



## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN THE BUKHARA PEOPLE'S SOVIET REPUBLIC

**Karomov Ghulam Khamidovich**

Senior lecturer, Department of history of Uzbekistan, Karshi state university

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### ABSTRACT

In this article during the Bukhara People's Republic public life and its impact on public health, prevalence of various infectious diseases, opening of new medical facilities and the expansion of the hospital network

*Key words and phrases: Bukhara, people, republic, population, social, economic, life, healthcare, illness, epidemic, dispensary, hospital, doctor.*

### INTRODUCTION

Health care in the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic took place at a time of conflict and complexity, when social and economic crises were rampant. The Bolsheviks' armed attack on the Bukhara Emirate and the establishment of a Soviet-style "statehood" led to significant changes in all spheres. In September 1920, the Emir's government was overthrown in Bukhara and the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was established. One of the most pressing issues facing the government of the Republic of Bukhara was the issue of health care. The government of the Republic of Bukhara, headed by Fayzulla Khodjaev, assisted the Ministry of Health and allocated large sums of money. Doctors, paramedics and medicines were sent from Russia to Bukhara. They worked to eradicate many outbreaks in Central Asia.

On October 11, 1920, the resolution of the government of the USSR on the distribution of food "On food and its quantity, price" was published. The document defines the obligation of the population of Bukhara region to deliver food products in large quantities. Such measures have aggravated the situation of the population. The material well-being of the population has deteriorated and food consumption has declined.

## THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

On September 17, 1920, the Turkestan Commission adopted a resolution on food affairs of the Republic of Bukhara, which states the following:

- “1. Food affairs in the Republic of Bukhara are carried out by the Ministry of Food.
2. Food works in the Republic of Bukhara are carried out by the Ministry of Food and owners are obliged to carry out the state distribution (distribution) at the fixed prices established by a class.
3. The food supply of the 1st Army defending the front in the Republic of Bukhara must be provided by the Ministry of Food.

To implement this decision, in September 1920, a special Ministry of Food of the USSR was established, headed by Mirzo Isom Muhitdinov. The ministry's activities also include the implementation of a food distribution policy.

Problems with food supply in Bukhara have had a negative impact on health care. Various social and infectious diseases have spread among the population.

Epidemics were frequent in Bukhara, and the population suffered greatly. Infectious diseases such as malaria, diarrhea, smallpox, and measles were common.

In the autumn of 1920, the spread of an epidemic of sweating and smallpox in Bukhara accelerated the establishment of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was established on October 31, 1920, and was headed by Khoja Hakim Fakhridinov. G. Eidlman, G. Urbach, Kolimikov, Galkin, A. Ananov, Dmitrenko and others were included in the board of the Ministry of Health of the USSR.<sup>1</sup>

## MAIN PART

The leadership of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic has taken measures to strengthen the management of the system and increase the allocated funds in order to improve the work of the health sector.

The activity of the healthcare system of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was coordinated with the healthcare system of the Turkestan ASSR. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Bukhara also had such departments as treatment, sanitary-epidemiological, pharmaceutical, sanitary education, organizational, veterinary, maternal and child health.

Although certain health measures have been taken in the young Republic of Bukhara, there are still many problems that need to be addressed. This was primarily due to the

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<sup>1</sup>ЎзРМДА, 61-фонд,1-рўйхат,1-иш, 108-109- варақлар.

political and economic situation in the Republic. Economic poverty in various sectors has prevented the establishment of large-scale health care. In addition, Bukhara did not have qualified specialists capable of setting up and managing health care. Therefore, the system was set up in a chaotic manner, without strict plans.

The Ministry of Health of the USSR was allocated 6% of the state budget. This did not meet the needs of the population in this area at all. In the Republic of Bukhara, sanitary organizations and preventive institutions are almost non-existent. Communication between the Ministry of Health and the regions was weak.

The health sector was formed at a time of conflict and complexity, when social and economic crises were rampant. The Bolsheviks' armed attack on the Bukhara Emirate and the establishment of a Soviet-style "statehood" led to significant changes in all spheres. The socio-economic situation in Bukhara is deteriorating as a result of the Red Army's wars of aggression. As a result of the collapse of peasant farms, agriculture fell by 30 per cent in the late 1920s and by 40 per cent in the early 1922 compared to 1918. This year, the sown area has almost halved.

Thus, the establishment of the health care system in Bukhara was very difficult. In 1920 the first outpatient clinic was opened in Bukhara, in 1921 the second outpatient clinic and a first-aid post in Vobkent. Pharmacies were established in Bukhara and Kagan. In 1921, a central pharmacy warehouse was opened in Bukhara. The same year a conference was convened, at which A. Trofimov's plan for sanitary measures was read out. At a meeting of representatives of the ministries, A. Trofimov also spoke about the dangers of plague, and under the leadership of Dr. Sobolev formed an emergency trio, which was tasked to develop measures against plague.

In the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, measures were taken to protect motherhood and childhood. In August 1921, a special decree of the Republican Council of People's Ministers was issued on this issue. According to the decree, pregnant women engaged in physical labor in the Republic of Bukhara will be given six weeks of maternity leave and six weeks of maternity leave.

In Bukhara, measures were taken to protect the health of the population and to raise awareness among the population. Construction of new medical centers and pharmacies has been carried out in the cities and villages of Bukhara. Medical care was provided to inpatients from the newly established hospitals. Patients with various infectious diseases were especially frequent visitors to treatment facilities. With the increase in the number of

diseases, as a result of deteriorating health indicators of the population or the need for qualified medical staff, medical centers and pharmacies for treatment for the prevention of diseases has increased.

These measures, in turn, have led to both positive changes and negative consequences. The increase in the number of hospitals in the Bukhara region, the special attention paid to the health of the population, the inflow of medicines with the opening of pharmacies can be considered a positive development. The downside of the problem is that the social policy of the Soviet state, given the demands of the time and the prevailing environment in the country, did not use the services of medical institutions and doctors adequately as a result of ordinary citizens' lack of knowledge of languages other than the native language.

The narrow and dirty streets of Bukhara, the poor sanitary condition, became the main source of various diseases. According to the doctor's report on the sanitary condition of Bukhara, the following information can be found: "... all residents of the city consume water from open pools. The water in the pools is not changed for several days, hands, feet and utensils are immersed in them. There are also toilets near the city's canals. "

Unsatisfactory sanitary and hygienic conditions had a negative impact on medical treatment in the Republic of Bukhara. There are more than 100 pools in Bukhara, and the population mainly consumes water from these pools. But it was not possible to clean the polluted water of the pools.

Problems with the irrigation system in Bukhara have led to an increase in the number of swamps around settlements and a deterioration in the supply of drinking water. Pools, ditches and canals were not cleaned. This has led to the fact that water bodies have become a haven for mosquitoes that spread infectious diseases, paving the way for the spread of various infectious diseases. Malaria and ringworm are widespread in the city. Children in particular suffered from infectious diseases. Infant mortality increased to 30 per 100 infants and 60 during the epidemic.

In order to improve the situation, it became necessary to allocate as much money as possible to the health sector. Medical expeditions from major cities were sent to the epicenters. For example, on October 15, 1920, an epidemic squad was sent to Bukhara from Moscow under the leadership of Sharikin. In December of this year, doctors examined schoolchildren in Bukhara. It was found that 25 out of 29 children in the Jewish children's school in Bukhara and 20 out of 39 in the Uzbek children's school had malaria. In some places, nearly 100 percent of the population has been affected by the malaria epidemic.

Practical measures have been developed to improve the sanitary condition of cities by conducting medical propaganda against the epidemic among the population of the USSR. Medical staff went to the field and read reports on the spread of the disease and its prevention and eradication. Epidemics have been reported in the press. On the pages of "Bukhara Akhbori" and "Ozod Bukhara" newspapers "Fight against malaria", "Fight against typhoid fever", "Smallpox", "Smallpox is on the rise", "Smallpox victims", "Smallpox has appeared in the city" published articles on topics such as.

Medical staff received the population at the summer palace of the Emir of Bukhara Sitorai Mohi Xosada and gave an insight into various infectious diseases and epidemics. Exhibitions on various infectious diseases were also held, and pamphlets on malaria, plague, and smallpox were distributed.<sup>2</sup>

However, due to economic difficulties, sanitary education work was not carried out at the required level. For example, the preparation and distribution of medical leaflets to the towns and villages of the USSR on various dangerous infectious diseases and measures to prevent them, the nature of the epidemic, clean drinking water consumption and isolation of the sick did not take place due to lack of printing houses in the city.

The government of the USSR took some measures to improve the complicated situation. In Bukhara, measures to improve the communal conditions of the population, the establishment of sanitary control have been strengthened, and the post of sanitary inspector has been introduced in the city. The sanitary inspector was responsible for monitoring the supply of drinking water to the settlements, as well as for maintaining sanitary statistics. Because sanitary statistics are important in the eradication of infectious diseases. The inspector was involved in the development of the housing construction plan. He was also involved in the organization of sanitary education among the population, registration of births and deaths. However, such measures did not fully improve the sanitary condition of the city.

Conferences dedicated to the organization of sanitation in Bukhara were also held. For example, on May 10, 1921 in Bukhara a conference was organized on the improvement of sanitary work. Representatives of many organizations took part in the conference and expressed their views. The conference participants discussed issues related to the elimination of infectious diseases among the population, the prevention of epidemics.

The government of the Republic of Bukhara frequently formed sanitary detachments and commissions to combat various epidemics. One of such commissions was

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<sup>2</sup>ЎзРМДА, Р-61-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 57-йиғма жилд, 3-варақ.

established in May 1922 in connection with the spread of plague in Bukhara. Commission Chairman M. It was Saidjanov. 1 billion rubles were allocated for this sanitary commission. 18 suspected patients will be identified in New Bukhara. On June 8 this year, 7 people with cholera will be hospitalized in New Bukhara Hospital. 2 of them die. The commission inspected teahouses and other dining areas in the city. In New Bukhara, he was fined 10 million rubles for selling low-quality products in the kitchen.

On December 22, 1922, at the All-Bukhara session of the Soviets, health issues were widely discussed. At the session, well-known scientist L.M. Isaev made a report and expressed his views on the spread of malaria in Bukhara and the measures to be taken to eradicate it. He emphasizes the importance of raising awareness about malaria and ringworm among the population, providing the population with clean drinking water, and eliminating swamps where disease-carrying insects nest. The meeting also announced a resolution "On measures to further improve health care." Funds were also allocated for the construction and repair of medical facilities. For example, in November 1923, the Bukhara Economic Council allocated 4,000 gold rubles for the repair of the old Bukhara hospital. The Bukhara government spent 40,000 soums on the purchase of anti-malarial drugs.

The number of medical institutions in various cities and districts of the Republic of Bukhara has increased. Hospitals were opened in Old Bukhara, New Bukhara, Karmana, Karshi and Amirabad. There were also 11 outpatient clinics and 8 paramedic stations in the country. These include a number of medical institutions in districts, cities and regions, such as Sherabad, Darband, Vobkent, Shahrizabz, Karki, Karshi, Karmana, Nurata. However, in Bukhara there were serious problems with the supply of medicines to the population, and there was one pharmacy in the city. Residents waited in line for 2-3 hours to buy medicine. Doctors such as Linbenbraten, Mamina, G.Smirnov, B.Shteygman, L.Rozov, Shmuylovich, Tikhonov, Petrosyants worked in medical institutions.

In February 1923, at the initiative of the military ministry, a conference dedicated to the eradication of malaria was held in Bukhara. Military Inspector Verevkin-Rakhalsky and Dr. Lavrov spoke at the conference. The speakers noted that malaria poses a great threat to the lives of soldiers and the population, and expressed their views on measures to prevent it.

In order to combat epidemics in Bukhara, the staff of sanitary-epidemiological departments and doctors and nurses of medical institutions worked together. For example, on October 11-17, 1923 in Bukhara a joint Congress of the staff of the sanitary-epidemiological department

with doctors of medical institutions was organized. Such measures, in turn, had a positive effect on the prevention and elimination of epidemics.

In Bukhara he carried out measures to combat malaria and ringworm. Every day, more than 600 workers are mobilized to clean the canals and swamps of Bukhara. This has helped reduce infectious diseases.

In August 1922, an expedition of the Moscow Tropical Institute was sent to Bukhara. The leader of the expedition was L.M.Isaev, and it included such experienced specialists as B.T.Massino, A.I.Meteleina, R.S.Shults. The main task of the expedition was to identify the causes of the spread of malaria and ringworm in Bukhara and to develop measures to eliminate it. Of the 458 schoolchildren who underwent a medical examination, 47.7% were diagnosed with malaria.

On January 2, 1924, the Tropical Institute was opened in Bukhara. The first head of the institute was LM Isaev. The institute also has 18 experienced doctors, including AIMetelkina, AIAbziev, VKChernov, T.S.Perejochina, R.S.Shchults. Along with them, A.M. Dubrovina, V.I. Kugelya, Yu.M. Lenitskiy, A.I. Students like Sudakovich also worked.

The laboratory of the institute was equipped with the most modern medical equipment for that period. The institute has become a major research center for malaria control. Researchers of the institute conducted research on the origin of malaria in the oasis, the provision of clean drinking water, the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, the cleaning of swamps.

At the initiative of LM Isaev, the government of the USSR allocated 1. million rubles for the prevention of malaria, medicines, preventive work and the construction of hospitals. spent more than Rs .A.M. Isaev was awarded the Order of the Red Star of the USSR for his services.

During its short-term activity, the Republic of Bukhara established cooperation with European countries. The head of the Bukhara government F. Thanks to Khodjaev's efforts, equipment for hospitals was purchased from Germany. On August 2, 1923, medical equipment purchased for medical institutions was brought from Berlin and installed in malaria stations, diagnostic laboratories and four hospital laboratories. This, in turn, created the conditions for the opening of comprehensive treatment facilities.

At the meetings of the Council of People's Ministers of the USSR, serious attention was paid to health issues. For example, at a meeting of the Council of People's Ministers on March 8, 1924, the issue of public health was discussed, and Kostilev addressed the meeting. The meeting decided to expand the provision of medical services to the local population, to

focus on the fight against malaria, to develop a plan, to establish regional branches of the department and to provide one pharmacy and a doctor in each region, to organize medical courses. tasks have been identified. In 1924, there were 4 hospitals in the USSR, with 205 treatment facilities and 13 outpatient clinics, with 13 doctors and 47 nurses.

## CONCLUSION

So, a lot has been done in Bukhara during the Soviet era in the field of public health and the creation of comfortable living conditions. Along with the opening of hospitals and pharmacies, the training of doctors and nurses and the development of science in the region have been established. Sanitary units, medical expeditions and health workers tried to provide all possible assistance to the population of towns and villages. The distribution of medical facilities and medical forces between the three Soviet republics in Central Asia did not always allow for targeted sanitation and medical interventions. All this was connected with the preparation and conduct of national-territorial delimitation in the region, which, in our opinion, was never necessary. As a result of its implementation, the health system of Central Asia was once again reorganized and dismantled, initially having a negative impact on its performance. But soon the young republics began to build a new health care system based on the achievements of the medical staff due to their selfless work before the October nightfall and connecting the two periods in the health sector.

E-ISSN NO:2349-0721