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DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN SURKHONDARYO REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the health care services of Surkhandarya region.

KEYWORDS

Service sectors, production of services, service sectors, regional difference.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Surkhandarya region is located in the south-east of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Surkhan-Sherabad valley. It borders Afghanistan along the Amudarya river in the south, Tajikistan in the north, northeast and east, Turkmenistan in the southwest, and Kashkadarya region in the north-west. The fact that it has 3 external neighbors determines the uniqueness of its geographical location (this feature is observed only in Tashkent region, except for Surkhandarya). Because most regions of Uzbekistan

have common borders with 1 or 2 neighboring countries.

Due to the complex political, socio-economic situation in the bordering external neighbors, its specialization mainly in agriculture in the national economy, and its peripheral location, Surkhandarya is distinguished by its relatively small weight in the indicators of the entire republic. Its contribution includes % of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 7.7% of the total population, 7.4% of the population employed in the

economy, 3.9% of the total GDP, 1.3% of the production of industrial products, 18% of the production of agricultural products, 1%, 3.5% of created services (2022).

It should be noted that Surkhandarya occupies one of the lowest places in our Republic in terms of the volume of services provided (9th place). If we compare

this indicator specific to 2022 with 2010, it can be seen that there has been a positive change over the years. If in that year its share in the national indicators was 2.9%, by 2022 it increased to 3.5%. Between the indicated years, there was a 16.2-fold increase in the industry, which is almost the same as the indicator in the city of Tashkent, which has the highest weight (16.4 times).

Table 1

Production of services by types of economic activities in Surkhandarya region (2023 - year)

Service types	Size, billion soum	Last year relatively in %	General indicators relative % at the expense of
Total services	7 137,9	103,3	100,0
including: by types of services			
communication and information services	366,9	128,6	5,2
financial services	1 628,9	121,5	22,8
transport services	1 024,3	101,1	14,3
including: motor vehicle service	931,4	100,5	13,1
accommodation and food services	228,6	105,8	3,2
trade services	2 464,7	102,9	34,5
services related to real estate	169,8	103,0	2,3

services in the field of education	386,9	120,8	5,4
services in the field of health	95,0	103,0	1,3
rental services	128,8	94,5	1,8
computer and household goods repair services	176,1	98,8	2,5
personal services	207,5	105,2	3,0
services in the field of architecture, engineering research, technical testing and analysis	106,0	101,3	1,5
other services	154,4	99,9	2,2

Analysis of table data in Surkhandarya region in 2023 in the structure of production of services by types of economic activities. In the total volume of provided services, trade services (2,464.7 billion soums), financial services (1,628.9 billion soums) are the most important. soums) and transport services (1024.3 billion soums).) services in the field of architecture, engineering research, technical testing and analysis (106.0 billion soums), rental services (128.7 billion soums) and other services (154.4 billion soums) done

The type of service with the lowest growth rate in Surkhandarya region is medical service. If it is taken

into account that the rate of natural population growth in Surkhandarya region is second only to Kashkadarya region, the share of this service necessary for a person from the time of birth to the end of his life should be much higher.

Currently, the number of hospital institutions in Surkhandarya region is 67, the number of outpatient polyclinics is 390, and the number of outpatient polyclinics operating as small business entities is 390. 9,731 patient beds were established in regional hospital institutions, and the number of doctors working here was 5,026.

When studying the distribution of all types of health care facilities in the regions of the region, the following situation is revealed: 17 in the city of Termiz, 14 in Denov, 8 in Termiz, 4 in Jarkurgan, 4 in Sherabad, 3 in Kyziriq, Sariosia, Shorchi, 2 each in Altinsoy, Kumkurgan, Angor, 1 each in Muzrabot, Uzun and Bandikhon districts. This situation is formed primarily under the influence of the demographic factor. The fact that 14.5% of the total population of the region is located in Denov district is the reason for the concentration of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the hospitals in it. Although 6.9% of Surkhandarya residents live in Termiz city and 3% in Termiz district, the administrative center and proximity to it will cause the establishment of a large number of hospitals. However, there are few medical facilities of this type in Kumkurgan (8.9%) and Zharkurgan (8.2%) districts, which have a much larger population.

At the same time, differences can be seen in the regional distribution of patient beds. Regarding the number of hospitals, the number of places in them is high in Termiz city (2,864) and district (1,090) and Denov (1,288). Unlike them, Bandikhon (150) and Muzrabot (261) districts recorded a low rate.

The situation in most regional administrative centers (the majority of highly educated doctors are concentrated in central cities) is also observed in Surkhandarya region. 41.6% of doctors work in the city of Termiz. 63.7% of doctors are men, 36.3% are women,

and the number of female doctors is increasing periodically.

In the Surkhandarya region, the main indicators of diseases of the population according to the main classes of diseases correspond to diseases of the respiratory organs, diseases of the eyes and their additional symptoms, diseases of digestion, and diseases of the circulatory system. This situation causes an increase in the demand for specialists in the field. Today, there is a shortage of pulmonologists, allergists, and neuropathologists among doctors. Therefore, the training of specialists in a narrow field should be considered as an important task for the Termiz branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy.

The analyzes show that there are differences in the scope of health care services in the regions. The highest indicators are the city of Termiz (54.1 billion soums), Denov (7.8 billion soums), Boysun (5.6 billion soums), and the lowest indicators are Bandikhon (0.5 billion soums), Muzrabod (1.0 billion soums), Muzrabod (1.2 billion soums) districts.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, positive changes are taking place in service networks due to socio-economic reforms being carried out in Surkhandarya region, as in other territorial-administrative units of our republic. Natural conditions, demographic, transport, national and religious factors, which are of great importance in the

development of medical services, greatly help in the development of the sector in this region. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 10.05.2022 No. 245 on the construction of 133 medical institutions in 2022-2026 on the comprehensive socio-economic development of Surkhandarya region and additional measures to further improve the living standards of the population -planned repair and equipment will expand opportunities for the development of healthcare services in the region.

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