

# Priority of Conducting Scientific Research in Public Health and Health Protection

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**Anotation.** This topic focuses on defining and justifying the priority areas for conducting scientific research in public health and health protection. In the context of modern demographic changes, the increasing burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, the growing impact of environmental factors on health, and limited healthcare resources, scientific research plays a crucial strategic role. Such research is essential for assessing population health status, preventing diseases, promoting healthy lifestyles, and improving the effectiveness and quality of health services. In addition, scientific evidence supports informed decision-making, the development of effective health policies, and the improvement of overall quality of life. The topic highlights the importance of prioritizing scientific research as a key factor in strengthening public health systems and ensuring sustainable development of health protection.

**Key words:** Healthcare, Healthcare Management, Public Health, Gender Equality, Preventive Medicine, Healthy Lifestyle

## Introduction

Neurodegenerative In the new Uzbekistan, based on the experience of advanced countries of the world and the unique historical and cultural, national customs, traditions, demographic, environmental situation, and socio-economic conditions of Uzbekistan, a new system of healthcare and new methods of its management are being developed and implemented.

The shortcomings and problems in the field require a number of scientific and research works in the field of public health protection, in particular, public health and healthcare management.

The conduct of scientific and research works in the field of public health and healthcare directly depends on the potential and weight of the scientific and pedagogical personnel of the field. For this purpose, if we take the medical sciences sector, the share of doctors of sciences and candidates of sciences who conducted scientific research activities and had scientific degrees in this sector amounted to 2,771 people in 1992-2019, namely Public Health.

The number of people who received a scientific degree in the specialty of Health Care Management was 69, or 2.5%. When comparing some specialties, the specialty of surgery was 222 (8.1%), and the specialty of cardiology was 93 (3.4%).

Among those who received scientific degrees in the specialty of Public Health and Health Care Management, 57 were candidates of sciences (82.6%), and 12 were doctors of sciences (17.4%).

The distribution of scientists with scientific degrees in the medical sciences sector by gender is of even greater importance. Because at a time when much attention is paid to gender equality issues among the population, especially in government bodies and various organizations, the analysis of representatives of the sector by gender is of great importance.

The analysis of representatives of the sector by gender in 1992-2019 showed that among candidates of science, there were 28 men (49.1%), 29 women (50.9%), and among doctors of science, there were 7 men (58.3%), 5 women (41.6%). In terms of gender equality, the proportion of men and women almost corresponds to the distribution of gender groups of the population of Uzbekistan.

As in all fields, the age composition of the team in medicine has a great impact on the development and effectiveness of the field. Of course, experienced, mature specialists and scientists share their rich experience and skills with young specialists and young scientists entering the field.

However, when analyzing the age groups of scientific degrees in the field of Public Health and Health Management, the average age of doctors of science among those who received scientific degrees in 1992-2019 was 66 years old, including 70 years old among men and 62 years old among women. This means that the most mature specialists in the field are in their old age. Naturally, this situation leads to a slight decrease in the opportunities for young scientists, researchers, and doctoral students who want to occupy the field to use mature specialists in conducting scientific research. Because there is a wise saying among our people that “a student without a teacher will go to any position.” When this situation was analyzed among candidates of science, the average age was 55 years old. In particular, the average age among men was 57 years old, and among women it was 52 years old. This shows that the age of candidates of science is on the verge of old age.

Therefore, taking into account the low share of doctors of science and their age, it is recommended that candidates of science take advantage of the wide opportunities created and obtain associate professor and doctoral degrees in the near future. As is known, scientific supervision of scientific researchers is provided to candidates with associate professor and doctors of science. Now the healthcare system sets such important tasks as conducting specialized research on various aspects of healthcare from public health and healthcare management, conducting in-depth analysis and forecasting of medical statistics, establishing effective cooperation with leading foreign organizations in healthcare, developing scientifically based projects to attract grants, loans, donations and other funds to the healthcare system, and as a result, strengthening the health of the population, widely promoting preventive medicine and a healthy lifestyle. And this serves to a certain extent in the effective spending of the government's budget funds for the treatment of the sick population.

Of course, the "golden rule" is the system relies on strong knowledgeable personnel to provide quality and qualified medical services to the population.

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