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SCIENTIFIC IMPLEMENTATION OF THE USE OF MEDICAL RESOURCES IN TURKESTAN

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ANNOTATION

This article discusses the creation of medicinal works using existing medicinal resources in Turkestan, the study of sources of healing mineral waters, the first medicinal places created in these places, their condition, problems, as well as the history of their occurrence. The first European-type resorts in Central Asia are analyzed on the basis of archival materials.

Keywords: Kushelevsky, Jalalabad, Hazrat Ayub, salt mud, Tuzkan, Aframovich, Sachs, Khodzhibek, Krause, Teikh, Pedov, Kislovodsk, military sanitary station

INTRODUCTION

Since the year of independence of Uzbekistan, interest in studying micro-history has increased in our country. In these processes, scientific research works related to the history of the medical field and the resources used in it as initial therapeutic agents, as well as the history of their study, began to be carried out. Extensive scientific research was carried out on the study of the history of medicine and its dissemination to the general public.

METHODS

In the article, the existing healing places in Central Asia, their sources are studied by Russian scientists and doctors, the healing places created using these tools, as well as the history and activity of the first European-type spas created in Central Asia, and the provision of medical services to their residents. level is presented on the basis of generally accepted methods such as historical comparison, systematization and analytical conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the 70s of the 19th century, doctors began to pay special attention to the study of mineral waters used in treatment and left information about the studied mineral sources. For example, doctor Kushelevskii gave information about the famous Hazrat Ayub water in Jalalabad, sulfur-alkaline springs in Pedov and salt lakes in Ahsikent. On the pages of one of the newspapers of that time, "Turkestanskie vedomosti", an article about "Chimyon" sanitary station and P.P. Sakirich's "Hazrat Ayub" mineral spring was published. Doctor Bunin saw these places for the first time in 1878, after the healing effect of bathing in this spring was known, he visited there and studied the spring water.

Archival sources provide detailed information about Lake Ahsikent. In particular, the lake was popular among the local population and was considered a cure for various diseases. On the shore of the lake, beyond the salt layer, wooden huts were built for patients, and in the lake itself, there were two sections for bathing, and separate baths for women and men were placed.[4 . B. #30, #15]. Akhsikent salt lake is located in the village of Kamishkurgan, Namangan uezd,

Fergana region. The lake is covered with 1-2 vershok of salt, in the autumn months it increased even more and reached 5 vershok, and the area of the lake was more than 310 hectares.
In 1912-1914, one doctor worked there to provide medical care. For the comfort of the patients, there was a kitchen in front of the lake, there were servants who distributed various dishes at a fixed price and helped the patients take a bath. In November 1915, a person living in the village applied for the lease of this lake, but was refused, because it was assumed that there was a plan to build a resort here [10. B.4].
During this period, specialists begin to pay attention to other lakes that can bring income in the treatment of patients. They also consider the recycling of salt and other minerals. For example, mining engineer G. Leonov describes in detail the salt-mud lake Tuzkon and recommends the use of this lake, located in Koktuba volost, Jizzakh district, for treatment. As mentioned, the mud of this lake was used by many people from Samarkand and other places. Lakes are also considered as an additional source of income for the country's mining administration, and these lands are leased for use at the cost of 622 soums annually. Local residents rented 1 bath for 1.5 to 3 hours, in some cases 2 baths. They used the underwater baths in the following way: they prepared a pit by digging the mud to a place of hard sand and clay, and filled it with a saline solution. The patient lay on him and buried him with mud up to his throat. The head is raised [10. B. 25].
There is also other information about Tuzkon Lake [2. B. 166-167]. In particular, Tuzkon Lake doctor K.M. It is explained in detail by Aframovich. He compared the chemical composition of the mud of Tuzkon Lake with similar treatment centers in the Russian Empire. As a result of this comparison, the doctor came to the conclusion that the mud of Tuzkon Lake is close to Saks and Khozhibek resorts in Crimea in terms of its composition. In addition, the therapeutic effect of the concentrated salt bath of Lake Tuzkon was also high in some diseases. The lake is one of the strongest and most productive water lakes, after Karkara (24% sodium chloride) and Ustyantsevsky (27%) lakes, and Tuzkon Lake has 16% table salt. [7. B. №1587]. The author of the article spent three days there and found out why people come to this place less often despite the health benefits of this lake and the fact that the lake is located in the desert, there is no drinking water, no place to live, no farm, no plowed land. shows as the reason. In addition, the fact that the lake is far from settlements caused inconvenience to people going to it. For example, the city of Jizzakh is 60 km away, and the village of Shirkurgan is 15-16 km away, and the drinking water well is 12-13 km away. Nevertheless, local and Russian-speaking people came to this lake.
In the pages of Turkestanskie vedomosti newspaper, in order to increase the number of people coming to Lake Tuzkon, entrepreneurs suggest that it would be good if they opened shops, bakeries, butchers, and at the same time, they would build farms for rent. It is criticized that the treatment properties of the lake have not been used because no such entrepreneur has been found until now. The author of the article addressed his criticism to the country's mining administration and accused the mining administration of not taking any further steps in this matter [1. B.48]. By 1908, the newspaper "Tashkentsky Kurer" reports that a spa was opened at Lake Tuzkon [7. B. №1587].
At the end of the IX th century, experts recorded information about the existence of mineral springs in the Tashkent region. For example, on July 28, 1896, in the newspaper "Turkestanskie

vedomosti" 20-25 km from Tashkent. In the distance, it is reported that I.I. Krauze opened mineral springs not far from each other. One of the found springs is notable for the amount of carbon dioxide in it, and its water is very pleasant, reminiscent of the waters of Yessentuki. The author hoped that the results of the study would give patients the opportunity to be treated sooner [8. B. No. 56].

Spring water in the Tashkent chemical laboratory [5. B.113-127] was analyzed by N.B.Teikh, and in 1897, the pages of the newspaper "Turkestanskie vedomosti" gave information about hot and cold mineral-rich salt springs of the Turkestan region. There are many mineral-rich, salty, healing mud springs in all regions of Turkestan, and they were mostly located far from settlements and in places accessible by mountain roads. N.B.Teikh studied such springs as Arason-Buloq, Jalalabad Ayub, Ob Shifo, Gulcha and presented the results of their physical and chemical studies [5. B. 128-129]. In 1881, the first European-type resort for treating diseases was established in Pedov, Ko'kan uezd, by I. Bunin, who worked as a doctor in "Yangi" Margilon and Andijan in Central Asia. The temperature of water sources in Pedov was 20-20.5 degrees. This water source was first analyzed by the chemist Teix in 1880 in the Tashkent chemical laboratory [11. B. 30]. 8 houses, bathrooms, kitchens and farm buildings were built here, and a garden was established. The number of patients coming there was large and the treatment gave good results. This resort operated for three years, and after the death of Bunin in 1883, the resort stopped its activity [11. B. 32].

I. Bunin receives a small subsidy from the state for the establishment of this resort, but uses the main funds at his own expense. In Pedov, he built a three-frame wooden house with 8 baths and 28 small rooms in a sulfur and alkaline spring. About 12,000 different trees were planted on the territory of the hospital. The resort operated until the death of I. Bunin in 1883. In 1885, the Jalalabad-Ayub military-sanitary station was established here.

In this process, it is necessary to mention the important role of doctor I.D. Uspensky. He founded the Kara-Tuba sanitary-hygienic station in 1892 and managed it for several years. According to him, this station ranks second after the Kislovodsk station in terms of climatic treatment efficiency and is higher than other stations of the Russian Empire [6. B. 52]. The station was designed for the treatment of lower-ranking soldiers and officials, and treated various diseases, namely malaria, anemia, scurvy, and chronic lung diseases. For example, in 1895, 60% of malaria patients came to the station for treatment [3. B. No. 254.]. Two doctors worked at the station and they had their own pharmacy.

Immediately after the start of the First World War, the government raised the issue of establishing "treatment centers" in the Russian Empire, since citizens of the Russian Empire could not undergo a course of treatment in Germany and Austria-Hungary. In 1914, an expedition consisting of two scientists was sent to Lake Ahsikent in Fergana region to determine the presence of radon in the air, water, and mud. According to A.P. Smirnov, one of the participants of the expedition, it was found that there is a natural radon emanator in Lake Ahsikent. It was rarely found and was considered the main remedy in the treatment of metabolism and rheumatism. It was very expensive to install it artificially, and only a narrow circle of rich people could afford treatment in such emanatories. As a result of the investigation, the members of the expedition found out that there are grounds for this place to be an important spa zone for many reasons, namely, the presence of chemically rich mud and salt water here,

as well as the proximity of drinking water, made the patients comfortable. was saying [12. B. 44-46]. In 1915, the State Department of Land Property sent a letter to the administration, in which the establishment of treatment facilities in the Russian Empire is considered a state-level task. For this reason, the State Department of Land and Property requests information about the existing spas, heat treatment facilities, climate stations and field yards, as well as information about places where such treatment facilities can be established. As a result, the list of healing springs of Turkestan was revised. For example, separate information is given on all uezds of Syrdarya region. According to the information of a forester from Shymkent, there were no healing springs here, but treatment with quim was widespread, and malaria and lung diseases were successfully treated with quim. Mud lake and Aransanbulok spring around the village of Chilik-Bobosagankol, "Saqollibuva" and "Eranji buva" mud lakes in the Mingbulok volost of the Amudarya department, near the Aral Sea of Ghazoli uezd are effective in treating gout. A muddy lake was opened [12. B. 52]. In 1915, a mud treatment center was opened for employees of the Ministry of Communications in the Tashkent Railway Department.

White Teresken bitter-salty mud lake is located near the Tashkent railway Yangikurgan station, and it is famous among the local population for the treatment of body and skin diseases. The healing properties of this lake have been confirmed by medical personnel. For example, the doctors of the Tashkent railway provide information about how this lake helps in the treatment of diseases and even cases of complete recovery from the disease. This lake has an area of 130 hectares, and this land was seized from the nomadic population in 1916 and leased to a man named Ronko [9. B. №229]. The high healing properties of the lake, its proximity to roads, the proximity of the river, the availability of a drinking water system, the possibility of supplying food from a nearby village, the cheap and necessary amount of qimiz, the connection with Tashkent, all this attracted the attention of experts. and established a health resort here, where he intended to treat soldiers and workers suffering from rheumatism at a low cost. At the same time, it is planned to allocate several free places for the military. It should be noted that military and administrative personnel were treated in the established spas. For example, according to the newspaper "Turkestanskie vedomosti", Ber Chogur railway workers used the hospital for treatment of Qim, and 189 railway patients were treated here in three months of 1914 [9. B. №229].

Until 1917, military sanitary hygienic stations operated in Turkestan, and after 1917 Chimyon and Jalalabad health resorts were established on their basis. At the beginning of the 20th century, resort-type institutions were established in the country. For example, in the Kaspiyorti region, the Molla black mud treatment resort was established to serve the railway workers, and in the Yettisuv region, the Red Cross Society established balneological resorts such as Issykhota, Yetti Oguz, and Aq Suv. But the buildings, technical equipment and technical service of these resorts did not meet the requirements. Also, because they serve a certain institution, in many cases, the population's ability to use it is limited.

Before 1917, Arasan spring, Oloy, Bolgali, Garm Chashma, Kotyrbulok, Zarkent springs, Kaynarbulok, Uzchaksoy, Pedov and Khojaipak mineral sources were discovered in Turkestan. However, a balneological resort was established by I. Bunin in the 80s of the 19th century to use only sulfur-hydrogen water from Pedov from the sources mentioned above [12. B. 30].

After 1917, as a result of political struggles in the country, resorts such as Jalalabad, Chimyon, and Mulla Kara were included in the scope of military operations. In 1921 and 1922, the Jalalabad resort did not operate. In 1923, a 50-bed health resort began working at the expense of the region [13. B. 27]. In Central Asia, in 1923, the resorts of Jalalabad and Chimyan were included in the national system by the People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR. This made it possible to allocate a certain amount of funds to the spas of the country [14. B. 2].

In short, in the territory of Uzbekistan, since ancient times, the population has used areas rich in mineral resources as a place of healing. From the end of the 19th century, scientific research of these healing places and the construction of sanatoriums began.

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