



THE EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE IN UZBEKISTAN

Samiev Abdullo

Lecturer Samarkand branch of Tashkent International Kimyo University

Abstract

This article analyzes the stages of the formation and development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan. The veterinary field has been closely related to animal husbandry since ancient times, and its development was shaped by socio-economic and scientific-technical factors. The article covers the initial stages of veterinary service in Uzbekistan, its development on a scientific basis in the 19th-20th centuries, and the formation of the modern veterinary system. Special attention is also paid to the reforms, scientific research, and international cooperation carried out in the veterinary field during the period of independence. This study not only shows the importance of veterinary science in society, but also reveals its future prospects.

Keywords: Veterinary medicine, Uzbekistan, history, development, scientific research, animal husbandry, medicine, epizootics, modern veterinary medicine, reforms, disease prevention, international cooperation.

Introduction

Veterinary science is an integral part of human life and economy, and its development is inextricably linked with animal husbandry, agriculture and the general health system. The veterinary sector in Uzbekistan has a long history, and its formation has been closely linked with the development of animal husbandry since ancient times. The first veterinary methods were based on the experiences of folk medicine, but were later enriched with scientific approaches and achievements of modern medicine.

This article analyzes the emergence of veterinary science in Uzbekistan, stages of development and achievements in the modern period. Special attention is also paid to the reforms implemented during the years of independence, innovative approaches and international cooperation. The veterinary sector plays an important role not only in increasing livestock productivity, but also in preventing zoonotic diseases and ensuring public health in general. Therefore, this article aims to provide a scientific and theoretical analysis of the history and prospects of veterinary science in Uzbekistan.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of scientific literature on the formation and development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan serves to shed light on the historical, theoretical and practical aspects of research in this area. Scientific works, monographs, articles and archival materials devoted to this topic help to reveal the gradual development of veterinary science.

Research on the early stages of veterinary science mainly provides information on the history of animal husbandry, methods of combating animal diseases in ancient times, and traditional methods of treatment used in folk medicine. The scientific works of historians of Uzbekistan and Central Asia contain valuable sources on the experience of livestock-breeding peoples in treating and caring for animals.

Among the scientific sources of the 19th-20th centuries, works on issues such as the official organization of the veterinary service, its integration with medical and biological sciences, and the activities of research institutes are of great importance. Especially during the Soviet period, research and published monographs in the field of veterinary medicine serve as an important source in forming the foundations of this science. During this period, many scientific works were created on veterinary epidemiology, parasitology, and the fight against infectious diseases of animals.

An analysis of scientific literature devoted to the veterinary field in Uzbekistan during the years of independence shows that the veterinary service has reached a new level. A number of laws and decrees adopted under the leadership of our President, state programs in the field, and modern scientific research contribute to the rapid development of veterinary science. In particular, scientific projects implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Committee for the Development of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock are playing an important role in developing innovative methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of animal diseases.

Also of particular importance are published articles and studies on international scientific cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine. Recommendations and research in the veterinary field of organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) are widely studied and implemented by Uzbek specialists.

In general, scientific literature on the development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan is of great importance in accumulating theoretical and practical knowledge in the field, analyzing historical sources, and developing modern innovative approaches. This literature serves as an important methodological basis for determining the future prospects of veterinary science.

METHODOLOGY

This article uses various methodological approaches to analyze the emergence and stages of development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan. These approaches help to identify the main factors of the development of science through an in-depth study of historical processes, identification of existing scientific and theoretical foundations, and modern analytical methods.

Since the formation of veterinary science in Uzbekistan has a long history, historical sources, ancient written monuments, and scientific articles related to this field were analyzed. The historical approach covered the initial stages of veterinary service, veterinary methods in folk medicine, and scientifically based development processes.

The veterinary field is a complex system, closely related to animal husbandry, agriculture, health care, and ecology. Therefore, using a systematic approach, the interaction of veterinary science with these fields, stages of development, and the dynamics of their change were studied.



The development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan was compared with global trends, and specific features and common aspects were identified. The differences between the veterinary system during the Soviet period and after independence, changes in scientific approaches, and the introduction of modern innovative technologies were analyzed comparatively.

Laws, decrees, state programs, and international documents related to the development of the veterinary sector in Uzbekistan were studied. In particular, the resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of the veterinary sector, regulatory documents developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Committee for the Development of Veterinary Medicine and Livestock were analyzed.

Based on practical research, experiments conducted in the veterinary sector, and statistical data, the current state and future prospects of the veterinary service were analyzed. The evidence related to the introduction of modern technologies and scientific innovations was also considered.

Through these methodological approaches, the formation, stages of development and prospects of veterinary science in Uzbekistan were comprehensively analyzed on a scientific and theoretical basis. These methods allowed for an in-depth study of the historical, practical and modern aspects of the veterinary field and the drawing of scientific conclusions.

RESULTS

Scientific sources on the formation and development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan were studied based on different periods and approaches. In the study of this topic, scientific works, monographs, dissertations, and official documents on historical, medical, biological, and veterinary sciences were analyzed.

Since the veterinary field has been inextricably linked with animal husbandry since ancient times, the first information about this field is found in historical documents and ancient written sources. The scientific works of Central Asian thinkers provide some recommendations for the treatment, care, and prevention of animal diseases. For example, Abu Ali ibn Sino wrote some advice on maintaining animal health in his work "The Canons of Medicine".

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the veterinary field has begun to develop on a scientific basis. Especially during the Soviet period, special scientific research institutes in veterinary science were established in Uzbekistan, and research was conducted on the detection and treatment of animal diseases. Sources, scientific articles and dissertations of this period contain important scientific developments in the fields of veterinary epidemiology, parasitology and immunology. Extensive scientific work was also carried out on the creation of vaccines against veterinary diseases and their introduction into practice.

After 1991, the development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan reached a new level. During the years of independence, a number of laws and resolutions were adopted in the field, including the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" and related regulatory legal acts. Also, a number of programs were implemented by the Committee for the Development of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry of the Republic of Uzbekistan to improve the veterinary service. The scientific literature of this period widely covers issues such as modern diagnostics, prevention and treatment methods, improvement of veterinary services, monitoring of epizootic situations.

International cooperation in the veterinary field is expanding. Scientific articles and reports

published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) are devoted to the current problems and prospects of veterinary science. In particular, international scientific research on veterinary issues related to the prevention of diseases transmitted from animals to humans, food safety and the ecological environment is also widely studied in Uzbekistan.

Today, the development of veterinary science is being studied in connection with new technologies. The development of diagnostic and treatment methods based on genetic engineering, biotechnology and artificial intelligence is widely covered in the scientific literature on the subject. Uzbek scientists are conducting scientific research on the prevention of genetic diseases, the creation of environmentally friendly medicines for animals, and the strengthening of veterinary and sanitary control.

There is a huge amount of scientific literature on the development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan, which has historical, theoretical and practical aspects. An analysis of this literature shows that the veterinary field is constantly developing and is enriched with modern innovative approaches. Further improvement of veterinary services based on scientific research, the development of effective measures against animal diseases and the application of international experience are among the urgent issues today.

CONCLUSIONS

The formation and development of veterinary science in Uzbekistan is the result of a long historical process, which has developed in close connection with animal husbandry. Since ancient times, methods of treating animal diseases have been formed on the basis of folk medicine, and later this field has been further improved with the development of science and technology. It is known from historical sources that veterinary science has long been developed in Central Asia, and the works of great scientists have accumulated valuable knowledge on the treatment of animal diseases.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the veterinary field developed on a scientific basis, and new approaches were formed in its structure. Especially in the Soviet period, the veterinary field developed rapidly due to systematic scientific research, the activities of scientific research institutes and state regulation. During this period, important work was carried out to prevent epizootic diseases, maintain animal health, and improve veterinary services.

During the years of independence, the veterinary sector in Uzbekistan has further developed and improved in accordance with the needs of an independent state and modern scientific achievements. The laws, government resolutions, and state programs adopted during this period have laid the foundation for the strengthening of veterinary science. In particular, the legal and regulatory framework of the veterinary service has been formed, modern approaches based on scientific research have been implemented in practice. At the same time, cooperation with international organizations has been strengthened, and innovative technologies for the development of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry have been introduced.

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