

Teaching Statistics to Students in The Teaching of Population Geography

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Abstract: The main task of the article is to provide students with a theoretical basis for teaching the subject of geography by providing accurate statistics to further improve students' interest in the subject of geography. The statistics also allow students to analyze geography and study natural and artificial factors that affect population growth. Students, in turn, will need to master theoretical knowledge in the field so that they can compare statistics and understand their importance for future forecasting.

By teaching population geography, we can strengthen each student's knowledge of the population. As a result of accurate analysis of high-potential, statistical indicators in this area, we will be able to predict the future and thus determine the necessary needs in advance.

Keywords: geography, statistics, teaching methods, theoretical foundations, main task, analysis, population growth, natural and artificial factors, statistics, forecast, theoretical knowledge, population geography, mature potential, necessary needs.

Introduction. From the first days of our independence, the development of the education system has been recognized as a priority of state policy. Achieving the important goals and noble goals facing us today, the renewal of our society, the development and prospects of our lives, the reforms we are implementing, the effective fate of our plans, first of all, the problem of training high-potential, knowledgeable, independent decision-makers closely related.

The future of our country is determined by the fact that the student is a well-rounded, knowledgeable, talented, innovative specialist. By studying the geography of the population on the basis of modern methods, we can further improve the methodology of teaching this subject by informing students that statistics are an important factor in determining the future of the industry. It is gratifying that not every student currently studying in the field of education is indifferent to the changes in the environment. By analyzing the factors that lead to natural and artificial population growth, they will be able to forecast the population for the next year or the population after 10 years. This will allow us to anticipate the problems that will arise after the increase in population and to develop a planned strategy of practical action against it.

As a proof of this, we can quote the words of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: "We will, of course, build a new Uzbekistan together with the youth. 2020 will be a turning point in state youth policy." [1]

Young people are the current students, because students are the key to the future of our country.

The main part: The following words of the President of our country Sh.M.Mirziyoev once again show that the state sphere of education is within the scope of the state program: is to bring them up. "

With this in mind, the "Basics of Population Geography and Demography" teaching methodology plays an important role in the training of geographers. This course is especially important in the field of economic and social geography.[2]

The economic interpretation of a country or region begins with a study of its population, growth dynamics, age-sex and family composition, urban, rural, and economic distribution. Because the population is the main productive force and consumer in the development of the country.

Especially in the current period of human development, anthropogenic factors related to human activities have become a key factor in the emergence of socio-economic processes, environmental problems, and even huge natural phenomena.

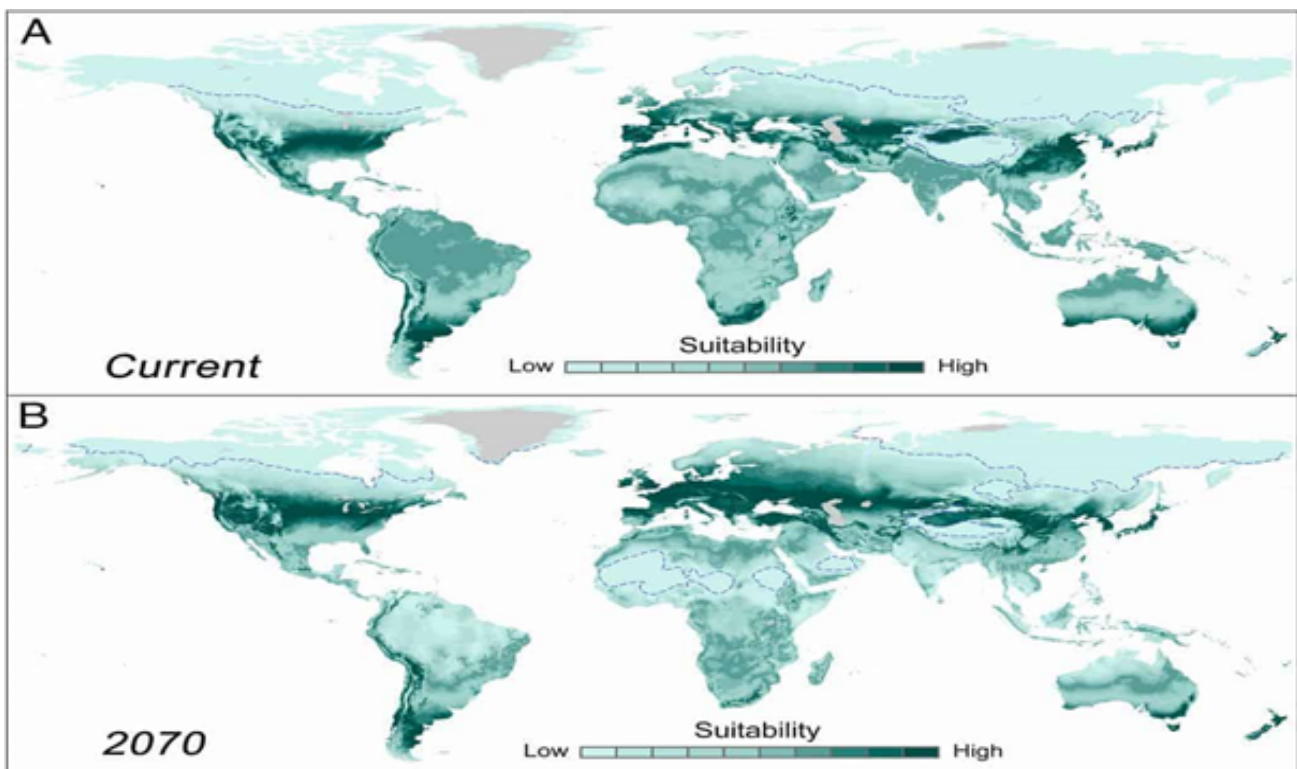
One of the main tasks of modern economic and social geography is to study the regional characteristics of the productive activity of the population, the impact of social, economic and demographic factors affecting them, as well as population forecasting. This problem is an integral part of an excellent geographical study of nature, the economy, and the population.[3]

Population geography provides knowledge about the number and composition of the population in the world and its individual regions, the laws of reproduction, migration, location, settlements and their formation, types and processes of urbanization.[4]

The study of population geography focuses on the process of population regeneration, labor resources and their use, population density and location, intensity, direction, composition of population migration, regional differences and characteristics of the population's lifestyle, culture, labor skills. focused on learning.

A population is a group of people who live in a certain area. On the basis of these groups, the country is formed. It's been a long time since humanity was born on Earth. It was during this period that the population made constant efforts to maintain and develop its existence. In the process, the population used natural resources, created the necessary means for material needs, built and developed the economic system. This means that the main object of the science of population geography is the three main factors in the development of the country - the interdependence of population, natural resources and economic development, and territorial relations.[5]

Population geography today can also be understood through the science of demography. Demography - provides knowledge related to the population, practical and theoretical knowledge in the analysis of their statistical indicators, forecasting.



Demographic knowledge includes information on population, age, sex and social composition, births, deaths, marriages and divorces, migration, and the demographic status of the family.[6]

A systematic program by the state to create favorable conditions and opportunities for students to work in the interests of the country and to work effectively, as well as to support students, is a state policy on student youth. Therefore, the greatest attention in our country is paid to the education of independent-minded, enterprising, innovative students, which is the task of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Youth Policy“.[7] Law of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 “On the Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” [8] PF-4947, PF-5106 of July 5, 2017 “On increasing the effectiveness of state youth policy and support the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”, as well as many other decisions and other legislation on youth. In particular, the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On State Youth Policy” is a novelty in this area.

Research Methodology: Population geography is a branch of socio-economic geography. It examines the location and territorial organization of the population, the role of the population in the production of society and the interaction of society with nature. Population geography is the study of population-related issues — population, composition, location, and territorial forms of that location (urban and rural areas), and the labor resources that are a major component of it. On the basis of population geography, the geography of population migration, the geography of settlements (cities and villages), the geography of population reconstruction and the geography of labor resources were formed.[9]

Population geography education is a system of geographical sciences that provides students with knowledge about the structure and basic laws of natural and economic-social complexes.

The methodology of teaching population geography is a discipline that studies the process of teaching natural geography, economic geography and other special geography in higher education and is part of the system of pedagogical sciences.[10]

The object of the methodology of teaching population geography is the educational process associated with this subject. That is, population analysis theory. The subject of teaching methods of population geography is the purpose, content, teaching methods, forms, education and development of students.

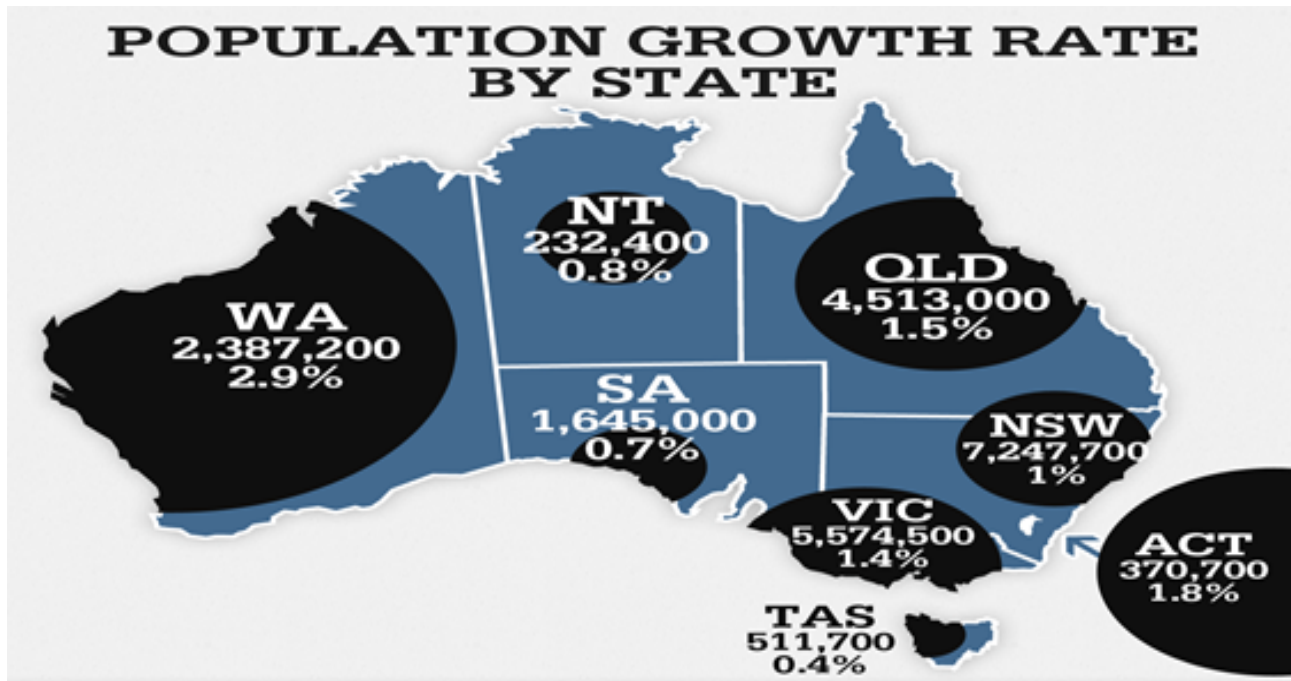
The purpose of the methodology of teaching population geography is to introduce the content of the subject of population geography, its forms, methods and tools of teaching in an interconnected way. The task of teaching population geography is to introduce the content of population geography, its forms, methods and tools of teaching. The methodology of teaching geography also has the following tasks:

- to provide future teachers with in-depth and comprehensive knowledge of the population in the field of geography;
- to reveal the educational, pedagogical and developmental potential of school geography;
- further improvement of the content of the geography of the population in accordance with modern requirements;
- reflect the achievements of modern science in the content and structure of the geography of the population;
- further improvement of the structure, size and types of geography lessons for the population;
- development and implementation of modern methods of analyzing new statistical and statistical indicators of population geography education.

The need to reform the education system requires, in practice, the involvement of educational institutions in innovative activities, to see themselves in an innovative space where there is an opportunity to create and, most importantly, to adopt concrete innovations. This is a very important issue today.

Results: Population geography – studies regional differences in the composition, dynamics and location of the population, the laws that create these differences, the territorial structures of settlements and the laws of their development. Population geography also studies the movement of

people around the globe and across individual countries and districts.



people around the globe and across individual countries and districts.

Territorial forms of population distribution are one of the important concepts of population geography. Territorial forms of population are not only the distribution of the population in different settlements, but also its distribution throughout the region, the process of territorial development. This important process is determined by the territorial forms of social reproduction. This is an important law of population geography.[11]

Hence the need for a historical approach to the study of population geography. Natural conditions also affect the territorial distribution and location of the population. But natural conditions have an indirect effect, that is, through production. Because the use of the same natural conditions for economic purposes, and therefore the impact of natural conditions on the territorial distribution of the population, varies in different social systems, at different levels of technical development.

Another concept of population geography is that the division of the population into functional groups is also based on production. The main functional groups of material production are industry, agriculture and transport, the first functional group of the population. The second functional group of the population is service workers. Services include trade, education and healthcare.

Another law of population geography is that the more complete and complete the production complex of the region, the more fully the labor resources are used, on the contrary, if the production is developed unilaterally, there might be serious shortcomings in the use of labor resources.[12]

A number of laws have also been identified in the field of migration relations of the population. For example, if the production specialization and natural conditions of the relocated district are similar or close to the relocated district, the migration will be successful, and if there are significant differences, the migration will not be successful. Migration from rural to urban areas is also good.

Conclusion: In teaching students the statistics of population geography - on the basis of analysis on a regional scale, the study of the factors that lead to population growth or decline on the basis of factual facts will further increase the interest of students.

In particular, the geography of the population is divided into several directions:

1. To study the geographical differences in the composition of the population and its reconstruction and the causes of these poverty.

2. Analysis of labor statistics and study of geographical differences in their use.
3. To study the territorial distribution of the population and its movement.
4. In this direction of population geography there is a separate study of cities and rural settlements, geography of cities and geography of rural settlements and geography of rural settlements.
5. To study the statistics of the population on various indicators and geographical differences in lifestyle and their causes.
6. Geography of historical population. This course studies the geography of the population of dead historical periods and is part of the historical geography.

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