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## **GEODEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE SYRDARYA REGION AND ITS TERRITORIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Abstract:** The dynamics of population change and population growth index indicators of the Sirdaryo region have been analyzed in detail from a territorial perspective over a number of years. In addition, population density, ethnic composition, the number of households and their structure, as well as territorial differences in birth and death rates have been comprehensively examined. The analysis shows that population density differs significantly between urban and rural areas, while the ethnic composition reflects the socio-cultural environment of the region. The number and structure of households vary across territories, which is closely related to living conditions, economic opportunities, and the availability of social services in these areas. Differences in birth and death rates, in turn, reflect the level of demographic stability and the state of public health in the region.

**Keywords:** Population, ethnic composition, birth, death, index, area, family, district.

## **ГЕОДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ СЫРДАРЬИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ЕЕ ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ**

**Аннотация:** Динамика изменения численности населения и показатели индекса роста населения Сырдарьинской области за ряд лет были подробно проанализированы в территориальном разрезе. Кроме того, всесторонне рассмотрены плотность населения, национальный состав, численность семей и их структура, а также территориальные различия показателей рождаемости и смертности. Анализ показывает, что плотность населения существенно различается между городскими и сельскими территориями, тогда как национальный состав отражает социально-культурную среду региона. Численность и структура семей имеют выраженные территориальные

различия, что связано с условиями проживания, экономическими возможностями и наличием социальных услуг в данных территориях. Различия в показателях рождаемости и смертности, в свою очередь, отражают уровень демографической устойчивости и состояние здоровья населения региона.

**Ключевые слова:** Население, национальный состав, рождаемость, смертность, индекс, площадь, семья, район.

## **SIRDARYO VILOYATI GEODEMOGRAFIK VAZIYATI VA UNING HUDUDIY XUSUSIYATLARI**

**Annotatsiya:** Sirdaryo viloyati aholisining soni yillar davomida o‘zgarish dinamikasi va o‘sish indeksi ko‘rsatkichlari hududiy jihatdan batafsil tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, aholining zichligi, milliy tarkibi, oilalar soni va ularning tuzilishi, tug‘ilish va o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarining hududiy farqlari atroficha yoritilgan. Tahlil shuni ko‘rsatadiki, aholining zichligi shahar va qishloq hududlarida sezilarli darajada farq qiladi, milliy tarkib esa viloyatdagi ijtimoiy-madaniy muhitni aks ettiradi. Oilalar soni va tuzilishi hududiy farqlarga ega bo‘lib, bu hududlardagi yashash sharoitlari, iqtisodiy imkoniyatlar va ijtimoiy xizmatharning mavjudligi bilan bog‘liq. Tug‘ilish va o‘lim ko‘rsatkichlarining farqlari esa viloyatdagi demografik barqarorlik va aholi salomatligi holatini aks ettiradi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** Aholi, milliy tarkib, tug‘ilish, o‘lim, indeks, maydon, oila, tuman.

### **Introduction.**

In the Sirdaryo region, the population is predominantly composed of Uzbeks (79.4%), Kyrgyz (2.1%), Tajiks (9.3%), and representatives of other nationalities (9.2%), including Russians and more than 70 other ethnic groups. The population density amounts to 216.4 persons per square kilometer (2025). The rural

population numbers 494.2 thousand people, while the urban population accounts for 366.7 thousand people.

### **Degree of study of the problem.**

Foreign scientists J.Huizinga, T.R.Malthus, R.Pressat, P.Raymond, A.Quetelet, A.Landry, S.Melinda, I.I.Mechnikov, M.V.Ptuxa, M.S.Bedny, B.S.Urlanis, A.G.Vishnevsky, V.M.Medkov, I.V.Plyush and others were engaged in the scientific study of the population and the causes of its death. Issues related to mortality in Uzbekistan were studied geographically by O.B.At-Mirzaev, A.A.Kayumov, M.R.Buriyeva, N.K.Komilova, Z.N.Tojieva, I.Turdimambetov, N.Zh.Yembergenov, N.Zh.Mukhamedova. The geodemographic situation and mortality of the population of the Syrdarya region were studied by H.E.Egamkulov.

### **Research methodology.**

When writing the article, analytical data on the geodemographic situation, population size, and mortality rates of the Syrdarya region, their features, formation, and development were used.

### **Analysis and results.**

The total number of households is 228,588. Among them, 108,536 households have children under the age of 18; 12,074 households are large families (with four or more children); 5,273 households are single-parent families (where either the father or the mother is absent). The number of households with persons with disabilities is 14,312, while 3,420 households include members suffering from serious chronic diseases. The number of elderly people living alone (aged 65 and above) is 486. Households engaged in family entrepreneurship total 12,208, and 13,766 households have family members who have migrated abroad for employment purposes.

As of January 2025, the population of the Sirdaryo region amounts to 930,800 people. The most populous district is Boyovut District, with a population of 141.5 thousand residents. Although the overall birth rate in the Sirdaryo region

is lower than in some other regions of the Republic, the birth rate per 1,000 population remains relatively high compared to the national average.

**Table 1.**

**Growth indicators of the population of administrative units of Syrdarya region over the years**

Territories	2020	2021	2022	2025	Change Index 2020-2025
<b>Syrdarya region</b>	<b>846,3</b>	<b>860,9</b>	<b>892,2</b>	<b>930,8</b>	<b>+1,09</b>
Gulistan city	90,5	91,3	98,3	102,1	+1,12
Shirin city	18,7	18,9	19,2	19,4	+1,03
Yangiyer city	43,3	44,2	46,4	49,1	+1,13
Akaltyn district	52,0	52,9	54,5	56,6	+1,08
Boyovut district	129,4	131,7	135,0	141,5	+1,09
Gulistan district	72,5	74,1	76,8	81,1	+1,11
Sayhunabad district	77,2	78,5	81,0	83,9	+1,08
Mirzaabad district	73,3	75,1	77,9	82,3	+1,12
Sardoba district	65,8	67,0	68,9	71,4	+1,08
Syrdarya district	128,2	130,1	134,2	139,3	+1,08
Khavast district	95,4	97,1	100,0	104,1	+1,09

**Source: Information from the Department of Statistics of Syrdarya region**

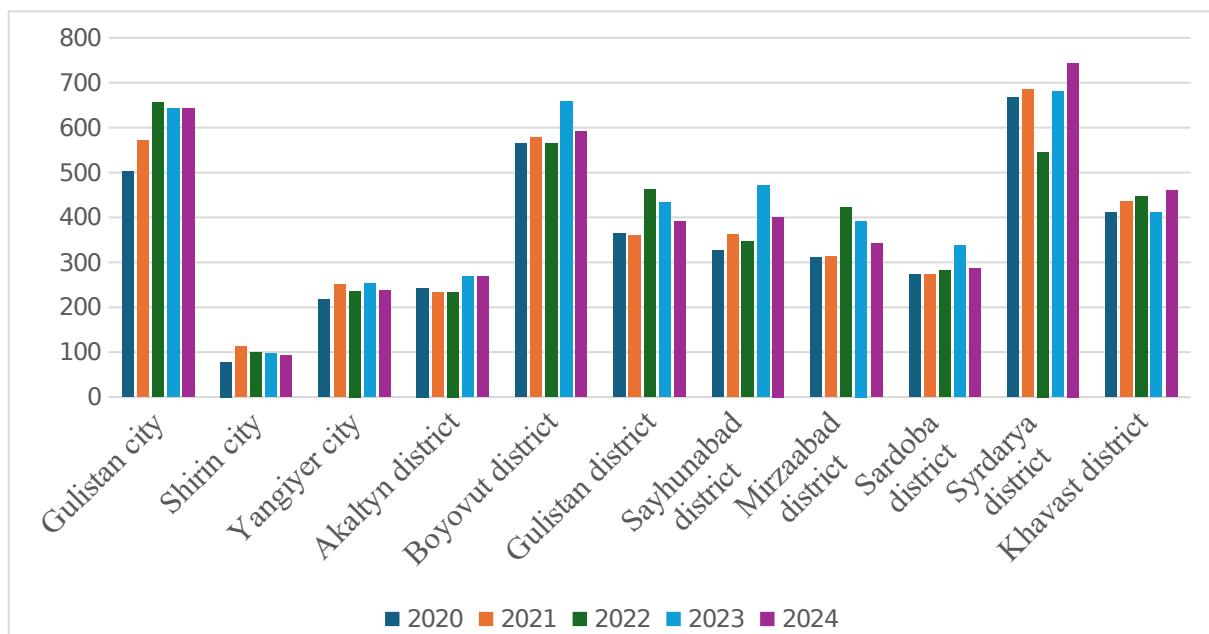
The population of the Sirdaryo region amounted to 846.3 thousand people in 2020, while by January 2025 this figure had increased to 930.8 thousand people. During this period, the population growth index reached +1.09, indicating a stable and positive population growth trend in the region.

Regarding territorial differences in population dynamics, the highest population growth index was recorded in Yangiyer city (+1.13), Guliston city (+1.12), Mirzaobod District (+1.12), and Guliston District (+1.11). The lowest growth index, although still positive, was observed in Shirin city (+1.03). These data clearly reflect the territorial characteristics of geodemographic processes within the region.

As of 2024, mortality - one of the key indicators of demographic processes in the Sirdaryo region - was also analyzed. According to statistical data, a total of 4,456 deaths were recorded across the region. Of these, 1,978 were women and

2,478 were men, indicating that male mortality exceeded female mortality by 500 individuals.

The analysis of the sex ratio indicates that the higher level of male mortality may be explained by factors such as men's greater involvement in hazardous occupations, lifestyle characteristics, and differences in access to and utilization of healthcare services. This situation highlights the need to further improve the healthcare and social protection systems in the region.



**Figure 1. Mortality rates of the population of Syrdarya region.**

Significant territorial disparities in mortality rates are observed across administrative-territorial units. The highest number of deaths was recorded in Sirdaryo District, amounting to 744 individuals. This figure can be explained by the relatively high population density of the district and a larger proportion of elderly residents. The next highest figures were observed in Guliston City (642 deaths) and Boyovut District (591 deaths), with these areas accounting for a substantial share of total deaths in the region.

In contrast, the lowest number of deaths was recorded in Shirin City, totaling 93 individuals. This situation is not indicative of a lower mortality rate, but rather reflects the relatively small population size of the city. Therefore, when analyzing mortality patterns, it is advisable to consider not only absolute numbers but also relative indicators, such as the mortality rate per 1,000 population.

## **Conclusions and suggestions.**

Overall, variations in mortality rates across territories and between sexes in the Sirdaryo region demonstrate the complexity of demographic processes and emphasize the necessity of implementing healthcare policies that take regional characteristics into account.

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