
"THE PEOPLE'S PHYSICIAN" OR GRANDFATHER ABOUT ESHONQUL KHUDOIKULOV

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ABSTRACT: - Eshonqul Khudoykulov, a folk healer known as "Smallpox" in the Jizzakh oasis, although he did not study at a medical university, showed his courage in preventing the plague of the epidemic that befell the nation in his time, and was one of the first Uzbek doctors to receive the honorary title of "Hero of the People". He was one of the people who promoted the importance of new medicine among the people, not just vaccination and treatment. He fought against infectious diseases and used new methods of treatment. The article provides information about the life path of Eshankul Khudoykulov, a scholar of folk medicine, a spiritual teacher of Jizzakh oasis medicine, and his great contribution to medicine.

KEY WORDS: - medicine, smallpox, " Kassoblik ", epidemic, slanderer, copycat, bond, barber, chicken pox, malaria, cholera, Chernyaev, Chinoz, Ivan Nikolaevich Sametsky, vaccination, Presidium, "Hero of Labor of Uzbekistan", "For his hard work", "Solnechnaya", museum, medical school, Robiya Torakulova.

INTRODUCTION

Due to my research work, I had to study the lives and activities of many people who lived in the Jizzakh oasis, dedicated their lives to good deeds, thought about the peace of the country, the welfare of the people, and the fate of the future generation. Yes, while studying their activities, I felt that we simply did not reach today's pharmaceutical days. I was proud that such great people grew up in our oasis. I was also a little embarrassed. Because I didn't have any information about most of them until now. One such person is Eshankul Khudoykulov. He was the first swallow doctor of that time, who showed courage in curbing the epidemics spread in the Zarafshan oasis, establishing cooperation with Russian medical experts in eliminating the epidemic, and relieving the local population of this disease.

LITERATURE REVIEW

About the life and work of Eshankul Khudoykulov in the book "Pre-revolutionary situation of medical care in the territory of Jizzakh region" by S. Kasimov, G. Kasimova, "Knowing the history of El is understanding the identity" by R. Ahmedova, "Grandfather with smallpox" by J. Sharopov, "The first hero" by H. Kholbov ", as well as in the documents kept in the state archives of Samarkand region, Jizzakh region, Sharof Rashidov district.

At this point, it should be noted that the life and work of E. Khudaykulov, his services to the Motherland and the people, issues related to his popularization among the people have not been studied as a separate object of research.

Research methodology. In the process of conducting research Based on the civilizational approach to the scientific problem, the issue of the role of the intellectuals of the Jizzakh oasis in the social and spiritual environment of the oasis was thoroughly researched, based on the analysis of primary documents, using methods such as historical-comparative, problematic-chronological, objectivity, systematic analysis , source, comparative-logical analysis, impartiality .

Analysis and results Eshankul Khudoykulov, who was known as the smallpox grandfather in Jizzakh oasis, who spent more than sixty years of his life in the cause of public health, was born in 1870 in "Ziyokor" neighborhood of Jizzakh district[1], according to other information, it is noted that he was born in "Kassoblik" neighborhood of Jizzakh city[2]. .

When Eshankul Khudoykulov was born, the city of Jizzakh was a ruin, the population was poor, people were suffering from ringworm, tuberculosis, shingles, itching and sores, smallpox, malaria, perspiration, boils, gout, trachoma, and scabies. The cholera epidemic that started in the Chinoz village of Tashkent reached Jizzakh. In January 1866, Chernyaev's forces launched a campaign to occupy Jizzakh [3] and the complete occupation of the city on October 18 of the same year [4] further exhausted the population, and the above-mentioned diseases were widespread among the peasants. At that time, 7,000 local residents died as a result of the 10-month occupation of the Russian invaders in the city, which had more than 15,000 inhabitants at that time [5]. Orda, where the main battles took place, was abandoned, Jizzakhlik, Tashkentlik, Zargarlik, Oratepalik neighborhoods around Orda were also turned into ruins. Eshankul Khudoykulov was born at such a time.

In Jizzakh district and its surrounding mountain villages, diseases were killing people. The only hospital in Jizzakh, it mainly served Russian military personnel and their families. The common people expected salvation from the local healers.

The hardship that befell the people did not leave Khudoykul the elder, who knew the black and white of the "Kassoblik" neighborhood, who was calm and concerned about making his children literate and teaching them a profession, not indifferent. First of all, he plans to train his son Eshanqul to become a doctor after consulting with family members and neighborhood intellectuals. At the age of 10-12, Eshanqul, who first studied at a madrasa and then at the "Rus-Tuzem" school, became very familiar with folk medicine due to his passion for medicine.

The difficulties of life in the country made Eshankul Khudoygulov grow up quickly. At first he works as an intern. But his interest in medicine prompts him to study medicine. He observed the work of Eshon Baba from the neighboring neighborhood, who recited chilyosin and treated patients, and the work of barbers and barbers, who performed surgery in their time. One day (before he was known as a smallpox doctor), Eshankul Khudoykulov came to a dentist and asked

him to teach him the process of removing tapeworms from the human body and learned the secrets of treatment from him.

Eshanqul Khudoykulov deeply studies the secrets of curing rabies, healing people from diseases such as ringworm, gum disease, chilashir, noma, ichburug, zotiljam, bovosil, hernia, and skin diseases, making ointments and medicines that are applied and drunk from medicinal herbs, mineral salts, and animal parts.

He diligently mastered new methods of treatment after taking lessons at the vaccination course against infectious diseases in Samarkand. He was engaged not only in vaccination and treatment, but also in promoting the importance of new medicine among the people. At first, Eshonkul opened a medical clinic in the neighborhood of "Butcher" in the city of Jizzakh where he lived and began to treat people, gradually he began to provide medical care to the residents of Saraylik, Tashkentlik, Oratepalik, Yakhtanlik, Khavaslik neighborhoods. Taking pity on the children suffering from fly-bite and smallpox, Eshanqul used to walk from house to house at night and vaccinate them. Less than a year later, the fame of the young healer became popular in the surrounding villages of Jizzakh, and parents who believed in him brought their children.

In the 1870s, when Eshankul Khudoykulov was born, the epidemic of rabies, chicken pox, malaria, and cholera plagued the population [6]. In particular, every 6-7 years, the widespread smallpox took the form of an epidemic. At that time, 46-47 percent of those suffering from smallpox died prematurely. People's doctors such as Mulla Yusuf Damulla, Mulla Abduraim Hakim, Mulla Hasan Makhsum, Mulla Sabir Damulla, Eshankul Khudoykulov from Jizzakh were powerless to save the people from smallpox, which turned into an epidemic [7]. But in 1908, Russian doctor Ivan Nikolayevich Sametsky, who came to Jizzakh uezd for permanent residence, began to improve the medical service in the uezd. Organizes a special group to vaccinate the local population against smallpox. Eshankul Khudoykulov was also in this group [8].

Together with Ivan Nikolayevich Sametsky, Eshankul Khudoykulov went to the volosts on horseback to vaccinate people against smallpox. They did not stop only with vaccination, but also engaged in the training of medical workers, improvement of sanitation and hygiene, strengthening of ambulatory services, increasing the types of medicines, preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and taking measures to prolong people's lives [9].

Even on weekends, Eshanqul, a smallpox doctor, went to the villages around Jizzakh, vaccinating children against smallpox and measles, looking for a way to control malaria and enteritis. As a result of these efforts, in 1917, 25,000 people were examined and treated for smallpox and other infectious diseases, and in 1938, this figure reached 35,000 people [10]. Not only in the province of Jizzakh, but also in Zarafshan oasis, the doctor-physician known as Eshanqul small pox combined the traditions of folk medicine with modern medical practice.

Eshankul Khudoykulov from Jizzakh, Akhmat Safarbekov, Khazrat Matqasimov, Inom Shukurov from Karakishlok, Haydar Elomonov from Zomin, Irgash Muslimonov, Cho'li Ermanov from Farish,

Niyazov Talip from Savruk, Khusainov from Yangigurgan (Gallaorol) (name not given), Karaboy Sayfiyevs, who vaccinated the local population against smallpox. became the first doctors of the era [11].

I remember the difficult years of the war, says Sunnat Kasimov, a high-ranking surgeon and a doctor who served in Uzbekistan - although he was over seventy years old, Grandfather Eshonqul used to walk from village to village on a bicycle with a bag on his shoulder, vaccinating people, gathering teenagers like us, saying, "Study well, become a doctor." act" they advised. Maybe I became a doctor because of my respect for Eshanqul Baba and his fatherly advice. Although they did not lead us to the institute, teach them the secrets of the profession, we, doctors from Jizzakh, consider that person to be a mentor [12].

Eshankul Khudoykulov has been fighting against smallpox in the field of medicine for 62 years (1887) and during this period, he vaccinated 1 million 62 thousand children against smallpox. During his career, he was awarded the honorary title of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan twice. In 1946, he was awarded the "For Valiant Work" medal for 1941-1945 for his bravery during the Second World War. In 1939, he was awarded a watch with his name by the health commissariat of the Uzbek SSR[13].

Also, Eshankul Khudoykulov will be awarded the title of "Hero of Labor of Uzbekistan" for his 48 years of work in the field of health care. For example, in the minutes of the meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union of Medical and Sanitary Workers of Uzbekistan held on December 9, 1936, it was noted that he had worked well in one field for 48 years in the documents prepared by the district health department to present Eshonqul Khudoygulov with the title of "Hero of Labor". Taking this into account, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union of Medical and Sanitary Workers of Uzbekistan recommended to the Central Executive Committee of the Uzbek SSR to award the title of "Hero of Labor" to Eshonqul Khudoykulov. Taking into account the recommendation, Eshankul Khudoykulov was awarded the title of "Hero of Labor" on March 14, 1937[14].

Benazir was well known and appreciated by the famous statesman and famous writer Sharof Rashidov. The congratulatory letter sent by Chechakchi on the occasion of his 80th birthday is still carefully kept by the children of Eshankul Khudoykulov. On October 6, 1952, the government telegram sent by Sharof Rashidov to Eshonqul Khudoykulov contains the following sentences: "Congratulating you on your 80th birthday and 63rd year of work, I wish you good luck and good health in your future endeavors " [15].

"Hero of Labor" Eshankul Khudoykulov died on February 24, 1955 at the age of 85.

(Conclusion/Recommendations). Eshanqul Khudoykulov's long years of continuous and steadfast work in one field, his great service in saving children from smallpox, and his services to the Motherland and the people are immeasurably great. In order to perpetuate the name of the "Hero of Labor", a number of works have been carried out. In particular, according to the old people of

Jizzakh, a teahouse, a kindergarten and a park around the old city market, which existed until 1974, were named after him. The decision No. 11/127 of April 1949 of the Jizzakh district executive committee was also adopted in this regard[16]. By the decision of the meeting of the toponyms commission under the Jizzakh city executive committee on March 23, 1990, "Solnechnaya" street of the Hamzaabad neighborhood committee was named after Eshankul Khudoykulov. Also, at the VIII session of the Jizzakh City Council of People's Deputies held on October 19, 1991, a decision was made to name the Jizzakh Medical University after Eshankul Khudoykulov. But the decision remained. Efforts to establish the Eshankul Khudoykulov Museum have also been unsuccessful. Granddaughter Robiya Torakulova said that all the documents belonging to her grandfather were taken because they were going to establish a museum. But when he disappeared from the museum, when the documents belonging to his grandfather were searched, no one could find them.

It would be expedient to enrich their spiritual world with historical events by telling about the actions of people's heroes like Eshankul Khudoykulov. Because without historical memory, without glorifying its value, it is impossible to plan and build the future as we envision. After all, it is the human duty of each of us to honor the memory of those who have passed away from this bright world, to appreciate the representatives of the older generation whose work made it possible for us to draw and enjoy the glory of independence, and to put their respect in place.

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