
THE IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICAL DATA IN TEACHING STUDENT GEOGRAPHY AND THE PRACTICE OF THIS INDICATOR.

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Annotation

The content of the article is focused on increasing the importance of higher education in the future and in the country as a whole in exchange for increasing the interest of university students in the science of population geography. Similarly, we will be able to analyze the geographical and demographic indicators of the population with statistical data. By analyzing, we can increase the importance of science in education. In order to further increase the effectiveness of teaching the science of population geography, the methodology of transmitting statistical data to students of modern age as a set of theoretical knowledge that can be used in the forecasting of the population.

With the help of this analysis, we will be able to solve important problems in the country. By predicting population growth, we may be able to predict the zapypi needs of the population.

Keywords: Higher education, population geography, statistical data, geographical and demographic indicators, education, analysis, sampadopliyi, statistical indicators, ppognoz, nazapyyi knowledge, population geography, necessary needs.

Introduction

The use of advanced and modern methods of teaching the subject of Population Geography is of great importance for students, as well as the introduction of new information and pedagogical technologies in Japan. In the study of the subject are used textbooks, manuals, lecture notes, handouts, maps on various topics, electronic materials and visual aids. Advanced pedagogical technologies in accordance with the theme are used in lectures and practical classes. In order to acquire a wide range of knowledge, it is important to use advanced and modern methods of teaching students the subject "Population Geography", the introduction of new information and pedagogical technologies. It is advisable to use advanced pedagogical



technologies, such as "Boomerang", "Distance Learning", "Chain", "Cluster" and "Debate Lesson" technology in the classroom and practical classes.¹

The factors that determine the quality of education related to the learning process are as follows:²

- teaching at a high scientific and pedagogical level
- Problem reading
- Make the lesson interesting in the form of questions and answers
- The use of advanced pedagogical technologies and multimedia tools that motivate the audience
- Put the problem at hand
- Demanding, individual work with the audience
- Involvement in free communication, scientific research.

The following basic conceptual approaches are used in designing the population geography cup:³

Person-centered education. - By its very nature, education implies the full development of Japanese education.

By the way, when designing education, of course, it is important to take into account the approach, not primarily of the identity of the well-educated student, but primarily of the educational goals associated with future professional activities.

Systematic approach. - Educational technology should include all the features of the system:

the logic of the process, the interconnectedness of all its links, the integrity.

An activity-oriented approach. - Represents education aimed at the formation of process qualities of the individual, the activation and intensification of the learner's activity, the discovery of all his abilities and capabilities, initiative in the learning process.

¹ Q.X.Abdurahmonov, X.X. Abduramanov. Demography. Textbook.- T.: Publisher. - 2011. Tojjeva ZN

² Population of Uzbekistan: growth and location. -T.: 2010.

³ Burieva M.R., Tojjeva Z.N., Zokirov S.S. Population geography. Textbook. - T. 2011..



Dialogic approach. - This approach does not recognize the need to build learning relationships. as a result, the creative activity of the individual, such as self-activation and self-reproduction, intensifies.

Organization of collaborative education. Democracy, equality, means the need to focus on the introduction of collaboration in shaping the content of teacher and learner activities and in evaluating the results achieved.

Problem-based learning. One of the ways to activate the learner's activity by presenting the learning content in a problematic way. This ensures the objective contradiction of scientific knowledge and methods of its solution, the formation and development of dialectical observation, their independent creative activity in practical application. The use of modern tools and methods of presenting information is the application of new computer and information technologies in the educational process.

The main part: Population geography as a separate science performs a number of tasks of theoretical and practical importance:

- Theoretical tasks: to improve the theoretical issues of population geography (study of the laws and laws of population reproduction, study of the relationship with nature, study of the scientific laws of population distribution and social development)
- Practical tasks: to acquaint experts, government agencies and libraries with the world and its hydys, foreign countries, population, composition, reproduction, territorial location, migration, urban and rural development, related problems; population accounting, labor balances; making a prognosis of population migraine; providing services to the population, developing the location and construction of children's institutions on a scientific basis

One of the most important tasks of population geography in Uzbekistan is to follow a world-class program, scientific, historical, logical approach to the study of the country, the training of specialists in this field. Also, the correct, scientific location of the national economy in rural and urban areas, which is necessary for the socio-economic and demographic development of Uzbekistan; improving material and social services to the population; Due to the demographic situation in the country, the use of labor resources as accurately and rationally as possible; proper placement



of the necessary development facilities for the new generation; (it is necessary to take into account the geographical and demographic characteristics of each region of the Republic) is also one of the important tasks of population geography. It should be noted that during the period of independent economic development of the Republic (at the beginning of the XXI century) there were dramatic changes in population migration, the formation, formation and location of labor, family structure. One of the main tasks of population geography is to study the causes of these processes, the expected consequences of the problems, to conduct a census.

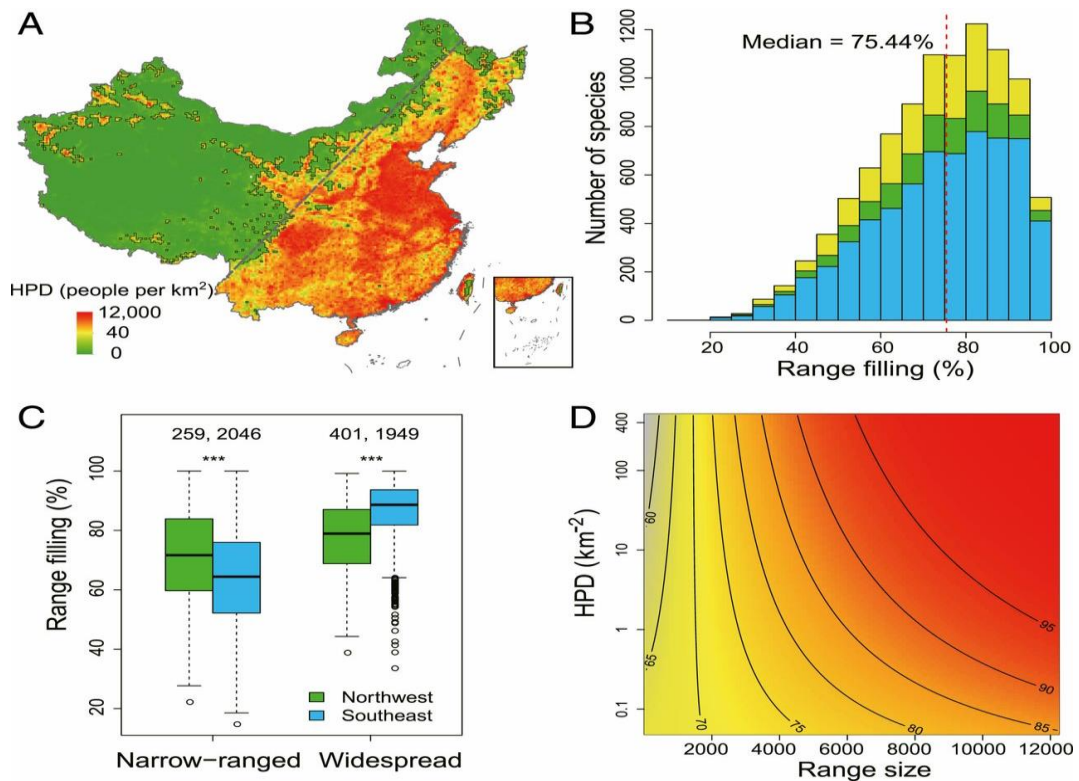
In the study of the population, all the sciences in which the object of study is the population operate in an interconnected manner based on the results of each other's research. Only a geographer or demographer, economist or sociologist can ask, "Why is the population increasing or decreasing on the planet or in certain parts of the planet?", "How is the population expected to change in the future?" can he answer the question himself? Even if he answers based on the results of his scientific approach, the answer remains one-sided. The perfect solution of such problems requires the results of research of all disciplines included in the system of ethnographic sciences and the system of ethnographic knowledge formed on their basis. This system can be expressed in the form of the following scheme.

According to the given diagram, it can be observed that the geography of the population is directly related to the general theory of the population, demography, and through it to all the sciences related to demography. Population geography uses the results of all scientific research in the system of population knowledge, while studying the number, composition and reproduction of the population of a particular region or state, the territorial characteristics of the formation of settlements (cities and villages) and the laws of development. In turn, the disciplines mentioned in the system are also based on the results of population geography research.

Population geography is reflected in the system of population sciences when kissing the processes of reproduction of the structure of population dynamics (demographic, social, ethnic and religious). The influence of geographical factors on the above-mentioned processes - the study of the territorial aspects, the study of the laws of formation and development of settlements - cities and villages - is more manifested in the system of geographical sciences. Population geography, the location of the population of the regions, the characteristics of the formation of settlements, uses natural and economic geography research while kissing.



in the study of population geography we will have an analysis of the dynamics of the population with statistical data. By studying population dynamics, we will be able to avoid problems that may arise in the development of future populations and potential resources.



The total (absolute) number of people is a quantitative expression of people in a given region or group of people at a given time. Using the census, it is possible to accurately express the change in the absolute number of the population. Changes in the absolute number of the population can have a positive effect if the population increases steadily, and negative if the population decreases. The absolute number of the population is constantly changing on the basis of its natural and mechanical movements. Birth and death processes play an important role in demographic processes in natural reproduction.⁴

For the analysis of these geographical, demographic processes, it is even more important to study statistical data when forecasting population growth over a period of time. A set of statistics will also be needed to study and forecast population growth or decline due to cross-cutting.

⁴ Tojjeva Z.N. Economic and demographic statistics. - T.: Universitet, 2002.



When we talk about population statistics, we are not talking about an increase or decrease, but a number of factors, such as gender, age, the level of development of the population, the rate of aging of the population. The analysis of the Age of the population will be able to determine in stages whether the labor resources required in the production of any hydrid are organized in stages. Together with Shy we will be able to create industrial zones based on the opportunities in the regions of demographic indicators.⁵

Students will need the importance of statistical data in the study of economic, social, demographic, political processes, their analysis. without this data it is impossible to kiss any process and predict subsequent changes.

One of the main factors determining economic potential is the population, ie labor resources. Population geography is also considered as an important complex in the study of these indicators.

A number of demographic indicators are used in the study of population reproduction. they include the following figures calculated on the basis of a comparison of the absolute number of the dead and the dead.:⁶

1. Natural growth rate:

$$K_{n-m} = \frac{N-M}{S} * 1000 = n - m,$$

in this episode:

n - is the total fertility rate;

m - is the total mortality rate; S is the average number of inhabitants.

If agap $n > m$, we have a natural increase in population, and vice versa, if $n < m$, we have a decrease in population, and this is the primary indication that the population has entered a period of shrinking regeneration.

2. Population turnover ratio:

$$K_{a.m.k.} = \frac{n-m}{n+m};$$

This ratio shows us what the average annual population growth per 1,000 people will be.

3. Profitability ratio of population reproduction:

⁵ Abdurahmonov Q.X. Abduramanov X.X. Demography Textbook "Publisher" Tashkent 2011.

⁶ Abdurahmonov Q.X. Abduramanov X.X. Demography Textbook "Publisher" Tashkent 2011.



$$K_{a.m.k.} = \frac{n-m}{n+m};$$

The natural growth rate of the population increases its contribution to the total turnover.

The necessary analysis of the importance of the above statistical indicators is given by formulas, which also serve as a practical aid in the processes that should be predicted by these formulas.

Research Methodology

Population geography is a branch of socio-economic geography. Population geography covers issues related to the population - population, composition, location and territorial forms of this location (urban and rural areas) and its main component of labor resources from a geographical point of view, based on population geography (villages), geography of population reconstruction and geography of labor resources.⁷ Another aspect of population geography is the division of the population into functional groups on the basis of development. The main branches of material production are industry, agriculture and transport, the first functional group of the population. The second functional group of the population. The second functional group of the population is working within the service. The scope of services includes trade, education and health.

Another law of population geography is that the more complete and complete the production complex of the region, the more labor resources are used, and, conversely, if production is developed unilaterally, there can be serious shortcomings in the use of labor resources..⁸

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⁷ The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan is a 14-volume universal national encyclopedia published in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The encyclopedia is written in Cyrillic. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan is published by the State Scientific Publishing House.

⁸ Borieva M.R., Tojjeva Z.N., Zokirov S.S. Basics of population geography and demography. - T.: Tafakkur, 2011.



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