



## Challenges In The Development Of The Health System In Surkhan Volume

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### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the history of undeveloped field of medicine where local doctors treated the people as they knew in the 20-30s of the XX century in the land of Surkhandarya. Doctors had worked tirelessly to cure patients. The medicines they used were made from local herbs in a variety of ways to treat patients.

### KEYWORDS

Surkhan oasis, Baysun, Darband, Sherabad, Kenagas, Sina, Fayzova and Khairabad, Hovdak and Kakaydi, garrison, cotton growing

### INTRODUCTION

During the Bukhara Emirate, there were no hospitals in the Surkhandarya oasis. Due to the lack of medical facilities, the population was forced to turn to physicians, doctors, and lesser mullahs for treatment. It should be noted that during the Emirate it was customary to treat the patient in his home or

in the doctor's office. In the treatment of some diseases, various methods of persuasion (jahr, teaching the old mullah, going to the shrines to pray for salvation, lighting lamps, opening the toilet, opening the toilet, etc.) have been used for years and centuries.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The obedient folk healers treated the broken and leaking wounds by vaccinating some of them. One such doctor was Juraev Yusuf (nicknamed Yusuf Giddi Bobo) from the village of Arik Usti. He made extensive use of the methods of treatment of Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Bakr ar-Razi and mainly treated patients with medicinal plants. He also treated anthrax, measles, rubella, and other ailments. He died at the age of one hundred. Another, a village doctor from Tuda, Botir Bobo Khushmurodov, earned the respect of the people by treating broken arms, legs, ribs and back.

However, the skills and capabilities of local doctors were insufficient in the treatment of infectious diseases, cancer, severe injuries, and surgical diseases. People do not know the causes of infectious diseases. Cholera, anthrax, smallpox, measles, whooping cough, smallpox, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis, and typhoid were real disasters. When Russian troops arrive in Termez, Russian doctors arrive. In 1902, a medical clinic was opened for the local population, which became popular in the early days, but very little money was allocated to provide it - 300 rubles a year. As a result, it was not possible to provide qualified medical services to the population. The number of deaths from diseases in the city each year exceeded the number of children born. This was not accidental, as the Emir of Bukhara was interested in collecting taxes and fees, while the four governments paid only military attention to Termez and did not pay any attention to the indigenous population. The report of Major-General Baranovsky, the head of the Termez garrison, to the Russian political agency in Bukhara on August 29, 1902, is a clear proof of this. The report, written in a critical spirit, said: "In the city of Termez ... there is no sanitary control, no medical facilities, and a plague has recently spread among cattle. As of June 13, 1902, the military

medical inspector had announced that three veterinarians would be sent to Termez. However, despite the end of August, none of the veterinarians arrived in Termez. If there is a plague, without waiting for them to come, when the cattle that have died are slaughtered, they are born by themselves, and the citizens are slaughtered in vain. There is a private dispensary for the natives, and the Emir ordered the allocation of three hundred rubles for this dispensary. However, the government of Bukhara does not want to carry out the order of its emir, despite your demands, Your Excellency. Finally, due to strong criticism and the demand of the population, the Emir was forced to build a community bathhouse in Termez that year. This bath still exists, and the former was known as bath number 2. The four governments did not stand idly by. In 1904, 210 rubles were allocated from the local budget of Termez for health care. In 1909, 600 rubles were allocated to cover the expenses in the hospital and increase the cost of the outpatient clinic. In 1909, with the direct participation of military doctors Nelinder and Topilsky, the first paramedics were trained in Termez. However, the Emir's government did not pay attention to the development of the health care system in the oasis. When the plague broke out in the Surkhandarya oasis in 1911, a Russian customs officer in Termez asked the Emir of Bukhara for financial assistance to prevent the spread of the plague among the population and soldiers. In his letter, the Emir said, "Those who die will die, and those who give their lives will be healed. No one can know this in advance or help in any way." This answer clearly shows how the Emir of Bukhara treated his people. Illness in the face of illness has forced people to take precautions and sometimes to believe in various myths. After the establishment of Soviet power, the Bolsheviks began to provide free medical care to attract large sections of the population. On May 19, 1919, the Decree "On the provision of free medical care to the

population" was promulgated. This decree has played an important role in radically improving health care. Local medical authorities have been set up. In the early years, the health workers working in them were mainly engaged in the fight against infectious and dangerous diseases. The arrival of modern medical services in the Surkhandarya oasis in the 1920s was one of the greatest practical achievements. But it was difficult to put things right. After all, in the conditions of the struggle against the Soviet regime in the oasis, it would not be possible to do so. That is why the first medical facilities to be opened in the oasis were located next to military units, and their employees were also military doctors. Initially, in 1920-1924, only in the city of Termez, patients were admitted by military paramedics. At the same time, patients were examined only with the permission of the head of the military unit. Paid for medical care. A one-time visit to the doctor cost 50 tiyn, a day in a medical institution cost 3 soums 50 tiyn, and each surgery cost 10-20 soums. The situation in the rest of the villages and districts can be compared only with the city of Termez. So the situation was very bad in the fog and in the surrounding villages. Later, in 1924, the first hospital was established in Termez, with 25 beds and an outpatient clinic. Doctors of the military garrison worked on a part-time basis in this medical institution. Beginning in 1925, the construction of outpatient clinics and hospitals began in other districts. In particular, outpatient clinics were established in Baysun and Darband. In February 1925, the existing hospitals and outpatient clinics in the oasis provided medical care to a total of 218 patients. By 1928, there were 25 treatment centers and outpatient treatment centers in Baysun and Darband. Later, there was a 25-bed hospital and outpatient clinic in Baysun, a medical outpatient clinic in Darband village, a 3-bed maternity hospital and a seasonal 20-bed kindergarten near the hospital. In 1925 a medical clinic was opened in Sherabad. In January 1926, Sherabad skin and tuberculosis

dispensaries, a pediatric ward, and a dental clinic were opened. On November 9, 1926, a 25-bed hospital was built and equipped with medical equipment. Despite the shortage of medical equipment and medicines, practical work has been done on health. In 1927 the Sherabad district hospital was financially strengthened. Unga V.A. Ternowski was appointed chief physician. The hospital was served by Lazetsky in surgery, Stepanov in medicine, Abramova in the maternity ward, nurses Golubeva, Karkhabova, Kazakova, Konstantinovich and Kasimov in dentistry. The departments of Sherabad Hospital have been expanding year by year. In particular, on November 15, 1926, Under the leadership of Dr. S. Klebolova, a department of tuberculosis was established, in February 1927, a department of pediatrics under the leadership of Saltikova, a maternity ward headed by a doctor Kolonikova and a midwife Abramova. In 1927, the first surgery was performed. In 1928, S. Tyumenev was appointed chief physician to further strengthen the hospital in Sherabad district. He has achieved good results in the treatment of diseases of the throat, nose and ears. His wife, KM Tyumenova, also did a great job in the Sherabad medical service. The first medical units in the Denov district were organized in Yurchi by Russian military doctors. From 1921 to 1924, Yurchida V. A. A military unit headed by Likharev was deployed, in which Fyodor Kuzmich Kosoy worked as a medical assistant. In addition to treating wounded Red Army soldiers, FK Kosoy began providing medical care to the local population. In 1925, the first outpatient clinic was opened in the Archi Fortress in Yurchi, which was headed by Afanasy Pavlovich Labastov, a doctor, and later by E. K. Bushtakov presided. In September 1927, a 25-bed hospital was established for the first time in a 6-room hotel built in Denau. The hospital had 21 staff. Doctor Korneli Timofeevich Suprunyuk was appointed to head it. By the decision of the 36/20 meeting of the Central Executive

Committee of Uzbekistan, on September 13, 1927, the Denov district hospital was named after the elder of Uzbekistan Yuldash ota Ohunboboev. In the same year, a medical clinic was opened in Denau, and one after another medical clinics were opened in all large villages of the district. In 1927, there was an average of 6.2 hospitals per ten thousand people in the district. In 1928-1935, medical facilities were opened in the villages of Kenagas, Sina, Fayzova and Khairabad. The first midwifery center was established in 1930-1933 in 6 places. The first pharmacy was opened in 1931 in Hazarbag. At that time, the medical staff was not trained from the local population. In 1935, a total of 105 medical workers served in the district, including 5 doctors and 19 nurses. In 1935, a central pharmacy, a 15-bed maternity hospital, a kindergarten, and a dairy canteen were opened in Denau. In 1928, a 25-bed hospital and outpatient clinic were opened in the village of Korlik in the Shurchi district (before the formation of the district, this village was part of the Denov district). In 1935, a primary hospital was opened in the center of Shurchi district. The hospital was headed by A. Shatkovskaya, the only woman with a higher education, and had 13 staff members. 4 of them had secondary special education, 4 were nurses and 5 were housewives. The first hospital had only 10 beds, so there were no tables or chairs, and no local women among the medical staff.

The first hospital in Jarkurgan was opened in 1925 in the old mosque building. There was a military infirmary where the locals were treated. When oil fields were discovered in Hovdak and Kakaydi in the 1930s, many specialists and builders began to move with their families. There were also doctors among the families moving from Russia. The increase in population required the construction of a large hospital. In 1930, a one-story hospital for 50 beds was built and put into operation. In 1929, the Kumkurgan cotton-growing state

farm was established in the territory of Zharkurgan district. In those years, medical services were provided through three paramedic stations. In 1932, a 5-bed rural hospital was built in the central building of the state farm.

## CONCLUSION

In order to provide services to the population of Kumkurgan, an outpatient clinic and a pharmacy were established in the same building. For the first time, one midwife, one paramedic and a pharmacist worked at the Kumkurgan State Support Hospital. Thus, the primary health care center in the territory of Kumkurgan district began its work for the health of the population. Of particular concern was the spread of smallpox, scabies, and trachoma among young children. For this reason, in 1927, the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR ordered the establishment of a medical commission to monitor the health of schoolchildren and children in orphanages. As a result, medical examinations of schoolchildren were begun in Surkhandarya district.

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