

HEALTH CARE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

(On the example of Uzbekistan)

MOMINOVA G.E. QAR DU

Doctor of Historical Sciences

Head teacher Ravshanova Golora Poyonovna Karshi State University

KEYWORDS:

Uzbekistan, World War II, health care, military, hospital, treatment, infectious, social, motherhood and childhood, health.

INTRODUCTION:

World War II is one of the historical events that has left its tragic mark on the memory of the peoples of the world. An objective and fair study of the history of Uzbekistan during the war years is important for historical memory.

In his speech at the reception dedicated to the Day of Remembrance and Honor on May 9, 2017, the President of Uzbekistan praised the hard and courageous work of the people of Uzbekistan during the Second World War, noting that: , arms, medicine, clothing, food. ... It would not be a mistake to say that the elderly, women and teenagers worked hard day and night in the factories relocated to Uzbekistan - an example of true devotion and heroism ”[25].

During the Second World War, strengthening the material and technical base of the healthcare system of Uzbekistan became one of the important tasks of the state. Because the evacuated and newly established military hospitals were provided with buildings, the necessary medical equipment and personnel, and large sums of money were required to introduce new scientific advances in the medical field. In 1941, 330,556 thousand rubles were spent on the health care system of the republic, the main funds were allocated for medical work, training, development of science. By 1944, the total amount allocated for the industry amounted to 482653 thousand rubles [19, 35].

During the war years, the number of medical facilities, places and medical staff in Uzbekistan increased due to evacuations. In 1941, there were 368 hospitals and 19,498 beds in Uzbekistan, but by 1945 the number of hospitals had increased to 481, the number of beds to 24,848, and the number of doctors from 2,561 to 2,984 [22, 68].

One of the most difficult tasks for the Uzbek health authorities was to organize the work of the evacuated hospitals and to organize their work processes and to treat the wounded and sick. As a rule, military hospitals are located mainly in urban areas near the railway, and the activities of hospitals are carried out by the Deputy People's Commissar of Health of the Republic B. I. Berliner presided. School and institute, club and theater buildings were vacated for hospitals. In December 1941, there were 96 evacuated hospitals in the republic, with 31,700 treatment beds [18, 46]. By the end of 1942, there were 113 military hospitals and 39,140 treatment facilities in Uzbekistan. From October 1941 to July 1, 1945, 164,382 wounded soldiers and officers were treated in military hospitals.

Military hospitals are mainly located in Tashkent and Samarkand, each with 20 [26, 9], and in Fergana region there are 16 such medical institutions. For example, in Samarkand there were military hospitals No 1530, 1268, 1267, 3963, 3962, 3964, 3965 [14, 17]. Out-of-town hospital networks have been located in Bulungur, Narpay, Pakhtachi districts of the region close to the railway. More than 50,000 wounded soldiers and officers were treated in hospitals in Samarkand region during the war. 49% of the treated wounded returned to military service [21, 151].

S., who was evacuated to Samarkand, was treated for injuries in hospitals. M. Scientists and specialists of the Leningrad Military Medical Academy named after Kirov provided great assistance. They not only gave advice, but also guided the activities of the surgical departments. Professor B. of the Samarkand Medical Institute has been appointed the chief surgeon of evacuation hospitals in Samarkand region. E.. Pankratev and then K. V. Medvedkolar performed [21, 151]. In the military hospitals evacuated to Samarkand, academicians N. N. Anichkov, V. N. Osipov, V. I. Voyachik, V. A. Shamov, professors S. A. Novotelnikov, A. V. Lebedinskiy, V. S. Daynikov, V. M. Broderzon, S. Yu. Minkin, M. N. Entin, F. .; M. Folkler et al. [11, 67].

In 1941, 5 military hospitals were established in Andijan region, and in subsequent years there were 10 of them [26, 9]. The buildings of cultural and educational institutions in the city were given to them. For example, evacuation hospital No. 5161 was placed in the building of school No. 24 in Andijan [22, 4]. During the war, Andijan was evacuated from the west. I. Panishevskaya, A. I. Aslibekyan, I. P. Garinina, N. I. Mixaylova, A. I. There were medical personnel such as Romanenko [26, 9-10].

The largest ophthalmology hospital in the country has been established in Tashkent. P. Filatov functioned [17, 7]. During the war years, academician of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Ophthalmology, one of the leading specialists in the field in the country V. P. Filatov in Tashkent, Professor of the Ophthalmology Clinic of the Military Medical Academy B. L. Polish, Professor V. N. Arkhangelsk in Samarkand, professor of the Eye Diseases Clinic of the Moscow Medical Institute M. Ya. Fradkin worked in Fergana [7, 21].

V. from medical scientists in providing practical medical care and advice to war veterans and wounded. P. Filatov, V. T. Talalaev, I. A. Bogarez, X. V. Maystrax, I. A. Kassirsky et al. T. from local doctors at military hospitals. T. Gulbasarova, I. Rasulov, M. P. Isaxonov, S. X. Muhammedov, R. R. Farhodi, A. S. Umarova, R. K. Yusupova and others served selflessly.

Hospitals were also set up and sent to the front for army units moving west from Uzbekistan. For example, in Andijan region, 8 such medical institutions were established and provided with the necessary medical equipment, personnel and sent to the front [7, 21].

Due to the war in Uzbekistan, the protection of motherhood and childhood is declining. This situation was also noted on April 20, 1943 in the order of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR No. 181. It was noted that the People's Commissariat of Health of the Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR and the Tatar ASSR had weakened control over childbirth. As a result, the performance of maternity hospitals in these areas has deteriorated. During this period, medical care during childbirth decreased by 2 times compared to 1940. Factors such as the decline in treatment and prevention among mothers and children, the lack of obstetric and gynecological services for women workers in industrial enterprises, the unreasonable reduction of the network of collective farms in rural areas have negatively affected the work of the sector..

In March 1943, the All-Union Conference on Child Health was held in Moscow. The conference documents will study the organizational and methodological aspects of childbirth in the country, the details of maternal and child mortality, the results of which will be discussed at conferences and other areas of obstetrics and gynecology, reorganization of collective farms, improvement of obstetrics and gynecology in industrial enterprises. issues such as reaching [15, 41].

Some work has been done to ensure the implementation of the planned measures. During the summer rehabilitation in 1943, more than 51,000 children of war veterans in Uzbekistan were sent to sanatoriums, rest homes and pioneer camps [2, 16]. On September 30, 1944, the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR issued an order aimed at strengthening the health of mothers and children. In order to improve medical care for children in rural areas and working settlements, the decree provides for the establishment of children's dispensaries in Kagan, Margilan, Kattakurgan, Termez and Chirchik, increasing the number of maternity wards, opening women's clinics in major cities, inter-collective obstetric stations [9, 27].

On June 8, 1944, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR established the Order of "Glory of Motherhood" and the Medal of "Motherhood", "Introduction of the honorary title of" Heroic Mother " [16, 422-423]. The decree also talked about benefits for mothers with many children, assistance to the children of soldiers who died at the front, and benefits for single mothers until the child reaches the age of 12. The document also states that single mothers should not place their children in state institutions and care for them at public expense, and should not involve mothers with young children in night work [16, 422-423]. Despite the established measures, the work on protection of motherhood and childhood cannot be positively assessed. Because during the war years, the incidence and death of children from various infectious diseases increased. For example, in the first half of 1945, 58 out of 192 children in the Andijan orphanage and 20% of the 527 children treated at the Samarkand Children's Hospital died of various causes [5, 21].

The difficult years of the war made it difficult to organize the work of the sanitary-epidemiological service. In October 1941, a special resolution of the USSR State Defense Committee was adopted on the measures "Prevention and control of epidemic diseases in the country." In Uzbekistan, during the war years, measures to combat epidemics were carried out in difficult conditions. Most of those evacuated were housed in residential buildings. Due to the increase in the number of people in the settlements, the sanitary condition in

the cities has deteriorated and the risk of the spread of epidemics of various infectious diseases has increased. Given the unfavorable situation, emergency commissions were set up to combat the epidemic.

Along with Uzbek specialists, sanitary specialists evacuated from the central regions also contributed to the improvement of the republic's sanitary service. For example, during the war years in Tashkent there were such well-known hygienists as professors Moiseev, Kopransky, Yakovlenko.

But despite the measures taken during the war years, the risk of an epidemic among the population increased. The risk of various infectious diseases, especially sweating and malaria epidemics, has increased. For example, in Uzbekistan in December 1942, 1953 people were registered as having persistent sweating, while in February 1943, 19258 people were infected with this disease [3, 5-7]. The disease is particularly widespread in the districts of Bukhara region [10, 19].

In Uzbekistan, some measures have been taken to prevent malaria even during the war. On March 13, 1943, the Executive Committee of Fergana region adopted a resolution "On sanitary and hydraulic measures to combat malaria in 1943 in Fergana region" [8, 16]. This document stipulates that in March-April in the region to clean all water bodies, in particular, irrigation and drainage networks, open canals in the cities of Fergana, Kokand and Margilan and establish a constant flow of water in them, and carry out all this work by hashar [8, 16-19].

During the war, malaria control measures were carried out in Bukhara as well. During 1942-1943, the cleaning of water basins, irrigation networks and ditches in Gijduvan, Sverdlovsk and Shafirkan districts was well organized. Mavlon and Halaki ditches in Gijduvan district have been completely cleaned [8, 15].

The presence of large areas of rice in the Andijan region and the Republic of Karakalpakstan has led to an increase in swamps where mosquitoes, which spread malaria, live in the vicinity of these areas.

The measures taken in various regions of the country to organize the work of malaria control institutions are unsatisfactory. For example, in May 1943, an inspection of the Pop district substation in Namangan region revealed a number of errors. During this period, the district substation was managed by Yambulatov, who did not take measures to combat malaria, despite warnings about the unsatisfactory work done. Therefore, Yambulatov was fired and his case was handed over to the prosecutor's office. In some settlements in Pop County, malaria has become epidemic in nature. For example, in the state farm "Gulbog" of the district such a situation is observed. In Andijan region, the disease has been growing from year to year. In 1941, 15,369 people were registered with malaria in the province, and in 1942, 31,332 people were registered. The disease is widespread in Andijan, Lenin, Marhamat, Jalal-Abad, Pakhtaabad, Altynkul, Voroshilov districts, and the epidemic intensified in summer and autumn [8, 3-25].

In the spring of 1943, malaria morbidity and mortality increased in Fergana, Bukhara, Samarkand and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. In 1944, the growth of malaria in the Syrdarya district of Tashkent region was 160% per year. The situation in Jizzakh was even worse, with an annual growth rate of 259 percent [4, 12].

During the war years, along with infectious diseases, social diseases increased in Uzbekistan. The material conditions of the common people have become extremely poor. The financial situation of the collective farmers was especially difficult during this period. For example, when analyzing the financial situation of members of the collective farm named after Frunze, Khavas district of Tashkent region, it is very difficult. While the members of the kolkhoz lived mainly in the villages, 40 per cent of the families had no livestock at all. Sheep and large black cattle were slaughtered or sold due to economic hardship. In 1942, 25 per cent of the kolkhoz workers did not receive their wages, and 20 per cent did not receive the food they were supposed to receive for their working days. Poverty in the living conditions of the collective farmers, physical weakness, malnutrition among them due to the general inadequacy of the food supply led to the spread of various diseases and their proliferation. In December 1942, 20 people died on the same collective farm due to the above-mentioned factors [1,4].

In 1945, an epidemic of plague broke out in the North Aral Sea region. The origin of the epidemic is determined by the fact that the residents of the village of Akbasti, located in the northwest of the Aral Sea, ate camel meat infected with the plague. Twelve people who ate the infected camel meat died on the first day [13, 46]. The disease also spreads to the villages of Akkuduk and Avan. From August to October 1945, 5 settlements were affected by the plague and 127 people died [20, 108].

The republic's health care system underwent severe tests, and many qualified, talented medical personnel were mobilized for the war. Professors, associate professors and ordinary teachers of medical schools and research institutes, paramedics, paramedics and nurses serving in medical institutions also went to war.

During the war years, more than 4,000 medical workers were awarded orders and medals for their courage and selfless work, making a worthy contribution to the defense of the Motherland. Professors K. from well-known doctors of Uzbekistan. S. Zairov, I. K. Musaboev, M. A. Ashrapova, R. A. Abdullaev, A. S. Saidahmedov, Z. A. Dolimov, M. K. Komilov, N. M. Shomatov, U. M. Mirahmedov, H. K. Ahmedov, A. R. Mansurov, S. A. Azamkhodjaev, associate professors X. X. Husanov, S. A. Ahmedov, N. V. Возовиков, C. A. During the war years, the Aripovs worked selflessly to protect the health of the people, to help the wounded [22, 68].

Doctors of Uzbekistan worked heroically in the sanitary units of the military units on the front. During the battles on the threshold of Stalingrad, the military doctor Z. P. Khodjaev successfully performed 39 medical operations, from September 19, 1943 to January 1, 1944 [17, 7].

Saninstruktor S. Muhammedov and military paramedic R. B. The Shagnahmetovs took part in the defense of Moscow in 1941 and Stalingrad in 1943, and for their heroism and bravery were awarded the Order of Lenin, Sanitary Instructor R. S. Rustambekov and K. T. Bulatov Order of Glory, Sanitary Instructor M. Ahmedov and O. Aliyevs were awarded the Order of the Red Banner [17, 7].

A. Mansurov fought heroically in the battles south of Moscow in the 342nd Artillery Division of the Western Front. Military doctor A. As an ordinator-surgeon, Mansurov took part in complex operations and saved the lives of several hundred fighters. He also took part in the liberation of Berlin and Prague and was twice awarded the Order of the Red Star for his bravery [28, 70-73].

M. Ashrapova marshal A. A. The 1st Guardsman under the command of Grechko served as a military doctor in the 786th Regiment of the 155th Artillery Division of the Army. He later worked as a surgeon at a military hospital near Kursk, successfully performing more than 200 surgeries. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his services [24, 73]. A group of medical workers who served in hospitals were awarded orders and medals. 1943 R. R. Farhodi and L. M. Obukhovs were awarded the Order "For Exemplary Labor", V. F. Medvedko was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor [21,152].

Thus, during the Second World War, the health sector was also focused on the needs of the front, which was responsible for such complex tasks as the deployment of military hospitals evacuated from the West, the prevention of epidemics, the revitalization of sanitation, medical institutions. found to be more aggravating. It is noteworthy that during the Second World War, Uzbek medical workers were awarded orders and medals for their courage and selfless work, which made a worthy contribution to the defense of the Motherland.

RESUME

This article summarizes the historical processes associated with the establishment of the healthcare sector in Uzbekistan during the Second World War, as well as reflections on the fight against infectious and social diseases, the activities of military hospitals, and measures to protect motherhood and childhood

REFERENCES

- 1) Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (MDA RUz), Fund 3, List 1, Collection 9338, Page 4.
- 2) UzRMDA, fund R-837, list 27, collection 420, page 16.
- 3) MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fund R-837, list 32, volume 3710, pages 5-7.
- 4) MDA RU, fund R-837, list 32, compilation volume 7219, page 12.
- 5) UzRMDA, R-2290-fund, list 1, collection volume 3189, page 21
- 6) Central State Archive of Scientific, Technical and Medical Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ITTHMDA RUz) Fund 1, List 1, Volume 9367, Volume 5.
- 7) ITTHMDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1 fund, 1 list, 9463 volumes, 21 pages.
- 8) ITTHMDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1st fund, 3rd list, 479 volumes, 16 pages.
- 9) ITTHMDA RUz, 3 funds, 1 list, 55 volumes, 27 pages
- 10) State archive of Bukhara region, fund 1023, list 1, collection 173, page 19.

- 11) Agzamkhodzhaev S. A. Physicians of Uzbekistan during the Great Patriotic War // Soviet Health Care. – M.: Medicine. 1975.– No. 10.– S. 67.
- 12) Azlyarov A. V. Uzbekistan on healing the wounded were sent from all fronts / Pravda Vostoka, May 10, 2005.
- 13) Allaberganov K. History of the organization of the prevention of plague Karakalpakstanev of the twentieth century. Dis ... cand. East. Sciences. – Nukus, 2001.– S. 46.
- 14) Aripova T. U. Health and public health of the Samarkand region. Abstract. dis ... doctor. honey. sciences. – Tashkent, 1975.–S. 17.
- 15) Danilishchina E.I. Health protection of a woman's mother during the Great Patriotic War // Soviet Health Care. - 1986 – № 3.– P. 41.
- 16) Health during the Great Patriotic War. Collection of documents and materials. Edited by D. Barsukov D. D. Kizvshinsky. – M.: Medicine, 1977.–S. 422 - 423.
- 17) Litvinenko P. M. On the heroism of physicians during the Great Patriotic War // Medical Journal of Uzbekistan. - 1985 – No. 5.–S. 7.
- 18) Makhmudov M., Umirzakov B. Kh. Healthcare of Uzbekistan (Historical outline) .– Tashkent, 1991.–S. 46.
- 19) Rakhimov E. V. Socio-economic basis for the development of health care in Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 1984.–S. 35.
- 20) Rivkus Yu. Z., Naumov A.V., Khotko N.I., Geldyev A. Epidemiology and prevention of plague. – Ashgabat: Mataryf. 1992.– S. 108.
- 21) Samarkand historical medicine. I-book. - Tashkent: Fan, 2007.– B. 151.
- 22) Samarkand historical medicine. I-book. - Tashkent: Fan, 2007.– B. 151
- 23) Doctors who fought in the war.-Andijan, 1995.– B. 4.
- 24) The historical contribution of Uzbekistan in the victory over fascism (1941-1945) // Proceedings of the scientific-theoretical conference. – Tashkent, 1996.–B. 73.
- 25) The word of the people. May 10, 2017, No. 92 (6786).
- 26) Khodzhaev A. Kh. Health care in Andijan region during the Great Patriotic War // Medical Journal of Uzbekistan. - 1985 – No. 5.– P. 9.
- 27) Memory. Tashkent city. Book 1. – Tashkent, 1994.–B. 9; Memory. Samarkand region. Book 1. – Tashkent, 1994.–B. 9.
- 28) Uzbek doctors during the Great Patriotic War.– Tashkent: Ibn Sino, 1991. - P.70–73.