

## INFORMATION ABOUT THE CULTURAL LIFE OF TURKESTAN IS ON THE PRESS PAGES

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### Abstract

In the periodical press of Turkestan, the issue of providing medical assistance to the population has a special place among the various information on the social situation in the country. Articles and reports widely covered in the periodical press focus on such issues as the hospitals established in the country, their activities, measures to prevent diseases spread among the population.

**Key words:** Turkestan, press, social, medicine, population, women, female doctors, children, development, process.

**The relevance of the topic:** in the 19th and 20th centuries, information about the social processes of the population was given in press materials, especially more information was given about the issue of women. Studying these issues increases the relevance of the topic. The processes of treating women and girls, making them literate, and preventing early marriage are important because they are rarely covered in the press.

**Analysis of the topic:** The results of the analysis also show that in the pages of the press of that time, information was given about the first hospital established in the country in 1883 - women's and children's hospital. N.N. Gundius, A.V. Poslavskaya and E.N. Mandelshtam applied to the Governor General of Turkestan in 1882 with the initiative of establishing an outpatient clinic for local women in Tashkent, and they were appointed as the first doctors of this outpatient clinic. According to the basis for the establishment of this outpatient clinic, only women with a medical background served in the hospital. Free assistance was provided to women and children who sought help, including medicines, water treatments, simple surgery and dressings, it was reported.<sup>1</sup>

According to the press reports, later such dispensaries were established one after another in other cities of Turkestan. In particular, in 1885, such a hospital was

<sup>1</sup> Санобар Шодмонова. Туркистон хотин-қизларининг жамиятда тутган ўрни // Жамият ва бошқарув. 2006. - №2. - Б.91-93

established in the city of Samarkand, and it was said that it was financed by the administration of the city of Samarkand. Medicines were provided free of charge by "Zemstvo" pharmacy in Samarkand.<sup>2</sup>

In the press of Turkestan, it was noted that such hospitals appeared in Khojand in 1886, and then in Andijan, Margilon, Namangan, and Kokan shahals. The annual report of these clinics for local women and children was published in the newspaper "Turkestanskije vedomosti". These reports are large in size and occupy 2-3 pages of the newspaper and are often printed in several issues of the newspaper. The report was written by the head of the outpatient clinic, and it shows the referrals of women and children to the hospital, the causes of diseases that are common among them, and the national structure of the referring women. For example, in the report of A.V. Poslavskaya, head of the women's and children's outpatient clinic in Tashkent, it is noted that in 1885, the outpatient clinic 1749 women applied, they visited the hospital 3812 times.

The national composition of the patients was as follows: Uzbeks and Tajiks were 1674 people, 95.5% of the total number of applicants, Kazakhs were 49 people, that is, about 2.9%, Tatars were 18 people, that is, 1.02 %, it is indicated that the number of Jews is 8, i.e. 0.4%. Mainly, in the provision of medical care to women, childbirth and the period after it have a special place. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, in Turkestan, women gave birth to children at home, only in big cities there were midwives, in the villages, a woman's close relatives: mother, mother-in-law, sisters and other relatives participated in the birth process and provided assistance. During this period, only when the condition of the patients was very serious, in some cases, doctors were turned to as an exception. It should be noted that in such cases, along with female doctors, male doctors also helped patients. The first maternity hospital in Turkestan was established in Tashkent in 1880 under the "Mehr-muruvvat" society.

In 1906, it was recorded in the "Samarkand" newspaper that he invited the residents of Samarkand to private treatment and promised free treatment to people belonging to the poor strata of the population.

In the press pages, attention is paid to the number of medical workers working in the country and their much lower number than the number of workers providing medical assistance to the population in the Russian provinces. It is clear from the information in the press of Turkestan about the issues of providing medical assistance to the population that the hospitals established in the country were used more by the residents of Shahal. The rural population, who made up the majority of the population

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<sup>2</sup> Зиёев Н. Тарих-ўтмиш ва келажак кўзгуси. Тошкент: Ғафур Фулом номидаги Адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2000.

of Turkestan, was far away from medical care until the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

According to his newspaper, one of the reasons why local people hesitated to seek help from a doctor when they fell ill was that they did not know the language. Despite this, the patient explained his condition with gestures, did not understand what the doctor said, did not know how to take the medicine given to him, and drank as much as he knew how<sup>3</sup>.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Turkestan press emphasized the importance of educating women. Some of the local women of Turkestan were literate and received religious education at the hands of Atinoi. Otinoys taught girls literacy in their homes and taught poetry as well as religious education. In 1906, it was stated in the pages of the "Gazette of the Turkestan Region": "If a wife is educated and educated, she will raise her child as a progressive person. In the magazine "Oyna" it was also emphasized that mothers should be educated. it states: "A mother is the first factor and teacher for a child<sup>4</sup>.

In general, at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries in Turkestan, government officials of the Russian Empire and various experts made some efforts to learn Eastern languages, including local languages. The government's approach to this issue was primarily based on its strategic goals aimed at facilitating the administration of Turkestan and controlling the people.

However, it is clear from the newspaper materials that the government's efforts to teach Eastern languages, including local languages, to officials and officers were not extensive. As a result of the wide spread of the Russian language in Turkestan, many officials did not feel the need to learn local languages. In the periodical press of Turkestan, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, some works were carried out by oriental experts. In particular, there are published textbooks and organized language courses on the study of Oriental languages, and even the issue of establishing an Oriental studies institute in Turkestan was raised at that time.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, one of the problems of Turkestan women, early marriage of girls began to be given special attention. Official press pages published in Turkestan also published articles on this issue. For example, in 1899, the newspaper "Turkestanskije vedomosti" criticized the fact that girls were transferred too early, that is, at the age of 12-14. It was noted that such early transfer of girls is not in accordance with the purpose from the medical and legal point of view. Abdurauf Fitrat emphasized that starting a family early is harmful not only to girls but also to boys

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<sup>3</sup>Жалолова А.,Ўзганбоев Х. Ўзбекистон маърифатпарварлик адабиётининг таракқиётда вақтли матбуотнинг ўрни.(“Туркистон вилоятининг газетаси”,“Тараққий”, “Самарқанд”, “Садои Туркистон” рўзномалари асосида).-Т., Фан, 1993.

<sup>4</sup> Пидаев Т.Р.Ўзбекистон матбуотининг ўтмиш ва кечмиш // Ўзбекистон матбуоти.-1996.№ 2

from a medical point of view, and advised men not to get married before 23 and girls before 18.

In short, after the establishment of the rule of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, the first newspaper established as its official organ, with the aim of conveying the ideas and policies of the government to the people and shaping public opinion in a favorable direction, actually achieved more than the intended goals. completed the tasks. Its pages contain not only official news, but also socio-economic information of the country. a lot of information related to cultural and scientific life was published. From this point of view, the official press collected a lot of information as an important historical source on the history of the region. In addition, under his influence, the local population realized the importance of the press, and through this, a private and national press was founded for the first time in the country. materials about the news that entered the everyday life of Turkestan residents were widely covered in Russian-language newspapers and official press. In the Jadid press, there were a number of articles and messages about the reaction of the local population to this news. Despite this, special attention is paid to improving the social development of the population.

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