

HISTORY OF TASHKENT MEDICAL ACADEMY

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Abstract: *This article provides an in-depth analysis of the history of the formation of the Tashkent Medical Academy, its stages of development, and its place in the medical education system of Uzbekistan. The Academy's history, from its establishment as a medical faculty within Turkestan State University in 1919 to its transformation into an independent institution, its contribution to the training of highly qualified medical personnel for the defense of the country during World War II, and its beginning of operation in the form of the current modern Academy through division in the 1990s and reunification in 2005, are covered with historical foundations. The article also provides information about the scientific research work, international cooperation, activities of branches, and innovative approaches to higher medical education carried out by the TMA today. This analytical article is important for a*

deeper understanding of the history of medical education in Uzbekistan and the training of the next generation of medical specialists.

Keywords: *Tashkent Medical Academy, medical education, historical development, medical institute, medicine of Uzbekistan, medical faculty, international cooperation, higher medical education, training of doctors, history of TMA*

Tashkent Medical Academy (TMA) is one of the most prestigious and ancient medical universities in Uzbekistan, its historical roots date back to 1935. It was in this year that the Faculty of Medicine was established on the basis of the Central Asian University in Tashkent, which set itself the goal of training highly qualified doctors, pharmacists and hygienists, one of the most urgent needs of that time. Over the years, this faculty has developed into an important scientific and practical center for training medical personnel not only for Uzbekistan, but also for the entire Central Asian region. By the 1990s, as a result of the structural reform of higher educational institutions in the field of medicine, the Tashkent Medical Institute was divided into two, and the First Tashkent State Medical Institute and the Second Tashkent State Medical Institute were established on its basis. This reform was aimed at improving the quality of higher medical education, strengthening specialization in areas, and ensuring the systematic conduct of scientific activities.

in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3629 dated July 19, 2005 ¹ and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 178 dated July 29, 2005, these two institutes were re-united and transformed into a single system - the Tashkent Medical Academy. Thus, TMA began its activities at a new stage as an independent higher educational institution. The Academy officially received the status of a higher educational institution on the basis of license No. 18 issued by the State

¹Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3629 dated July 19, 2005 "On the establishment of the Tashkent Medical Academy"

Testing Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 31, 2008.

Today, the Tashkent Medical Academy has established its activities based on the requirements of modern medicine , and it includes 6 specialized faculties, more than 50 departments, departments in socio-humanitarian, medical-biological and clinical areas. A research laboratory equipped with modern equipment operates under the Academy. In particular, clinical departments operate directly within the framework of the TMA's multidisciplinary clinic, creating an important environment for students that seamlessly connects theory and practice .

The Museum of the History of Medicine, which operates within the Academy, also deserves special attention. In this museum, one can get acquainted not only with the historical development of Uzbek medicine, but also with its current state and future development prospects. This museum serves as a unique spiritual and educational resource for students, researchers , and the general public.

In today's era of globalization, the effectiveness of the healthcare system is directly related to the quality of medical personnel training. One of the leading higher educational institutions operating in this direction in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Tashkent Medical Academy (TMA), and studying its history is of not only scientific but also practical importance. Because the formation, reform and development path of this academy to the present stage are closely related to the development of the medical sector in the country.

The main purpose of this article is to analyze the stages of the historical formation of the Tashkent Medical Academy, reveal its place in the medical education system in Uzbekistan, and provide objective information about its activities at the modern stage.

The objectives of the article are as follows:

- ❖ Analyze the history of the academy's founding based on sources;

- ❖ To highlight the gradual development process of TMA;
- ❖ Study of reforms and structural changes during the years of independence;
- ❖ Provide information about the Academy's scientific and pedagogical potential and international cooperation;
- ❖ and scientific significance of TMA today .

Today, the Tashkent Medical Academy is not only an important educational center for training qualified doctors, but also a scientific institution conducting fundamental and applied medical research. Studying the activities of the Academy allows the younger generation to understand the medical heritage and effectively use historical experiences in the education and healthcare system.

Turkestan State University, Faculty of Medicine (1919–1931)

The formation of the medical system in Uzbekistan dates back to the beginning of the 20th century, more precisely, to July 11, 1918. It was on this date that the People's Commissariat of Health was established within the Council of People's Commissars of Turkestan, which laid the foundation for the establishment of state-level medical services in the region. In the first years of its activity, the Commissariat adopted a number of important documents aimed at centralizing the health system and developing it on a scientific basis. One of them was the "Regulations on the Management of Medical Institutions in the Republic of Turkestan", approved on March 13, 1919, and together with this resolution, it was also envisaged to establish a medical faculty within the Turkestan State University.

On September 17, 1919, at the first meeting of the university's scientific council, Professor PP Sitkovsky was elected the first dean of the medical faculty, and KG Khrushchev was elected his deputy. The years 1919–1921 were the formative years of this faculty, during which its material and technical base was laid. During this period, famous scientists and practicing doctors worked at the faculty as professors and teachers - IV Davidovsky, VF Voyno-Yasenetsky, AN Kryukov, GB Berlatsky and others.



On May 5, 1920, a 500-bed military hospital was allocated to the faculty, which made it possible to organize practical training more effectively. By 1921, a total of 205 students were studying at the faculty, 5 of whom were local residents. In May 1921, the first 12 students graduated from the medical faculty, and in 1922, 27 more. Among the graduates were Uzbeks - ZI Umidova, A. Doshanova, T. Najmitdinov, M. Ismailov, A. Asqarov, Q. Usmonov, M. Mirsagatov, Yu. Ahmedzhanov, Kh. Inoyatov, Sh. Rakhimov.

to Professors KG Khrushchev (1921–1924) and MI Slonim (1924–1926). Under their leadership, the educational process was significantly improved, clinical bases were expanded, and classes were brought into a systematic form. In order to ensure a modern educational process, many leading specialists were attracted to the faculty - Professors NI Ragoza (internal diseases), AN Murzin (ophthalmology), IS Milman (dermatovenerology), NI Osinovsky (pediatrics), SA Molchanov (radiology), GN Terekhov (pathological anatomy), GI Ilin (surgery), DA Vvedensky (urology).

By 1923, there were 973 students studying at the medical faculty. Of these, 425 were women, indicating that women were increasingly open to active participation in the medical field.

The deans who headed the faculty in the period from 1926 to 1931 - PF Borovsky (1926–1928), NI Ragoza (1928–1929) and GP Fedorov (1929–1931) made an invaluable contribution to the development of the faculty. Under their leadership, important initiatives were put forward to improve the quality of education, strengthen scientific research, and increase the effectiveness of clinical classes.

Tashkent State Medical Institute (1931–1990)

In 1931, the Faculty of Medicine in Tashkent was reorganized as a separate higher education institution and began operating as the Tashkent State Medical Institute. GP Fedorov was appointed its first leader. Soon this position was taken by KhU Umarov. By 1932, the institute had 177 teachers, including 25 professors, 26 associate professors and 104 assistants. In the same year, the number of students exceeded 1,000.

Since 1935, this institution has been officially known as the Tashkent Medical Institute. By 1937, the total number of students had reached 1,400. In 1938, M.U. Mirsagatov was appointed rector. During his tenure, the state allocated significant investments in the development of the institute, new buildings were built (for example, for infectious diseases, oncology and orthopedics), and existing ones were overhauled. In 1940–1944, the institute was headed alternately by B.I. Berliner, R.I. Po'latov and Y.K. Mu'minov. During the war years, more than 10 evacuation hospitals were established on the institute grounds. Many teachers went to the front, including: DAVvedensky, AMGeller, etc. During the war, 2122 doctors were trained, of which 1630 were sent to the front. In 1945, the post of rector was transferred to HZZokhidov. After the war, the duration of education was set at 6 years and curricula were updated. In 1945–1946, 2,752 students studied at the institute, 600 of whom were newly admitted to the 1st year. Classes were conducted in Russian and Uzbek.

In 1947, Ya.H. Turaqulov took over as rector. The institute began active research in the scientific field, and research was conducted on 12 important medical problems.

In 1950, AG'.G'ulomov was appointed rector, and he served in this position until 1965. During the years 1945–1953, the number of students reached 3,158. The Faculty of Dentistry was reopened in 1954.

In the mid-1960s, the institute had 57 doctors of science, 18 honored scientists, 13 doctors, and 4 corresponding members of the academy. In these years, students from foreign countries (Asia, Africa, and Latin America) also began to study.

In 1965, KAZufarov was appointed rector. At that time, a research laboratory was



Institut morfologik korpus binosiga birinchi g'isht qo'yish marosimi (1962)

established and a new morphological building was put into operation.

In 1966, the morphological corps was established at the Tashkent State Medical Institute. This corps was an important stage in institutional development, its purpose was to conduct morphological research in the main areas of medicine. The morphological corps conducted scientific work on such subjects as anatomy, histology, and embryology, which are taught at medical faculties.

In the morphological corpus, first of all, the necessary technical base for the study of macroscopic and microscopic analysis was created. This, in turn, made it possible

to provide high-quality educational and research materials for students and researchers. Laboratories for anatomy and other morphological disciplines were organized in the corpus, which helped students to study the main morphological processes in practice.



In 1968–1969, a clinical residency and a practice base were established. In 1971–1984, the institute was headed by Academician UA Aripov. In 1972, the number of students exceeded 10,000. Since children make up a large part of the population, the Faculty of Pediatrics was separated as a separate institution. By the end of the 1980s, the number of professors and teachers exceeded 1,000. The institute established cooperation with prestigious medical higher educational institutions in countries such as Hungary, Germany, Poland, and Russia. In 1984–1987, the institute was headed by OS Makhmudov, then NX Shomirzayev. In the 1980s, the number of foreign students exceeded 170. In addition, 240 monographs and more than 10,000 scientific articles were published by the institute's staff, which indicates an increase in scientific potential.

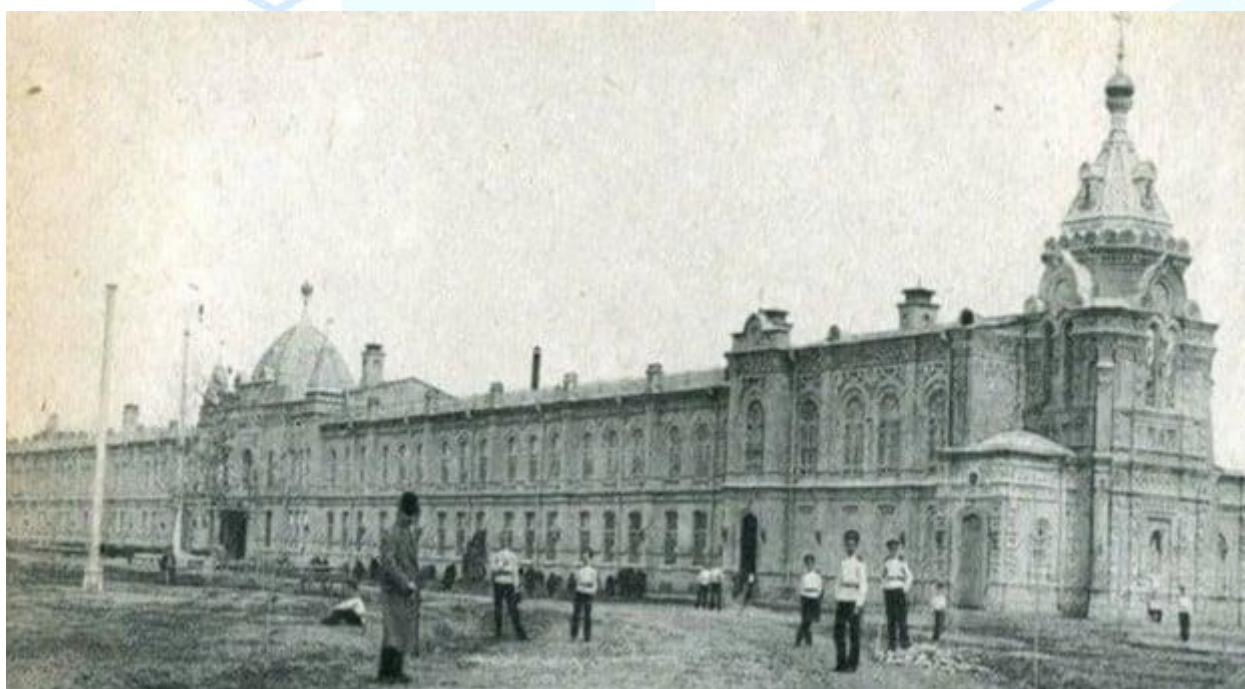
First and Second Tashkent State Medical Institutes

On May 23, 1990, by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the large and complex Tashkent State Medical Institute was reorganized into two independent higher educational institutions - the First and Second Tashkent

State Medical Institutes. This resolution was adopted in order to effectively manage the institute, improve the quality of the educational process, and expand its scientific potential.

were governed as follows :

- ❖ Professor TA Daminov was appointed rector of the First Tashkent State Medical Institute .
- ❖ The Second Tashkent State Medical Institute was headed by Professor Kh.Yo. Karimov.



After the divorce:

- ❖ The first institute initially had faculties of medicine and dentistry;
- ❖ The second institute established faculties of medicine and sanitation and hygiene.

Territorial expansion and branches

In March 1992, a branch of the First Tashkent State Medical Institute was opened in the city of Urgench. Also in the same year, the Medical Center for Sanitary and Hygiene Studies began operating at Fergana State University. This center was later reorganized as the Fergana branch of the Second Tashkent State Medical Institute.

Advanced training and master's programs

In order to improve the quality of education, a faculty for advanced training of teachers was established at the First Tashkent State Medical Institute. In 1998, this faculty was officially renamed the Center for Advanced Training of Medical University Teachers. Also, since 1998, new educational programs for the training of general practitioners have been introduced at both institutes. In 2000, a master's degree program was opened to train highly qualified specialists and scientific and pedagogical personnel.

The establishment of the Tashkent Medical Academy

On July 19, 2005, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3629, a new higher educational institution - the Tashkent Medical Academy - was established on the basis of the previously operating First and Second Tashkent State Medical Institutes.

The main goal of establishing the new academy was to improve the quality of training highly qualified medical specialists in the republic, as well as to modernize the educational process based on advanced technologies. At the same time, the academy introduced modern educational and methodological systems in the field of medicine, a solid material and technical base, and educational approaches that combine experimental skills with practice.

This structure has not only improved the quality and efficiency of education, but also created an opportunity to comprehensively train future doctors based on the requirements of modern medicine, seamlessly linking their theoretical knowledge and practical skills.

Tashkent Medical Academy was recognized as a higher educational institution by the State Testing Center under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 31, 2008, according to certificate No. 18.

received a state accreditation certificate No. 11, series OT No. 5000012, issued by the State Inspectorate for Education Quality Control under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 18, 2019 . This document confirms that the quality of higher education meets established standards.

Current scientific potential and student contingent of the Tashkent Medical Academy (as of 2025)

The number of full-time professors and teachers at the Tashkent Medical Academy is 524. Their composition is as follows:

- ✓ Academician – 1 person
- ✓ Doctors of Science – 168
- ✓ Candidates of Science – 355
- ✓ Professors – 82
- ✓ Associate professors – 194
- ✓ Assistant teachers – 774



people

- ✓ Doctoral students – 56
- ✓ Independent researchers – 150
- ✓ Specialists with a Doctor of Science (Sc.D.) degree – 124
- ✓ Researchers with Ph.D. degrees – 390

In general, **the scientific potential among the academy's teachers is 55.4 percent .**

Student contingent

Currently, a total of 15,101 students are studying at the academy:

- ✓ Bachelor's degree - 14,496 people
- ✓ Master's degree - 605 people
- ✓ Clinical practice - 220 people

- ✓ Doctoral studies (PhD and ScD) – 190 people

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The Presidential Decree “On measures to radically improve the system of personnel training in the medical sector” (No. ПК-149, dated 22.04.2025 ²) is an important step taken to further develop medical education in Uzbekistan and train competitive, qualified specialists. Based on the resolution, a new Tashkent State Medical University will be established on the basis of the Tashkent Medical Academy, the Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute and the Tashkent State Institute of Dentistry. These changes are aimed at strengthening medical education and scientific potential, introducing modern educational methodologies and improving the quality of the state medical sector.

of the Tashkent Medical Academy to develop its international relations and scientific potential, the newly established university will also create an opportunity to strengthen its position not only at the national but also at the international level. This decision, in turn, will serve to raise the requirements for personnel in the medical field to a higher level, bring the educational process into line with world standards, and create new opportunities for training young specialists. Thus, the Tashkent Medical Academy will establish the most advanced examples of education and scientific activity in the medical field, and in the future will serve to provide our country with highly qualified personnel in the healthcare system. It is clear that the Academy has a bright future and is ready for further development in the future. This will greatly contribute to the growth of medical education and scientific potential of Uzbekistan.

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