



## The Role Of Women In The Development Of Health Care In Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** Today, scientific research centers and higher education institutions specializing in the field of medicine of various leading countries of the world are conducting a number of scientific researches aimed at studying various directions of the field of medicine.

**Key words:** World Health Organization (WHO), women, PhD, professor, scientific research, medical services, society, Central Asia, reform.

In the world, by the 21st century, the issue of women has become one of the urgent issues in the life of society. It required the improvement of the position of women in various spheres of society, including the health care system, further development of the medical field, and increased attention to the provision of quality medical services to the population. In this regard, the World Health Organization (WHO) focuses on the issues of ensuring the rights of women in the field of health care and improving their medical literacy. Because women play an important role in the health sector.

Today, scientific research centers and higher education institutions specializing in the field of medicine of various leading countries of the world are carrying out a number of scientific researches aimed at studying various directions of the field of medicine. In these studies, conducting scientific research in such areas as protecting the health of the population and raising the position of women in the field of medicine is becoming more and more important.

On September 19, 2007, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3923 "On the main directions of the implementation of the state program for deepening the reform of the health care system and its development" was announced. In the fourth stage of reforms, called the stage of "further development of structural reforms" (2007-2011), the management system of the sector and its legal basis were further improved based on the requirements of the times. The Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 28, 2011 "On measures to deepen the reform of the health care system" was adopted<sup>1</sup>. In the fifth stage of reforms called "The stage of further deepening of the health care system" (2011-2015 years), a large place was allocated to measures to ensure the creation of ample opportunities for the provision of high-quality primary health care to the population, especially in rural areas<sup>2</sup>.

On January 14, 1999, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the management of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was announced. As a result of the measures taken to ensure the execution of the decision, positive changes were made in the management of the system. Women also played an important role in the activities of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan and its departments. Because the organization of field management is one of the most complex processes, a special approach is necessary. By this time, the methods of centralization were abandoned in the field as well as in other fields, and private medical institutions were established. New methods of

<sup>1</sup>Lex.uz

<sup>2</sup>Джуманов С.А. Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш тизими асосий йўналишларининг ривожланиши тарихи (1991 – 2015 йй.): Тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси.– Тошкент, 2019.–Б. 20-33.



establishing and managing medical services in treatment facilities were developed and put into practice<sup>3</sup>.

Malika Abdullaho'jayeva is one of the first female students in Uzbekistan to receive a State scholarship, the first Doctor of Science in Pathological Anatomy, a professor, the first and only World Health Organization (WHO) scientist from the CIS countries. became a consultant, expert and temporary consultant. She was also the first president of the Central Asian branch of the International Academy of Pathology, the organizer of the Republican Center for Pathological Anatomy, and the first Uzbek woman who was awarded the title of the most potential woman of 1998 by the experts of the Cambridge Scientific Center. His scientific articles and pamphlets published in Russia, the USA, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Yugoslavia were used as reliable sources in foreign medical institutions. Malika Abdullaho'jayeva has created 15 monographs, more than 250 scientific articles, 15 thematic collections, 7 author's certificates, 2 textbooks on the history of medicine and one manual for doctors. In 1997 and 2012, he published a 2-volume textbook "Fundamentals of Human Pathology" in Uzbek and Russian languages for 3rd year students of medical institutes<sup>4</sup>.

In the direction of changes in the field of medicine in Uzbekistan, the establishment of international cooperation relations, which effectively determine the practical activities of nurses, also became important. In this regard, many nurses got acquainted with the processes related to their profession in Japan with the support of Israel, JICA International Cooperation Agency and exchanged experiences<sup>5</sup>.

After Uzbekistan became independent, it focused on the reform of industries. Fundamental changes were made in the political, socio-economic and cultural spheres. In particular, reforms in the health sector, which is the most important component of the social sector, have taken one of the central positions of the state policy. Most of the employees who worked in the field of healthcare and medicine were women.

As a result of the reforms implemented in the healthcare sector in Uzbekistan, positive changes are being observed in the medical service provided to the population. The activities of women are included in these processes, and this situation plays an important role in providing quality medical services to the population. During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, a lot of effective work was carried out on the fundamental renewal of the field of medical services. In this regard, many laws and normative documents have been adopted in the republic, and certain measures have been implemented.

During the years of independence, certain changes were made in the field of healthcare and medical management in Uzbekistan. For the purpose of legal regulation of the field, the adoption by the Oliy Majlis of the Law "On Health Care of Citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on August 29, 1996 served for the effectiveness of the reforms implemented in the system. In the law, opinions were also put forward regarding the observance of human rights in the system, strengthening prevention among the population, social protection of citizens, development of medical science.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen the connection between republican, regional, district and rural units in the provision of medical services. First of all, prevention work and medical examinations are well organized in neighborhoods, diseases are prevented, and patients are sent to district and regional centers in necessary cases. District medical associations treat patients as much as possible, and refer seriously ill patients to regional and

<sup>3</sup>Ўзбекистон тиббиёти журнали. –1999 йил, 3-сон.–Б.3.

<sup>4</sup>Зоҳидий А., Мирзаева Г. Тиббиётнинг серкирра олимаси // Тиббиётнома 2021 йил 23 февраль, -№2

<sup>5</sup>Толипов Н. Ҳамширалар меҳнатига эътибор ва ғамхўрлик // О'zbekistonda sog'liqni saqlash, 2011, -№19. –Б. 2.



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republican institutions. Republican specialized scientific and practical medical centers strengthen the health of the population by implementing a single methodical, technological, treatment and preventive policy in their specialty.

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