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History of establishment of medical educational institutions in turkestan

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Abstract

The following article focuses on the training of medical personnel in Turkestan, in particular, the opening of the Tashkent State Medical Institute and Samarkand Medical Institute, the activities of the founders of the university, the student body, the share of local nationals.

Keywords: Public health, organization, medical, personnel, education, history, nursing, college, university, organization, faculty

1. Introduction

The development of public health depends, first of all, on the organization of a system of training medical personnel. Medical personnel are entrusted with a responsible and honorable task, such as maintaining human health and treating the sick. In all regions of the world, serious attention has been paid to the training of medical personnel. In particular, a number of measures have been taken in Turkestan to train educated medical staff and staff medical institutions.

Nowadays, the medical education system history is being seriously studied in a number of countries around the world. In particular, one of the least studied areas of Turkestan history is the medical education system. The historiographical analysis of the subject shows that the history of the field has been studied mainly by medical experts. This topic was studied in the treatises and monographs of S. Sodikov, S. A Molchanov, P. M Lerner, V. A Blinov, A. J Juraev, K. A Zufarov, A. B Bakiev. Moreover, the works of the above-mentioned authors are mainly characterized by the fact that they were created under the monopoly of the Communist Party, under ideological pressure ^[1].

During the first years of Former Soviet rule, secondary and junior medical schools were opened in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana and Kokand. 1918 People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR P. in order to provide medical institutions with medical nurses. F. Under the leadership of Borovsky A. M. He founded the Kollontay School of Medical Nursing. Education at this school was defined as 2 years, the building of the Surgical Hospital of the Red Crescent Society was used as an educational building, and a total of 7 rooms were allocated for students. At school Izmaylova, Tsvelinskaya, V. N. Teachers such as Robinson, Topolsky, Likoshin, Yakovlev taught students in various disciplines, and in the 1920-1921 academic year, a total of 20 students studied medicine at the school ^[1].

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¹ Molchanov S.A. 35 years of the Tashkent State Medical Institute named after V.M. Molotov.-T., State Publishing House.; 1954; Juraev A.D. Tashkent Medical Institute. (1919-1964) T., 1966; Bakiev A.B. History and current state of training of medical personnel in the Uzbek SSR. Avtoref. Diss. cand. med. sciences. Frunze, 1968; Zufarov K.A. 50 years of Tashkent State Medical Institute. T., Medicine, 1970; Sadykov S. Higher education forge school. T., 1973; Lerner P.M., Blinov V.A. Essays on the development of science at the Samarkand State Medical Institute for 50 years (1930-1980). T., Medicine. 1980 and others.

¹ Agzamov B. S., Bakiev A. B. From the history of the training of medical personnel in Uzbekistan // Soviet Health Care, 1965, No. 3. - P. 54.

2. Materials and Methods

The Health Commission has increased the number of medical schools in the country to meet the demand for medical personnel. The number of paramedic and nurse training schools has increased ^[2].

In the Turkistan ASSR in 1920, three schools were opened at once: the paramedic school for the Muslims of the region, the obstetric school for local women, and the Tashkent obstetric school for Europeans. The duration of study in medical schools varied. For example, education in obstetric schools was set at 2 years, while Muslims in the province were at paramedic school for 4 years. There was a shortage of textbooks in the native language and teachers in the Uzbek language in medical schools for the local population. Therefore, the training was conducted in Russian, which had a negative impact on the quality of work. As a result, many students were forced to drop out of school. For example, 5 out of 15 students admitted to the local women's obstetrics school in the first academic year dropped out, and in 1922 only 7 people were able to complete the school ^[3].

While 50 students were admitted to the provincial Muslim paramedic school in the first academic year, only 10 of them graduated. Many of them could not continue their studies until the end due to lack of knowledge of Russian and insufficient financial support. Students from other cities and villages were forced to spend the night in teahouses in some cases because they were not provided with dormitories. The Muslims paramedic school of the province was organized and directed by M. Schwartzman, G., of the local women's obstetrics school. O. Asfandiyorova, European population obstetrics school was ruled by A. F. Popov. In medical schools E.S. Tsimmerman, T. A. Sirota, M. I. Yoqubova, A. B. Tregulova, Z. I. Umidova, M. Benyaminovich, P. F. Somsonov, R. S. Teachers like Gershenovich worked as teachers ^[4].

In Karakalpakstan, the training of medical personnel among the population has begun. To this end, he sent young people to medical schools in Tashkent and several cities in Russia. For example, in 1924 Urazmet Kholmuradov was sent to study at the Tashkent Medical College. The following year, 2 people were sent to the Orenburg Medical College. In the same year, Murat Mukhamedov from Karakalpakstan was admitted to the Tashkent Medical College ^[5].

The Sanitary and Educational Department of the People's Commissariat of Health of the Turkistan ASSR has organized medical schools and courses for paramedics, pharmacists' assistants, nurses, and sanitary inspectors ^[6]. In 1922, there were 13 such schools in Uzbekistan, where 536 students studied ^[7]. Fifty of them, or only 10 percent, were indigenous. In 1925 a medical college was opened in Fergana, in 1927 in Samarkand, in 1930 in Bukhara ^[8]. The establishment of medical schools and technical schools has played an important role in revitalizing the health of the

population of the region. In these educational institutions, A. Z. Zohidov, Ya. K. Mo'minov, I. K. Komilov, A. Yusupov, X. G. Well-known medical scientists such as Gafurov were educated ^[9].

3. Results and Discussion

The establishment of the Turkistan People's University in April 1918 and the establishment of a medical faculty within it played an important role in the establishment of higher medical education in Turkistan. A special commission of 12 people was formed to organize the faculty. A. Semashko, L.A. Tarasevich, A.V. Martynov, P.P. Sitkovskiy, A.N. There were Kryukov, I.A. Davidovsky and others.

Also, in order to train medical personnel with higher education, on August 15, 1919, the Higher Medical School was opened in the building of the cafe "Buff" in Tashkent. N. Broverman was appointed. At the same time, a pharmaceutical school was opened in Tashkent. 550 students were admitted to the first year of the Higher Medical School, of which only 250 took part in the classes ^[10].

On December 4, 1919, at a meeting of the Council of Turkistan State University with representatives of the Higher Medical School, it was decided to transform the school into a medical faculty within the university ^[11]. On November 24, 1920, the Higher Medical School was transformed into the medical faculty of Turkistan State University. As the dean of the faculty, P. P. Sitkovsky, and as deputy dean. K. G. Khrushchev was appointed ^[12]. Professors, necessary equipment, textbooks for the medical faculty of Turkistan State University were collected by Moscow universities ^[2]. A special sanitary train has been allocated for the delivery of equipment, textbooks and laboratory equipment to Tashkent.

The training started in 5 courses. First-year students were re-admitted, second-year graduates of the Higher Medical School, third-, fourth- and fifth-year students from Petrograd, Tbilisi, Saratov, Tomsk and other cities. A total of 205 students were enrolled and 5 of them were indigenous.

The train traveled for 52 days and arrived in Tashkent on April 10, 1920 ^[3]. In the same year, students began to study in 5 courses of the faculty. Paramedics, medical students who had temporarily stopped studying due to the war and joined the army, and medical students from other cities were admitted to the senior courses.

A hospital building named after Poltoratsky will be provided for the clinic of the Medical Faculty. The clinic had 500 treatment beds, 8 doctors, 15 paramedics and a nurse. Part of the clinic, namely surgery, therapy, eye diseases and skin and genital diseases, was placed in the building of the military hospital. In 1926, the faculty buildings were reconstructed, creating favorable conditions for teaching, treatment and research. In 1922, the Turkistan government allocated 65,000 gold rubles for the faculty ^[5].

² TsSA RU, 13th fund, 1st list, 24th case, 56th sheet.

³ Agzamov B. S., Bakiev A. B. From the history of the training of medical personnel in Uzbekistan // Soviet Health Care, 1965, No. 3. P- 78 – 80.

⁴ Issues of healthcare organization and the history of medicine in Uzbekistan. - T.: 1968. - S. 80 - 81.

⁵ Ismailov O. I., Yeschanov T. B., Babadjanov A. S. Development of healthcare in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (from the 1870s to the present day). Nukus, Bilim, 1997. P- 26-29.

⁶ Agzamov B.S., Bakiev A. B. From the history of training medical personnel in Uzbekistan // Soviet Health Care, 1965, No. 3. - P. 54.

⁷ Central State Archive Republic of Uzbekistan (TCSA RUz) r-40 fund, 1-description, 305-file, 3-sheet.

⁸ TCSA RUz, r-40 fund, 1-descript, 305-case, 79-sheet.

⁹ Issues of healthcare organization and the history of medicine in Uzbekistan. - T.: 1968. - S. 83.

¹⁰ Bakiev A. B. At the origins of modern medical education in Central Asia // Questions of the organization of health care and the history of medicine in Uzbekistan. - T.: 1968. P- 85.

¹¹ Bakiev A. The work shown. P- 85.

¹² 50 years of Tashkent State Medical Institute. - T.: 1970. P- 7.

² Turkistan Medical Journal, 1922, No. 1, P-84.

³ The same place. P-84-85.

⁵ Zufarov K.A. Shown work, p- 8.

Professors from Moscow and other major cities were invited to fill the vacancies in the departments of the faculty. Well-known scientists in the field of medicine N.I. Rogoza, A.N. Murzin, I.S. Milman, N.I. Osinovsky, F.I. Walker, G.A. Ilin, S.A. Molchanov, L.V. Oshanin, S.E. Tsimmerman and others are among them. The professors and teachers of the faculty carried out joint teaching, medical and research work, studied in depth the lifestyles and traditions of the peoples of Central Asia, the factors of origin of diseases.

The medical faculty of Turkestan University trained 12 doctors in 1921, 47 in 1922, 23 in 1923, and 131 in 1924^[6]. But among them, the indigenous peoples were a very small minority. Between 1920 and 1930, only 63 indigenous peoples graduated from the medical faculty of the University of Central Asia.

It was not possible to provide all Central Asian medical institutions with doctors graduating from one medical faculty. Taking into account the needs, in 1930 the Samarkand Medical Institute was opened on the basis of the Republican Hospital^[8]. Originally known as the Uzbek State Medical Institute, it was the first independent medical institute in Central Asia^[9]. The first organizers of this institute were B.E. Turkevich, L.N. Lapin, G.M. Semenov^[10].

In the first year of Samarkand Medical Institute there were 6 groups, 2 departments, 19 teachers. The institute has trained medical personnel not only for Uzbekistan, but also for Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Karakalpakstan.

In 1931, another event in the history of higher medical education, that is, the medical faculty of the Central Asian University began to function as a separate Central Asian Medical Institute. The institute was first founded by Professor G.P. Fedorov, then H.U. Umarov headed it. The Central Asian Medical Institute has four faculties of treatment and prevention, maternal and child health, sanitation and dentistry.

In the 1931-1932 academic year, 581 students studied at the institute, and in the 1932-1933 academic year, 961 students studied. They were taught by 77 professors and teachers. Twenty-five of the teachers had the title of professor. However, there was a shortage of local teachers. Of the 104 assistant teachers at the institute, only 11 were indigenous.

The material and technical base of the faculties, departments and clinics of the institute has been strengthened. In 1931, the budget of the institute was 1.5 million. As for the ruble, in 1935 it exceeded 8 million rubles. In 1935, the institute was renamed the Tashkent State Medical Institute.

In 1925-1940, the Tashkent State Medical Institute (Central Asian University Medical Faculty, then the Central Asian Medical Institute) trained 2,296 doctors, 375 of whom were indigenous. In 1935-1940, 631 students graduated from the Samarkand Medical Institute^[12]. Of these, 142 were from indigenous peoples.

In the 20s and 30s of the twentieth century, the population of the Central Asian republics suffered from many infectious and social diseases due to low living standards and poor material security. In their research, scientists of the

Institute of Medicine have conducted continuous research on the spread of various diseases in Central Asia and their prevention and eradication. By 1930, 267 researches were carried out at the medical faculty of the Central Asian University, and in 1930-1940 at the Tashkent and Samarkand medical institutes – 2557^[13].

Conclusion and future scope

So, the establishment of the medical education system in Turkestan was very difficult. Medical institutes and professors from Moscow, Leningrad and other central cities contributed to the establishment of the medical faculty. The professors of the medical faculty of Turkestan State University were mainly Europeans. Also, the fact that classes are conducted in Russian, and the existing textbooks and manuals are mainly in Russian, has led to a very small number of indigenous peoples among the students of the institute.

However, the introduction of medical education in the country has become very important in the lives of the population. Over the years, the system of medical education in the country has expanded, the number of students admitted to educational institutions, the number of faculties, departments and researchers has increased. This, in turn, has laid the foundation for the development of health care in the country, in particular, the prevention of the spread of various infectious and social diseases among the population and the improvement of treatment of other diseases.

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⁶ Soviet medical care. 1984, №3, P-51.

⁸ Samarkand State Medical Institute named after academician I.P. Pavlov. (Quick reference). T., 1962, 4 pp.

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