

ON THE STATE OF THE PREPARATION OF OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE STOCK, EXPERIENCE AND RELEVANCE OF DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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*A leader (commander) without a reserve is a slowly sinking ship!"
t/x Major General Shelepov A.M.*

ABSTRACT

The article contains information about the training of military reserve doctors in our country and foreign countries and their role in the integration of the Armed Forces with military medical personnel.

Keywords: Training courses for reserve officers, military doctors, military departments, military training committee, natural decline.

Studies of the tactics of conducting modern armed conflicts and local wars show that in order to effectively carry out combat missions, units are equipped with personnel who are fully trained, constantly ready for battle and have intellectual potential.

For each commander it is also obvious that the professional skills of the specialist under his command is the key to success in the area of responsibility.

The level of health of personnel in the performance of the combat missions assigned to the unit, the timely provision of high-quality medical care and the quick return to duty of a wounded (sick) soldier have a positive effect on the morale of the personnel.

Therefore, in combat conditions, it is advisable to consider the provision of military units with medical service personnel, primarily military doctors, as one of the elements that ensure the fulfillment of a combat mission.

The training of military reserve doctors in our country is carried out at the military departments of the country's medical institutes. In the course of the educational process, based on the experience of the former Union (1991-2004), all students admitted to the military medical field were trained in special training programs at military departments, and upon completion of the training they were given the rank of reserve medical service officer.

Reserve medical service officers are enrolled in the Ministry of Defense as a mobilization resource, and are also involved in equipping active units. In the first years of our independence, the gap created by the widespread departure of specialists (officers returning to their countries after serving in an active military unit) was filled by medical officers in the reserve.

Since 2005, the process of training reserve officers has been reformed, and only cadets with allocated quotas began to undergo military training at the military departments of medical institutions. The Military Medical Academy of the Troops trains reserve officers at training courses. Future officers of the medical service of the reserve from among the 2nd year students of the faculties of medical work, the medical and preventive faculty of the Tashkent Medical Academy, the pharmaceutical faculty of the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute are admitted to these courses on the basis of selection and undergo training for two years.

The universities of our republic do not plan to train specialists in other medical specialties; moreover, military dentists in the reserve are not trained at all.

Experience in training reserve officers in some foreign countries.

In the United States the training courses for reserve officers last 4 years and these courses are called the military department. Students of the 1st and 2nd courses of medical institutes study at these courses. Education of 3rd and 4th year students at the military department is voluntary, usually 50% of students express a desire to study. Students who studied at the 1st and 2nd courses are transferred to the reserve. 3rd and 4th year students are required to serve on a contract basis for 5 years. Classes are held once a week.

In total, more than 600 higher education institutions have military departments, which is 20% of the total number of higher education institutions in the United States. The staffing of the Armed Forces with young officers was carried out at the expense of 36.7% of reserve officers.

In the UK the training of reserve officers is handled by the Military Training Committee. Classes at medical institutes are held twice a week for 2-4 hours per semester. Each academic year ends with a two-week meeting.

In French The training of reserve officers medical institutes has been mandatory since 1986. After graduating from medical school, students take a 6-week course. 30% of active army officers are reserve officers.

In Germany reparation of students for the reserve consists of 2 courses. The first year is required. The second course is optional. The first course is 1 year, the 2nd course is 2 years. The term of study is 3 years.

In Kazakhstan, the Astana Medical Institute has a military department, and the duration of training is 3 years. Studying is carried out at 3, 4, 5 courses.

In Russia As of March 6, 2008, there were 37 training centers and 67 military departments. There are military departments in medical universities in Russia, and only students who have passed exams according to allocated quotas are admitted to them.

From the studied foreign experience, it is known that the training of medical officers in the reserve saves 70-75% of the state budget in comparison with the training of cadets in military educational institutions.

In addition, taking into account the fact that the natural decline in the personnel of the medical service of the Armed Forces in the years under study (illness, reaching the age limit, dismissal

from military service, etc.) averages 7-8% annually of the medical service in reserve, in Currently, the relevance of officer training is on the agenda.

Experience in providing medical care in modern military conflicts.

A study of the experience of organizing “special operative” medical care between Russia and Ukraine showed that the main part of the need for medical personnel is made up of surgical doctors, and the problem of this shortage was caused by doctors of a therapeutic profile. to become assistant surgeons, pediatricians and is solved by appointing the positions of paramedics.

In addition, in the course of hostilities, real problems arise in the issue of ensuring epidemic calm and biological security in the occupied territories, and to solve them, there is a need for additional forces and means, and forces and means in the reserve to cover these needs (according to the population of the Russian Federation it is observed that it is widely staffed, without experiencing great difficulties due to the large number and the presence of a sufficient number of reserve personnel.

Partial mobilization processes announced in recent days in the Russian state provide for the involvement of 30,000 medical specialists, which is 10% of the total number of those mobilized.

The realities of recent years in our country (the emergency at the Sardoba reservoir, the coronavirus pandemic), the events in Russia and Ukraine show the need to create a reserve of medical personnel and ensure the constant readiness of the medical support service, which allows it to be quickly used.

CONCLUSION

As a result of studying the experience of training military doctors in reserve and creating their reserve, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. In the interests of the Armed Forces, it is important to create a reserve of military doctors and ensure their readiness for mobilization.

2. In connection with the increasing activity of cross-border movements of citizens in the process of globalization, it is necessary to constantly monitor the number and quality of military doctors in the reserve of the Armed Forces and promptly respond to their changes.

In order to ensure the constant readiness of the medical support service of the Armed Forces for modern combat operations and the effective fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the medical support service, we consider it appropriate:

1. Improving the training processes for reserve medical officers for the Armed Forces in accordance with the needs of combat operations, i.e. appropriate training for the shortage of medical personnel.

2. Restore the activities of military departments in all higher medical educational institutions of the republic and review the issue of compulsory education of students in them for 2 years.

3. Organization of training processes and needs of reserve medical officers for the Armed Forces in cooperation with officials of the Ministry of Health.

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