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THE TERRITORIAL FEATURES OF THE NOSODEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF GULISTON DISTRICT

Abstract: This article analyzes the historical formation, administrative and territorial boundaries, ethnic composition, demographic indicators, gender structure, and the level of urbanization of Guliston District. In addition, the study provides information on the population assigned to medical associations, including family polyclinics and family doctor's offices, as well as the distribution of the population by age and gender, infant mortality rates, and the share of these indicators within the region.

Keywords: Nosodemography, population, ethnic composition, demographic indicators, family, healthcare, family polyclinic, family doctor's office, infant mortality.

ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НОЗОДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ГУЛИСТАНСКОГО РАЙОНА

Аннотация: В данной статье проанализированы история формирования, административно-территориальные границы, национальный состав, демографические показатели, половая структура и уровень урбанизации Гулистанского района. Кроме того, приведены сведения о численности населения, прикрепленного к медицинским объединениям, включая семейные поликлиники и семейные врачебные пункты, о распределении населения по возрасту и полу, случаях младенческой смертности, а также о доле этих показателей в масштабе области.

Ключевые слова: Нозодемография, население, национальный состав, демографические показатели, семья, здравоохранение, семейная поликлиника (СП), семейный врачебный пункт (СВП), младенческая смертность.

GULISTON TUMANI NOZODEMOGRAFIK KO'RATKICHLARINING HUDUDIIY XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Guliston tumanining shakllanish tarixi, ma'muriy-hududiy chegaralari, milliy tarkibi, demografik ko'rsatkichlari, aholining jinsiy tarkibi hamda urbanizatsiya darajasi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, aholining tibbiyot birlashmalari, jumladan, oilaviy poliklinikalar va oilaviy shifokorlik punktlariga birlashtirilgan aholisi soni, ularning yoshi va jinsi bo'yicha taqsimlanishi, go'daklar o'limi holatlari hamda ushbu ko'rsatkichlarning viloyat miqyosidagi ulushi haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Nozodemografiya, aholi, milliy tarkib, demografik ko'rsatkichlar, oila, tibbiyot, oilaviy poliklinika, oilaviy shifokorlik punkti, go'daklar o'limi.

Guliston District is a district of Sirdaryo Region, established on April 16, 1952. The district shares borders with Sirdaryo, Boyovut, Saykhunobod, and Mirzaobod districts, as well as Guliston city, and with Bekobod district of Tashkent Region. The total area of the district is 0.35 thousand km².

Table1.

Demographic Indicators of Guliston District

Area (thousand km²)	0,35
Population density (per sq. km)	227,7
Population (thousands)	79.6
Number of men (thousand people)	39.4
Number of women (thousand people)	40.2
City residents (thousand people)	31,2
Village residents (thousand people)	48,4
Total number of families	23 316
Number of neighborhoods	26

Table: Compiled based on statistical data as of January 1, 2024.

As of January 1, 2024, the population consists primarily of Uzbeks, along with representatives of Tajik, Russian, Ukrainian, Tatar, Jewish, Azerbaijani, and other ethnic groups. The population density is 227.7 persons per square kilometer.

The total number of households is 23,316, of which 11,116 are households with children under the age of 18. There are 776 large families with four or more children, and 635 single-parent households (lacking either a father or a mother). Households with members who have disabilities total 1,838, and households with members suffering from chronic illnesses number 568. Additionally, there are 74 elderly individuals (aged 65 and above) living alone, and 806 households have members working abroad. (As of January 1, 2024)

Table 2.

Population assigned to healthcare facilities in Guliston District as of 2024

№	Name of medical institutions	Total		Children		Teenagers		Adults		Women of childbearing age
		Total	Woman	Total	Woman	Total	Woman	Total	Woman	Woman
1	Gulistan district KTMP	13800	6848	4011	1929	751	376	9038	4543	3504
2	Uch kakxramon OP	7892	3844	2292	1130	416	209	5184	2505	1960
3	Independence OP	19412	9515	6356	3015	1002	497	12054	6003	5101
4	Zarbdor OP	7601	3799	2321	1150	415	221	4865	2428	2070
5	Oltin o'rda OP	5990	2925	1874	889	299	138	3817	1898	1466
6	Boyovut OShP	6861	3417	2032	994	333	157	4496	2266	1694
7	Beshbulok OShP	4546	2241	1324	636	251	118	2971	1487	1156
8	Islomobod OShP	2858	1368	909	460	166	81	1783	827	691
9	Chortok OShP	2350	1170	762	371	130	62	1458	737	531
10	U Nosir OShP	2122	1028	638	306	118	51	1366	671	445
11	Uzbekistan OShP	4960	2442	1558	748	269	129	3133	1565	1296
12	A.Navoiy OShP	1805	895	554	267	81	38	1170	590	601
	Jami:	80197	39492	24631	11895	4231	2077	51335	25520	20515

Source: Compiled based on data from the Guliston District KTMP.

The socio-demographic profile of Gulistan District is characterized by the population size, their spatial distribution, and the level of attachment to medical institutions. A total of 12 healthcare facilities operate within the district,

comprising a Multidisciplinary Central Polyclinic, four family polyclinics, and seven family doctor units.

As of 2024, the population of Gulistan District amounts to 80,197 residents. Analysis indicates that the majority of the population is registered with the Mustaqillik Family Polyclinic, which serves 19,412 individuals. This figure represents 24.2% of the district's total population. These data are of significant importance for further improving the healthcare system in the district, analyzing the territorial distribution of medical services, and ensuring the efficient utilization of healthcare resources.

Although the population of Sirdaryo Region is relatively small, cases of infant mortality continue to occur. This trend increases the demand for healthcare services among the population. At the same time, improving the quality and coverage of medical services plays a crucial role in promoting healthy development and reducing infant mortality. The effective allocation of the region's healthcare system capabilities and resources is a key factor in meeting the population's healthcare needs.

Table 3.

Total number of infant deaths										
Name of administrative units	2013	2015	2017	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percent
Sirdaryo region	167	229	231	237	205	229	339	233	237	100
Gulistan city	38	43	37	36	33	74	145	102	96	40,5
Shirin city	2	5	3	3	5	2	5	1	2	0,84
Yangiyer city	13	8	12	14	5	13	17	11	7	2,95
Akaltin district	10	9	9	9	21	11	11	3	12	5,0
Boyovut district	21	45	31	46	34	18	35	27	22	9,28
Saykhunabad district	12	25	21	21	16	21	15	11	22	9.28
Gulistan district	15	20	23	24	17	15	29	12	15	6.32
Sardoba district	12	13	18	18	20	17	10	12	10	4,21
Mirzaabad district	17	26	34	25	21	18	32	15	14	5,90
Sirdaryo district	15	13	24	12	13	20	21	19	19	8,01
Khavos district	12	22	19	29	20	20	19	20	18	7,59

Source: <https://siat.stat.uz/>

Infant mortality refers to the occurrence of death among children within the first year of life. Mortality rates for children under one year are generally higher

than those for other age groups, and the probability of death during this period can be compared to the likelihood of death by the age of 55.

In Sirdaryo Region, the number of infant deaths in 2024 amounted to 237, compared to 167 in 2013, representing a change ratio of 1.41. The highest infant mortality in the region was observed in Guliston city, accounting for 40.5% of the regional total, while the lowest was recorded in Shirin city, representing 0.84%. In Guliston District, the change ratio from 2013 to 2024 was equal to 1, with the district's overall share in the region amounting to 6.32%. These data are of significant importance for assessing the effectiveness of medical services and preventive measures in the region, as well as for promoting the healthy development of the population.

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