



HISTORY OF TRAINING OF SECONDARY MEDICAL SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN

Toshpulatov Bekzod Shukhratovich.

Basic doctoral student of the Department of World History,
Karshi State University,
Karshi 180100,
Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

The activities of educational institutions in this area have a special role in the protection of public health and the development of medical science. During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has been paying more serious attention to the development of medical education. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 5, 2017 No PP-2956 "On measures to further perform the system of medical education in the Republic of Uzbekistan" [11, 1], April 7, 2020 No PP-4666 "On measures to introduce a completely new system of training and continuous professional development in the field of the health care [8]. In accordance with the resolution, a number of positive steps are being taken in this area. Also, a study of the history of the system will serve for the implementation of this decision.

PURPOSE AND MISSION (MAIN PART)

The medical education system of Uzbekistan has its own history. Principally, the opening of medical schools and the study of their activities in different historical periods is one of the most actual issues.

During the years of Soviet rule, a certain amount of attention was paid to the training of the medical personnel, the provision of medical facilities with specialists. On June 1, 1931, the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "On medical personnel", on September 5, 1931, the resolution of the Central Election Commission of the USSR "On training of doctors" was adopted. The first medical institute in Uzbekistan was opened in 1930 on the basis of the Republican Hospital in Samarkand and was renamed the Uzbek State Medical Institute [10,4]. This educational institution was the first independent medical institute in Central Asia.

One of the most active members of the medical field is the medical staff. Nurses, paramedics and midwives have a great responsibility in maintaining and treating the health of the population. During the Soviet rule, Uzbekistan had a number of educational institutions that trained secondary medical staff. In 1940, there were 23 specialized medical schools in Uzbekistan, and in 1950-12, in 1957-14 [12,159].

There were 8 medical schools in 1940 and 3 in 1957 in Tashkent. During this period there was mainly one medical school in the regions of the republic. There are significant differences between the regions in terms of admission to these (medical) educational institutions. In 1950, 694 students were admitted to medical schools in Tashkent, 88 students in Andijan, 93 students in Kashkadarya, 34 students in Surkhandarya, 60 students in Khorezm. Although the number of population and medical institutions have increased, the (cog) contingent of medical students has not changed. For instance, in Khorezm, in 1957 the number of students admitted to this type of educational institution did not exceed 60. In 1940, a total of 4707 students studied in medical schools in Uzbekistan, while their number was 7783 in 1957 [13,136].

In the regions of Uzbekistan, secondary medical schools have been established at different times. For example, the Andijan paramedic-obstetrics school was founded in 1936. However, the school did not have its own building in 1953. In the same year, 336 students studied at this school and the school operated in an adapted building on the second floor of the Andijan city hospital [1,54].

Namangan Medical school was founded in 1938, and in the year of its opening under F.I.Kliminov's leadership, 12 teachers started training sessions for 123 students. Most of the students had just graduated from 4th grade, at which time they were considered the most literate. In 1945



Namangan Medical school was transformed into a paramedic-obstetrics school. During the war years, not only young people from Namangan, but also young people evacuated from the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belarus, Latvia and Lithuania were admitted to the school, within this time the school trained 6231 secondary medical personnel. In 1951, this medical school was reorganized into an educational institution and in 1960 it was merged with the Andijan paramedic-obstetrics school [4, 3-5].

In the 1963-1964 academic year, 66 students were admitted to the obstetrics department at the Namangan Medical school [2,95]. In 1963, a new educational building was built and commissioned for the Namangan Medical school. A graduate of the university, Professor S.P.Pulatov, candidates of science I.Turgunov, I.Usmonov, X.Muntazayev, M.Mirsaydullayev and others became well-known representatives of medical science [5,8].

The first medical school in Uzbekistan was established in 1920 in Tashkent, and in the following years their number has grown significantly, and by 1980 there were a total of 37 medical schools in the country. However, the level of training of secondary medical staff in the system of the Ministry of Health of the USSR lagged behind the requirements of the time [13, 136].

On February 21, 1946, in the southern regions the first medical school was established in Karshi this educational institution was originally started as a paramedic-obstetric school. In the first years of the existence of the school it faced numerous considerable difficulties due to a lack of classrooms, dormitories for students, and soft and hard inventory. In 1947, 270000 soums were allocated for the construction of the Karshi Medical School, and due to the fault of the leaders of some organizations, the construction of the building was delayed for several years. It was only in 1954 that the Karshi Medical School moved to a new 12 rooms educational building that had some requirements.

Termiz Medical School that was located in the south of Uzbekistan, was established in 1945. In March 1969, due to the unification of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, Termiz Medical School joined the Karshi Medical School. This created a number of problems for these educational institutions, as the material base of the Karshi Medical School was so weak that the situation was aggravated by the merger of the Termiz Medical School. Thus 850 students started to study at the Karshi Medical School. The school building was designed for 300 (students) people and after the merger, classes were held in 3 shifts. The lack of classrooms and teachers had a negative impact on students satisfactory learning, leading to a decline in the quality of trained staff. In addition to this, the lack of control over the teaching of students in the medical schools has led teachers to be indifferent to their duties. A number of shortcomings in the

organization of classrooms, laboratory rooms in the medical school had a negative impact on the quality of lessons with the help of special cabinets and laboratories in various areas of medicine would open a wide range of opportunities for students to acquire qualified knowledge [6,28,29].

In increasing the effectiveness of lessons textbooks also have a special role. On the other hand, during the soviet era, the majority of medical students were Uzbek in the republic, but the existing textbooks were mostly in Russian the lack of native language textbooks prevented for students who came from the districts, from acquiring a perfect education.

Only 18 percent of the educational institution's students were provided with dormitories. Taking into account the above-mentioned problems, in 1963 Termiz Medical School was reorganized as a branch of Karshi Medical School.

On February 8, 1964, on the basis of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No.74 "On measures for the further development of secondary medical education in the Republic" a number of measures were taken to improve the study and living conditions of medical students in the regions.

On April 5 1966, Shakhrisabz Medical School was established. New dormitory buildings have been built and commissioned for students of Karshi and Termiz medical schools. During 1946-1990, the Karshi Medical School trained 20000 secondary medical staff [7,72-75].

While Karshi and Termiz Medical Schools trained midwives for all fields of medicine Shakhrisabz, Sherabad, which was opened on July 14, 1982, and Denov, which was established on September 9, 1983, trained mainly nurses and paramedics [9,5].

RESULTS AND COMMENTS

These medical schools in the southern regions have almost met the demand for medical staff in medical institutions. In order to improve the quality of medical care provided to the population, it is necessary to constantly improve the skills of doctors and nurses. It should be noted that there was no management and coordination of training, distribution of medical staff in the country. Additionally there were no strict plans for the training and certification of medical staff. For instance, in the 1990s, only 7.1 percent of secondary medical staff had a category in Uzbekistan [3, 68-69]

METHODS

The article is based on the generally accepted methods- historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity.

CONCLUSIONS

To sum it up, the establishment of medical education in Uzbekistan has been very difficult.



Initially, medical nurses paramedics and obstetric schools were opened in the country, which trained secondary medical staff in medical institutions. Gradually, medical schools were opened in a number of cities of the Republic these educational institutions have played an important role in providing medical institutions with medical personnel with secondary education.

REFERENCES

1. *State Archive of Andijan region, fund 607, list 1, collection 44, page 54.*
2. *State Archive of Andijan region, fund 607, list 1, collection 326, page 95.*
3. *Menlikulov P. R., Muxamediyarov R. G. Sovershenstvovanie raboty srednego meditsinskogo personela v respublike // Meditsinskiyurnal zhurnaliyaa.– 1991 – № 8.– S. 68 - 69.*
4. *Namangan Medical School named after E. I. Atakhanov.– Tashkent: Medicine, 1988.– P. 3-5.*
5. *Namangan Medical School named after E.I. Atakhanov.- Tashkent: Medicine, 1988.- P. 8.*
6. *Kashkadarya regional state archive (KVDA), fund 17, list 1, pages 28-29.*
7. *KVDA, fund 193, list 1, case 144, pages 72-75.*
8. *National database of the legislation, 07.04.2020, number 07/20/4666/0402.*
9. *Rustamov N. History of Karshi medical school. – Karshi .: Nasaf, 1995.–B. 5.*
10. *Samarkand State Medical Institute named after academician I.P. Pavlov (Quick reference book) T., 1962. P.4.*
11. *Xalq so'zi, 2017 yil 6 May.*
12. *Health care in the Uzbek SSR (Art. Collection). - 1958. - S. 159.*
13. *Healthcare of Uzbekistan in figures and documents. St collection.-Tashkent 1987.- P.136.*