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**Annotation.** Studying the history of the people and its rich cultural heritage, promoting them among the broad strata of the population is one of the most important tasks for the modernizing Uzbekistan. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev, the issue is "first of all, it is about creating the necessary environment and conditions for the wide promotion of the rich history of our country, its unique culture and national values among the youth and the population, and for conveying the achievements of world science and literature" [January 16, 2017] , he noted.

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Studying the history of our people, especially the history of the Soviet era, from the point of view of scientific objectivity is one of today's urgent issues. There is no doubt that evaluating this period based on today's requirements will play an important role in the realization of the huge tasks ahead of us. Jadids made up the majority of the leaders of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BSSR), which existed in 1920-1924. In our opinion, the study of their health policy based on primary sources has not lost its relevance. It is important to study the policy implemented by the government of the USSR in 1920-1924 in the field of public health, which was little studied in the history of our nation during the Soviet period. The goal of the cooperation was "to give the people a free life, economic freedom, and cultural development of the people who have been under the tyranny of the emirate for centuries" [2. July 8, 1922, No. 89]. It is commendable that the government of the young Bukharas, which has set itself the goal of realizing noble goals, has carried out a number of works in the matter of public health. Unfortunately, this issue has not been sufficiently studied until now. However, there is no doubt that this issue is of particular importance in understanding the essence of fundamental reforms implemented in our society today, and in creating a healthy lifestyle. Despite its existence for a short period of time, the government of the USSR established mutual cooperation not only with the Soviet republics, but also with countries such as Germany in the matter of public health.

The government of the USSR paid special attention to the issue of building modern medical institutions against cholera and other infectious diseases that have plagued the people of Bukhara for centuries. In order to implement this plan, on December 27, 1922, the chairman of the government F. Dr. Meburnutov was sent to Germany by order of Khojaev. As a result of the visit, 1500 kg of quinine, 9 cholera control stations, 4 infectious disease laboratories, one main laboratory, 9 medical outpatient clinics, central surgery, and gynecology departments were purchased by the representative of the BSSR at a price several times lower than the prices in Moscow [ 3. page 275]. By June 1923, the first part of the purchased anti-cholera medical equipment and medicines was delivered to Bukhara. As a result of the intervention of the Soviet state organizations, the cooperation in the field of medicine was terminated, and the government of the USSR was forced to purchase medical equipment from the USSR. 100 beds and 200 blankets were purchased in Moscow for medical facilities in Bukhara [3. page 275].

136,086 soums of chervonets were spent on medical equipment purchased from Russia and abroad for hospitals and cholera stations in Bukhara [4. Sheet 18.]. In August 1923, Dr. Meburnutov and the deputy of the Central Department of Health M. A group consisting of Kostylev was sent to Moscow to buy medical drugs [5. sheet 180]. Medical workers of Bukhara studied the activities of public health, motherhood and child protection, museum of social hygiene, medical and educational works, pharmaceutical and tropical institutes of the People's Commissariat of Health. Medicines and medical equipment needed for Bukhara medical institutions were expensive in Moscow, and Bukhara representatives had to buy hospital furniture at a 75% premium [5. back of sheet 180].

On December 24, 1923, at the meeting of the government of the USSR, a decision was made to establish a tropical institute for the fight against infectious diseases in Bukhara [6. Sheet 48.]. The project of the tropical institute to be established in Bukhara was presented. By this time, under the leadership of Dr.

Isaev, a number of works in this matter were carried out, and sufficient laboratory equipment and personnel were created. 18,000 gold rubles and 9,000 gold rubles were allocated for the purpose of social insurance. 6,000 gold rubles allocated for the project of 1924 were intended to be spent on the expenses of the institute [6. sheet 50]. Since there was a great need for modern doctors in Bukhara during this period, the government of the USSR had to agree to pay up to 375 soums to doctors invited to Bukhara from Moscow in 1924 [3. page 239]. The trade department of BXSР in Moscow directly participated in the work of equipping the hospital to be established in Bukhara. For this purpose, all relevant instructions were given to Dr. Meburnutov, and project and planning work was discussed. Agreements were concluded with trade institutions of the RSFSR for the purchase of Warsaw-style cravats worth 50,000 rubles, 200 woolen blankets worth 45,000 rubles, and furniture worth 27,500 golden rubles [7. sheet 31]. In October 1923, the trade department of the USSR in Moscow was given an order to purchase medical supplies and 200 cravats for the Bukhara hospital [3. back of sheet 288]. However, the unequal agreements between the USSR and the RSFSR did not allow continuous cooperation in the field of medicine. In the end, the Republic of Bukhara had to carry out the work started on the issue of public health with the state agencies of the RSFSR, on the basis of their conditions.

To sum up, maintaining the health of our people has been one of the important tasks for all periods of our history. Studying the history of the cooperation of the government of the USSR, which was active in this regard for a short period of time, with Germany and the Soviet republics in the field of health care of the population has not lost its relevance even for today. Public health is one of the priority areas in the fundamental reforms being implemented in modernizing Uzbekistan. Restoring and developing the preparation of medicines from natural plants by studying the history of the past will undoubtedly serve the development of modern pharmaceuticals of Uzbekistan.

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