

THE PLACE OF MIRZO SIROJIDDIN IN MODERN MEDICINE OF BUKHARA

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Abstract: In the field of health, the doctor and poet Mirzo Sirojiddin from Bukhara, despite the difficult situation in the country, performs works that will cure the pain of his nation. Although some information about his life and activities have been reported by researchers in a scattered manner, his historical-popular and literary legacy, imbued with the idea of enlightenment, has not been studied in detail and has not been illuminated. The article analyzes this.

Keywords: Treatment, Mirzo Sirojiddin, poet, method, research.

INTRODUCTION

The article of "Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim - Bukhara developer and medical scholar" was published by T. Qayumov in the collection "Issues of Bukhara history: from the earliest times to the present" published on December 9-10, 2016 under the editorship of Sh. Hayitov" has important information about doctor. In his article, T. Qayumov highlights the work of Mirzo Sirojiddin Hakim in the field of medicine in Bukhara during the Emirate period. In particular, the article states the following: "Mirza Sirojiddin Hakim Bukhari (1878-1914) grew up in the city of Bukhara. Mirzo Siroj opened the first modern hospital in the Chelangari district of Bukhara city, where he began to treat diseases of the meda, rheumatism, and malaria in the European style. The procedure for drug distribution was introduced at this hospital. In general, this hospital worked around the clock. The poor were treated for free."

MATERIALS AND METHODS

U. Nizomiddinov touched on this issue much earlier. He published his book "Mirza Sirajiddin". In this book, the author provides the following information: "Mirza Sirojiddin discovered a method of treating ringworm, which is common among the people of Bukhara, by removing worms from the skin of patients. In one of the reports printed in the "Bukharai Sharif" newspaper, information is given that 300 patients were freed from bondage due to his efforts. Also, treatment works were carried out on the basis of humane principles, rich people received 5 coins from the body of each dead link, and 2.5 coins from average people. They did not take a single coin from poor widows and orphans, they treated them for free.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

T. Kayumov's article also contains the following information: "Scientist Mirzo Sirojiddin believes that the majority of diseases in the Emirate period are caused by the disorder in drinking water and food consumption. "If water stays in one place for a long time, it becomes polluted, and living organisms (bacteria) and microbes appear in it, causing disease. Air pollution also promotes the appearance of germs. These microbes are added from the air when eating and drinking water, go to the stomach and lungs and make people sick. "Consequently, it is necessary to connect a water supply (fountain) to every location through a special iron (iron pipe) to supply and control clean water," the judge wrote in the article "Health Care". Mirza Sirojiddin wrote a work entitled "Tuhfai ahli Bukhara" (Gifts to the people of Bukhara).

Mirzo Sirojiddin narrated what he saw and his memories during his long travels in a work called "Tuhafi ahli Bukhara" ("Gifts of the people of Bukhara") in a simple and fluent language. In

1910, the author completed a manuscript copy of the work, and in 1912, a lithographic copy was published at the Kogon printing house. A manuscript copy of the work was written in Persian on European paper. In total, it contains 193 pages, it measures 13x20, in good condition, complete with introduction and conclusion.

Mirza Siroj was not only a great poet and writer, but also a skilled publicist and journalist. He was one of the founders of the first Tajik-language newspaper "Bukhara Sharif", and published social poems and articles on its pages. This newspaper was published in 1912 in Kogon (New Bukhara) together with another enlightener from Bukhara, Mirzo Muhyiddin. Under the editorship of Mirjalal Yusufzoda, it was published once a week until July 14, 1912, and then four times a week. From July 1912, the newspaper "Turon" was published in the old Uzbek (Turkish) language as a supplement to "Bukharai Sharif". "Turon" was originally published twice a week as a supplement, and from September of the same year, it began to operate as an independent publication. Both newspapers were published in 2600 copies ("Bukharai Sharif" - 800, "Turon" - 1800). "Bukharai Sharif" newspaper will be closed a year later, after its 153rd issue. Mirzo Sirojiddin has been publishing articles under the pseudonym "Hakim Bukhari" since the first issues of "Bukharai Sharif". For example, in the article "Some benefits of the newspaper", it is revealed that newspapers are the most important tool for changing people's worldview, reading books, learning how to live, and being aware of world news and the condition of people. Mirzo Sirojiddin's poem "Yod bod" ("Remember"), written in Masnavi method, was published in 1913 in the 2nd issue of "Oyna" magazine. His poems and articles were published in Iran's "Navbahor" and "Tus", Turkistan's "Samarkand" newspaper and "Oyna" magazine.

In his speeches, the author pays special attention to the issue of the formation of historical thinking. He seriously criticizes the decline of the prestige of science in Central Asia, the land of scholars, the shortcomings in making the population literate, and the problems in the education system. He stated that in order to be a generation worthy of our great ancestors, we should learn the right lessons from history, develop science, and read books. He also published more than 30 valuable articles on medicine and health under the title "Hifz-us-sihhat".

Mirzo Siroj got to know several modern figures, including Mahmudhoja Behbudi, Abdurrauf Fitrat, Abdulkadir Muhyiddinov, through the "Bukharai Sharif" publication.

Mirza Siroj traveled for the fourth time in 1913, but his illness worsened on the way, and on December 21, 1913, he returned to Bukhara from Rasht, Iran. He died of tuberculosis in the middle of the year. After the death of "Oyina" magazine Mahmudhoja Behbudi Mirzo Siroj, the editor-in-chief published the article "Ziya'i alim" ("Bitter loss") in his magazine, expressing his condolences. Also, on the occasion of the death of Mirzo Siroj, Sadridin Aini's sad lament will be published in the 14th issue of "Oyna" magazine.

CONCLUSION

In short, the enlightened views of Mirzo Sirojiddin, who lived and worked in the Bukhara Emirate at the beginning of the 20th century, and his work "Tuhafi ahli Bukhara" occupy an important place in the education of a perfect person.

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