

Features of the Emergence and Evolution of Medical Services in the Territory of Uzbekistan

Rajabov Utkir Dusnaevich – Associate Professor

Termez State University

Email ID: udrajabov@mail.ru

Turaboeva Kimiyohon Urozbekovna – Associate Professor

Denov Institute of entrepreneurship and pedagogy

Email ID: turabaevakimia@gmail.com

Annotation. The article considers the positive results achieved in the field of health care in the following years in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the stages of evolutionary development for centuries of provision of medical services to the population and the current export potential. The emergence of medical services in Central Asia, in particular, in the territory of Uzbekistan, was widely used in the early period of the service of representatives of religion and folk medicine. Historical sources indicate that drug-making equipment found during archaeological excavations has proved the existence of folk medicine eight thousand years ago. This invaluable blessing has passed from generation to generation and has been polished and reached to us as a result of several thousand years of experience of the people.

By the time of the reign of Amir Temur, special hospitals were established and they fought against infectious diseases and learned the secrets of Medicine.

After the invasion of Tsarist Russia in Turkestan, a hospital (lazaret) was opened in Tashkent for servicemen and officials, and later, even in other cities, large and small hospitals began to be opened, they served mainly civil servants and Russian citizens.

During the Second World War, the migration of more than 130 military hospitals and medical higher educational institutions from the territory of Russia to Uzbekistan soon contributed to the development of the health sector in Uzbekistan in the future.

In the time of the former Soviet Union, the state took over the heavy burden of developing health care, which caused the mood of immortality in financing and management. After Uzbekistan gained independence in 1991-20, the health sector became one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy. As a result, the mortality of children decreased by 3 times compared to 1990 years, the average life expectancy of people increased from 67 years to 74 years, completely eradicated many infectious and socially dangerous diseases.

Due to the conditions created for foreign investors, the activities of nearly 100 modern private medical institutions with their participation have been launched. As a result of the introduction of the "Medical visa" and the simplified system, the number of foreign citizens arriving for treatment in the period from 2016 to 2019 years has doubled.

Key words: Region of Uzbekistan, folk medicine, "Dor ush-healing", Turkistan, hospital (lazaret), military hospital, arrears, Independence, life expectancy, maternal and child mortality, level of state policy, medical tourism, electronic visa.

Introduction. In Central Asia, in particular, due to its evolution, which reflects the peculiarities of the development of medical services in the region of Uzbekistan, it is possible to distinguish several stages of its occurrence and development.

In the early days, the provision of medical services to people has taken a long historical path from the simplest medical treatments of the primitive community individual to the present specialized medical services.

Medical services are more religious in appearance, it is provided by religious people and representatives of folk medicine. Representatives of the religion were considered a social group, engaged in the treatment of patients, education, the development of a person and the promotion of religious teachings.

Treatment of people using natural factors has emerged eight thousand years ago, according to the testimony of drug preparation equipment found during archaeological excavations. The art of this folk medicine has reached us today by bleaching.[15]

The origin of the state on the territory of Uzbekistan occurred 2700 years ago, that is, in the VII century BC, One thousand years ago [1]. It turns out that the emergence of statehood dictates the emergence of the socio-cultural sphere. The need for social services in public administration and development has been felt and has led to its occurrence.

The first written information about the medicine of the peoples who lived in ancient times, we find from the religious-holy book Avesto of the zardustians.

The book first recognizes that medicine is an independent profession and emphasizes the need for physicians to pay for the treatment of patients. It contains the need to pay the doctors a fee, depending on the income of those who called them, because they treated the sick because they prayed to the priests [2].

During the reign of Amir Temur, a number of cultural and educational works focused on the protection of Public Health, Prevention of infectious diseases. He brought doctors from other countries to Samarkand, opened special hospitals and gave a wide place to study the secrets of medicine through master-study.

In Movarounnahr and Khoroson, special buildings for hospitals began to be built in the VIII-IX centuries. Hospitals in the 15th century were many in such cities as Samarkand, Bukhara. Such public hospitals were called "dor ush-Healing" ("Treatment house"), in which the knowledgeable doctors of their time treated patients. In special doisies in "Dor ush-healing", pharmacists prepared medicines for patients. In most hospitals, physicians were engaged in the science of Medicine, in addition to treating patients. Later, Alisher Navoi attached great importance to the opening of hospitals [3].

Thanks to the invasion of Tsarist Russia in Turkistan, the introduction of their own living conditions and the attempt to change the way of life of the population, imitation of the cultural and educational world of Europe began to spread gradually. The policy of Tsarist Russia based on the necessary and favorable conditions for the colonization, industrialization and this stage of its development, as well as the emigration of Russian-speaking citizens, made changes in the provision of medical services. For example, in Fergana in 1899 year began to operate military officers, and in practice hospitals, schools in special buildings for them. As a result, a number of Western-style medical institutions entered the country. The Tsar's government opened a hospital (lazaret) for military and officials in Tashkent in 1868 year, in the interest of its troops in Turkistan. Later, even in other cities, large and small hospitals began to be opened. 1872 year in Samarkand, 1873 year in Khiva, 1891 year in Bukhara began to operate hospitals not so large. But they served mainly civil servants and Russian citizens [3].

Later, from the time of the Soviets, medical services were specialized, formed as an economic system, and the directions of medical activity were distinguished. The new system of medical services was formed as a separate network, and the use of which became part of the everyday life of the population.

During the Second World War, the opening of more than 130 military hospitals in Uzbekistan and the establishment of Special injury hospitals for the treatment of War Invalids, as well as the resettlement of former Leningrad Military Medical Academy, Moscow Medical Institute and other medical institutions, became an important source of development of the the opening of the Faculty of Medicine at Turkistan University.

Research methods – statistical, monographic, economic-mathematical, analysis and synthesis, comparative and logical concomitant and other methods are widely used in carrying out the research [8].

The regions and districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan have different regions, climatic, relief and soil conditions according to their location. In this case, the determination of

the correct, scientifically based position of economic sectors in these regions and districts, the correct planning of the prospects for the yield of the main crops, and on this basis, the further development of agriculture is based on unconditional land data [9].

Results. In the time of the former Soviet Union, medical services functioned within the framework of the influence of the Communist ideology, which served as a stand-alone entity. He worked on a plan from the center. The heavy burden of the development of health care was borne by the state, which caused the mood of immortality in financing and management. Such cases have limited the intensive development of the industry, led to its development on the basis of an ecstatic path, absolute alienation from market relations. More quantitative indicators were paid attention, not quality indicators. As a result, medical services lagged behind in development compared to many developed countries, and the standard of living of the population declined.

For example, at the beginning of the independence period, more than 70 thousand doctors were admitted to Uzbekistan for 22 million people. During this period, 60 million of the population of 23 thousand doctors in Turkey, 18 million in Malaysia 6,2 thousand doctors. The abundance of doctors in Uzbekistan did not mean that the treatment of the population was at a high level [4].

In particular, at the beginning of the 90 years, Uzbekistan was one of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which was ranked among the next in terms of population health indicators. However, as a result of the prioritization of human interests in Uzbekistan and structural changes in the field of health care, the average life expectancy of the population increased by 2010 to 5 years compared to 1990. At this time, Azerbaijan managed to keep 71,0 years old, Russia from 69,2 to 67 years old, Ukraine from 70,5 to 69 years old, Kazakhstan from 68,6 to 65 years old, Turkmenistan from 66,4 to 65 years old. These indicators achieved in Uzbekistan can be considered as a clear manifestation of the reforms carried out in the field of Medicine [16].

From the first days of independence, Uzbekistan promoted the idea of bringing up a healthy generation and raising the level of medical services to a new level in the radical reform of health care, which is absolutely new in essence, and raised it to the level of state policy.

As a result of measures aimed at protecting the health of people and improving their living conditions, a number of demographic indicators have been improved. One of the main indicators of health care is the fact that the mortality of children has decreased by 3 times compared to 1990 years, the average life expectancy of people has reached 67 years of age from 74 years of age [6].

In the midst of 1991-2020 years, the healthcare sector has become one of the most promising and rapidly developing sectors of the economy. Quality changes in the structure of medical services have occurred. Modern, specialized new areas of Service have appeared.

Public policy in the health sector, the implementation of strategic directions for the reform of the health care system had a serious impact on the development of Primary Health Services. Primary Health Services, which was considered the first stage of primary health care, became part of the social sphere and were adapted to new socio-economic conditions by stratifying the network and diversifying the essence of the content.

The provision of quality medical services in the conditions of deepening economic reforms is an important condition for the development of society, an integral indicator of the level of socio-economic development of the country, and in the next 10-15 years there has been a period of radical deviations and reforms, renewal and changes, creativity and development, modernization and liberalization.

On the basis of the contract concluded between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank, the projects "Health-1", "Health-2" and "Health-3" were implemented in order to strengthen the primary Sanitary Unit of the health care system in the Republic.

Within the framework of the programs of cooperation with the World Health Organization,

UNICEF, UNFPA, USAID and other international organizations on maternal and child protection in the Republic, positive results were achieved in the preservation of motherhood and childhood.

The Centers of all regions and the city of Tashkent have been set up in a wide range of centers that regularly monitor the health of future mothers, serve the birth of healthy children. This resulted in a consistent decrease in mortality among mothers and children (Table 1).

Table 1
Reproductive health indicators [15]

Indicators	1990 Year	2000 Year	2010 Year	2020 year
Maternal mortality in relation to every 100 thousand infants	65,3	33,1	21,0	18,5
Death of infants, promille	34,6	18,9	11,0	9,3

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 21, 1996 “on the program of development of social infrastructure of the villages of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2000 years”, more than 3 thousand village doctor's punches equipped with were created in place of the modern diagnostic and therapeutic equipment [13].

In order to provide highly qualified free emergency medical care to the population, more than 170 ambulance centers have been established in the Republican, regional and district centers and a single system for providing ambulance services has been created. Management and coordination of their activities are carried out by the Republican Scientific Center for emergency medical care.

In order to provide a system of providing high and quality specialized medical care to the population, specialised cardiology, surgery, urology, eye microsurgery, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, therapy and medical rehabilitation, Dermatology, Venereology centers have been established in the Republic. Their regional and district departments were established. In addition, the Republican Center for combating the Acquired immunodeficiency Syndrome has created a nationwide network of institutions covering its 14 branches in the regions, 78 laboratories of AIS diagnostics in the Republic, regional and district health departments.

As a result of the measures taken in the field of health care, certain achievements have been made in the fight against certain types of socially dangerous and Infectious Diseases. Some infectious diseases were completely eliminated as a result of the improvement of the work of vaccination and sanitary control (Table 2).

Table 2
Infectious and parasitic diseases of the population (number of casalanids, thousand)
[15]

Indicators	2000 year	2005 year	2010 year	2015 Year	2019 year
Bacterial dysentery	4,9	3,8	2,9	2,1	1,5
Infectious salmonella	1,5	1,4	1,3	0,5	1,1
Influenza, acute infections of the upper and lower respiratory tract	1035,3	594,8	332,5	368	510,8
Constipation and paratyphoid A, B, C	204	120	52	16	2
Viral hepatitis	57,8	30,3	36,4	25,8	27,3
Measles	73	737	117	5	11,3
Sweating disease	0,5	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,2

The adoption of the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures for the further development of the private sector in the field of health” PD-2863 of April 1, 2017 made a radical turn in the development of private medicine.

The decision envisages further expansion of the types of services provided by the private sector in the field of health care. In particular, at the same time, only 177 types of medical services were allowed to private medical institutions, and the rest were banned. According to this decision, now they are allowed to provide almost all, except for certain types of medical services. Also, a list of some types of medical services that may pose a social danger that is prohibited for them, which they can not provide, has been developed. In This:

- diagnosis and treatment of infectious, extremely dangerous and quarantine diseases requiring urgent prophylactic and anti-epidemic measures;
- toxicology, venereal, psychosocial, rabies, tuberculosis, leprosy;
- in the foci of infection, conduct dezinfection measures in the laboratory;
- acceptance of childbirth and termination of pregnancy (abortion);
- treatment of pathological conditions and diseases in newborns and under-one children;
- organ transplantation and their preparation;
- Organization of blood donation, processing and preparation of blood and its components and preparations;
- Bacteriological research work on bacterial vagiruses belonging to groups I and II.

In accordance with this decision, foreign doctors and technical specialists who are involved in the work of private medical institutions serving modern medical equipment are exempted from income tax and uniform social payments on income received under the labor contracts concluded [11].

As a result of large-scale measures aimed at creating easy conditions for the functioning of the private sector, simplifying the system of regulation and licensing of their activities, encouraging the increase in the volume and types of services rendered, the types of medical services rendered by them have increased from 50 to 126 units.

In a short period of time, China, South Korea, India, Turkey, Russia, the United States, Germany and a number of other developed Medicine in the form of joint ventures with foreign countries, as well as with the participation of investments in these countries, the activities of nearly 100 modern private medical institutions have been launched.

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Location In his address to the meeting, mirziyoevliy set the task of turning the tourism sector into a strategic network of the economy, especially the rapid development of pilgrimage and medical tourism, which has a great potential in our country [11].

The fact that the organizational and legal basis for the development of tourism is improved in the direction of increasing the flow of tourists, the gradual implementation of measures on the development of tourism as one of the strategic branches of the country has led to a double increase in the number of foreign citizens coming to the country for treatment (table 3).

Table 3
Distribution of the number of foreign citizens arriving in the Republic of Uzbekistan by country for treatment purposes [15]

Years	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year
Total:	27149	28705	52527	55490
Including:				
Afghansitan	137	129	0	79
USA	1	3	1	4
Armenia	0	0	0	1

UAE	15	17	0	3
Belarus	15	12	10	7
Great Britain	0	0	0	1
IR Iran	3	0	0	2
France	1	2	0	0
Germany	4	6	0	2
Georgia	0	0	1	0
India	31	36	0	0
Israel	20	19	4	2
Italy	0	2	0	1
South Korea	196	256	0	1
Malaysia	1	7	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	1
Moldova	0	0	16	6
Holland	0	0	0	4
Azerbaijan	27	26	22	19
Pakistan	0	2	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	1004	1023	4249	3893
Kazakhstan	23987	24679	41843	27252
Russia	679	774	560	824
Thailand	2	4	0	0
Tajiksitan	857	1462	5779	23308
Turkiye	43	74	16	40
Turkmenistan	80	123	2	25
Ukraine	0	0	23	11
China	40	38	0	0
Japan	4	5	0	1
Other countries	2	6	1	1

President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Location The adoption of the decree of Mirziyoyev № PF-5611 “on additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan” in January 5, 2019, and in accordance with it, the development of the concept of the development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, initiated a new stage in the development of the tourism.

It defines the functions of diversification of tourism products and services oriented to various segments of the tourism market, and “Medical visa” - the introduction of a visa for foreign citizens entering the Republic of Uzbekistan for treatment at the invitation of a medical institution for a period of up to 3 months was an important event in the development of medical tourism in our country [12].

Due to these tasks, the focus is on diversification of tourism products and services oriented to various segments of the tourism market, as well as the potential of existing medical services, taking into account the new direction of the development of medical tourism in the country.

Conclusion. It can be said that from the first days of independence, Uzbekistan has put forward the idea of educating a healthy generation and raising the level of medical services to a new level in the radical reform of health care, which is absolutely new in essence, and raised it to the level of state policy.

In the system of measures to improve the living conditions of the citizens of the country, the protection of Health and the health of the population took a special place. The creation of health care, which maintains the priority of human interests, taking into account the appeal of people of different ages and different categories to medical services, has been considered a priority direction

and certain successes have been achieved.

Proceeding from this, it is possible to distinguish the following features of the emergence and evolution of medical services in the territory of Uzbekistan:

- the emergence of medical services is associated with the early periods of personality society;
- the development of the science of folk medicine dates back to distant times;
- the harmonization of medical services with national traditions and values;
- the development of medical services in different periods in harmony with the world;
- development of medical services under the influence of invaders in some periods;
- the fact that health promotion today is a component of social policy.

REFERENCES

1. Azamat Ziya. History of statehood of Uzbekistan. Tashkent., "Sharq", 2000. –304 p.
2. Kadyrov A.A. History of Medicine.- Tashkent.: "National Encyclopedia Of Uzbekistan", 2005. –34 p.
3. National Encyclopedia Of Uzbekistan-Tashkent.: "National Encyclopedia Of Uzbekistan", "National Encyclopedia Of Uzbekistan", 2004. №8
4. Yuldashev Z.Y. Khalilova H.T. National and world economy-Tashkent. "Nmiu named after the steppe", 2014. –184 p.
5. Sh.M.Mirziyoev. An educated generation is a guarantee of a great future, an entrepreneurial nation-a prosperous life, and friendly cooperation-a guarantee of progress.- Tashkent.: "Uzbekistan" NMIU, 2018. - 18 p.
6. Rajabov U.D. The Need and Methods for the State Regulation of Private Medical Services in the Conditions of the COVID-19 Pandemic. //International Journal of Current Research and Review. Vol 12, Issue 21. 112-116 pages DOI:http://dx.doi.org/10.31782/IJCRR.2020.122126
7. Rajabov U.D. Medicinal Services Market in Uzbekistan. // South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management. April 2020, -pp 28-31.
8. Altiev, A.S, Ugli, M.M.D. Methods of forecasting and management of land fund diversification in local areas. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 2019, 8(3 Special Issue), pp. 403–411. DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.C1086.1083S19
9. Abdurashid, A., Muhammadbek, M. Improvement of the regulation mechanisms of the land use diversification. International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research, 2020, 12(4), pp. 668–672. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.04.110
10. Address Of The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev To The Oliy Majlis. // Gazzete Xalq Suzi 2020 January 25.
11. President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Location Decree of Mirziyoyev № 5611 “on additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan”dated 5 January 2019.
12. Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan“on the concept of development of the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025” December 7, 2018.
13. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on the program of development of social infrastructure of the villages of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2000 years”dated May 21, 1996.
14. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on amendments to the resolution № 449 of 22 July 2020 “On measures to regulate the circulation of medicines, medical products and medical equipment during the coronavirus pandemic” dated 11 August 2020.
15. Data of the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. www.stat.uz
16. The world in numbers statistics. Moscow: 2002.