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## LOOKING AT THE HISTORY OF MEDICAL EDUCATION SYSTEM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEKISTAN)

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### Annotation:

This article describes the history of medical education, which is another branch of the history of Uzbekistan.

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In today's world, health care has become one of the central directions of every state policy. In addition, global climate change and the deterioration of the environmental situation are leading to an increase in health problems.

Research institutes, centers and higher education institutions of the world's leading countries - the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Japan and the Republic of Korea - are conducting research aimed at studying various areas of medicine. In particular, research is being conducted on the formation of an effective system of medical training based on the use of modern methods and technologies of the training process, identification of strategic directions in the system through the introduction of innovative methods, modernization of medical education, development of private education.

The ongoing reforms in the healthcare system in Uzbekistan, in turn, are the basis for significant changes in the medical personnel system. Although structural and structural changes have been made in the medical education system and new medical institutes and technical colleges are being established, there are still many unresolved issues in this area. These include the inadequacy of the material and technical base of medical educational institutions, the obsolescence of medical laboratory equipment and their non-compliance with modern medical requirements, lack of knowledge and skills of teachers, insufficient scientific capacity. In this regard, it is necessary to quote the words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The most important task for all of us is to further improve the protection of public health, to satisfy our people with the activities of the medical system"<sup>1</sup>.

The need to establish modern medical education and use the best practices of the world, in turn, requires the coverage of the history of the field based on new methodological approaches and primary sources. An in-depth study of these processes and the development of proposals and recommendations that will serve the development of medical education is one of the most pressing issues today, which determines

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<sup>1</sup> Speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev at the meeting dedicated to the discussion of topical issues in the field of medicine / People's speech. December 13, 2017.

the relevance of this topic.

The process of studying the scientific literature on the history of medical education in Uzbekistan and the development of the historiography of the subject shows that this area of education has become one of the focus of researchers as one of the key factors in health care. The literature on the subject can be divided into three groups depending on the content and periodicity. 1. Literature published in the Soviet era. 2. Works published during independence. 3. Literature published abroad.

During the Soviet era, certain policies were pursued in the field of health care, especially in the field of medical education, and the measures taken and their results have been reflected in various scientific literatures since the 1930s<sup>2</sup>. In the 50s, SA Molchanov was one of the first to study the problem of medical education in Uzbekistan in his scientific work dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the Tashkent Medical Institute.

Scientific publications in the field of medical education in Uzbekistan have been growing since the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century<sup>3</sup>. In particular, M.N.Hayitov, J.N.Maksumov, A.B.Bakiev,

<sup>2</sup> Inyutin A. YE. Dva goda raboti Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta // Za sotsialisticheskoye zdravooxraneniye Uzbekistana.– 1933. – № 1–2.–S. 83–84; Tashkentskiy meditsinskiy institut XV. 1920 – 1935. (Pod red. Mardershteyn).–Tashkent, 1935; XX let Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V.M.Molotova.–Tashkent, 1939; Shabanov A.N. K istorii sovetskoy visshey meditsinskoy shkoli // Sovetskaya meditsina 1943 №1; O'sha muallif. 25 let sovetskoy visshey meditsinskoy shkoli // XXV let Sovetskogo zdravooxraneniya / Pod red G. A. Mitereva M , 1944; Molchanov S. A. 35 let Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. V. M. Molotova. – Tashkent: Gosizdat, UzSSR, 1954; Kovrigin M. D. Oxrana narodnogo zdorovya v SSSR // V kn. Sorok let Sovetskoye zdravooxraneniye. K 40-letiyu Velikoy Oktabrskoy revolyutsii (1917–1957).– M., 1957; Grashenkov N. I. Meditsinskaya nauka i dostijeniya sovetskogo zdravooxraneniya //Sovetskoye zdravooxraneniye. 1957. № 10.–S. 14 – 19;

<sup>3</sup> Xaitov M.N. Samarkandskomu meditsinskому institutu – 30 let // Nauchniye trudi (Samarkand med. ins.). T.19, 1960. –S.5–11; Samarkandskiy gosudarstvenniy meditsinskiy institut im. Akademika I. P. Pavlova. Gos. Izdatelstvo, UzSSR. 1962; Maksumov J. N. Dostijeniye meditsinskoy nauki v Uzbekistane.– Tashkent: Medicina, 1964; Bakiev A. B. K izucheniyu istorii i sovremennogo sostoyaniya podgotovki vrachey v Uzbekistane // Sbornik trudov instituta organizatsii zdravooxraneniya i istorii meditsini. Tom I.– Tashkent, 1964; O'sha muallif. K istorii podgotovki vrachebnix kadrov v Uzbekistane za 40 let // Materiali pervoy respublikanskoy konferensii molodix uchenix-medikov.– Tashkent: Meditsina, 1964; Agzamov B. S., Bakiyev A. B. Iz istorii podgotovki meditsinskix kadrov v Uzbekistane // Sovetskoye zdravooxraneniye. 1965. – № 3. –S. 51–55; Djurayev A. Dj. Tashkentskiy meditsinskiy institut (1919 – 1964).– Tashkent: Meditsina, 1966; Kadirov A. A., Dexto L. Y. Zdravooxraneniye Uzbekskoy SSR.–T., 1967; Aripov U. A. Razvitiye meditsinskoy nauki v Uzbekistane za 50 let.– Tashkent: Meditsina, 1968; Xusanov X. X., Xamidova A. M. Povisheniye kvalifikatsii vrachey v Tashkentskom institute usovershenstvovaniya vrachey //Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana. – 1968.–№ 10. –S. 19–21; Abduraimov Y. S. Materiali k izucheniyu istorii meditsini Uzbekistana // V kn. Voprosi organizatsii zdravooxraneniya i istorii meditsini Uzbekistana.– Tashkent, 1968.–S. 59–65; 50 let Tashkentskomu gosudarstvennomu meditsinskому institutu.– Tashkent: Meditsina, 1970; Zufarov K. A. 50 let Tashkentskomu meditsinskому institutu //Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana.–1970.–№ 9.–S. 112–118; Sredneaziatskiy meditsinskiy pediatricheskiy institut. Tashkent. Tashkent, 1974. –S.23; Kadirov A. A. Nauchnaya deyatel'nost kafedr akusherstva i ginekologii TashMI // Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana.– 1980.–№ 10.–S. 51–55; Timofeyeva A. A., Valenkevich L. N. O podgotovke pediatricheskix kadrov v SSSR // Pediatriya, 1980.–№ 1.–S. 3-5; Kadirov A.A., Madaxanov R.S. Perviy meditsinskiy institut Uzbekistana // Sovetskoye zdravooxraneniya.– 1980.–№ 6.–S. 57-58; Kucharov A. Tashkentskomu ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskому institutu 60 let //Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana.– 1980.–№ 10.–S. 3–5; Lerner P. M. Blinov V. A. Ocherki razvitiye nauki v Samarkandskom gosudarstvennom meditsinskом institute za 50 let (1930–1980).– Tashkent: Meditsina, 1980; Chikin S. Y., Isakov Y. F., Cheknev B. M. Zdravooxraneniye i podgotovka vrachebnix kadrov v SSSR.– M.: Meditsina, 1980; Mirzamuxamedov M. A. Istoriya kafedr detskix bolezney Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta //Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana.– 1980. № 10.–S. 60–63; Vaxabova U. Gordoye imya-vrach: Samarkandskomu meditsinskому institutu – 50 let / Pravda Vostoka. 1980, 21 noyabr; Atabekov Y.A. Andijanskomu meditsinskому institutu im. M.I.Kalinina – 25 let // Meditsinskiy jurnal Uzbekistana.– 1981.–№

B.S.Agzamov, A.J.Djuraev, A.A.Qodirov, U.A.Aripov, A.K.Zufarov, The works of U. Vakhabova, Yu.A. Otabekov, OS Mahmudov, TA Daminov were published during this period, which revealed the historical processes related to the establishment of medical education in Uzbekistan. The establishment of the Tashkent, Samarkand and Andijan state medical institutes in the works of the above-mentioned authors is significant in that the dynamics of medical training is analyzed mainly on the basis of accurate data.

In the last century, dissertations on the history of the Soviet medical education system were also defended. The dissertation on the history of medical education in Uzbekistan was first written by AB Bakiev<sup>4</sup>.

The problems of medical education in Uzbekistan during the period of independence are noteworthy because they are based on new methodological principles of history. During this period, a one-sided approach to medical education was abandoned, scientific articles and monographs were published and dissertations were defended in terms of universal values.<sup>5</sup> Authors such as M.Mahmudov, G.E.Muminova, N.F.Rasulov, P.N.Rustamov, R.M.Ahmedov, N.Naimov, M.Mahmudova study the state of medical education in Uzbekistan in different historical periods on the basis of primary sources they M.Mahmudov studied the field of medical education in Uzbekistan during the years of

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<sup>4</sup> Ovcharov V. K. Razvitiye visshogo meditsinskogo obrazovaniya v SSSR i rol v nem 2 MGU (1918–1930 g.g.). Avtoref. diss... kand. med. nauk.– M., 1955; Bakiyev A. B. Istoriya i sovremennoye podgotovki vrachebnix kadrov v Uzbekskoy SSR. Avtoref. diss. kand. med. nauk.– Frunze, 1968.

<sup>5</sup> Rustamov P.N. Nurli maskan. Qarshi tibbiyot bilim yurti tarixidan.–Qarshi, 1996; Almanax Vtorogo TashGosMI 1990 – 2000.–Tashkent, 2000; Mahmudov M. Xorazmda shifokorlar tayyorlash markazi. Qisqa tarixiy ocherk – Toshkent, 2005; Rasulov N. F. Istoriya razvitiya pediatrii v Uzbekistane. Avtoref. diss... kand. med. nauk. – Tashkent, 2006; Samarqand tibbiyoti tarixi. I – II kitoblar. N. I. Xo‘jayev tahriri ostida. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007. –B. 171–178; Ahmedov R.M., Naimov N. Buxoro tibbiyoti tarixi. – Buxoro, 2009; Maxmudov M. Istoriya meditsini i zdravooxraneniya Turkistana, Buxari i Xorezma (1865–1924 g.g.) – Taraz, 2015; Mo‘minova G. E. O‘zbekistonda oliy tibbiy ta‘lim tizimining yo‘lga qo‘yilishi //O‘zMU xabarlar. – Toshkent, 2011. – №4. – B.228–231; O‘sha muallif. O‘zbekiston janubiy viloyatlarida o‘rta tibbiy xizmat xodimlarini tayyorlash muammolari // Nasafluk allomalarning jahon madaniyatida tutgan o‘rni. Respublika ilmiy-nazariy anjumani materiallari. – Qarshi, QDU. 2008. –B.80–83; O‘sha muallif. Iz istorii sistemi obrazovaniya Turkestana (na primere meditsinskogo obrazovaniya) //Alma Mater (Vestnik visshey shkoli). – Rossiya. –Moskva, 2017. – № 1. –S.99–101; – № 4. –B. 5–8; Mo‘minova G.E. O‘zbekistonda sovet davrida sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi tarixi (1917 – 1991 yillar): Tarix fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2018; Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti. Shonli tarix va nurli istiqbol.– Andijon, 2015.– B. 39; Teshayev O. Oliy tibbiy ta‘limda o‘quv jarayonini tashkil etishning meyoriy hujjatlari va ularning ijrosini ta‘minlash // Tibbiyotnoma, 2017 yil. 18 yanvar; Mahmudova M. O‘zbekistonda oliy tibbiy ta‘limning rivojlantirilishi // “Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi axborotnomasi”. — Toshkent, 2017; Turkistonda tibbiyot: an‘ana va innovatsiyalar (XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlari). Mas‘ul muharrir S.B.Shadmanova.–Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2019; Istoriya zdravooxraneniya Turkestanskogo kraya v arxivnix istochnikax (sbornik arxivnix dokumentov).– Toshkent: Akademnashr, 2019; Djumanov S.A. O‘zbekistonda sog‘liqni saqlash tizimi asosiy yo‘nalishlarining rivojlanishi tarixi (1991-2015 yy). Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2019; Karomov G‘.H. Turkiston ASSR, BXSr va XXSRda sog‘liqni saqlash sohasining yo‘lga qo‘yilishi. Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Buxoro, 2021; Mahmudova M.M. O‘zbekistonda tibbiyotning terapiya yo‘nalishi: holati, o‘zgarishlar va muammolar (1991-2015 yy). Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati. – Toshkent, 2021.

independence on the example of the Tashkent Medical Academy and its branches, G.Muminova analyzed the field of secondary medical education on the example of the southern regions of the republic. M.Mahmudova's research reflects the process of training therapy staff in Uzbekistan.

Problems in Soviet medical education were also reflected in the works of foreign authors<sup>6</sup>. In this regard, the work carried out in the CIS countries is particularly noteworthy<sup>7</sup>. VA Maevskaia, LP Churilov, IV Zimin, SM Margukova, AV Bodrov, RG Ivanova, OE Kuznetsov, IA Klemenova, A. Mordvinov were engaged in the problems of Russian medical education.

As a result of studying the history of the subject, it can be concluded that in the history of Uzbekistan there are no scientific studies on the history of medical education. Problems related to the training of medical personnel in different periods and issues of achievements in the field have not been scientifically studied from a historical point of view. These comments show that the issue of the history of the history of medical education in Uzbekistan has not been scientifically studied to date, which once again confirms the relevance of this topic.

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