

WOMEN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR THEIR SERVICES AND COURAGE IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

In this article is described the work of women in Uzbekistan in the field of medicine during World War II. At the front, the women provided a large amount of military equipment, weapons, medicine, clothing, and food. On the battlefields, they were seriously wounded and wounded soldiers were taken out of the battlefields. They were provided with first aid, treated in military hospitals and camps, and returned to duty on the basis of historical sources and archival materials.

Keywords: Front, war, medicine, doctor, nurse, hospital, women, military camp, medical center, weapon, wounded, medicine, courage, medal, memory.

INTRODUCTION

The beginning of the World War II and the filling of the front lines with medical personnel, there were topical tasks such as the development of medicine, the quality of personnel and capacity building. War has brought destruction, despair, danger, death, and economic crisis to all nations.

The women left behind by the men who went to the front needed to work several times harder in the fields they had encountered for the first time in their lives, and to work hard for victory. The consistency and effectiveness of reforms in agriculture, water management, industry, railways, education and science in the country required a great deal of perseverance from young people, adolescents and the elderly.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The front quickly and expeditiously resolved all the necessary issues. Because from the first day of the war, the soldiers who was involved in the war was wounded and killed. In such a precarious situation, first of all, the medical staff went to war. They voluntarily began their careers as doctors, nurses, paramedics, or volunteers.

"When I found out about the Nazis attack, my anger knew no bounds. The enemy will be defeated! I decided to go to the front of my own free will ... I promise to defend my beloved Motherland until the last drop of blood, - said Mamura Kasimova. [1].

As early as the fourth day of the war, by June 26, 1941, 1,551 women had enlisted in the Red Army in Tashkent. As of June 28, 1941, 1,735 applications had been submitted in the Fergana region, 423 of which were written on behalf of women. To date, 280 women have been trained in 8 sanitary detachments in Fergana, and 220 women in 6 sanitary units in Kokand.

In June and July 1941, 147 women applied for enlistment in the Red Army in Khorezm for 20 days, 798 in Andijan, 267 in Namangan, and 384 in Samarkand, mostly for medical treatment.

who wrote the application. As of July 18, 1941, the number of women volunteers in Uzbekistan had reached 3,154.

The women of Uzbekistan have served as men in the defense of the Motherland and have shown examples of military courage. Among them are the Hero of the Soviet Union, radio operator Elena Stempkovskaya, liaison officers sisters Munira and Rozia Giyosova, detachment commander, guard captain Olga Sapfirova, intelligence officer Sharofat Eshonkhujajeva, service officer Sanitarova Maria Sherbaurova, Zeborana Maria Sherbabach. mango sealed.

Hundreds of women were mobilized for medical work. Among them are Saida Ruzieva, Hanifa Habinova, Lutfi Yusupova, Manzura Mastanova, Mavjuda Samatova, Muqaddam Rahimova, Anvara Mukarramova, Muqaddam Ashrapova, Banat Eneleeva, Makhsuma Umarhodjaeva.

Anvara Mukarramova, a brave, hard-working Uzbek girl with a PhD in medicine, graduated from the institute at the beginning of World War II and went to the front in 1941. He took part in many military operations, traveling along the roads from Bryansk to Berlin, saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers.

The soldiers honored Anvar and never forgot his heroism. Those who wrote to him thanked him for his sensitivity, kindness, and professionalism. For military service A. Mukarramova was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Order of the Patriotic War of the first degree, as well as many medals.

RESULTS

The country has begun to pay more attention to the training of health workers. The departure of many doctors to the army has led to a sharp decline in the number of health workers in health care facilities. The situation at the front required that the number of doctors, nurses and paramedics be constantly replenished.

The issue of training and retraining of new medical personnel in military medical institutions has risen to a critical level. The most important task of the war was to fill the vacancies of paramedics.

On August 2, 1941, the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan adopted a special resolution "On the training of doctors and nurses with secondary education, as well as reserve nurses for field surgery." Implementation and control of this task is entrusted to the People's Commissariat of Health.

According to the resolution, 1.5 thousand doctors, 4 thousand paramedics and nurses, as well as 5,000 reserve nurses had to be trained by the end of the year, and this decision was made long ago.

The resolution of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan of July 8, 1941 set the task of training junior medical staff. According to the resolution, it was necessary to open short training courses for medical staff lasting from 3 to 6 months in Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana, Bukhara, Andijan, Urgench and Turtkul. Volunteers and young people were primarily involved in these courses. This issue was also discussed on August 8, 1941 in the bureau of the Namangan regional party committee.

In August, 75 nurses, 148 paramedics, and 131 Komsomol radiomen were trained in short courses in the Ararda region. shown in [5].

Medical personnel served valiantly in military hospitals and camps. Severely wounded soldiers on the battlefield needed first aid from paramedics. If the nurses gave first aid to a wounded soldier in a dangerous battle, every minute, every second could be the last minute, the last end of his life for them. Nevertheless, they did their job with perseverance and determination.

During the war, doctors, nurses, and women who did not have professional diplomas volunteered for the sanitary units, battalions, medical centers, field camps, and battlefields to help the wounded.

Demand and need, the situation and the process required dedication, diligence, speed, knowledge, experience, scientific research, development of research, application of effective results in practice.

From the very first day of the war, specialists from different regions of Uzbekistan were called in. In particular, many doctors, paramedics and nurses, such as Mamlakat Zokirova, Borisova and Gutkarova, excellent students of the Samarkand Medical Institute, were called to the front lines [6].

About 10 people, including Marhamatkhon Tursunova, Bahri Yusupova, Salomathon Turgunova, signed the front letters of Umarov, the secretary of the Samarkand regional komsomol committee, major of the guard, holder of the Order of the Red Star. He expressed a positive attitude towards the services of hospital and field postal workers.

76 years ago, the first medical facility in Central Asia - a military hospital - was opened in Tashkent. It was a culturally significant event. As a result, medical and scientific medicine were established in the country. A center for practical and theoretical medicine has been formed. The hospital has become a leading medical and research center in the district. The hospital staff has taken full advantage of the greatest achievements in the field of medicine and achieved new positive results in their work [8]. Significant results have been achieved and effective work has been achieved in the field of diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases. For 30 years, the hospital, which has been active not only in the military, but also in public health, continued to diagnose and treat patients in new ways. The increase in the number of hospitals in Tashkent, as well as the work of the only medical staff in the infectious disease prevention hospital, has been significant.

The hospital staff has always been attentive to research. They applied new practices in climatology, epidemiology, neurosurgery, and the treatment of various diseases. The fact that 11 of the hospital's doctors have been awarded scientific degrees and 5 have been awarded republican titles, and more than 100 works have been written in the last 20 years, shows that the scientific potential in the field has increased [9].

During the war, women worked as servicemen and nurses. Sabira Majidova, a medical captain, [10] and Nuri Shokirova, a 20-year-old doctor who graduated from the Tashkent State Medical Institute, and Pulatoy Kodirova, [11] a senior medical lieutenant, and Maryam Yusupova, a senior lieutenant in the medical service, risked her lives. [12].

In the early years of the war, Asalatkhan, who had just graduated from a medical institute and was now working independently, gained considerable experience in the field of surgical

treatment in a short period of time. He was able to easily treat very serious injuries. This was achieved only due to the constant work of the young doctor in the field of improving their knowledge and careful study of each patient in the treatment of surgical diseases. [13].

Zokiya Khalikova, a nurse in the N section of the 3rd Belorussian Front in East Prussia, evacuated 18 wounded soldiers from the battlefield. For this courage he was awarded the medal "For Courage" by the command. Acting heroically, Zakia showed that she is the most loving and beloved sister of our warriors, the selfless daughter of her homeland.

Zakia was one of the most agile and secretive nurses in the first aid, taking the Germans out of the battlefield during the war against the Nazis.

From the day our glorious troops entered East Prussia, they began nursing in the infantry battalion. He pulled 18 wounded fighters off the battlefield under heavy rain. For this courage he was awarded the Medal "For Courage" by the command. Zokiya, who acted heroically, showed that she is the most kind and beloved sister of our warriors, a selfless daughter of her homeland.

In the battle to liberate the city of Labioc from the enemy, the Germans counterattacked several times. During the repulse of the enemy's attack, the unit commander and then the company commander were seriously wounded. The battle was fierce. Even in such a difficult time, Zakia crawled out of the battlefield and took them to safety. Zokiya Kholikova was awarded the Order of Glory of the 3rd degree for her heroism in this battle. Demonstrating their responsibility in the process on all fronts, the women "taught" the spoils.

Behind the front, the development of the medical field and the increase of medical knowledge, the promotion of sanitation among the population were important issues of the time. It was important to protect the health of the population, increase employment, supply food, clothing and medicine in the supply of goods and weapons to the front. In fact, in terms of manpower, work is organized in 2-3 shifts in the production process, workshops, factories. As a result of labor shortages, the elderly and adolescents are also employed. In this case, maintaining the health of the population would require more work, activity and diligence from the medical staff. Medical workers have been entrusted with the important and responsible task of providing better medical care to the collective farmers who are working hard to increase the cotton harvest, as well as improving their sanitary conditions.

Medical workers of Buka district of Tashkent region, taking on a great and important responsibility, quickly began to work. Exemplary first-aid stations have been set up on 16 collective farms in the district, which provide qualified medical staff and necessary medicines. Khodzhikhonova, the head of the Stalin collective farm, Gorbyacheva, the head of the Kultura collective farm, and Zakiyeva, the head of the Kommunist collective farm. In the collective farms where they operate, the number of absenteeism due to illness has almost completely decreased.

In order to reduce the incidence of diseases among the collective farmers, great importance has been attached to the improvement of medical education among the general public. There are rare cases of diseases on collective farms with a high level of sanitary education.

With this in mind, sanitary workers have now been attached to 13 collective farms. First aid stations have also been set up. The central pharmacy in the district has prepared 146 standard

pharmacies for collective farm sanitary points. In addition, 7 large pharmacies were opened on several collective farms.

In order to fully involve women in field work, small groups were organized in permanent and seasonal kindergartens. District health workers have shown great initiative in organizing such nurseries (small groups) on collective farms. Nechukhaeva and other colleagues, who promised to work 75 working days, have already worked 15-20 working days [14].

The training course for nurses in Namangan, especially during the Great Patriotic War, was delivered to our country and to the glorious Red Army by many nurses. Several of these nurses are examples of courage and perseverance in saving the lives of wounded soldiers and officers on the battlefield.

Faizullina, Pogodina, and Skolota, nurses serving at the front, frequently sent letters to the course. They wrote about their fighting and the heroism of the fighters.

The educational process is well organized and classes are held in three groups on a regular basis. This group of students will soon be sent to serve on different sides of the country and at the front. An Uzbek group has also joined the course, which now trains many Uzbek students. Khodzhiyeva, Mullaboieva, Mansurova were among the leading students of the course in all respects.

DISCUSSION

The students of the course take an active part in the study and in community work in their spare time. With their active support, a great deal of work has been done in the field of military sanitation among women workers and employees of urban enterprises. With their help, 8 sanitary squads and sanitary posts were established under the primary organization of the Red Crescent Society of the Sharq Artel [15].

They are not only the tools of labor, but also the weapons in their hands, and go to victory! There is no step back [16]! They organized rallies under the slogan and took the initiative. This slogan is the will of the people, the "Fatherland", which has the will, conscience and pride in every heart. If we do not retreat now and hold fast to our soil, land, towns and villages, the time will be ready for us to move forward. Steps that did not know how to retreat took a bold step under the call that they should know how to move forward [17].

Nina Gancharova, a lieutenant of the medical service Yuchenko, gave 11 liters, a nurse Khotyakova 6 liters since 1941, and Zinaida Semyonovna Tumanova, a donor girl, gave 29 liters of blood. As the owners of the Order, they were able to show an example of high courage, not only sacrificing their lives but also their lives. [18]

The women, who have mastered the art of rifle, machine gun, cannon shooting, and javelin throwing, have been active in organizing "Mass Gymnastics" competitions since April 6. In particular, the girls gymnasts of the Tashkent Medical Institute have been constantly engaged in physical activity to promote a healthy lifestyle, fitness, self-confidence, responsibility and spiritual strength [19].

In fact, Masilya Abishova Faiyatova, a teacher of science, was awarded the Medal for Selfless Labor in 1945, the Medal for Selfless Labor in 1970, and the Shuhrat Medal of Independent Uzbekistan in 1994.

Masumakhon, a graduate of the Tashkent State Medical Institute in his 20s and 30s, graduated on the eve of the brutal war. The hard-working doctor took an active part in the practical process and in 1946 successfully defended her dissertation on "Hematological changes in children", becoming the first Uzbek scientist among pediatricians [20]. During the war years, he contributed to the development of medicine by working selflessly through his knowledge and experience.

CONCLUSION

It is not the heroes who make history, but history makes heroes, ... it is not the heroes who make people, but people make heroes and history [21]. Death to the German invaders! [22] The heroes who fought in the fierce battle, the warriors bandaged their wounds, healed quickly, recovered, and returned to the battlefield.

After all, the medical profession has not always been valued in vain. In their professional activity, theoretical and practical knowledge, and in their experimental skills, human life, human destiny, and dignity were the main factors.

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