

ARCHIVAL SOURCES ON THE ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE TURKESTAN ASSR

Саломова Лутфия Искандар қизи

Ўзбекистон Миллий университети
Тарих факультети “Архивишунослик ва
манбашунослик” кафедраси ўқитувчиси
Э-маил: salomovalutfiya9@gmail.com

Abstract: This article analyzes the source value of archival documents reflecting the activities of regional health administrations in the Turkestan ASSR. Based on materials preserved in the National Archives of Uzbekistan, including reports, memoranda, and statistical data of provincial health departments, the organizational structure, functions, and role of regional health administrations within the healthcare system are examined. The study reveals the importance of regional-level administrative documents in researching the history of the healthcare system of the Turkestan ASSR.

Keywords: Turkestan ASSR, regional health administrations, archival documents, regional governance, healthcare system, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

During the period of the Turkestan ASSR, the effective functioning of the healthcare system largely depended on the activities of regional health administrations. Decisions and directives developed by the People’s Commissariat of Health were implemented at the local level through provincial health authorities. Therefore, official documents reflecting the activities of regional health administrations serve as important historical sources that reveal the real condition of the healthcare system at the regional level. Archival documents preserved in the National Archives of Uzbekistan related to the activities of regional health administrations of the Turkestan ASSR are of particular scholarly importance for studying the history of medicine from a source studies perspective.

During the Turkestan ASSR period, regional health administrations functioned as territorial governing bodies responsible for implementing the healthcare policy of the central authorities at the local level. Archival documents indicate that their primary responsibilities included coordinating the activities of medical institutions, monitoring sanitary and epidemiological conditions, providing medical services to the population, and submitting statistical data to central authorities. Annual and quarterly reports of regional health administrations contain valuable information on the number of hospitals, outpatient clinics, feldsher stations, hospital beds, and medical personnel, as well as their

qualifications. These documents make it possible to assess the level of development of the healthcare system and identify existing problems in individual regions. Archival materials also extensively document the spread of infectious diseases in the provinces, epidemic situations, and measures taken to combat them. Operational reports and statistical summaries prepared by regional administrations regarding diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhus, and smallpox reflect the priority directions of regional healthcare policy. Financial issues also occupy an important place in the documents related to the activities of regional health administrations. Reports record the allocation of funds for healthcare, their distribution, and cases of shortages. This allows for an analysis of the economic condition of the regional healthcare system.

The source value of these documents lies in the fact that they enable researchers to study not only the centralized structure of the healthcare system but also its regional functioning, local challenges, and mechanisms for addressing them from a historical perspective.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, archival documents related to the activities of regional health administrations provide an opportunity for a comprehensive study of the healthcare system of the Turkestan ASSR. Based on these materials, it is possible to conduct a scholarly analysis of the functioning of regional medical institutions, anti-epidemic measures, and existing organizational and financial challenges. The research contributes significantly to the development of healthcare history from a source studies perspective.

REFERENCES:

1. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund R-40 – Records of the People’s Commissariat of Health of the Turkestan ASSR.
2. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund R-17 – Records of the Central Executive Committee of the Turkestan ASSR.
3. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund R-25 – Records of the Council of People’s Commissars of the Turkestan ASSR.
4. Karomov, G.H. (2018). The History of the Healthcare System in the Turkestan ASSR. Tashkent: Fan.
5. Muminova, G.E. (2020). The History of the Healthcare System in Soviet Uzbekistan. Tashkent.
6. Choriyev, Sh.Sh. (2019). Archival documents on the healthcare system of the Turkestan ASSR.
7. Salomova, L. I. (2021). Types of documents on the history of the turkestan



century kept in the national archives of uzbekistan. current research journal of history, 2(11), 73-77.

8. Salomova, L. (2020). The national archive of uzbekistan is a source on the history of the turkestan assr water department. Theoretical & Applied Science, (10), 457-460.