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HISTORY OF HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INTRODUCTION OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Annotation

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has taken a number of measures to bring the health care system in line with international standards, which, in turn, has led to the need to provide the sector with qualified personnel. The task of training medical personnel at the level of world standards with modern knowledge is one of the most urgent tasks.

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From the first years of independence, efforts were made to ensure that personnel had strong knowledge and skills that would ensure their competitiveness in the labor market. This direction of public policy has not lost its relevance and priority over the past period. A number of decisions have been made to strengthen the material and technical base of the education system, to provide educational institutions with modern information technology and teaching equipment.

The higher medical education system faced a number of challenges and problems in the early years of independence. The structure and functioning of the medical education system of the republic could not meet the needs of its existing economic-material, national-natural, spiritual-intellectual potential at the level of modern needs. The decrease in the allocation of funds from the state budget to the sector, in turn, led to a reduction in the quota for admission to medical institutions. For example, in the 1992-1993 academic year, the quotas for admission to medical institutes decreased by 33.7% compared to the 1991-1992 academic year [4]. This has exacerbated the problem of lack of doctors in the regions.

Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-356 "On the establishment of new universities" was published on February 28, 1992. Among the 16 universities and other higher education institutions planned to be opened in accordance with the document There were branches of the State Medical Institute in Fergana and the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute in Nukus. The purpose of opening local branches of medical institutes was to meet the demand for highly qualified medical personnel in the region. The first Tashkent State Medical Institute was established on the basis of the Urgench branch of the Khorezm regional school for advanced medical training. On September 2, 1992, the grand opening of the Urgench branch of the First Tashkent State Medical Institute was held.

Consistent efforts have been made to train highly qualified medical professionals, and the number of students has increased, despite the fact that the training is carried out through contractual payments. For

example, 264 students studied at the Urgench branch of the First Tashkent Medical Institute in 1992, 380 in 1993, 660 in 1997, 763 in 1999, 919 in 2000 and 1,004 in 2002. In 1997, the first graduates of the branch were awarded a medical diploma.

At the same time, the network of educational institutions for training medical personnel has been expanded. For example, according to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 239 of June 3, 1998, Urgench State University was transformed into an independent university "Medical Center" and given the status of Urgench branch of the First Tashkent State Medical Institute.

By the Decree of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3629 of July 19, 2005 "On the establishment of the Tashkent Medical Academy", a new educational institution was opened, and the first and second Tashkent State Medical Institutes and its branches were transferred to its balance. The academy has faculties of medicine, medicine-pedagogy, medicine-prophylaxis, dentistry and higher nursing. During this period, 4662 students, 735 masters and 205 people studied in clinical residency [1].

One of the main activities of professors and teachers of higher education in the field of medicine was the preparation and publication of monographs, textbooks and manuals, scientific articles. For example, professors and teachers of the Urgench branch of the Tashkent Medical Institute published 25 monographs and more than 1,900 scientific works in 1992-2004. Among them were 294 articles published in the central journals of the Republic and 87 articles from the pages of foreign journals, 16 patent inventions, 28 scientific manuals and information letters [2]. Or in 2010 alone, 10 monographs, 37 manuals, 583 scientific articles were published under grants in 7 medical universities of Uzbekistan, its two branches and 27 research institutes and scientific-practical centers [3].

The fact that the 7 year bachelor's degree (medical work) in higher medical education institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan does not meet the requirements of modern times, and without justification for this education required additional funding. The longevity of the educational process in the training of doctors has exacerbated disparities and problems in staffing in the primary health care system in some regions of Uzbekistan. In recent years, the attention paid by the state has led to a significant improvement in the solution of existing problems in the field and staffing.

Reforms to bring the health care system in Uzbekistan in line with international standards have made it necessary to provide the sector with qualified higher medical personnel. In the first years of independence, a number of problems arose due to the fact that the structure and processes of higher medical education did not meet the requirements of modern economic, material, national, natural, spiritual and intellectual potential. The reduction of medical admission quotas in Uzbekistan has exacerbated the shortage of local doctors. Efforts to train medical professionals have continued, and the number of students has increased, despite the fact that staff training is provided on a contractual basis. The network of medical institutes has been expanded. In particular, the establishment of the Tashkent Medical Academy has played an important role in improving the training of highly qualified medical personnel, the introduction of advanced foreign experience in education.

In the history of the medical education system of Uzbekistan, unique experiences and traditions have been formed. The establishment of medical education in the country began in the early years of Soviet rule. Medical schools and short-term medical courses were opened in large cities (Tashkent, Samarkand, and Andijan). The process of training medical personnel with higher education began with the establishment of a medical faculty at Turkestan State University. The assistance of medical specialists from Moscow and St. Petersburg in the organization of training of medical specialists with higher education in the country has been invaluable. The ongoing political processes and economic crises in Turkestan, in turn, have created serious difficulties in strengthening the material and technical base of educational institutions.

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