



# POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF URBANIZATION AND REPRODUCTION

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## AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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## ABSTRACT

The growth and development of the city is connected with the process of urbanization. Urbanization is a multifaceted economic, socio-demographic process. It has two characterizing factors. The first is quantitative character and specific share of the population among the entire population of the country. The second factor, characterizing the quality of character and it is associated with the spread of the rules of urban life in this territory.

With the growth of cities and the problems become more complex, urban transport is often not possible to move the daily population at large distances. Such changes affect the relief hydrographic cobweb-changing nature of the precipitation formation, distribution, composition, structure and level of contamination. There are detectable anthropogenic contributions on plant cover and wildlife in the city.

**Keywords:** Urbanization; world regions; population; cities; socio - economic processes.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization oldest socio-geographical phenomenon. Its appearance is connected with the creation of cities in places where human settlement and development of these cities. In 1900, among the 10 most big cities have 7 European two, American and only one (Tokyo) – Asian. It should be noted that for the first time in the World's population in London surpassed 5 million and 10 million for the first time mastered New York in the 1940, the first time a population of over 20 million was recorded in Tokyo in 1960. XX century, especially the second half, stood rapid urban growth(1).

## 2. METHODS

The materials for the study were data from the demographic department of the state department of

statistics, as well as materials from the ministry of labor, health and social affairs, as well as a parliamentary committee.

The work uses geoinformation research methods, as well as the method of mathematical statistics.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This fact was due to two main reasons. Firstly, in developing countries is high natural population growth, which contributes to the appearance of ultra-high population in the villages, and industrial development in developing countries will follow the resettlement of the population in the city(4). Growth and development of the city is connected with the process of urbanization. Urbanization - is a versatile economic, socio- demographic and geographic

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process. He has two characterizing factor(7). The first is quantitative and specific proportion of the population of the city of the country's population. Second characterizing factor-the quality and it is associated with the spread of the rules of urban life in a given area.

Regions and countries differ significantly from each other urbanization levels. In the developing world and in Latin America for more than 70% of the population lives in the city, at the same time as in Asia and Africa, this figure is below 40%. In the last decade, in the developed countries has slowed the pace of urbanization, which is caused by a slow natural growth of the population, and in the developing world, the rapid growth of urban population a part of the mass migration from villages to the city. City is the largest creation of man. This is the highest level of human use of space - there assembled a large part of the social and material values created by mankind during its development.

During the development process of urbanization - the city is changing.

It grows geographically, gaining height, and now also in depth. With the development of vacant land, and change previously undeveloped area.

With the growth of cities and complicated problems, urban transport often cannot move daily population at large distances. Also affects the change of the relief hydrographic cobwebs - the changing nature of sediment formation, distribution, composition and structure of the level of pollution.

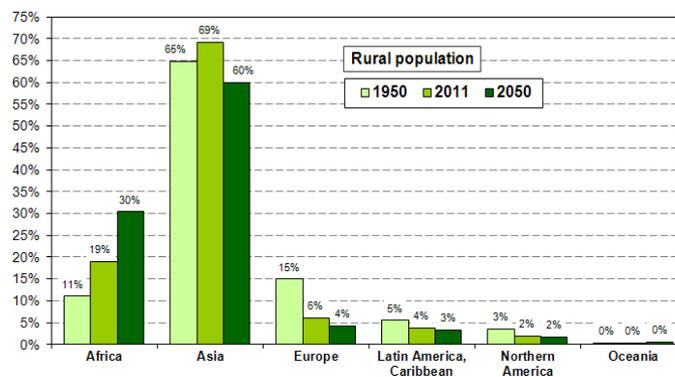
The city significantly anthropogenic influence on vegetation and wildlife. Because of this the vegetation cover in the city differs from its natural composition and character development, and wildlife depressed and specific. "Urban Climate" evokes warm air and moisture reduction, air experiences a shortage of oxygen, but in the urban soil and found high concentrations of heavy metals.

The process of urbanization has become irrevocable phenomenon that lead to undesirable results and among the global problems will be one of the most important.

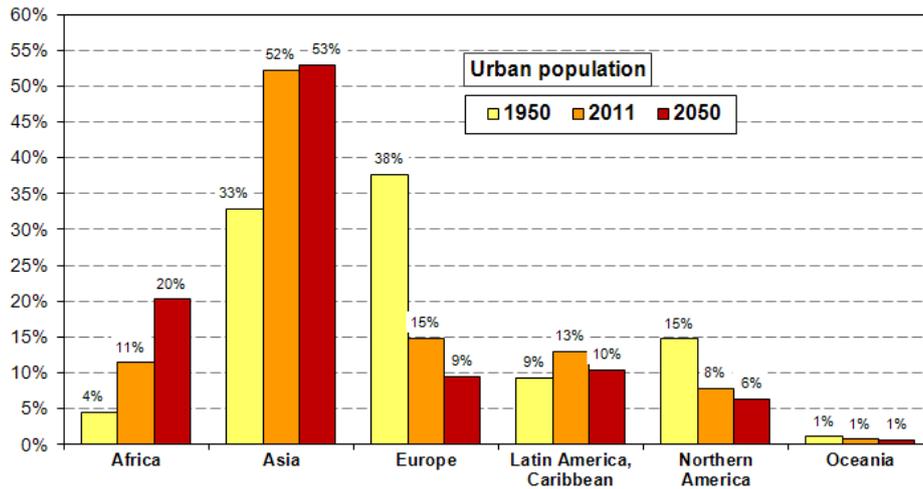
In a chart below shows how increasing the role of cities and, of course, urbanization, until today and in the future will rise relative to world regions.

**Table 1. The level of urbanization in the major regions of the world(6)**

Region	Years			
	1950	1970	1990	2005
World	29,1	37,4	43,0	49,1
Africa	14,9	22,9	32,0	39,7
Asia	16,6	24,5	31,0	39,9
Europe	51,2	62,9	71,5	72,2
Latin America	41,9	57,3	72,0	77,7
North America	63,6	73,8	75,0	80,9
Australia and Oceania	60,6	70,9	71,0	72,7



**Fig. 1. Bar graph showing the growth of rural population**



**Fig. 2. Bar graph showing the growth of urban population(2)**

Consider what will happen in the distant future?

According to research by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- by 2050 - a demographic catastrophe awaits Georgia.
- The population of Georgia is decreasing by 28%, which is 1,170,000 people.
- The population of Azerbaijan is growing by 33%.
- The population of Armenia grows by 7%.(3)

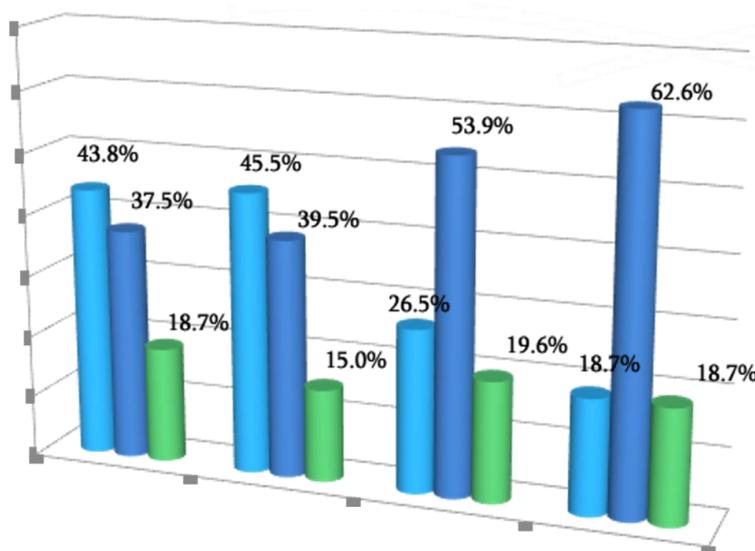
turned out to be less than the number of Azerbaijanis in more than 2 times. In 1926, in the South Caucasus, for every 1000 Georgians there were 919 Azerbaijanis and 741 Armenians, and in 2002 - 2037 Azerbaijanis and 956 Armenians. Today the situation is even more aggravated.

Part of the population of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia in South

Caucasus in full population - 1897, 1926, 2009 and in the prospects in 2050

Demographic balance is upset in the Caucasus. In 1926, Georgians were the most numerous people in the South Caucasus, but 75 years later, their number

(in percentages)



**1. Georgia, 2. Azerbaijan, 3. Armenia**

**Fig. 3. Population of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia**

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The transition from rural to urban areas and urbanization have led to an unequal redistribution of the world population, changing phases of reproduction(5). The population distribution rate in the South Caucasus is uncomfortable. Experts say that in order to encourage the birth rate, the authorities should introduce social benefits and assistance for large families and pregnant women. Today, the state covers only part of the costs associated with childbirth, and there are no permanent subsidies for large families.

#### **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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