



THE WOMEN ROLE IN THE MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT IN KASHKADARYA OASIS DURING THE SOVIET ERA

Shakhlo Ubaydullaeva

Independent researcher, Karshi state university, Karshi, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article presents the women contribution to the development of the medical field in the health care system history of Kashkadarya oasis at the beginning of the last century, information on disease control measures in the context of various challenges.

KEYWORDS: *health system, Kashkadarya region, Old mosque building, tuberculosis dispensary, female doctors, young nurse Khanifa Mustafoeva, chief doctor of the point Tazkira Mustafina*

INTRODUCTION

At renewal time in Uzbekistan, reforming and modernizing the health care system is one of the public policy priorities. In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to further improving the health care system, encouraging the medical staff work, the widespread introduction of modern treatment technologies and methods. It is well known that it is the doctors responsibility who carry out and perform difficult tasks in this area, as well as those who see their lives as a part of people life.

DISCUSSION

Achievements in the healthcare in Uzbekistan have a long historical roots. In particular, during the Soviet era, a lot of work was done in this direction, and modern medicine entered the local population life. At all times, medical workers have been active in establishing medicine in Uzbekistan, especially in Kashkadarya oasis. In 1924, the first Health departments were established in Kashkadarya oasis. During this period, the population of the executive committee of Kashkadarya district amounted to 209 thousand people, served by 2 doctors, 5 nurses, 1 obstetrician and 5 interpreters. It is estimated that there was one doctor for every 100,000 people in the country and one nurse for every 40,000 citizens¹. Despite the difficult conditions during this period, some attention was paid to health care during the Soviet era. Partial funding has also begun to be

allocated to this area. As a result of the growth and rational use of funds in this area, in 1925-1926 the medical institutions network in Kashkadarya significantly expanded, it has been replenished with medical centers in Kitob, Kasan, Beshkent, Chirakchi and Guzar. The fight against socially dangerous tuberculosis, skin-genital and other diseases has begun. In the early XX century, one of the most common diseases among Kashkadarya population was pulmonary tuberculosis. Of course, hundreds of doctors and nurses were needed to fight this disease. In this regard, Kashkadarya region doctors were greatly assisted by medical workers of the neighbor republics. In 1927, a special anti-tuberculosis room was established in Karshi. This room was managed by an experienced female doctor E. Gorelina. Later, in 1930, a similar room was opened in Shakhrisabz, headed by doctor V. Efremova. In 1940, a separate anti-tuberculosis dispensary was opened in the Old Mosque building in Karshi. At the dispensary, female doctors E. Gorelina, M. Sodikova and G. Tyurikova, E. Izyumskaya worked for the population health².

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In 1926, the maternal protection and the pediatrics departments began to work under the health department. When studying historical sources on the protection of children's health in Kashkadarya, in the early XX century, it was found that 35-40 out

¹Vafakulov B.Kh. Healthcare of the Kashkadarya region for 50 years. –T.: Medicine. 1974. –p. 20.

² Esanova I. "The state of health care in Karshi district during the dictatorship." - Karshi: 2008. –p. 62.



of every 100 children born in our oasis died before the one year. We must also not forget that there was no clear account of the adults and children who died of starvation during the years of severe famine and war. The problem has been exacerbated by the shortage of trained doctors over the years, the lack of new treatment methods, and the lack of medications. However, even in those difficult years, there were those in the medicine who extended a helping hand to patients suffering from severe pain, who put compassion above all else. Even during World War II, there were one or two doctors in any district of Kashkadarya, as an ointment for the local people suffering, being with them in difficult times, paying attention to respecting and learning the customs and language of the population. Among them are E.Gorodena, P.Gerasimova, E.Kostinitsa from female doctors³.

In the 30s and 40s of the last century, in Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Chirakchi and other districts, local women with medical knowledge were also more involved. Doctors of higher education E.I.Kulasheva, A.A.Pokumina, E.Krepneeva, T.A.Ardasheva, M.X.Khatlulina, A.P.Podnyanskaya, who graduated from Samarkand and Tashkent Medical University in 1930-1940, came to work at the hospital. In particular, R. Kasimova was one of them. "In my career I was not limited to obstetrics, therapist, pediatrician, participated in epidemiological expeditions. We had to walk several hundred miles on foot, on horseback, or on a donkey, day and night in the heat and cold, in the heat of the sun. Going from yard to yard, we had to fight to hospitalize patients, end epidemiologies, create paramedic stations, improve people's living culture⁴", - R. Kasimova remembers. According to the data, during the Second World War, most of the health workers in Kashkadarya region were women. There were 20 hospitals with 819 beds, 68 paramedic stations, 4 outpatient clinics, 3 veterinary dispensaries, 2 tube dispensaries, 96 doctors, 27 permanent nurseries in the region. Despite the hardships of the war, spending on health care grew year by year, with a 68 percent increase in 1945 than in 1941⁵.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In 1944, a new hospital, maternity hospital and medical center were built on the territory of the "Yangi Turmush" farm in the mountainous district of

Miraki⁶. Specialists under the leadership of chief medical officer Tazkira Mustafina provided the medical center with the necessary medical equipment. Tazkira Mustafina and her staff served the residents of Miraki and Kitab districts⁷. Similar medical facilities have been built in other districts of the region. Medical services in the settlements have significantly improved. For example, the medical center service where a young nurse Khanifa Mustafoeva worked in the village of Aralovul of the "Maksad" farm in Karshi district was praised. She had come to work at a rural medical center shortly before the war began. When the war broke out, she worked as knowledgeably as an experienced medical professional. The young specialist girl served the field workers during the day, the population at night, the children. She never forgot the students, she always vaccinated them. Going from house to house, feeding the sick, she looked after the vaccinate ones herself. She eased the burden of women giving birth. The patient sent the children to the district and city center for treatment. Khanifa Mustafoeva served her people and her people in the war and the post-war years.

During 11 months in 1942, under the leadership of Nazira Nasriddinova, the medical center staff in Muminabad village council of Shahrissabz district treated 1,723 patients in the building of the center, 237 critically ill patients at home. Dozens of pregnant women were under their supervision. The medical center staff headed by Nazira Nasriddinova carried out frequent explanatory work among the population. The women role in agricultural work, in the Ministry of Health has increased. Nurses such as N.Burovkina, G.Knyazkova, F.Shokirova also took an active part in good deeds in the children's health protection in the region. Nina Timofeevna Burovkina, a labor veteran who worked as a nurse in the blood diseases department of the Regional children's hospital, recalls the medicine of those times:

"Yes, we were one of the first to start injecting children into a vein. We had a lot of training sessions by our experienced doctors after work to get this treatment done, we had to practice for hours at first..."⁸. In fact, most of the medications used to treat children at that time were taken orally or subcutaneously. Intravenous delivery methods and physiotherapeutic methods were subsequently improved.

³Team of authors. History of Kashkadarya medicine. - Tashkent.: 2016. -p. 40.

⁴A. Akbarov, D.Tursunov, Sh.Ashurova, Sh. Kodirov. Devotees of Kashkadarya medicine. Book 2. - Karshi: Kashkadarya mirror Media. 2019. -p. 10.

⁵Archive department of Kashkadarya region khokimiyat. F 1, op19, case 4, p 4.

⁶"Kashkadarya Haqiqati" newspaper, November 7, 1944.

⁷Archive department of Kashkadarya region khokimiyat. F 1, op19, case 4, p 4.

⁸Team of authors. History of Kashkadarya medicine. - Tashkent.: 2016. -p. 41.



CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATIONS

In short, as we observe the current achievements and the medical field development in our oasis, the situation in the medicine in Kashkadarya shows that many researchers are paying attention. Not only the entry of the first modern medical network into the life of our people, who for centuries sought refuge from fortune tellers and local doctors, but also the women activities in the medical field, their role in society has always been one of the urgent tasks. It is clear from the above data that doctors have made a worthy contribution to the current state of medicine in Kashkadarya oasis, as well as to the women's health development.

REFERENCES

1. Менликулов П. Р., Мухамедиярова Р. Г. Совершенствование работы среднего медицинского персонала в республике // Медицинский журнал Узбекистана. -1991-№ 8. –С. 68.
2. Народное хозяйство Узбекской ССР за 70 лет советское власти. –С–286–287.
3. Қашқадарё вилояти соғлиқни сақлаш бошқармаси бошлиғи лавозимида фаолият кўрсатган, Ўзбекистонда хизмат кўрсатган шифокор, тиббиёт фанлари номзоди Акрам Акбаров хотираларидан.
4. Самарқанд вилояти Давлат архиви, 93-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 315-йиғма жилд, 24-варақ 5. Советский Узбекистан за 40 лет. Статистический сборник. –Т.: Узбекистан, 1964. –С. 335.
5. Сурхондарё вилояти Давлат архиви, 77 фонд, 1-рўйхат, 205-йиғма жилд, 6–11-варақлар.
6. Ўз РИТТХМДА, 1-фонд, 9-рўйхат, 127-йиғма жилд, 20-варақ
7. Ўз РИТТХМДА, 3-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 83-йиғма жилд, 34-варақ
8. Ўз РМДА, Р-837-фонд, 41-рўйхат, 1766-йиғма жилд, 323-варақ
9. *Здравоохранение в Узбекской ССР (Справочные матер...)*. –Т., 1990. –С45 – 46. 11. *Здравоохранение в Республике Узбекистан (Ст. сб.)*. –Т., 1994. –С. 2