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SOME OPINIONS ABOUT THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LABOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN THE 1947-1970S OF THE LAST CENTURY IN THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN ANDIJAN REGION

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Turgunov Sherzod

Doktoral student at the department of History of Uzbekistan Ferhgana State Universiity, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article, the real situation of the medical and health measures implemented in the labor protection of the workers of the industrial enterprises operating in Andijan region in the 1947s-1970s of the last century and the labor conditions of the workers and servants, engineers and technicians of these measures are discussed. information about its importance in ensuring protection is provided.

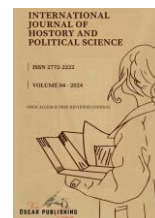
KEYWORDS

Chimyon" resort, Sanitary posts, Medical prophylactics, Rest houses, Sanatoriums, Lokal trade unions, 1st aid boxes.

INTRODUCTION

The industry of Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions had a special place in the economy of the Uzbek SSR even during the former Soviet regime. In Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions, in the 1947s-1970s of the last century, many industrial enterprises belonging to various branches of industry were operating, and thousands of engineers and technicians, workers and servants from different

regions of the region worked in these enterprises. The existing labor protection processes in industrial enterprises were not in the same state during the 1950s and 1980s of the last century. Especially in the 1950s In many factories and plants in the regions, the medical services and rehabilitation measures introduced for workers and employees were not up to the level of demand. In this process, although the medical and



wellness activities for workers and employees are clearly defined in separate clauses of the collective labor agreements signed between the enterprise administration and the local trade union in industrial enterprises, these obligations on the part of the enterprise administration incomplete. Especially during this period, no effective measures were taken to restore the health of workers working in factories and factories under difficult working conditions. Later, starting in the 1970s, certain positive changes began to occur in the medical services provided to engineers and technicians, workers, and employees at industrial enterprises in the Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions. That is, as in all regions of the Soviet Union, with the implementation of innovations in the field of medicine in industrial enterprises in the Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions, positive changes began to be implemented in the medical and health care processes provided to workers and employees at these enterprises.

METHODS

In independent Uzbekistan, large-scale reforms are being implemented at the state level today to improve the economic and social situation of the broad masses of the population and provide them with a prosperous lifestyle. In this process, the main goal is to provide permanent jobs to the unemployed part of the population and to lift the poor part of the population out of poverty. In this process, the importance of labor protection, medical and health-improving measures created for newly established industrial enterprises and their workers and employees is very great. The importance of the topic covered in the article is that by studying the actual state of practical measures taken to protect the working conditions of workers, maintain their health, and meaningfully organize their free time from production in industrial enterprises operating in

various regions of the national republics during the former Soviet regime, and by correctly explaining this situation to the younger generation, representatives of the younger generation, as well as our compatriots of all age groups, today It is of great importance in illuminating the true meaning and significance of the reforms being implemented by our government to ensure the economic, social, and physical well-being of the population, as well as in developing a sense of appreciation for such a prosperous life.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH

In the course of the research, the achievements and shortcomings in improving the working conditions of engineers and technicians, workers and employees of industrial enterprises operating in the Andijan, region in the 1946s-1980s, and in improving the state of medical and health care services at these enterprises, were studied. The funds on the activities of industrial enterprises stored in the State Archives of Andijan regions as well as the official publication of the Andijan regional party committee and the Regional Council, the newspaper "Kommunist", the official publication of the Andijan regional party committee and the Regional Council, the newspaper "Stalin Haqiqati (Namangan Haqiqati from the 1960s), the official publication of the Fergana regional party committee and the Regional Council, and the newspaper "Kommuna", the official publication of the Fergana regional party committee and the Regional Council, were analyzed. The necessary information was obtained as a result of studying and analyzing articles published in issues published in the 1947s-1970s.

In this process, the processes of collecting information for the article were studied in the Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur Information Library Center in Andijan, the Nodirabegim Information Library Center in Namangan, and the Ahmad al-Farghani Information



Library Center in Fergana, Fergana region, and the collections of the Ahmad al-Farghani Information Library Center were studied and important information related to the scientific research work was obtained. In this process, the issues of the newspapers "Communist", "Stalin Haqiqiti (since 1960, called Namangan Haqiqiti)" "Kommuna" published in the 1947s-1970s and the funds of the State Archives of Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana regions were reviewed in chronological order. Almost all issues of these newspapers contained an industrial news column. This column contains important events taking place in the industrial sector in the region. news, achievements in the working conditions created for workers and employees at industrial enterprises, as well as existing shortcomings, measures taken to preserve the health of workers and restore their working capacity and increase their productivity, in particular, practical work carried out to restore and strengthen the health of workers in sanatoriums, resorts and rest homes, and the material and technical condition of industrial enterprises, innovations implemented in production processes, innovative and rationalization activities at industrial enterprises, as well as achievements and shortcomings in the fulfillment of labor obligations imposed by the state by factories and factories in the region. Comparative methods were also used in the process of studying this information. In this process, the working conditions created for workers and labor protection of workers at industrial enterprises in the central regions of the Soviet Union during this period, especially in industrial enterprises in the RSFSR or in republics located in the central regions of the Soviet Union, such as the Ukrainian SSR and the Belarusian SSR, and the factories and factories in these regions A comparative analysis was made of the latest equipment and devices introduced into production processes in factories, their advantages, and their importance in ensuring the labor

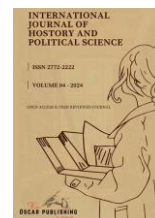
protection of workers, with the information provided in this newspapers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the former Soviet regime, the following institutions were responsible for creating decent working conditions for employees of industrial enterprises in the Uzbek SSR, protecting their labor, providing them with qualified medical care, providing first-aid to workers injured and suffering from occupational diseases during the production process at industrial enterprises, and providing them with social insurance. These were:

- Promstrakhkassalar - that is, production insurance funds
- Medical departments of factories and plants
- Factory and plant's local committees of trade unions within the Trade Union Council (FZMK).

These institutions have performed tasks such as establishing first aid points for workers and employees at industrial enterprises, organizing first aid boxes filled with medicines for first aid, and providing them with the necessary medical and pharmaceutical means, providing qualified medical care to engineers and technicians, workers and employees injured in production, paying social insurance funds to workers who have lost their ability to work due to illness during production, and sending them to hospitals, sanatoriums, resorts, and rest homes. In particular, in 1947, the Regional Industrial Social Insurance Fund in Andijan region spent 16,000 Soviet rubles to repair its medical stations and provide them with necessary medicines. In addition, in order to popularize a healthy lifestyle among employees of industrial enterprises, medical consultations and meetings were organized together with doctors working in regional hospitals,



and 14,000 soums were spent on these events.[1. 1 page]

In Andijan city, in 1947-1950, the medical department of the Regional Industrial Insurance Fund operated regularly. This medical center provided qualified medical services to workers working in industrial enterprises. However, the large number of workers from artels and other industrial enterprises and, in turn, the small number of medical center staff (there were 1 paramedic and 2 nurses working in the medical center) limited the process of providing emergency medical care to workers in need of medical care. However, despite this, the medical staff of this medical center provided emergency medical care to 1,030 workers from industrial enterprises in the region during 1947. This medical center, in collaboration with the regional health department, organized an in-depth medical examination for employees of industrial enterprises in the region, and during these medical examinations, 400 employees of industrial enterprises underwent medical examinations, 102 of whom were minor employees of artels.[2.3th page].

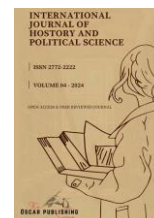
At the end of this medical examination, 40 of the workers and employees who underwent a medical examination were found to be in need of medical treatment and were referred to hospitals for treatment. In addition, minor workers who were found to be anemic during this medical examination were sent to rest homes in the region. Health care was carried out not only among workers, but also among their children. In particular, in 1947, a health care center was established by the Andijan Regional Prosperity Insurance Fund, and in June, July, and August of this year, 160 children of workers and employees of industrial enterprises in the region were treated at this health care center. In the development of a healthy lifestyle among employees of industrial enterprises,

sanitary posts organized in the workshops of these industrial enterprises have a special place. Responsible personnel from each workshop are assigned to these sanitary posts. Although not all sanitary posts organized in artels operate at the required level, the activities of sanitary posts in some industrial enterprises are well organized. In particular, the activities of sanitary posts organized in the 5th workshop of the “Bolshevik” artel located in Andijan city (responsible person Gapparov), 30th workshop sanitary post (responsible person Qodirov), 2nd workshop sanitary post of the “Mehnat Guli” artel (responsible person Ibragimov), 10th workshop sanitary post of the “Pillakash” artel (responsible person Zokirov), and the “Kizil Batyr” artel sanitary post (responsible person Lushanskaya) can be positively assessed. Short-term courses were organized by doctors of the Regional Health Department for responsible persons at sanitary posts established at industrial enterprises within a specified period. In such courses, doctors explained the concepts and instructions on infectious diseases and their prevention to the sanitary post managers.

For example, in such short-term courses organized in 1947, doctors provided the necessary information to the heads of sanitary posts about tuberculosis, rabies, and gastrointestinal diseases. In 1946-1947, 117 first-aid boxes were established at sanitary posts at industrial enterprises in the Andijan region, and these boxes were provided with the necessary medicines.[3.4-5th pages]

Sending employees of industrial enterprises in Andijan region to resort:

Work to restore the health of industrial enterprise employees and increase their labor productivity by sending them to rest homes and resorts located in the Andijan region and other regions of the Uzbek SSR, as



well as in various republics of the former USSR, was also organized in 1947-1948.

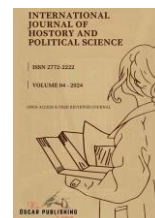
In 1947, the Andijan Oblpromstrakhkassa (regional industrial insurance fund) sent 21 employees of industrial enterprises in the region to resorts, 35 to health sanatoriums, and 161 to rest homes. Referrals to rest homes were given to patients identified as a result of a thorough medical examination. In particular, during 1947, many employees who were identified as needing treatment as a result of a thorough medical examination were sent for treatment to the Shohimardon rest home (Fergana region of the Uzbek SSR), the Jalalabad rest home (Jalalabad region of the Kyrgyz SSR), and the Omsk rest home (Omsk region of the Russian Federation). In the annual plan prepared by the Andijan regional industrial insurance fund for 1948, it was planned to allocate 50 tickets to resorts for employees of industrial enterprises, 65 tickets to sanatoriums, and 215 tickets to rest homes. The price of tickets for sanatoriums was set at 1,500 soums, while the price of tickets for rest homes was set at 450 soums. In addition, in the second quarter of 1948, it was planned to organize excursions to various regions for artel workers, and 3,000 soums were allocated for such events.

Also, 50 referrals to sanatoriums and 43 to rest homes were allocated to employees of industrial enterprises in the region. Also, 107 referrals to sanatorium-prophylactic institutions were issued to employees of factories. As mentioned above, additional food supplies were also organized for treatment for employees, and in 1965, 3,600 soums were allocated from the social insurance fund for this purpose. The local committees of factories and plants (FZMK) provided temporary disability benefits to 1,243 employees of industrial enterprises in the region, pensions to 385 pregnant employees, 32 employees

with children, and funeral benefits to the family members of 13 deceased employees.[4.15-18th pages]

121 employees were provided with referrals to sanatoriums on condition of paying 25% of the referral fee, while 89 were provided with referrals to rest homes in the same manner. Factory and plant workers themselves purchased 12 tickets for sanatoriums and 10 tickets for rest homes from their own funds, subject to full payment of the ticket fee. In 1965, 5 sanatoriums subordinate to the Andijan Regional Council of Trade Unions operated in the Andijan region. The total number of beds in them was 150. During the year, 131 of the 176 tickets rented for rest in these sanatoriums fell on the share of employees of industrial enterprises in the region. Temporary incapacity for work was observed more often among employees of machine-building enterprises, wood processing enterprises in the region, as well as among employees of oil refining and chemical industries. During 1965, there were many cases of acute respiratory diseases, neuritis, radiculitis, bronchitis, and other diseases typical for women among workers of industrial enterprises. Unlike other industrial enterprises, underage workers worked in textile and garment enterprises of the region. Among such workers, there were more cases of diseases typical for children. Cases of temporary incapacity for work among underage workers accounted for about 30% of the total cases of temporary incapacity for work.[5.25th page]

According to the report prepared by the Social Insurance Department of the Andijan Regional Council of Trade Unions in 1970, the number of days of incapacity for work due to illness per 100 workers decreased by 173 days compared to 1969. As a result, 146 thousand were saved from temporary incapacity for work benefits. The "Prevention and Health Fund" was established to provide services to employees at



the expense of these saved funds. During this year, 1083 referrals were allocated for sanatoriums for the purpose of social insurance of workers and engineers of industrial enterprises, of which 126 were for engineers and 957 for workers. In addition, 1496 referrals were issued for treatment in rest homes, of which 139 were for engineers and 1,357 are allocated for workers. In addition to hotels and rest homes, it is planned to allocate 197 passes for workers and engineers to rest at tourist bases.[6. 10-12th pages]

In 1970, a total of 872 female employees working in textile enterprises in Andijan region were paid 4,962 soums in connection with maternity leave.

In 1970, 716 disabled employees of the 3rd group, who were participants in World War II, also worked in the textile and light industry enterprises of the region. Such employees were paid disability benefits throughout the year. However, the sad fact is that the working conditions created for them in industrial enterprises were not up to the required level.

According to the information presented at the 14th general report meeting of the Textile Industry and Light Industry Enterprises Workers' Union within the Andijan Regional Trade Union Council dedicated to the results of 1970; during the year, 338 thousand soums were paid from the social insurance fund to employees working in textile and light industry enterprises for temporary disability benefits instead of 283 thousand soums set at the beginning of the year. In addition, a total of 164 thousand soums were paid to female employees as pregnancy benefits and bonuses for having a child.[7.20-25th pages]

The Committee of Trade Unions of Textile Industry and Light Industry Enterprises provided 214 referrals for treatment and rest in sanatoriums for employees working in this system during the year. 30 of these

referrals were provided to employees free of charge. Out of 369 referrals provided for rest homes, 82 were provided to employees free of charge. According to doctors' recommendations, 598 workers and their family members were treated in sanatoriums and preventive clinics. In the summer and partly autumn seasons, 98 workers were given referrals for rest at tourist bases. A total of 54.7 thousand soums were spent on tourist trips and medical nutrition on doctor's recommendations. Most of the referrals for treatment fell on workers of chemical textile enterprises operating in the region. This was due to the lack of adequate working conditions and sanitary procedures for workers at artificial fiber weaving enterprises. The average monthly salary of workers of textile and light industry enterprises in 1970 increased by 4 soums from the average salary in 1969 and amounted to 102 soums.

In 1970, as a result of unfavorable working conditions at industrial enterprises, the number of days of incapacity for work of employees increased from 88,780 days in 1969 to 100,304 days. As a result, 49,900 additional insurance payments were paid from the social insurance fund to employees who temporarily lost their ability to work compared to the plan established at the beginning of the year. Such negative situations were especially common at cotton processing plants operating in the region. Therefore, in cooperation with the Andijan regional health department, sanatoriums and preventive health centers were established at some cotton processing plants. In particular, a sanatorium-preventive health center with 50 beds was established at the Moscow cotton factory located in Andijan, and during 1970, more than 450 employees were treated in this sanatorium and preventive health center and managed to restore their health. In order to provide this sanatorium-preventive center with material and technical support and the necessary medicines, 26,500



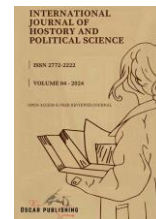
soums were allocated from the Social Insurance Fund. In order to provide children of employees of textile and food industries with an enjoyable time during the summer vacation, 887 children of employees were provided with summer camp passes. 60% of the cost of these passes was paid for by the local committees of the factory trade unions. In addition, 9 free camp passes were provided to employees.[8.30-32th pages]

CONCLUSION

Such conclusions were formed in the process of studying and analyzing the archival documents of industrial enterprises operating in the region from 1947 to 1970, stored in the funds of the Andijan Regional State Archive, as well as the archival documents of the Andijan Regional Council of Trade Unions. Although the programs and instructions of the CPSU, the ruling party in the Soviet Union, made great promises to create comfortable working conditions and a prosperous material lifestyle for workers and employees, which were considered the striking force of the Communist Party, in practice, in 1947-1970, the medical services provided to engineers and technicians, workers and employees working in various branches of industry and the processes of sending them to various sanatoriums and health resorts to restore their health were not up to the required level, and although large amounts of funds were allocated for medical services and medical equipment in factories and factories, the tasks set for medical and health improvement were mainly stated in official documents. It was found that the level of health care provided to engineers and technicians, workers and employees in industrial enterprises in the Andijan region was not satisfactory. In particular, the number of negative situations such as injuries to workers in production processes and occupational diseases in factories and factories producing mechanical

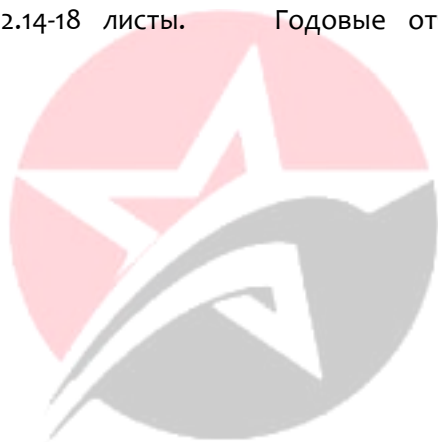
engineering and chemical products in the Andijan region did not decrease, indicating that medical and health care measures, which are considered an important aspect of labor protection for workers, were not in demand at industrial enterprises in the region. Since the 1960s, there have been some positive changes in the medical services provided to engineers and technicians, workers and employees in industrial enterprises in the Andijan region and their referral to health care institutions to improve their health and, as a result, develop their working capacity. However, due to the moral obsolescence of existing production equipment in industrial enterprises, the failure of air purification equipment in factories and factories to function at the required level, the unsatisfactory state of industrial sanitation requirements in industrial enterprises, and the poor quality of personal protective equipment provided to workers and employees, workers and employees are injured as a result of man-made accidents. Negative processes have continued, such as temporary or permanent loss of working capacity, rheumatism, respiratory diseases, and severe liver dysfunction in chemical production plants.

By comparing the processes studied in the article with the medical and health-improving measures being implemented for workers working in industrial enterprises operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular in factories and factories operating in the Andijan region, we can see that today in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the head of state and the government are implementing many positive measures to maintain the health of workers and provide them with quality medical services. Of course, in this process, the human factor is given a high place in the social policy being pursued by the head of state and the government of our country today.



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