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**ORGANIZATION OF VETERINARY SERVICE IN SAMARKAND PROVINCE
DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE**

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Annotation

In the years of independence, a lot of works were done in the field of veterinary medicine in Samarkand region. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the improvement of the general indicators of the Republic. This article is devoted to the organization of veterinary service in Samarkand province during the years of independence and its results.

Keywords: animal husbandry, regional state veterinary department, anti-epizootic measures, wild animals, veterinary specialists.

In the years of independence in Samarkand region, a lot of work was done in the veterinary field as well as in all fields. In the region, as well as in the republic, transition to market relations, introduction of modern technologies, as well as provision of qualified personnel was carried out.

Various methods of livestock development were used in the region. Activities such as increasing the productivity of livestock, improving their quality, preserving and raising livestock and creating a quality feed base are among them. Specialists of the system of regional state veterinary administration played an important role in the quality performance of these activities. Thanks to their efforts, the veterinary service has improved. Veterinary experts focused their attention on prevention of the origin of diseases, timely implementation of necessary preventive measures, and prevention of death of agricultural and other animals.

As a result of timely implementation of anti-epizootic measures planned in the region, a number of acute infectious diseases such as anthrax, tuberculosis, smallpox, swine fever were prevented in the region. Reduction of piroplasmidosis and other diseases was also achieved¹.

In 2012, many dogs and cats in 218 thousand 58 households in the region were clinically examined for the prevention and control of rabies. Such inspections have become important in knowing the actual situation in the area. At the same time, in 2012, it was planned to vaccinate 149,400 dogs against rabies, and this plan was fulfilled by 100.2 percent.

In addition, during this period, as a result of the cold winter, there were had been coming situations of wild animals to the settlements in search of food from the mountain and sub-mountain areas, orchards of the Zarafshan river. Wild animals began to injure dogs and other animals. This, in turn, created the risk of rabies spreading in these areas. As a result, appropriate measures were taken in this regard as well. In particular, during this year, 16,767 stray dogs and cats were destroyed by feeding them with poisonous food². These measures have been of great importance in the prevention of rabies.

As a result of measures taken against rabies, the number of dangerous points for this disease decreased in 2012. In particular, in 2012, 3 dangerous spots for rabies were identified, where one head of cattle and 2 dogs were confirmed to have rabies³. The first case was detected in the village of Novka, Kattakurgan district, the second case was from the city of Bulungur, Bulungur district, and the third was from the village of Uzbekkenti, Narpay district⁴. Two of the outbreaks have been fully recovered, while the second case is under strict control by the veterinary department⁵.

In addition, in the fight against rabies, a lot of attention was paid to raising the awareness of the population. In particular, this year information on the fight against rabies and its prevention was given 20 times in the press, 8 times on television and 2 times on the radio. In addition, 202,806 interviews and clarifications were conducted among the

¹ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 111, page 2.

² Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 86.

³ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 3.

⁴ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 41.

⁵ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 42.

residents of cities and districts⁶. This, in turn, was of great importance in increasing the literacy of the population about this disease.

During this period, veterinary specialists in the region focused on disease prevention and timely treatment of sick livestock, taking into account the significant economic damage caused by non-infectious diseases of animals⁷.

During these years, the regional veterinary specialists focused their attention on the treatment of existing animals in dangerous areas. Attention was paid to issues such as selection of personnel, placement of them in suitable jobs, improvement of qualifications, conducting seminars on various topics.

In addition, in order to prevent infectious diseases, raids were conducted in places where meat products are sold, livestock processing enterprises together with medical and veterinary police officers. As a result of these raids, fines were imposed on persons who violated the requirements of the Law "On Veterinary Medicine" of the Republic of Uzbekistan (a total of 27 million 284 thousand 182 soum fines were imposed on 1891 citizens in 2012). In addition, documents were drawn up and control was strengthened⁸.

As a result of the implemented measures, according to the data of 2012, the epizootic situation of acute infectious diseases in the region has stabilized, and unhealthy points have decreased slightly compared to last year. But at the same time, several problems in this regard have had a negative impact on the activity of the sector. In particular, at this time there were interruptions in the supply of biopreparations, medicines, anthelmintics and disinfectants. In addition, the lack of transport, lack of equipment, inventory, guidance and demonstration tools of the zoo-veterinary centers had a negative impact on the quality of the work being carried out⁹.

In addition, more than 20 of the 33 anti-epizootic measures planned for 2012 have been implemented. For various reasons, tests of horses for various diseases, allergy testing of large horned cattle for tuberculosis, vaccination of large and small horned cattle against anthrax and protein, sheep against smallpox and anthrax were not carried out¹⁰.

⁶ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 117, page 87.

⁷ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 3.

⁸ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 3.

⁹ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 3.

¹⁰ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 42.

In these years, the fight against brucellosis was also carried out in Samarkand region. In particular, in 2012, 320,632 cattle were examined for brucellosis, in small horned cattle, it was 104 thousand 952. As a result of this examination, this disease was detected in one of the large horned cattle and in 6 of the small horned cattle¹¹. This, in turn, showed the need to further accelerate work in this regard.

In preventing and eliminating infectious diseases in livestock, the activities carried out by the special police unit of veterinary control, quarantine guarding under the Department of Public Order of the Department of Internal Affairs of Samarkand region were also of great importance. At this time, the special unit of the Department of Internal affairs, based on the relevant orders and documents, together with the state veterinary officers, carried out many activities. In particular, 6 veterinary control quarantine guard posts were established on the borders of the regional districts of the neighboring regions¹².

In addition, these posts have been filled with in-demand professionals¹³. Measures were taken to prevent the introduction of infectious disease agents, infected agricultural animals and raw materials, which pose a threat to human life, into the border of the region. Also, veterinary inspectors fined 25,275,000 soums to 1,726 citizens who violated the veterinary law¹⁴.

At the same time, inspections were carried out along with veterinary staff in cities and districts of the region on the implementation of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 29, 1995. Some milk reception and distribution points, meat factories, sausage production shops, warehouses for storing raw materials for animals, refrigerator shops in the region were inspected together with veterinary staff. It was also helped to complete the work here at the level of demand¹⁵.

During this period, measures to improve the material and technical base of the regional state veterinary service were also implemented. However, in this regard, there were many problems in the region too. In particular, according to the data of 2012, during this period, there were a total of 31 different types of motor vehicles at the disposal of organizations

¹¹ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 42.

¹² Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 137.

¹³ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 137.

¹⁴ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 137.

¹⁵ Archive of the State Veterinary Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 115, page 138.

within the system of the regional state veterinary administration. Sixteen of the vehicles were serviceable, while the remaining fifteen required overhaul or scrapping. In addition, 3 of the 8 vehicles in the district and city veterinary laboratories were serviceable, and the remaining 5 were in need of major repairs or should be written off.

A number of measures have been taken to eliminate the above negative situations. In particular, a paid zoo-veterinary service was provided in the region, and at the expense of those funds, the current repair and maintenance of the existing vehicles was started. At the same time, measures were taken to develop a modern paid veterinary service, to increase the number of motor vehicles in the system at the expense of the received funds, and to improve the material and technical base¹⁶.

A lot of work was done to strengthen executive discipline in the regional veterinary department. In particular, during this period, 158 inspections were conducted by regional, city and district veterinary inspectors in 2012. As a result of inspections, it was found that veterinary requirements and regulations were violated 1891 times. In addition, by the appropriate order of the regional veterinary department, the heads of the Bulung'ur and Kattakorgan district veterinary departments, and the director of the Nurabad district veterinary laboratory, who were indifferent to their work, were dismissed. At the same time, various levels of disciplinary measures were taken against some leaders at the district level in the field¹⁷. Such activities played a major role in improving the enforcement discipline in the field.

Work on the improvement of the veterinary field in the region was continued in the following years. In particular, work was carried out to increase livestock productivity, improve quality, preserve livestock and create a quality feed base. Specialists of the regional state veterinary department, its local departments, companies, farms and departmental veterinary service played a major role in the implementation of these issues. They focused their attention on preventing the origin of the disease, conducting the necessary preventive measures in time. Besides, It was paid great attention to prevent the death of agricultural and other animals, as well as poultry.

¹⁶ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 117, page 121.

¹⁷ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 117, page 122.

As a result of timely and quality anti-epizootic measures planned in the region, as well as comprehensive veterinary-sanitary and quarantine protection, several acute infectious diseases such as anthrax, tuberculosis, protein, smallpox and swine plague were prevented in the region. Piroplasmidosis and other diseases also decreased.

As a result of several years of measures against rabies, in 2013, the number of unhealthy points in this regard was sharply reduced. In particular, in 2013, 1 unhealthy point was found in Zinak neighborhood of Urgut district due to rabies¹⁸. In this regard, in order to prevent the spread of this disease, a temporary restriction was introduced in this neighborhood by a special order of the governor of Urgut district. In it, it was determined that sufficient quantities of biopreparations, medicine, veterinary equipment should be delivered to the place where the disease was detected in the Zinak neighborhood, and appropriate work should be carried out in this regard¹⁹.

In the Samarkand region, along with all other fields, large-scale work was carried out in the field of veterinary medicine. Work was carried out in the province to increase livestock productivity, improve quality, preserve livestock and create a high-quality fodder base. The services of the regional veterinary staff were great in the quality performance of these tasks. They focused on preventing the occurrence of diseases, timely implementation of necessary preventive measures, and preventing the death of livestock. Timely and high-quality implementation of anti-epizootic activities planned in the region helped to prevent many infectious diseases of animals.

¹⁸ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 117, page 60.

¹⁹ Archive of the Veterinary State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund 25, case 117, page 38.