in the health and sanitation of the population. The proper elimination of clean drinking water and wastewater has caused significant health changes in developed countries. Also, medical innovations such as the use of antibiotics and vaccines have reduced the ability of infectious diseases to limit human population growth. Previously,the increase in demand for semi-finished products, such as plasticity made from 14th century chemical substances, we can see the rejuvenation of various diseases from the European population of diseases characteristic of different branches of medicine, for example, to 30-60%

of cases, while such a condition causes the rejuvenation of the number of deaths to reduce the Naturally, infectious diseases continue to affect the growth of the population, especially in poor countries. An increase in population is also a limiting factor according to population Law, which also causes an increase in the number of deaths. For example, the Sahara of Africa, which was growing from the 1950s to the 1990s In the southwestern part of Kabir, average life expectancy began to shrink after 1985, mainly as a result of OIV/AIDS mortality. According to a 2016 study by Markus et al, the reduction in average life expectancy due to HIV / AIDS pay attention to the fact that the population in Asia with many economically underdeveloped countries is growing rapidly, although the world's population continues to grow, we can see a decrease in the growth rate of people. This means that the population does not grow as rapidly as in the past.

In order to study population demographics in developing countries, we will first get acquainted with several basic dimensions. One can be viewed as simply the amount of organisms in a population, or the number of populations, and one as the population density – the sum of organisms per area or volume of a given size in a region. Number and density are important in describing the current state of the population and predicting how it can change in the future with probability.

Larger populations may be more stable than smaller populations because they have more genetic variability and therefore have more potential to adapt to environmental changes through natural selection.

Two important measures of population are: population number, i.e. number of individs, and population density, i.e. number of individs per unit or volume of area. Environmentalists often calculate the number and density of populations using squares and a marked re-capture method.

We can see that populations cover different areas in terms of distribution.As an example below, we can also look at the concept of demographic factors within a unit of time. Area populations differ from one another. Even from the genetic point of view, the population is derived from ecologically long forms in the Leaving of healthy lineages in which we will be able to observe purity in the lines.

Number of urban and rural inhabitants by region

	Jami aholi	shu jumladan:	
		shahar aholisi	qishloq aholisi
	2020		
Farg'ona viloyati	**3 752,0**	**2 117,7**	**1 634,3**
Farg'ona sh.	289,0	289,0	-
Qo'qon sh.	252,7	252,7	-
Quvasoy sh.	93,2	52,4	40,8
Marg'ilon sh.	235,0	235,0	-
tumanlar:			
Oltiariq	210,5	159,0	51,5
Qo'shtepa	189,2	74,1	115,1
Bag'dod	214,3	110,5	103,8
Buvayda	226,7	109,0	117,7
Beshariq	227,3	79,8	147,5
Quva	257,1	119,4	137,7
Uchko'prik	227,4	41,3	186,1
Rishton	201,1	129,0	72,1
So'x	77,7	49,4	28,3
Toshloq	201,0	46,8	154,2
O'zbekiston	237,7	103,1	134,6
Farg'ona	212,0	132,7	79,3
Dang'ara	172,8	40,3	132,5
Furqat	117,3	27,7	89,6
Yozyovon	110,0	66,5	43,5

In Ecology, a population includes all organisms of a particular species that live in a specific area. The statistical study of populations and how they change over time is known as demography.

Two important measures of population are: population number, number of individs, and population density, i.e. number of individs per unit or volume of area. Environmentalists often calculate the number and density of populations using squares and a marked re-capture method.

We conclude that in any population there will be factors that positively affect the demographic of the population in a positive and negative, beneficial and somehow positive sense. The destruction or reduction in the number of one species causes an increase in the number of a particular species. Although we look at the data presented in the table,we can see that the difference in economic,marphological, physiological changes in them is cotta, although the population of one village and city is distributed in one area.

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