

### Transformational Changes in the Medical System of Surkhandarya Region during the Years of Independence and its Results

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#### ABSTRACT

*In this article, maintaining the level achieved in the field of medical services in the Surkhandarya region until the 90s of the 20th century during the years of independence and reforming it at the level of modern requirements became one of the important and urgent tasks of the transition period. During this period, there are many problems in providing the population of the republic with highly qualified medical personnel.*

In the years of independence, strong medical protection of the population became the main, priority direction of the state policy. The only goal of all the reforms carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan over the past years was to create a lifestyle for citizens in the field of normal medical culture, to provide continuous economic support to the poor and needy part of the population. Of course, in the conditions of the market economy, it was very necessary to protect the underprivileged part of the population in need of protection in the field of medical services. This was influenced by economic policy, various "experiments", administrative-commanding methods of management, and negative consequences of directive planning that were formed during the Soviet era, especially in the 70s and 80s of the 20th century. Reform of the planning and economic system in the 1970s and 1980s (1979, 1987), "reconstruction" that began in the mid-1980s, conflicts in the economy, party monopoly, the realization of extensive development opportunities, inefficient Jalik mechanism - all these caused the economic crisis in Uzbekistan. The main thing was that the system of labor incentives was broken. This led to a negative change in the medical mentality of people. It created moods of slyness and carelessness. It has become clear that the current system of central administration, the methods and methods of management of its departments are not capable of significantly stimulating the further development of the economy and solving acute social problems." In fact, on the eve of the disintegration of the USSR, medical problems in Uzbekistan became extremely acute. The increase in the price of

medical products, increasing impoverishment of the population, the occurrence of a shortage of medical products, the mental and social condition of people, depression in their mood - all this required the government of Uzbekistan to urgently solve these problems from the first days of independence. As a result of the increasing number of toxic substances released by the Aluminum Plant of the Republic of Tajikistan, the number of diseases in Uzun, Sariosia and Denov districts is increasing, but the Soviet Union has provided necessary medical equipment and medicines for the prevention and treatment of this disease. Instead of doing practical work, the government has constantly tried to keep this issue "mysterious". As a result, the general morbidity of the population in Surkhandarya region has increased tremendously, which has caused people's discontent.

In 1988, 8,000 children were born in the Saryosi region, so 500 were born with congenital diseases and 82 were stillborn. Also, the concept of "Guilty boy" and "Guilty bride" appeared, which had a negative impact on the physical and mental growth of the young generation. Historical-scientific analysis on the basis of the data, 11 children were born with disabilities in 1980 and 30 children in 1989 due to this chemical harmful weather in Saryosi district. Also, out of 549 children born in 1980, 15 were dead, and in 1989, 446 children were born prematurely, 134 children were disabled with premature colds. Stopping this aluminum plant, experts on the prevention of toxic chemicals presented information that the concentration of hydrogen fluoride was 0.004 milligrams per meter of air, and that the aluminum plant poses a threat to the area where 700 thousand people live. Various "measures" that do not have a clear goal and a scientifically based concept, in particular, non-scientific and normal "concepts" corresponding to the transition period of "100 days", "500 days", medical and economic-social problems formed in the Soviet era made it more severe. The main thing was that the system of labor incentives was broken. This led to negative changes in the medical mentality of people. It created moods of sloth and carelessness. It has become clear that the current system of central management, the methods and methods of managing the economy of its departments are not capable of significantly stimulating the further development of the economy and solving acute social problems. It should be noted that during the Soviet regime, attention was paid to increasing the number of medical institutions, but no attention was paid to placing them in modern buildings, providing them with new equipment, and forming new types of services. This issue can be analyzed on the example of Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region in 1989. 12 in the territory of the Zarabog village council, 9 in the territory of the Talashkhan village council, 9 in the territory of the village council of Nyi-Zhalyi, 8 in the territory of the village council of Frunze, 8 in the territory of the village council of Kirov, 14 in the territory of the village council of Seplon, Akkurgan village. There were 11 medical service points in the territory of the council. Not one of the 72 medical service points in Sherabad region in 1989 was located in a modern building. 11 out of 12 medical service points in Zarabog village council, 17 out of 19 medical service points in Tallashgan, 8 out of 9 medical service points in Nyi Khaban, 9 out of 14 medical service points in Seplon, 11 medical service points in Akkurgan all of them are located in old buildings, an average of 45 rubles per quarter and 180 rubles per year were allocated to the medical service point.

In our republic, only 66 percent of population addresses were provided with medical organizations, and the capacity of ambulatory-polyclinic institutions was two times less than the established norms. In the first years of independence, positive changes took place in the field of providing medical services to the population, which is considered an important component of a strong social policy. Because during the USSR government, due to the severe social conditions of the population in some parts of the region, it is possible to analyze the fact that the fight against many emerging diseases was not organized satisfactorily on the basis of the following sources. As a result, 55% of the population of the region had access to medical care, and acute infectious diseases were widespread. As of July 1, 1989, 11 FAP (paramedic-midwifery centers) and 19 rural medical clinics were not built in Boysun, Gagarin, Denov, Sariosia, Termiz,

Sherabad regions.

Of course, it was required to reform it by maintaining the level achieved in the field of medical services in the region until the 90s. World practice shows that the quality of medical services is not measured only by the number of beds and doctors in hospitals. For example, according to 1992 data, there were 32 doctors per 10,000 inhabitants in the region (34 in the republic), this number is 190 in Turkey, 190 in England, and 240 in France. in the USA - 260 and in Germany - 310. The number of beds in hospitals is 115 per 10,000 inhabitants in the region (121 in the republic), this number is 21 in Turkey, 55 in the USA and 75 in England. So, despite the fact that we are among the advanced countries in this field, it became clear that the level of quality of medical care for patients is disproportionate. Therefore, it was realized that reforms in the field of medicine should be focused mainly on the development of outpatient clinics and rural medical centers. Based on the requirements of the market economy, profound structural changes took place in the medical system and its development was determined in 3 forms. The basis of the medical service sector was formed by state-funded institutions. In addition, paid medicine or insurance medicine has expanded the level of opportunities in this regard, and a law on this was adopted in the Supreme Council of the republic. In 1992 alone, 31 mln. Soum service was provided. In 1991-1993, dysentery in the region increased almost three times, measles increased by 32%, diphtheria and rabies increased by 4.5%.

Making changes in the field of medical services to the population, which is considered an important component of a strong social policy, has become a demand of the times. As it is known from above, problems and shortcomings in the field of medicine, like all social problems, began to appear in the transition period, especially in its first years.

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