

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN CHRISTIAN MONASTERIES OF THE 18TH - 19TH CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT:

State-church relations are one of the key components of the domestic and foreign policy of any state as a set of historically developing and changing forms of interdependence between state institutions and religious organizations. Historically, For the Russian people there is a close connection between Orthodoxy and nationalism. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the role of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) in the economic and social life of the country was great.

Keywords: Russian Orthodox Church, Charity, Synod, Houses of mercy, Monasteries, Hospital, Hegumen.

INTRODUCTION:

By the 18th century, the difference between secular and religious worldviews had widened significantly. In Russia, with the abolition of the patriarchy by Peter I (1709), the situation of all charitable organizations deteriorated sharply. Many charity houses were closed and recreation conditions deteriorated. The buildings were replaced by dilapidated buildings, funds for charity were cut, and the Synodal was removed from the Council of National Economy as a center.

MAIN PART:

In 1701, Peter I organized 60 charitable homes for the elderly, the sick and the poor in Moscow, and also organized training for minors under the age of 10 at these charitable homes. The existence of monasteries in the future depended entirely on the attitude of the

monarchs towards them. It is known that Peter I did not like monks and nuns. At the same time, paragraph 46 of the Regulations on Religion requires that the proceeds from monasteries be used to build hotels or hospitals, as well as to "help them, gathering the elderly and the poor, those who cannot feed themselves, and workers who cannot support them. myself. do not provide information about themselves and do not help them "(Religious decree of 1823) [1].

Beginning in 1764, the country's economy began to run charitable housing associations, and in the same year, individuals were allowed to open them in private partnerships. For this reason, at the end of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, charitable houses were opened not by churches and monasteries, but by donations from the population. Prince Golitsyn, Count Sheremetev and others were considered rich patrons of their time.

Charitable homes have sprung up in a number of monasteries, and in many cases the concepts of charitable home and hospital have been merged. At the end of the 18th century, there was a hospital in the Sarov desert, intended for monks over 60 years old who could not serve themselves. In 1780, a stone hospital and a hospital church were built here, which were rebuilt in 1784-85 according to the design of Hieromonax Bonifati. The one-story hospital was directly connected with the churches of Zosima and Savvaty, where patients could visit the temple without leaving the buildings. The state allocated 120 rubles a year for patient care.

At the end of the 19th century, during the reign of Hegumen Joseph, it was decided to

separate the hospital from the house of mercy. In 1891, a 12-bed hospital for monks was opened and fully equipped. There was a pharmacy, a laboratory, a separate kitchen, buildings for medical staff and service personnel. This hospital is for monks only, and special medical care is provided to patients attending the church. For this, a polyclinic and a small hospital with 8 beds for men and women have been created. All medical care, including the distribution of drugs, was free of charge. According to archival documents, in 1894 the monastery spent 4,800 rubles for these needs, and the Sarov hospital provided medical care to 3,500 patients.

In the past, monasteries were the only refuge for the mentally ill. Monastic life itself has a positive effect on a person. However, not all monasteries could accept the mentally ill due to lack of space or buildings. Throughout the entire period, the monasteries provided various assistance to the population during natural disasters, wars and epidemics.

During the reign of the entire Russian Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, monasteries continued to develop and prosper, during the time of the empire their number reached 1072. Catherine II at one time sought to simplify the activities of monasteries, and their number was significantly reduced.

By the first half of the 19th century, an absolute monarchy had been established in Russia. The emperor combined all forms of power and at the same time was the head of the church. The state viewed Orthodoxy as the dominant religion and a pillar of the throne, and the church as a special institution of power and people's life. The state fully supported and protected the church. Alexander I, who sympathized with monasticism, improved the condition of the monasteries, and their number increased again.

Monasteries flourished in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In 1896, there were 691

male and female monasteries. The church charter, adopted in the middle of the nineteenth century, required the presence of doctors in monasteries. Chapter 46 of the Charter On Hospitals, Charitable Homes, Elderly People and Patients states: "... if someone comes to seek healing, heal the sick, visit him; If negligence begins, it will be a very big problem for the Abbot, first of all, to come to them and work for patients at the request of a doctor and order actions. As a doctor, he performs all tasks, boldly responds to suffering and heals patients. If a person comes to the house of mercy suddenly or without a home, and he is sick, the monk and the doctor should keep the peace and order the patient to stay in the church so that he can stay as long as possible until he recovers ... "

Since 1866, the Holy Synod invited the builders of monasteries to create charitable and educational institutions with them. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the monasteries, which continued the tradition of strengthening spiritual and physical health in monastic medical institutions, combined the methods of traditional medicine and the achievements of modern medical science.

In 1908, on the territory of Orthodox monasteries, there were 195 medical institutions with 1993 beds, and in 1910 - 230 institutions with 2313 beds [4]. Medical assistance was provided not only to monks and nuns, but also to ordinary people who came to monasteries. In the districts of Uchlik-Sergiev Lavrazi and 12 cities, there were 1132 buildings for 470 charitable organizations.

Later, the number of medical institutions in large women's monasteries increased significantly compared to the number of institutions in men's monasteries. The devout monks and nuns in these institutions usually had a medical degree in the past. The Kiev hostel for the intercession of women, the Kostroma Anastasievsky Epiphany Monastery, the Lesninsky Bogoroditsky and Pukhtitsky

monasteries were famous for their healing activities.

For 10 years of work from 1893 to 1903, 1,138,747 patients visited the polyclinic of the Kiev Intercession Monastery, 20144 operations were performed. Admission to the clinic is carried out in almost all specialties. In the same years, a total of 7,900 major surgeries were performed in the hospital and 1,200,000 medicines were distributed free of charge from inpatient pharmacies. The hospital of the Shafoat monastery has 8 wards, two gynecological wards with 58 beds, an internal ward with 40 beds for women and 10 beds, Nikolsky peculiar ward with 5 beds, 12 beds for infectious diseases, 20 beds for the blind, operative patients and 15 beds. untreated patients are provided with beds [9]. The above statistics show that the hospital fully met the requirements of that period and was in need of it. The care of patients in these monasteries was high from a bioethical point of view. In addition, the monastery is a center of social assistance, and the monasteries provide shelter for the chronic, blind and terminally ill [8].

During the Russo-Japanese War, the training of "sisters of mercy" was carried out in monasteries. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Sisters of Mercy training courses were held at the Kiev Intercession Monastery. They opened hospitals for the sick and wounded. During epidemics, temporary hospitals were opened at the monasteries, such as the Kiev-Pechersk Lava Hospital for men with diarrhea with 40 beds and the Mariinsky Red Cross detachment for women of the same size.

Several medical institutions have been opened in the Pyukhtitsa Monastery, including a women's and children's hospital; outpatient for incoming patients; charity homes for the elderly and the poor; a girls' shelter; a two-grade school for boys and girls with 85 seats, equipped with dormitories for students and teachers; The Sisters of Mercy opened at the monastery with

the support of the Russian Red Cross Society [10]. Other monasteries also have schools for children of all ages, agricultural schools, seminaries for church teachers, and other similar institutions. From the charitable foundations of the monasteries, the nuns provided various assistance at the monasteries, including helping women in the field work, participating in the funerals of the sick, old people and those who had no relatives. The service of the nuns was free, especially because of the noble idea of serving the patient to whom they devoted all their heart and love to this work [7].

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the monasteries have provided medical and social assistance to the population of Russia since ancient times. The type and amount of this aid varied from period to period. Also, the presence of a state policy in relation to the church in each period depended on the organizational forms of interaction. Earlier in Russia there were no shelters for the sick and disabled, except for monasteries, but since the 18th century, state and public organizations were created, and the share of medical and social assistance fell sharply from the share of monasteries. At the beginning of the twentieth century, monasteries, although they were not the leading ones before, remained a form of assistance to the population, along with state, public and charitable organizations.

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