



## **HISTORY OF THE FIGHT AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE UZBEK SSR AND ITS RESULTS (1941-1945)**

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**Annotation:** A significant portion of Uzbekistan's rural population has been exposed to the harmful effects of toxic chemical substances over many years. Violations of regulations on the use of hazardous substances in agriculture have annually resulted in numerous cases of poisoning among the population of the republic. The amount of chemical substances applied to agricultural lands in the republic has been increasing year by year.

**Keywords:** medical cadre, doctors, general practitioners, rural doctor's office, paramedic-obstetric office, qualification, category. it is necessary to translate into Russian

**Аннотация:** Большая часть сельского населения Узбекистана на протяжении многих лет подвергается вредному влиянию ядовитых химических веществ. Нарушение правил использования вредных веществ в сельском хозяйстве каждый год становится причиной отравления множества людей в республике. Количество химических веществ, которые используются на территории сельскохозяйственных угодий республики, с каждым годом увеличивается.

**Ключевые слова:** медицинский персонал, врачи, врачи общей практики, сельские врачебные пункты, фельдшерско-акушерские пункты, квалификация, категория. нужно перевести на русский язык

The peoples of the world have suffered strongly from infectious diseases in all historical times. The origin and spread of this type of disease is associated with a number of factors, including climatic features, natural conditions, solution of socio-economic issues in a particular state, in particular, the establishment of sanitary education work by the state, the condition of preventive measures, the environmental condition of the territory, the sanitary condition of settlements, the availability of clean drinking water and sewage.

The State Committee for nature protection in Uzbekistan was established in 1944[1]. Until then, the fact that various agencies have carried out this task has not completely made it possible to effectively carry out conservation work. On June 20, 1945, the law “on sanitary supervision” was adopted in the Supreme Council of the Uzbek SSR.

In 1943, industrial quarries located on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan received 1.3 million tons of atmospheric air. about a ton of toxic substances were released[2]. In Uzbekistan, the level of air pollution in cities such as Tashkent, Angren, Olmaliq, Andijan, Kokand, Navoi, Fergana, Chirchiq did not meet sanitary norms. Toxic substances in the air of large cities have adversely affected human health as a result of damaging land and water resources and worsening the environmental condition.



Another of the main reasons for the negative socio-environmental conditions in Uzbekistan was the excessive use of toxic chemicals in agriculture and the low discipline of technology and the duly uncontrolled use of chemical drugs dangerous to human health.

On January 15, 1945, the issue was discussed at the collegium of the Ministry of health of the Uzbek SSR. In March-April 1944, by the commission of the CPC of Uzbekistan, the Republican People's Control Committee checked the storage of toxic chemicals in Uzelkhoztechnik warehouses, the state of their use in collective farms and state farms [3]. As a result, administrative and local authorities conducted a number of activities on this issue. Instructions were distributed among the population about the chemical treatment of agricultural land areas with the help of aviation. But at the April 1945 meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CPC of Uzbekistan and the OSSR, in connection with the increase in toxic chemicals in the agricultural fields of the Republic, the activities carried out to protect the health of the population were considered unsatisfactory. USSR

In 1942, the Council of Ministers of the Ozssr developed measures to improve the use, storage of toxic chemicals[3]. Accordingly, in 1943, 67% of the Republican cotton fields were worked with agricultural aviation, while in 1945 this figure was reduced to 30%. In the farms of the Republic, 1.3-1.4 million annually. tons of mineral fertilizers and 80-85 thousand tons of various pesticides were used. On average, 300-350 kg of mineral fertilizers and 20-25 kg of pesticides per hectare of land. By Union, the average was 1.5 kg of pesticide per hectare of land. In economically developed countries, however, 0.5 kg of pesticides per hectare were administered.

Violation of the rules for the use of toxic substances in agriculture caused the poisoning of many people every year in the Republic. For example, in Surkhandarya region alone in 1944, 11 people were found to have been poisoned in the process of using chemicals in agriculture.

In 1943, 0.9 million tons of mineral fertilizer were allocated to Uzbekistan, while in 1945 their amount exceeded 5 million tons. Chemical drugs were produced to a greater extent than they should, and large sums were spent each year to neutralize them. In 1945, the Republic accumulated 12,000 tons of chemical drugs that had expired.

Certain measures have been taken to improve ecology along the Aral Sea. On September 19, 1943, Decree No. 110 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR “on improving the ecology and sanitation of the Aral Sea basin and improving the efficiency of the use of water and Land Resources” was published. A huge number of problems had accumulated in the issue of the material and technical base of the medical field and the provision of personnel in the Aral Sea regions, in particular in the Caucasus and the Khorezm region. Given this situation, medical brigades were sent to these areas every month from January 20, 1989. 33 such brigades were formed. In the city of Nukus, the Special Staff of the Ministry of health of Uzbekistan coordinated the situation [4].

On May 26, 1945, the decree of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR “on measures to improve the sanitary condition of urban and district centers of the Uzbek SSR” was adopted. The decision will ensure that it is necessary to quickly and qualitatively carry out the transfer of drinking water pipes to construction trusts.

1942 new water pipes were carried out in the settlements of Baitok, Chinabad, Shahrikhon of Andijan region. During this period, 85 of the 145 kolkhozes in the region were piped. In total, 49% of the population of the region consumed clean drinking water through water pipes. From 1943, when a laboratory examination was carried out in water bodies in



places where residents consume water, it was revealed that 14.1 percent of water in Uzbekistan does not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements. Groundwater pollution has become especially high in the regions of Karakalpakstan, Kashkadarya. In the Republic, certain works were also carried out to establish sewage facilities in cities and districts. 2,510,000 rubles were allocated for the construction of sewers under the Republic of 1945.

For example, in the city of Andijan in 1941, 22 food and trade facilities were closed for being in an unsanitary state, and a fine of 30750 rubles was set by the city sanitary and epidemiological station for 459 people. Also, mainly focused on the cleanliness of the central streets of Andijan, the streets on the outskirts of the city were left intact.

431 responsible servants convicted of violation of sanitary norms of 1942 are fined and the work of drinking water supply facilities is suspended [5].

On April 5, 1945, at the Conference of health institutions of the Kashkadarya region, the head of the regional SES I. Adrashakin says, " the Republican health ministry pays little attention to us. During my two-year working career, a person has not come and checked the working conditions in the places. We were given such a car that it is always in remont. No literature on sanitation will be sent from the ministry" [6].

During the Soviet era, OECD was also often affected by extremely dangerous infectious diseases. For example, in the QQ Assr of 1943, 3 cases of anthrax are registered, in the Bukhara Region-2 cases, in the city of Tashkent and in the Kashkadarya Region-1 case [7].

In sanitary control, the organization of measures to combat brucellosis takes a serious place. In July 1945, the Union Health Ministry adopted a resolution "on measures to combat brucellosis". The resolution established measures to conduct a public Doctor's examination of the population and increase the number of seats for this disease in treatment institutions.

The lack of timely hospitalization of patients in the incidence of viral hepatitis also served as one of the main factors. Many people with Viral Hepatitis have turned to a doctor after yellowing appears on the skin, passing the time of treatment for the disease.

In the regions of Uzbekistan, the staff of the fight against viral hepatitis and the Emergency Commission against the epidemic worked. The "V" type of yellow fever has been found to be more of a medical tool, but no preventive measures have been taken. In 1944, 2 out of 10 syringe decontamination points were in operation in the Kashkadarya region. The demand for syringes by residents of the region was satisfied by 20-25 percent [8].

In 1941, the resolution of the USSR health ministry No. 752 "on strengthening measures for the Prevention of Viral Hepatitis" was adopted. In order to organize the implementation of this decision in life, in the same year, the decision of the Council of Ministers of their CPC and the OSSR "on the necessary measures that cannot be delayed in order to prevent viral hepatitis in the Uzbek SSR" was adopted [9].

The issues of yellow disease and its prevention, liquidation have become one of the most urgent tasks of the leadership of the Republic and the region, employees of the health sector. Because the rate of contracting this disease has increased in Uzbekistan compared to other regions. In April 1941, the Order of the Ministry of health of Uzbekistan "on measures that cannot be delayed to prevent viral hepatitis in Uzbekistan" was published.

In September 1941, a special brigade of the Ministry of health of Uzbekistan conducted investigations into the details of the spread of viral hepatitis in 6 regions of the Republic. The results of the investigation were discussed in January 1982 at the Republican sanitary-epidemic Council and the collegium of the USSR health ministry [10].



The work of human health protection largely depends on the extent to which the clean drinking water supply and sewage service are established, although in Soviet times there was some work on this in Uzbekistan, but due to the material funds allocated for the transfer of clean drinking water pipes and errors and shortcomings in their development, the indicator of providing clean drinking water to the population In the villages of the Republic, a large part of the population consumed the water of open water bodies, namely ditches and canals.

So, in Uzbekistan during 1941-1945, infectious diseases were widespread, and from time to time epidemics appeared in the regions. The origin of this situation was primarily caused by poor sanitary education, the use of various toxic chemicals in agriculture to a greater extent than required, the tension of the problems of providing the population with clean drinking water, the deterioration of Ecology and other similar factors.

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