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DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF EUROPE, THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF MODERNITY ON HUMAN FERTILITY

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Abstarct: This article, which sheds light on demographic problems in Europe, sheds light on the origins of demographic problems, the factors that drive their development, the changing nature of political systems, the decline in the population's inclination towards the institution of family, and the issues of same-sex marriage, which are being widely touted as equality in Europe.
Keywords: major demographic retreat, technological factors, gender issue.

Introduction

In the modern world, the European population seems to have lost its place. One of the main reasons for this is the demographic problems that Europe has been experiencing for many years. The famous American economist, professor and writer Paul Krugman described the demographic problem of Europe in these words: The aging population in Europe brings a huge burden and damage to the economy. Many pensions for many elderly people, and many pensions mean a lot of money from the state treasury. These words alone can give an idea of what the demographic problem of Europe is. S. Huntington, the author of the world-famous work "The Clash of Civilizations", put forward the idea that as a result of demographic problems, there is a high probability of civilizational clashes between migrants coming to Europe and the local population. Many other scientists and researchers who have expressed similar opinions, coming to the same conclusion, associate the emergence of the demographic problem in Europe with technological revolutions, disruption of development, and a change in the view of the institution of the family among people. Now, in order to shed more light on the causes of the problem, we will familiarize ourselves with the information provided in the main part of the text.

Literatura review.

During the Second World War, the population of Europe decreased sharply. This event was the first cause of the demographic problems of Europe. The famous British historian Norman Davies in his book, "Europe at War 1939-1945" states that from 30 to 50 million of the European population died in the war. The greatest loss fell on the former USSR. However, due to the ethnic diversity of the USSR army and people, it is difficult to call all those who died in the war Europeans. However, it is estimated that from 5 to 10 million of the then civilian population of the eastern part of Europe and the western part of the USSR died as a result of the war. In total, from 7 to 11 million people died in Germany and the territories it occupied. It was World War II that was the first wave of a major demographic decline in Europe. This post-war period saw a "baby boom" in Europe, a mass birth of people. But this birth was both widespread and short-lived. American demographer Ansley J. Coale describes this as a temporary excess of birth rates and suggests that such a situation may not be

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observed in recent years. In fact, this situation has been corrected. Due to the "baby boom" effect that occurred in Europe after the war, people began to have at least 3-4 children. However, economic stagnation and the difficult economic situation in some countries changed the psychology of children and living conditions. Rather than having a large population and food shortages in families and societies, ideas such as having one or two children in one family developed in the minds of European youth.

The problem that has greatly affected demography in recent times is the many achievements in technological development. It is precisely the inventions of computers, telephones and television in technological development that have turned human views on life into an illusion. When European youth are deeply depressed, stepping into an independent life, they are learning new family values with the help of television, mass media and modern artificial intelligence. It is precisely as a result of the creation of artificial consciousness, artificial intelligence and artificial bodies that humanity's interest in the institution of the family has waned, and the feeling of satisfaction with material resources has increased among Europeans. Knowing that having a child in a family environment, investing in it, and spending a large amount of money on its health, education, and worldview until it reaches adulthood, Europeans have paid great attention to their careers and have entered into legal marriage around the age of 25-32. Technological development has great benefits, but the fact that robots or artificial intelligence represent the work of family representatives is a great blow to the institution of the family. If a robot does the kitchen work, a robot repairs household appliances, a robot can put a child to sleep and wake him up, and in some cases, even sexual pleasure is provided by artificial intelligence and artificial robots, what is the need for a family?. It is unclear whether these technologies, which have had a significant impact on European demography, will have the opposite effect like the "baby boom". That is, the population growth in Europe has increased sharply in the post-war period, but it is difficult to see the "AI boom" suddenly disappear. Artificial intelligence and robotics have now become the second most important tool in everyone's home, not only in Europe, but also around the world.

Another example of the events that caused demographic problems is the free movement of representatives of both sexes and homosexuals in Europe. In 2015, through a constitutional referendum in Ireland, an amendment was made to Article 42 of the Irish constitution, declaring representatives of both sexes to be legally equal citizens, „Marriage may be contracted in accordance with law by two persons without distinction as to their sex'' which is an excerpt from that amendment. After that, laws were adopted in the constitutions of the Netherlands, Sweden, France and a number of other countries that legalized polygamy and homosexuality. As a result of these decisions, the new generation's interest in the institution of the family decreased and fell into the whirlpool of various propaganda groups. The result of the expansion of the activities of representatives of such sexes is that they will remain the main causes of the demographic problem of Europe now and in the future.

Conclusion

This article uses scientific-historical, political-discursive methods. The problems of low birth rates, changes in family institutions, and changes in legislation in European countries were analyzed based on scientific sources. In order to prevent similar demographic problems that have arisen in Europe in the 21st century, work has been underway since 2010 to increase attention to family institutions and restrict the rights of same-sex couples. In 2011, the new Hungarian constitution stipulated that marriage should be between men and women only. In 2020, the terms "mother woman" and "father

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man" were added as an addition. Since 2021, LGBT propaganda has been banned in schools. In 2020, the Russian Federation reformed its constitution and included in its law the requirement that marriage should be between men and women. Since 2022, LGBT propaganda has also been legally restricted. Most of these laws were adopted mainly in Central and Eastern European countries, which differ from Western Europe in terms of population growth. In countries such as Croatia, Slovakia and Bulgaria, amendments to the constitutions in 2013, 2014 and 2018 strengthened the institution of the family, and although population growth is generally low, it is much higher than in other European countries. In Europe, one can observe that countries are legally implementing constitutional reforms as a way to solve demographic problems. However, in countries such as France, Germany and Italy, there are still segments of the population that support homosexuality or LGBT in everyday life. And members of society who oppose them are exerting physical pressure to victimize them and legitimize the need for equal rights. Therefore, to prevent such situations, it would be better for the government itself to strengthen the institution of the family by implementing reforms.

Conclusion

.In conclusion, it should be said that the main reasons for the decline in the population of Europe are not wars or other political conflicts, but mass movements of representatives of the same sex, the artificial pleasure component of technological development, the disruption of the distribution of life roles in the family institution, the extension of the career span of young people, the creation of a free zone for drug trafficking in some European countries, and as a result, the unhealthy state of future generations and the absence of a future generation in general.

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