

FACTORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BUKHARA REGION IN 1991-1995 AND THE ISSUE OF PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

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Annotation: *Information about the role of the republican, regional authority and regional health departments in improving the socio-economic situation of the Bukhara region in the first years of independence (1991-1995) and expanding foreign economic relations.*

Key words: *Bukhara region, Health, Region, Farmer, Fruit, Vegetable, Field, Ming, District, Medicine.*

INTRODUCTION

Bukhara region is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan. The land of this region was a part of Zarafshan district in 1925-1938, and on January 15, 1938 it had the status of Bukhara region, and the main part consists of desert areas. Before the reconstruction of Navoi region on January 27, 1992, the area of Bukhara region was 143.1 thousand square meters. km, now 40.4 thousand sq. km. km (in some sources 39.4 thousand sq. km.)

DISCUSSION

In terms of territory, Bukhara region is in third place, half (after Karakalpakstan and Navoi regions). The territory of the region is 2.5 times larger than Tashkent region (15.6 thousand sq. Km) and 9-10 times larger than Andijan region (4.2 thousand sq. Km). Thus, in terms of area, the region is larger than countries in the world, such as Armenia (29.2 sq.km) and the Netherlands (30.5 thousand sq. Km). The territory of Bukhara region makes up 8.8% of the country's land area and 6.4% of the population. The agricultural sector and dozens of industries in the region are developing year by year.

In the first years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Bukhara region, was plagued by economic and social problems, urgent tasks such as maintaining state sovereignty, improving the financial situation of the population, filling the consumer market and achieving political stability were transverse.

In 1992, in Bukhara region, the establishment of the authority was one of the ways to increase the welfare of the people of the region, to share their concerns, to quickly solve the problems of the people. Strict measures have been taken to stabilize the economic situation in the region, eliminate financial turmoil, enrich the consumer market, and provide social protection.

In 1992-1993, an environment of socio-political stability was created in the region. In the difficult conditions of 1992, when the economic crisis affected all spheres of life, in the districts of Bukhara region, measures were taken to create stability in all spheres of production. It should be noted that in the districts of Bukhara region in 1993 there was some success in the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural and livestock products. In the same year, 35,000 tons of "white gold" were harvested in Jondor district, while in Romitan district (Hazarbog) a rich harvest of grapes and apples was harvested. At the same time, the plans for the production of vegetables, melons, grapes, fruits, cereals, cocoons, wool, karakul skins were fulfilled on time, despite the difficult situation. In return, the average gross income of farms in each district was 1.7 billion soums.

From the first period of independence until 1993, 3977 hectares of land in Bukhara region were given to 14,526 families as additional land. And 27,600 m2 of housing was built. 18 km of gas pipelines and 44 km of drinking water pipelines were built and put into operation. The monthly

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salaries of teachers and educators have been increased 2-3 times, charitable funds have been established for the social protection of the disabled and low-income families. These charitable foundations received more than 1 million in 1992 alone. The focus on the social sphere has been growing since the early years.

Medicine in 1992, despite the deficit in the regional budget, measures were taken to improve the health of the population in the region, especially mothers and children.

67.3 million soums to strengthen the economy of low-income, large families and to provide food to pregnant and low-blooded women, 79.1 million soums were allocated for food for children under 2 years old, In 1993, Hungary spent \$ 914,000 on a 200-bed oncology dispensary equipped with medical equipment at full capacity.

1.5 million doych marks were allocated for the medical device "Litotripter", which was purchased from the German state and in 1992 in the regional hospital was implanted kidney stone in 15 patients.

Construction of the Joint pharmaceutical organization "Guffic-Avicenna" from the account of its own funds in Bukhara yarn spinning Association, Karakol plant, cotton industry Production Association, regional fruit and Vegetable Production Association and Bukhara Foreign Economic Association, had greatly assisted in obtaining medical equipment and medicines from other republics. Medical aid, the provincial children's fund, and the Red Crescent community's support were also noticeable.

In 1993, the governor's health department made significant changes to its medical operations. In particular, given the difficult budget situation, he has improved outpatient services in order to bring medical care closer to the population. Service of highly qualified specialists for 1992, hospital beds were reduced to 35-30, bringing them closer to sanitary standards. In 1993, there were 84 seats per 10,000 inhabitants.

In developed Europe and Eurasia, the figure ranged from 60 to 45, while in the United States it was 40 beds per 10,000 population, and the average hospital stay was 6-7 days. There were 14.5 in the republic, 12.8 in the province, and the economic reserve was still large. As a result of the reduction of seats, the economic savings in one day in 1993 amounted to 35 million soums. Excess specialists at the hospital were sent to strengthen the work of the polyclinic. In addition, 153 administrative staff were retrenched, and these specialists were also involved in practical work.

New methods were also developed to promote medical practice, including 115 day care systems, which had 585 beds. Home treatment facilities have been set up in 53 medical institutions. Outpatient surgery centers were opened in 9 districts and 2 city centers, where 10,000 surgeries were performed. These treatments are convenient for the population in all respects, 5-6 times cheaper than hospitals, and the growing number of patients is a clear example of this.

In order to save the budget, the volume of paid medical services to the population in 1993 amounted to 126.7 million, which accounted for 3% of the health budget. In 1993, an oxygen production plant was launched in Vobkent district, mineral water was produced at the regional physiotherapeutic hospital on a joint basis, and workshops for sewing sanitary clothes and soft equipment were launched at the regional maternity hospital and the regional children's hospital. In addition, auxiliary farms in medical institutions were established in 1993: sheep, pig, poultry, vegetables and meat, cotton.

In 1993, the incidence of infectious diseases in Bukhara region decreased from 30% to 15%, and infant mortality decreased from 33.1% to 29.2%.

RESULTS

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In addition to the positive changes mentioned above, a number of shortcomings were also observed in the health care system in 1992-1993. The low level of medical care provided to patients in the regional medical institutions, negligence, indifference, bribery, lack of medicines, medical equipment have led to legitimate complaints from the population. In 1992, secret questionnaires were distributed to identify and prevent negative deficiencies in medical institutions, and the assessment of medical staff was determined. The analysis of the questionnaires was discussed at the Medical Council, and the analysis of these questionnaires was covered in the article “Life behind the white curtain” in the newspaper “Bukhara Haqiqati”.

In 1994, the regional health department faced a number of challenges to improve the quality of medical care provided to the population of Bukhara region. In particular, in order to improve the supply of medicines, vaccines, serums and medical devices to health care facilities, funds and products were needed to establish a barter trade with Russia and other CIS countries, which supply these products.

CONCLUSION

The regional health department fully approves the foreign and domestic policy of Bukhara region in the development of new methods of staff development, their placement, selection of managers, as well as the privatization of hospitals, outpatient clinics and other hospitals. and the establishment of non-governmental institutions, as well as the allocation of public funds allocated to them, the rational use of extra-budgetary funds and the development of social services to the population.

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