



PROBLEMS OF PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH MEDICINES IN THE FERGHANA REGION AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the problems of providing the population with medicines, and the organization and activities of private pharmacies in the Fergana region during the rule of the Russian Empire.

KEYWORDS: Pharmacy, the colony of the Russian Empire, doctors, attors.

INTRODUCTION

In 1876, the Kokan Khanate was abolished by the Russian Empire, and in its place, the Fergana Province was established as part of the Turkestan General Governorate. Along with Russian colonists, Russian doctors and European medicine entered the Fergana region. There are few Russian doctors in the Fergana region, and the local population mainly used the services of tabibs. Medicines used by tabibs are different. Some of the medicinals belong to the local flora, while some are imported from neighboring countries. In the 20s of the 20th century, a collection of 392 types of medicinal plants of the Turkestan region, gathered in 1881-1916, was collected in the Museum of the Main Botanical Garden in Leningrad. 38 percent of these medicinal plants belong to Turkestan, 24 percent to India, 17 percent to Iran, 2 percent to China, and 19 percent to the flora of other countries. [1] Dragendorff noted that 113 of the 226 drugs used in Turkestan medicine belonged to Turkestan, 62 Indian, 12 Khiva, 12 Chinese, 12 Bukhara, 7 Iranian, 6 Arab, 4 European, 1 Egyptian and 1 Kabul flora. Most of the medicines are derived from plants. In particular, out of 243 types of drugs by Dragendorff, 57 are fruits, 42 are roots, 36 are seeds, 28 are herbs and leaves, 21 are minerals, 18 are resin compounds, 16 are flowers, 11 are various extracts, 6 are animal parts, 4 determined that the stems, 3 of them are mushrooms and others.[2] Tabibs have also prepared complex medicines along with simple home remedies. Pharmacist I. Krauze, who worked in Tashkent, noted that although the doctors were of low quality, they knew how to prepare nitric and sulfuric acids, extract essential oils from anise, fennel and other plants by cubic distillation, as well as oils for dyeing hair black from walnuts.[3]

When the Ferghana Valley became a Russian colony, there was a need to provide officials, soldiers and residents with medicines related to European medicine. According to the 1886 Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Region, it is established that city hospitals sell medicines to the population at fixed prices. [4] The Fergana regional administration purchased 1,800 rubles worth of medicines allocated to hospitals from Shtol and Schmidt and distributed them among 5 uyezd and 1 city doctors.[5] Of course, these medicines were not enough to meet the needs of the population.

With the development of the economy in Fergana region, private pharmacies, private doctors and hospitals began to appear. In 1892, the first private pharmacy in the Fergana region was opened by Provisional Sikhonsky in the Russian part of the city of Kokhan. On May 8, 1894, the provisional Bobrovsky opened private pharmacies in New Margilon, and on September 16, 1895, the provisional E. Vilde opened private pharmacies in Andijan. Until 1900, there were 3 private pharmacies in Fergana region, but since the beginning of the 20th century, the number of pharmacies began to increase. In particular, on November 3, 1900, a branch of Peysakhovich's pharmacy was opened in Margilon, in August 1901, in Namangan, in September 1901, in Chust, a village pharmacy of pharmacy assistant Avetov, and on October 28, 1901, a branch of I. Kondratimovich's pharmacy was opened in the old part of Kokhan city. [6] Opening of pharmacies in cities is determined based on the number of prescriptions given. It is difficult to control the activity of pharmacies, due to the reduction of the number of prescriptions, it is difficult to open additional pharmacies in cities. In order to open an additional pharmacy in the city, it was necessary to issue more than 12,000 prescriptions per year. For example, the pharmacy owned by the merchant Alter Konatevych Uvadev in Ko'kan issued 7,576 prescriptions in 1901, 7,873 in 1902, and 8,473 in 1903. This is a very low indicator for the city of Kokhan, which has a population of 99,486 people and developed trade and industry.[7] In February 1906, the procedure for opening a pharmacy was changed. According to him, the number of the population in the region was taken into account, not the number of prescriptions given as before. It was decided to open one pharmacy for every 10,000 people in the big cities of Turkestan, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, and Kokan. But the number of pharmacies in the "old" parts of these cities did not increase.

The Namangan city pharmacy was established by the city administration in 1909, and the income of the pharmacy increased year by year. In particular, in 1909, 3,000 rubles, 6,309 rubles in 1910, 11,725 rubles in 1911, 15,577 rubles in 1912, 16,759 rubles in 1913, 21,140 rubles in 1914, 14,024 rubles in 7 months of 1915 were sold in the pharmacy. . In 1914, the pharmacy supplied 11,540 paid prescriptions, 12,000 prescriptions to the city hospital, as well as necessary drugs for women's hospitals, prisons, boarding schools, and kindergartens.[8]

By 1915, 15 private pharmacies were operating in Fergana region.

The number of pharmacies operating in Fergana region in 1915 and the number of prescriptions issued in them[9]

№	towns and villages	a pharmacy owner	pharmacy manager	number of prescriptions	amount (rubles)
1	Skobelev	Grunauer	Grunauer	18212	21382,31
2	Qo'qon	Vilde	Vilde	16200	14758,57
3	Qo'qon	Bolotin	Regelson	29441	26461
4	Filiali			255	1981 r
5	Marg'ilon	Grosman	Grosman	2916	5872,47
6	Namangan	shahar boshqarmasi	Veselskiy	12999	25529,59
7	Andijon	Neyland	Klasson	23992	45198



8	Andijon	Neymark	Neymark	1367	13869,53
9	O'sh	Baltrushaytis	Neymark	3071	6411,78
10	Chust	Avetov	Avetov	557	1215,33
11	Asaka	Vilner	Vilner	760	5225,94
12	Shahrixon	Setlin	Setlin	536	2214,27
13	Jalolobod	Berenson	Berenson	919	2766,27
14	Konibodom	Belinskiy	Belinskiy	-	1200
15	Chinobod	Ordines	Ordines	-	-

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