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ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS ON HEALTH CARE ISSUES OF TURKEY ASSR

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ABSTRACT

In this article, information about the medical history of the Turkestan ASSR stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, medical conditions, and the establishment of specialized departments of eye, ear, and nerve diseases in newly formed narrow specialties in hospitals. Also, documents on the opening of a number of new hospitals, establishment of medical education and training of medical specialists from the representatives of the local population were studied from the source point of view.

KEYWORDS

National archive of Uzbekistan, Turkestan ASSR medicine, fund, list, collection, hospitals, diseases, history.

INTRODUCTION

In the documents stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, we can get information about the history of health care of the Turkestan ASSR from the R-40 fund. This fund is a database formed and preserved in the processes related to the administrative field of healthcare institutions of the Turkestan ASSR. Before covering the documents of this fund, we will give

information about the place and development of the health sector in the history of Uzbekistan. In the history of our country, the field of "Healthcare", i.e., medical science, has its roots for several centuries.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The most developed period of medical science in Uzbekistan corresponds, for example, to the renaissance period. In particular, special buildings for hospitals began to be built in Movarounnahr and Khorasan in the 8th-9th centuries. By the 15th century, it can be seen that the number of hospitals in cities such as Samarkand and Bukhara increased by several. Such public hospitals were called "Dor ush-shifa" ("Healing house"), and learned doctors of the time worked in them. In most hospitals, doctors are also engaged in medical science in addition to treating patients. Medical works from Greek and other languages were translated into Arabic, and their recommendations were put into practice. Eastern thinkers, not limited to these works, also made a great contribution to the development of medical science. Examples include Abu Rayhan Beruni's "Pharmacology in Medicine" ("Kitob assaydana fittib"), Abu Ali Ibn Sina's "Medical Laws" ("Al Qonun fittib"), these works are known to have been the main guide in world medicine for a long time. is an event.

In later periods, medical medicine became the main form of health care in Turkestan[1].

By the 20s of the last century, a number of other works were carried out in this regard. In particular, the People's Commissariat of Health was created, and the existing hospitals, outpatient clinics and other medical institutions in the country were transferred to the state. Mobile detachments were formed to treat and

fight against epidemics, a bacteriological laboratory was put into operation, and hospitals with a total number of about 7 thousand beds were opened. Diseases such as smallpox, cholera, rabies, malaria, trachoma, leishmaniosis have been largely eradicated in the country, and tuberculosis, skin diseases and other diseases have decreased significantly[2].

The material and technical base of the Healthcare system in the country was gradually expanded and strengthened. Departments of eye, ear, and nerve diseases specializing in narrow specialties were established in large hospitals in Tashkent. Also, a number of new hospitals were opened, a new hospital was opened in Samarkand, a children's hospital in Kokand, a special hospital for treating patients with physiotherapeutic methods was opened in Fargona. In 1919, a 150-bed physiotherapy institute was established in Tashkent on the basis of a small private hospital in this area. In 1920, the first anti-tuberculosis dispensary started working in Tashkent. In 1922, a medical sanitary control organization was established. In 1924, a dispensary for skin and genitourinary diseases was opened in Tashkent, and an institute of tropical medicine was opened in Bukhara (now the research institute of medical parasitology in Samarkand). By 1924, 6 tropical stations and their local branches were operating in Turkestan. In 1924, the republic had 53 hospitals, 151 outpatient clinics (79 of them in rural areas), 40 paramedic stations and other institutions.

It was from these years that special attention was paid to the establishment of medical education and the training of medical specialists from representatives of the local population. In 1918, the first medical school was opened in Tashkent - now the Republican Medical School named after Okhunboboev, and a year later, a higher medical school was opened. Paramedic courses, short-term surgical courses, and nursing courses were organized in this school. In 1920, the Higher Medical School was transformed into the Faculty of Medicine within the Central Asian State University. In order to prepare young people to study at this faculty, working faculties were opened in many cities of the Republic, and young men and women of Uzbek and other local population were attracted to them. Central Asian State University played an important role not only in the training of highly educated medical personnel, but also in the opening of new medical schools in the region[3].

On November 23, 1917, the People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was established.

It was terminated on November 24, 1924 due to the national territorial division of the Central Asian Republics.

This fund covers the period 1917-1924, and we can get information about the departments opened in the field of health care.

1. Administrative and organizational department of the Health Commissariat (1917-1923);

1.1. Personal documents (1921-1923);

2. General Secretariat (1918-1919 years.);

3. Military sanitary department (1918-1919);

4. Sanitary-epidemiological department (1918-1924);

1. Statistical records of the department (1920);

2. Chemical-pharmaceutical department (1918-1919);

3. Minutes of the department's farewell meeting (1919, 1921, 1924);

4. Treatment department (1919-1924 years.);

5. Department of Veterinary Medicine (1919);

6. Department of Railways;

7. Department of Communications of the Railway Department (1919-1920);

8. Department of Finance (1919);

9. Sanitary and educational department (1920); (Otdel sanitary promotion)

10. Department of maternal and child health (1920-1923);

11. Sanitary-administrative-transport department (1921) [4].

This Fund includes minutes, letters and orders of the meeting committee of the People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR; the regulations of the People's Commissariat of Health and its related institutions, the materials of the meeting of the heads of the regional health department (1921-1922), on the organization of hospitals, clinics, medical centers, and the provision of medical care and collected information on the training of medical personnel.

Documents about the state of health in the Republic of Turkestan; reports of the treatment, sanitary-educational, pharmaceutical departments and the Department of Maternal and Child Health (1918-1924), malaria stations and the team of the National Bacteriological Institute, cholera and there are reports of anti-plague activities. There are also letters and correspondence about opening medical schools and courses for the local population, publishing medical literature, organizing lectures and exhibitions, medical institutions, medical personnel and epidemic diseases in the Republic of Turkestan. statistics, and estimates of health care costs can also be obtained [5].

Specialists with medical knowledge and qualifications are definitely required for the development of medicine in the country. Training of medical specialists was carried out for the first time at the People's

University of Turkestan, which was opened in Tashkent on April 21, 1918. Initially, it was the Turkestan People's University under the People's Commissariat of Turkestan until 1918-1919, the Turkestan State University under the People's Commissariat of Turkestan in 1919-1920, the State University of Turkestan under the People's Commissariat of the RSFSR in 1920-1923, and the People's Education of the USSR in 1923-1925. State University of Central Asia under the Commissariat of Education, State University of Central Asia under the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR until August 7, 1925. again transferred to the State University of Central Asia under the Commissariat of Public Education of the USSR, changed to the State University of Central Asia under the Ministry of Education of the USSR in 1946-1960 [6].

Since 1917, medical services have been provided by the state in the republic, and medical care has been provided free of charge to the population.

Severe diseases such as malaria, rabies, dysentery, trachoma, plague, cholera, smallpox, and various acute intestinal diseases were widespread in Turkestan, which killed thousands of people every year.

Malaria was the leading disease in the country. It is not clear how many people were infected with malaria in the territory of Uzbekistan before the revolution.

With the spread of three-day malaria, periodic epidemics of tropical malaria have risen, and this has taken the character of a national disaster.

The backwardness of the country's economic and public medical services did not allow to eliminate the epidemic disaster.

In 1918, a microbiological laboratory was established in Tashkent, which played a major role in the eradication of epidemic diseases, and in 1919 itself, Order No. 4 "On the organization of medical and sanitary work in the Republic" was adopted. (Narcom M.A. Orlov). From this time, a planned and systematic study of the country's diseases begins.

After the revolution, K.I. Skryabin, Ye.N. Pavlovsky, Ye.I. Marsinovskiy, A.K. Grekov, L.M. Isaev, N.I. Khodukin and others.

From 1918 to 1923, at the time of the fierce struggle against hunger, in 1920 there was an armed war against the revolution (on the fronts of the Ferghana Empire, Trans-Caspian, Orenburg, and Yettisuv). In February 1920, the fronts were destroyed, relations with Moscow, the center, improved, and the State University was established in Tashkent with Lenin's signature. After that, medicine began to develop in Central Asia. Major medical scientists begin to arrive, and expeditions are organized on their initiative.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in 1921, 1922 and 1923, special expeditions were organized to study tropical diseases in Uzbekistan. The study of tropical diseases is mainly carried out by Professor A.N. The tropical clinic at the Faculty of Medicine of the Central Asian State University (SAGU) (formerly the Tashkent State Medical Institute) headed by Kryukov worked. He came from the center to establish a medical department at the University of Turkestan.

As a conclusion, it can be shown that the field of medicine is one of the developed fields that has a special place in the history of Uzbekistan. This field has its own special history in every era. It is considered one of the most important areas for humanity. To develop the field of medicine, it is important to know its history. We receive from the R-40 fund about the state of health in the Republic of Turkestan, the reports of treatment, sanitary-educational, pharmaceutical departments, departments of child and maternal protection, malaria stations and the team of the country's bacteriological institute, there are reports of activities against cholera and pestilence.

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