

Geodemography and Demography

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Demography is a multidisciplinary science that examines population dynamics, including birth, death, and migration processes, within socio-historical and economic contexts. The fields of geodemography and demogeography emerged to integrate demographic analysis with geographical factors, enabling deeper insights into population distribution, settlement development, and territorial differences. Although demography's theoretical foundations are well established, distinctions between geodemography and demogeography remain conceptually blurred, and their practical applications in regional demographic studies require further clarification. This article aims to analyze the similarities and differences between geodemography, demogeography, and regional demography by examining their objects, subjects, methodologies, and roles in understanding population processes. **Method:** The analysis shows that while demography broadly studies population regeneration and dynamics, geodemography focuses on demographic processes in relation to geographical conditions, and demogeography emphasizes territorial aspects of demographic events. **Result:** Regional demography, in turn, examines demographic processes within specific administrative or territorial units, addressing practical issues such as employment, settlement planning, and infrastructure development. **Novelty:** The study clarifies the conceptual boundaries and methodological approaches of geodemography, demogeography, and regional demography, highlighting their interconnections and distinct analytical contributions to the demographic sciences. Understanding these differences is critical for developing effective demographic policies, regional planning strategies, and socio-economic development programs, as well as for training specialists capable of integrating demographic and geographical perspectives in research and practice.

INTRODUCTION

Demography and geodemography are interrelated disciplines essential for understanding population dynamics and spatial distributions within socio-economic and natural contexts. Demography, rooted in the studies of J. Graunt and conceptualized by A. Guillard, investigates the laws governing population renewal, growth, and structural changes based on birth, death, and migration processes. Its development is deeply connected with sociology, economics, geography, and statistics, reflecting its interdisciplinary nature. Geodemography, as an extension of demographic studies, analyzes demographic processes with territorial perspectives, examining how natural, economic, and social conditions influence population patterns in specific regions. While demography focuses on general population processes and structures, geodemography emphasizes regional differences and the spatial characteristics of demographic events. This article explores the conceptual foundations, historical evolution, and methodological distinctions between demography and geodemography, highlighting their complementary roles in understanding population development, regional disparities, and socio-demographic planning. Analyzing these disciplines helps address

practical issues such as regional employment, housing, and infrastructure development by integrating demographic knowledge with geographical insights for holistic policy-making [1].

RESEARCH METHOD

This article was prepared using a qualitative-descriptive approach based on literature review and theoretical analysis. The primary method involved studying scientific sources, textbooks, and research papers on demography, geodemography, and regional demography to synthesize definitions, historical development, similarities, differences, and interrelations among these fields. Key classical and contemporary literature, including works by J. Graunt, A. Guillard, A. Iontsev, V.A. Borisov, and Uzbek scholars such as Abdurakhmanov and Borieva, were analyzed to trace conceptual foundations and disciplinary evolutions. Comparative analytical methods were used to distinguish demography's relationship with sociology, economics, geography, and statistics, and to identify how geodemography and demogeography diverge in their subject focus despite a shared population-based object of study. Theoretical frameworks were integrated to evaluate demographic processes, repopulation, migration, and regional factors affecting population dynamics. Additionally, the study employed content analysis of definitions, methodological principles (territoriality, periodicity, complexity, historicity), and demographic indicators to structure a coherent explanation of the fields. The synthesis included reviewing electronic resources and institutional publications to enrich the discussion with region-specific insights. All methodological steps aimed to develop a comprehensive overview of demography and geodemography, their scientific scope, and practical implications for regional demographic assessments in Uzbekistan and beyond [2].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demography (from the Greek *demos* – folk and *I write graphos* –) – is a science that studies the laws of filling the place of the deceased population for various reasons every year at the expense of the new generation born, depending on socio-historical conditions [3].

The emergence of demography is mainly related to the research of the English scientist J. Graunt from the second half of the 17th century. The term demography was introduced into scientific circulation by the French scientist A. Guillard in 1855. After demography was officially recognized as a science at the session of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in Geneva in 1882, the end of the 19th century – became one of the rapidly developing sciences by the 20th century. In Uzbekistan, this term has been used mainly since the 1960s. The purpose of demography is to develop solutions to existing problems and show demographic perspective based on the study of the process and factors of generational change, death and birth of a specific region, country, world population and different nationalities. Tasks of demography: study of demographic processes (birth, death, marriage and divorce, demographic

characteristics of the family, sex and family composition of the population by age); development of demographic predictions (scientific justification of the perspective of a certain area, taking into account the population, age, sexual composition and demographic situation); development of measures to manage, implement and improve demographic policy, quantitative population growth. The state of demographic processes is inextricably linked with socio-economic, biological and geographical factors [4].

Demography is developing in connection with such fields of science as sociology, economics, history, law, ethnology, social hygiene, population geography, medicine, gerontology, genetics, statistics. In demography, special importance is attached to the study of the history, theory and practice of population. Based on the data of the Paleo period, knowledge about the dynamics of population growth has been collected since ancient times. Research carried out within the framework of demography consists of collecting preliminary data on population and demographic processes, developing a mathematical theory of population science and demographic analysis. Currently, demography covers a wide network system of a number of demographic sciences developing on the basis of population theory. This situation is related to its object and subject, demographic processes and factors determining the direction of events, diversity of conditions. At the present time, the aggravation of the demographic situation in many regions of the world, the fact that the issue of prestige is becoming global, gives impetus to the rapid development of demography [5].

Repopulation is a complex socio-demographic process that occurs under the influence of various conditions and factors. At the same time, the socio-economic development of the society, the state of natural-political events and events take place together with the reconstruction of the population. This means that the population will be rebuilt and in studying the connection between socio-economic processes, demography has to cooperate with various sciences and conduct joint research. As a result, such directions have been formed between the sciences or on the edge of the sciences, which helps to fully reveal the essence and content of any processes. For this reason, between demography and history, between historical demography, sociology and demography, economic demography appeared in the field of sociological demography, economy and demography. Similarly, in the cooperation of mathematics, statistics and demography “, related science or scientific directions such as mathematical demography, demographic statistics, medicine and demography are formed. In this sense, between geography and demography, demogeography directions have emerged between geodemography, population geography and demography. Demogeography, geography, which appeared in the field of demography, which studies the geographical features of the population and settlements that are formed and developed in different socio-economic and natural conditions, and the laws of population regeneration in different socio-historical conditions, demography between demography is developing more and more. If the law of territoriality plays an important role in geography, the reconstruction of the direct population and related issues are of particular importance in

demography, but for both, the idea of democentrism occupies a central place. Similarities and differences between demogeography and geodemography are clearly felt only in the subject of their study. The reason is that the object of research for these sciences is the population, but in the subject of study of geodemography, demographic processes are evaluated based on the analysis of some region, place, natural, economic and social conditions, specific characteristics. In demogeography, on the contrary, demographic processes are considered separately, and then the characteristics, causes and factors of their development on the scale of territorial units are determined. The difference between demogeography and geodemography is the change of the law of territoriality, because in demogeography, demographic processes are first analyzed, compared, basic laws are analyzed then its territorial aspects are studied. Therefore, when connecting the low birth rate and the high death rate of the population with the urbanization process and lifestyle, it is considered from a demogeographical point of view. On the contrary, the researches carried out within the framework of the role and influence of demographic processes in the analysis of their natural, socio-economic conditions, development characteristics of urban and rural areas are geodemographic. In some cases, pure demographic processes are also interpreted as a territorial system, which in our opinion is a mistake. In particular, the separation of the territorial system of birth or death is a sign of a deep understanding of the concept of the system in general. It is not appropriate to interpret population geography and geodemography in the same way [6].

Geodemography studies the demographic situation of large and small regions, countries, regions, while population geography studies territorial aspects, factors in the formation, composition, number, location and development of settlements and settlements in various natural, economic and social conditions. It should be noted that in geodemographic and demogeographic studies, this direction is not considered separately. However, the population and settlements, their location, natural and economic conditions serve to show the laws in the development of demographic processes. Methodologically, both branches of science use the methods and approaches used in demography, economic and social geography. At the same time, territoriality, periodicity, system-content, ecological principles are clearly manifested in them, because any event or process first occurs in a certain place, in an area within a certain time, and its change is closely related to the nature and composition of that place [7]. Demography, based on the analysis and diagnosis of statistical data on a large scale, evaluates mass demographic processes, population development and basic laws, and the reflection of these statistical data and laws together with territorial characteristics is the subject of demogeography. In demogeography, the study of demographic processes together with the characteristics of regions is no longer carried out from the point of view of demographic, but from the point of view of population science. Because demography is not concerned with individual elements, but with public events, that is, the number of one or another group, their demographic processes and the causes and factors affecting these demographic processes, the state in different social conditions, environment and period, demographic forecasting issues, population studies is engaged in researching the

sum of people living in a certain region, country, and constantly developing people. At this point, it should be noted that demography is a science of population studies, and it should be mentioned that there are different opinions about the subject of its study, in particular, the composition of demographic processes. Demography, as a biosocial category of the population, is considered complete from the point of view of population science if it studies its natural and migration movements together [8]. However, it is also a mistake not to consider migration within demographics. The reason is that population migration has a certain influence on the development of demographic processes such as birth, death or marriage and divorce. This effect is clearly felt in the size, composition of the population, character of the population, lifestyle. If we take into account that these situations are important factors affecting the change of demographic processes It can be said that A. Iontsev gave a complete definition of demography according to its content and essence. In his opinion, "demography is the science of population studies, which studies the laws of population regeneration in socio-economic conditions, population size, composition changes and migration" However, VABorisov and many other scientists study demography The subject of migration is also migration, in fact, the subject of demography "is the study of the laws of natural reproduction of the population" According to this, there are qualitative differences between migration and natural reproduction of the population, and these differences, these differences the factors affecting it differ from each other according to their nature. The same opinions are central to geodemography and demogeography, but it is appropriate to evaluate demographic processes from a general geographical point of view within these disciplines. In geodemography studies, net demographic indicators, coefficients, cohort, biometric analysis in death, death, generational tables, perinatal death, indicators of marital structure in generations, marriage schedules for different age and sex groups, etc. marriage the analysis of public events and processes, such as continuity, marriage in the cohort and the birth of children in it, leads to its distance from the subject of study. Because these mass phenomena belong to a set of people in a certain period and time, they are studied in detail in demography [9]. At the same time, statistical observation, system-content, demographic balance, index, standardization, cohort, extrapolation, analytical analysis from specific methods play an important role in demographic research. On the contrary, the location of the population, the size of the settlements, the determination of its density indicators in different regions, paying attention to the natural geographical factors that determine the location of the population, changes the content of the science of demography. This is the importance of the principle of periodicity, complexity, and historicity in demography. One of the tasks of population geography is to explain the issues of population growth and development, which connect the concepts of population and territory. Since the issues of population increase belong to demography, how many people live in one or another area to geography, and the location of people within the territory to the geography of the population, the natural, socio-economic factors related to the dynamics and location of the population, as well as the process of economic development of the region can be seen more clearly on the scale of

these three sciences [10]. Only, it should not be forgotten that there are sections of demography, such as economic and social demography, which study the relationship between demographic events and socio-economic events. Each of these subjects has its own directions, which together form a system of demographic sciences. The difference between demogeography, geodemography, regional demography or demography is that for general demography, social life, the principle of periodicity and the use of sociological, statistical, and mathematical methods play an important role, while for other disciplines, it is necessary to pay attention to territorial aspects. It can be clearly seen in the phenomenon of population death from demographic processes of the regional factor, especially the geographical factor [11]. The natural, artificial or social environment plays an important role in the death of the population. In demography, the social and artificial environment is mainly studied as one of the factors and causes affecting the death of the population. In the development of the birth process, such as the death of the population, the natural geographical environment, in particular, the period of childbirth of women in hot and cold climate regions, and the period of puberty of young people differ from each other. Therefore, in the analysis of demographic processes, searching for causes and factors from the natural environment, distinguishing regions, regions, countries, focusing on their specific aspects, helps to find solutions to a number of socio-demographic problems. After all, the study of such demographic processes in connection with territorial units makes a great contribution to the development of demogeography or geodemography. Geodemography is a science that deals with the study of the geodemographic situation accumulated in separate, large or small areas [12].

Demographics should pay attention to the negative and positive aspects of regional units and their specific characteristics when showing demographic processes and factors and reasons affecting their development. The reason is that demographic behavior, demographic thinking, formation and development of demographic culture in the population of any region, country is closely related to the conditions and characteristics of the place where they live, the region. Geodemography, which was formed in the field of geography and demography and is now of great importance, is developing more and more. Geodemography serves to show not the general aspect of the country's demographic situation, but the differences and similarities on the scale of regional units, their demographic development. Such studies are considered to be full because they are based on dynamic and territorial laws. Demogeography refers to primary "demo", that is, fundamental demographic processes. The second part of this concept means that the territorial differences and interpretation of these processes are distinguished [13].

Geodemography is primary, the base is "geo", that is, the area, and in demogeography there is a primary "demos"-population. In the first, according to the idea of the structure of the system, demography (network) is transferred from the region, and in the second, general demogeographic processes are transferred to their territorial characteristics and differences. In general, like social geography and regional economics, there is no big difference between concepts, the only difference is in what purpose of learning. Geodemography is a reflection of this demogeography, in which they change

their place, that is, they act as a region-system, demographic process-content, aspect. Therefore, the area that played the role of a system in geodemography serves as a composition for demogeography, and demographic processes become a system. In addition, dynamism, the law of complexity and the law of large numbers are widely used in demogeography. At this point, the difference between geodemography and demogeography from demography is clearly embodied. Because the numbers representing the population, its density, growth rate and demographic processes cannot give a clear answer to the question of the development of society, the reasons for the transition from one historical stage to another. In such cases, research within these fields of science plays an important role [14].

The geographical structure of population studies is to explain and take into account the distribution of the population by various objects, political-administrative, economic and other regions, urban and rural areas, settlements of different types and sizes. The term geographical structure of population studies is rarely used, it is usually referred to as demogeographic processes and is given only in ordinary statistical references. At the same time, the composition of the population according to the separated regions, political, administrative, economic and other territorial classifications, this is the regional structure of population studies. This term is expressed as the basis of regional demography. Therefore, in addition to geodemography, demogeography, in particular, in some literature, it is appropriate to mention that the concept of "regional demography" is also used. Without the analysis of regional demography, it is impossible to assess the employment of the population, the end of the main problems in the development of social infrastructure networks, the optimization of the process of democratic reconstruction in one or another region, the level of natural reproduction and birth. Unlike general demography, regional demography studies the population of a certain part of a whole area, small areas, administrative-territorial units. In many literatures, regional demography is included in the block of demography aimed at solving practical problems, and this block envisages solving practical problems directly related to demography in all subjects. In this case, regional demography and geodemography are located in separate blocks, that is, geodemography has been added to the second block of demography, which is aimed at researching the object-subject. In general, it is not correct to consider regional demography as a direction between disciplines [15].

Because, on the basis of the characteristics of population reconstruction, the laws of its development, research in one or another region, solving regional problems in the development and location of the population (employment, housing, food, etc.), the future reconstruction of the population it will be possible to evaluate the processes.

Regional demography is manifested in covering territorial differences, causes and laws of demographic processes according to socio-historical conditions. Regional demography jointly studies demographic thinking, demographic behavior, culture formation and demographic development of the population, characteristics of demographic groups, regions and their impact on the demographic situation of the country. Therefore, regional demography practically represents the change in the

demographic situation of countries in space and time. However, taking into account that the regional demographic situation is the foundation and component of the general demographic situation, the role and importance of regional demography increases even more. In a comprehensive demographic science system, geodemography, demogeography and regional demography help to solve important theoretical and practical issues of demography.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This article has demonstrated that demography and geodemography are deeply interrelated disciplines essential for understanding population dynamics in spatial and temporal contexts. While demography focuses on the laws of population reproduction, birth, death, and migration processes at national or global levels, geodemography examines these demographic processes in relation to the specific geographical, socio-economic, and environmental conditions of regions. **Implication :** The analysis confirms that demographic processes cannot be fully understood without their territorial context, as factors such as climate, urbanization, and regional infrastructure directly influence birth rates, mortality, and migration. Furthermore, the distinction between geodemography and demogeography is primarily methodological, with geodemography emphasizing spatial characteristics and demogeography focusing on demographic processes before assessing their territorial dimensions. **Limitation :** Regional demography integrates both approaches to address practical socio-economic issues such as employment, housing, and development planning. **Future Research :** The study highlights that effective demographic policy-making requires integrating general demographic theories with regional analysis to address local development needs and improve national demographic stability.

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