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Abstract: *One of the most difficult periods in the history of Uzbekistan is the period of the Turkestan ASSR. This period is characterized by socio-political complexity, contradictions and conflicts in all spheres, aggravation of social problems. In accordance with the requirements of the new regime, new procedures and methods of work were introduced in various areas of state and public life, and these processes caused enormous difficulties for ordinary people. In particular, these changes have affected the formation of the health sector.*

The healthcare sector is closely connected with many branches of the socio-economic life of society. The formation and development of the industry in a particular country should be carried out in conjunction with such issues as environmental protection, living conditions of the population, provision of clean drinking water. Because without them it is impossible to improve the health of the population.

The People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR carried out work with great difficulty to strengthen the material and technical base of medical institutions. From June 1918 to February 1919, 30179589 rubles were allocated to the People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR [4].

In September 1918, the order of the Turkestan Council of People's Commissars was announced on the transfer of medical institutions to the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Health [1]. In 1918, health departments were established in the Syrdarya, Samarkand, Ferghana and Amudarya regions of Turkestan, which were entrusted with the organization of local medical care networks, preventive and sanitary education, organization of measures to prevent and combat epidemics, protection of motherhood and childhood. activities related to healthcare and other similar tasks. Thus, for the first time in Uzbekistan, the creation of a centralized health care system has begun. This process is caused by extremely difficult historical conditions, in particular, political, socio-economic problems have worsened in the country, the living conditions of the population have become completely impoverished, conflicts of opposing forces have intensified, droughts have occurred due to natural disasters, as a result of which hunger and poverty have increased among the people.

The increase in medical places was carried out at the expense of existing hospitals [7]. The creation of new treatment facilities was practically not carried out. It was very difficult to provide hospitals with inventory, bedding, dishes, medicines. Because during the war, these types of goods were almost impossible to find even in the markets.

Although with difficulty, the network of treatment facilities has been expanded. In 1920, a therapeutic hospital with 30 beds was organized in the local part of Tashkent. A hospital was also opened for local residents of Samarkand [6].

It was only in 1920 that the central surgical outpatient clinic for ear, throat and nose diseases, the outpatient clinic for skin-genital and mental-nervous diseases at the city hospital, and the people's sun treatment center were opened in Tashkent [6]. In the same year, funds were allocated for the construction and equipping of medical institutions: the sanatorium "Chimen", a nursery for babies at the Tashkent garment factory. Nationalization of the "Mother and Child House", a private dental clinic and Dr. Sharopova's laboratory in Tashkent, equipping of the "Drops of Milk" house in Kokan, a medical commission under the Commissioner for Health was created [8].

In Turkestan, medical institutions and medical personnel were located in two directions. 200 doctors worked in medical institutions of Turkestan for 7,200 beds, 130-140 doctors worked in medical institutions of the People's Commissariat of Health for 6,300 beds [6]. At the same time, the number of states has been increased to increase the number of personnel in the system. In 1920, the number of employees of the sanatorium "Chimen", the Tashkent Microbiological Laboratory, the old city health department was increased.

The Soviet state took the most humane measures to protect the health of mothers and children. Such phrases can be found in archival documents of the Soviet era: "The protection of motherhood and childhood was used for the first time in Soviet Russia as one of the main tasks of the state" [3]. But such establishments were opened only in large cities. On January 11, 1920, Under the leadership of A.Y.Pogosyants, the Department of Children's Health Protection was established [2]. In 1921, kindergartens, children's consultations, mother and child homes, and infant homes were opened in the Syrdarya, Samarkand and Ferghana regions of Turkestan [8].

The Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR has taken measures to provide the population with medicines. In the spring of 1919, he sent a group of people to Moscow, Petrograd and Iran to deliver medicines. But because of the war, the roads were closed and traffic ended to no avail [7].

The People's Commissariat of Health organized a national pharmacy warehouse in Tashkent. This warehouse became a source of supply of medicines to the population and opposed the pharmaceutical industry trade [7].

The Commissariat has created a chemical laboratory in the country to establish the preparation of medicines in local conditions. Various medicines were prepared in the laboratory and distributed to the population. The laboratory is focused on the production of medicines that are in high demand among the population [7].

Since 1921, according to the plan, the distribution of medicines to medical institutions of the country has been established. In addition, measures were taken to organize school pharmacies [8].

Thus, the lack of funds allocated from the state budget and the poor financial situation of the population have become a serious obstacle to the establishment and development of the healthcare network in the Turkestan ASSR. During this period, a few medical institutions operated in Turkestan (mainly in large cities), and most of them were closed for various reasons. Such conditions in the work of the system, as well as unsatisfactory preventive measures, have turned the country into one of the epicenters of the epidemic.

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