

Geography of Rural Areas and Scientific-Methodical Basis of its Study

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ABSTRACT

The basis of the formation and development of villages is the economy. The population, in addition to having the ability to regenerate itself, is also the creator of material and spiritual wealth and at the same time the consumer of this wealth.

KEYWORDS: *employment, labor productivity, wages, employment regulation, market economy, services, founder, economics*

By the decrees of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2018, the programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" were adopted. Within the framework of these programs, conditions have improved in 1,200 mahallas and villages inhabited by about 5 million people.

Rural areas are areas outside the city and towns, which should have lands that are regularly used in agriculture, as well as permanent settlements (points). Thus, rural areas are the area on the geographical map in the form of an area, and rural settlements are the unit of socio-territorial organization of society in the form of a dot within them.[7,8]

Admittedly, cities are separated from villages, not vice versa. Consequently, it can be said that the origin of the first cities was related to the villages. Therefore, the most ancient cities of the Earth were formed in the Middle East, in the territory of modern Israel, Jordan and Syria.

The emergence and development of villages in such an evolutionary way took place in accordance with LI Mechnikov's concept of river (irrigated agriculture) civilization or culture. In this sense, the history and culture of the East have been described as an integral part of villages and cities. In other regions, the formation of villages has taken place differently, in terms of space and time.

In the study of rural areas, special attention should be paid to the natural geographical conditions of the area in which they are located. In particular, the climatic conditions of the place, relief, water and soil resources, flora, etc. are important. Most villages in Uzbekistan have historically been formed along or in the lower reaches of hydrological stations. Rivers, rivers, reservoirs, and irrigation canals determine the geography of villages in many ways. Large villages have sprung up on the basis of the development of irrigated agriculture, which requires a lot of manual labor. An example of this is the villages formed in the rivers of the Fergana Valley, especially in the lower reaches of the Sokh and Isfara rivers. Sectors of the economy form the basis of the formation and development of villages. In this respect, villages are divided into three categories: those that specialize in agriculture, those that do not specialize in agriculture, and mixed villages. In turn, the villages specializing in agriculture consist of villages engaged in horticulture and viticulture, irrigated agriculture, animal husbandry. The ability of these agricultural sectors to "create a village" is also different. Relatively large villages are formed in areas with developed irrigated agriculture, and the settlements of the population engaged in animal husbandry are small.

Of course, the population plays a central role in the study of the geography of rural areas. Because the village is, first of all, a place where people live. The population, on the other hand, has the ability

to regenerate itself, and at the same time it is the creator of material and spiritual wealth and at the same time the consumer of that wealth.

When rural settlements are studied, they are primarily classified. In this respect, villages are divided into three main classes: small villages (population up to 1000 people), medium (1000-3000 people) and large (3000 people and more) villages.

In special studies, this grouping is done at a more precise level. In this case, for example, the size of the villages can be divided into the following classes:

- Small villages - population up to 500 people;
- Small villages-500-1000 people;
- Medium villages-1000-3000 people;
- Large villages-3000-5000 people;
- Large villages — more than 5,000 people.

It should be noted, however, that there is not much difference between such regional approaches to regional demography and the demographic situation; the only difference is in which one is accepted at the level of the object of study. In general, any event or reality is definitely somewhere, in which space it takes place. In this sense, the principle of territoriality has a general methodological character here. Real geographical research approaches the region as a separate system (regional economic system, regional social system, regional political system, regional ecological system, etc.) and its internal analysis is carried out within the system-structure. The structure of any region or network, in turn, is embodied in the form of a system, "system" when viewed from the inside (bottom, bottom). Thus, the following should be analyzed in the demography of rural areas:

- population, its growth and location;
- population regeneration (births, deaths, natural increase);
- the impact of natural and mechanical movements of the population on the demographic situation;
- age and sex structure of the population;
- national composition of the population;
- Demographic bases of labor force formation, etc.

The above indicators should be analyzed gradually, that is, their dynamics, and the relevant patterns or features should be identified. At the same time, geographical research requires the disclosure of regional differences, differences and their causes of these processes. Methods such as geographical comparison, grouping, determination of geodemographic waves are used.

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