
PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCE IN THE SOVIET PERIOD

Hakberdiyev Rustamjon Shodmon o'g'li

Conniggulden42@gmail.com

Annotation:

In the further development of the pharmaceutical industry and the improvement of the quality of medicines, it is crucial to train the personnel of the field and improve their qualifications, and develop pharmaceutical science. An important role was played by the establishment of the pharmaceutical department in medical institution.

Keywords: Pharmacy, Tashkent pharmaceutical institute, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical chemistry, Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical society.

After the establishment of Soviet power, it focused on medical education, especially on the training of pharmacists, along with other branches of education. During the Soviet era, the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute played a significant role in providing the pharmaceutical sector of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan with highly educated personnel. Graduates of the Institute of Pharmacy were engaged in research and teaching at the Tashkent Institute of Pharmacy, Almaty Medical Institute and pharmaceutical faculties of other higher educational institutions. During the war years, despite the difficulties, the scale of scientific research increased. At the Institute of Pharmacy, special attention was paid to the specialization of scientific-research works in chemical departments. The opening of new departments at the institute gave rise to scientific research in a new direction. Scientific research on the study of medicinal plants growing in Uzbekistan has been launched. During the Soviet period in Uzbekistan, the "Pharmaceutical Society" played a special role in improving the training of pharmacist personnel, and was engaged in scientific research, practical and educational activities.

After the establishment of Soviet power, it focused on medical education, especially on the training of pharmacists, along with other branches of education. For example, in 1925 in Samarkand medical school, in 1927 in Fergana medical school, in 1955 in Nukus and Karshi, and in 1962 in Namangan medical schools,



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pharmaceutical departments were opened. The training of pharmaceutical personnel with secondary education was carried out in the center of training of secondary medical workers in Tashkent and in higher educational institutions specializing in medicine of the republic. Between 1958 and 1963, more than 250 Assistant Provisionals trained¹.

During the Soviet period, the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, opened in 1937, played a significant role in providing the pharmaceutical industry of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan with highly educated personnel².

In the 1940/1941 academic year, the "Pharmacology" and "Pharmacognosy" departments were established at the institute. In the 1943/1944 academic year, the institute's fourth graduates numbered 47 people, among them Hamid Kholmatov worked in the "Pharmacognosy" department, Yaqub Kadirov in the "Pharmaceutical Chemistry" department, and Toshoy Kasimova in the "Technology of drugs and galenic preparations" department³.

In 1924, there was only one pharmacist with a higher education in Uzbekistan, and in 1963, their number reached 1278, and the number of those with secondary education increased by 7.5 times. During this period, there were 3 pharmacists per 10,000 inhabitants in the republic⁴.

The "Pharmaceutical Society" had a unique role in improving the work of training pharmacists in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era. (FJ) played an important role in the development of the field. 18 doctors of science and 137 candidates of science were members of the Republic Pharmaceutical Society. In 1980, there were a total of 37 medical universities in the republic, most of them had a pharmacy department. During this period, there were also shortcomings in improving the qualifications of secondary medical workers. In 1990, only 7.1 percent of secondary medical workers in Uzbekistan had the category⁵.

Thus, in the Soviet era, taking into account the importance of personnel in the development of the pharmaceutical industry, schools training pharmacist were opened in cities. In the next period, the establishment of the pharmacy department

¹ Ўзбекистонда 40 йил ичида дорихона ишларини уюштириш ва фармацевт кадрлар тайёрлаш. – Тошкент: “Медицина”, 1964. – Б.3 – 10.

² Тошкент фармацевтика институти жорий архиви материаллари. Институт кутубхонасида таълим муассасаси тарихига доир сақланаётган маълумотлар жамғармаси материаллари.

³ Тошмухамедов Э.Р., Азизова Н.М. Кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 8.

⁴ Ўзбекистонда 40 йил ичида дорихона ишларини уюштириш ва фармацевт кадрлар тайёрлаш. – Б.3-10.

⁵ Менликулов П.Р., Мухамедияров Р.Г. Совершенствование работы среднего медицинского персонала в республике // Медицинский журнал Узбекистана. – 1991. – № 8. – С. 68 – 69.



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within medical educational institutions led to an increase in the number of pharmacists with secondary education. The opening of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute was of great importance in providing the medical institutions of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan with highly educated pharmacists. In addition, this educational institution is the main research center of pharmaceutical science.

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