



RESEARCH ARTICLE

CHIROPRACTOR QUACKERIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE FOLK MEDICINE

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ABSTRACT

This article introduces information about bone caries at the base of traditional Uzbek traditional medicine. Attention is paid to the ways of treating bone caries, traditions, well-known dynasties in this profession and their history. The present activity of physicians-bone-cutting specialists is based on field ethnographic notes.

Key words:

Healer, Bone Carver, Shikastaband,
Moshtabib, Tahtakach, Egg (Domestic),
Mummy, Uloq.

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INTRODUCTION

Traditions of the medicine are developed harmonious with humanity progress. These traditions were built up such as factors people's conditions of life, types of farm, life's environment. Traditions of the medicine were being specialized because of developing medicine science, increasing population and illness. In one's turn, quackeries were divided sorts according to kind of illnesses. For example: *kahhols* (eyes quicker), midwife, surgeon, chiropractor, *dorigar* (druggist), quackeries who healed internal diseases. In folk medicine also chiropractor profession was seen in the initial era which the progress of the people. In the initial are of the human society people were mainly occupied with advanced agricultural (hunter and pickings). Different external effect wound and injury were being observed during people's directly relations with the nature. These conditions raised people's necessity at body structure and functioning of the bone. Chiropractor profession was being developed by because of searching surroundings and people's relations with the nature. Chiropractor profession is the type of folk medicine, which it went away in the folk medicine and some cases they are called

"*shikastbandlar*"¹ and "*usta*". Chiropractor mainly healed such as conditions braking of the bone, cracking of the bone, moving bones and injuring. Chiropractors were developing their knowledge studying animals' bones in ancient times². In this time it should be also mentioned that questioning is not first diagnosis way their work as like other quackeries³. They diagnosed looking though patients' general state and hold injured body part. Usually all chiropractors knew full information bone structure of person and place. Chiropractor quackeries' treatment consisted of the binding with the help of egg-yolk, gilmoya (fire-resistant mud), board or plank depending on the situation which broking bone or moving bone. In certain other things were used as board, quackeries of Xorazm made plaster from cane branch for broken place⁴. Tajik quackeries also had using cane way and they mainly used new cane branch for healing broken place. Famous Toshkent inhabitant Moshtabib chiropractor quackeries effective used to bind board and rubbing gilmoya for broken bone⁵.

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¹Urolov A. Early treatment facilities. Tashkent. Science. 1990. Pg. 10.

²Abilqasimov E. Folk medicine of Kazakh people. Almati. Atamura. 1993. Pg. 13.

³Suprpto A., et al. Study on traditional bone healing (research report). Surabaya: Health Services and Technology Research and Development Center. 1996. Pg. 47.

⁴G'oyibov M. and other. Khiva medicine. Tashkent. Publisher Abu Ali ibn Sino. 1995. Pg. 30.

⁵Monikov N. The possibility of using the methods of immobilization used by traditional medicine in Tajikistan // Izvestiya Academy of Sciences of Tajik SSR. Department of Natural Sciences. Issue 7. Stalinobod. 1954. Pg. 70.

Also had using cane way and they mainly used new cane branch for healing broken place. Famous Tashkent inhabitant Moshtabibs chiropractor quackeries' effective used to bind board and rubbing gilmoya way for broken bone⁶. Watching injury because of different external effect, quackeries used massage treatment way. According to types of illness implemented, massage way. Besides there were special massage quackeries, they are called "siloqchi", "silovchi" and they were occupied with massage injury⁷. Beginnings of chiropractor profession and development people control farm, main type of occupation, usually interests were of great importance beginning of chiropractor profession and developing. For example: equestrian competition (kid) or wrestling became usual the Uzbek weddings. These competitions differed from others with the individual sport but the different levels of the injury were observed. Before starting of the competition chiropractor were suggested in the area and they were ready to help to sick for extraordinary event. People lived in the mountain and the food of a mountain and their activities based on this area so broken and injury were observed. Their everyday pastimes (doing with hunting and pasture cattle) also were important. Results of the invitation, which experiment of the field, showed that mountaineers take medical advice to chiropractor more than living plain. Such as all medicine profession, also chiropractors taught their family members so dynasty family tree built up. In particular, Fergana region Fergana district "Xonqiz" village's chiropractors were famous, not only this family's men but also women were occupied with medicine⁸, in the sphere we mentioned about famous Tashkent inhabitant Moshtabibs dynasty in Uzbekistan was engraved.

Chiropractors' equipment: Equipments of chiropractor using equipments of chiropractors were simple and using daily life. However, they made themselves some types of equipments. **Board.** Board is the most popular furniture, which is used by chiropractor quackeries⁹. Board is smooth wood to do not move broken bones. In folk medicine, board is made by simple tree's wood. Nowadays we can see the people who used ice creams' wood instead of brood because of its smooth to broken part of body so if broken small, you can use ice creams' wood¹⁰. In previous time, the people who live in valley and Tajik people were used from reed. Some quackery is made board by mulberry's tree or willow's tree and they always save it with themselves when they go to cure ill people¹¹. Willows' branch also is used to do not move broken hand. It is plain and smooth. From the branch is used for cause to stop pain, until they come to in front of quackery.

Domestic egg: In order to board stay firmly in its bound place we mix red stone with yellow part of egg and this mixture is move around the board¹².

Moreover, it is bound with clean cloth (especially insulin).

⁶Moshtabibs / "Tashkent" encyclopedia. Tashkent. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. 2009. Pg. 264.

⁷Kadirov A. On the Uzbek folk medicine // Sbornik nauchnyx trudov Ministerstvo zdravooxraneniya Uz SSR, Tashkent State Medical Institute. Issue 20. Tashkent. 1961. Pg. 16.

⁸Mindon and mindonids. Monograph. Tashkent. New Release. 2015. Pg. 245.

⁹Field record. Tashkent city Yunusobod region 9-mavze. 2016 year.

¹⁰Field record. Fergana region Fergana district Mahalla Mindon. 2015 year.

¹¹G'oyibov M. and other. Khiva medicine. Tashkent. Publisher Abu Ali ibn Sino. 1995. Pg. 30; Monikov N. The possibility of using the methods of immobilization used by traditional medicine in Tajikistan // Izvestiya Academy of Sciences of Tajik SSR. Department of Natural Sciences. Issue 7. Stalinobod. 1954. Pg. 58.

¹²Field record. Fergana region Fergana district Mahalla Mindon. 2015 year.

This conditions provided not moving broken bone different external effect and tight together with board. Domestic egg is the nature so that its composition is more thick egg than ordinary egg, it provides raped pace hardening board and gauze¹³.

Mummy: Chiropractors advised mummy for fast closing up. This matter interested in ancient quackeries. Sources are notified, mummy means "the defense of body, taking care", Arabian and Persian called mummy for soft and melting. Chiropractors advised take counsel with skilled quackeries using mummy and imitation or original¹⁴. Usually this matter is put closing up bone.

Buttocks: In certain bones closed up when resulting of erroneous treatment or patients did not take care hurt place. This condition are again treating is demanded. Chiropractor Hojalxon aya who lives in Fergana ties buttocks fat side with the injured place in this situation. This is done in summer 3 days, in winter 5-7 days usually. As a result, patient's bones will soften as the bones of newborn child¹⁵. After that injured or disabled bones will be retreated. Nevertheless, this way of treatment is seldom trailed besides use of treatment duration usually comes from the patience age for ex: if patience is 30 years old that means taxtakach should be remained 30 days¹⁶. Nursing the treatment patience should not carry heavy baggage, take a shower in salty water, moreover it is advised to take a rest under the sun¹⁷. Quality of treatment also depends on the products patience consumes. That is why eating is advised chiropractor profession is unique one among other treatment methods when person interacts with the nature to satisfy her necessity different injures are resulted especially healthy life based on physical training is built by people's lab our work. Different on the other hand injures are caused by deer easement of lab our work and this makes people's life under the danger.

Taking into consideration this kind of issues, chiropractor has been developed over the years. Cher are required to acknowledge about tones settlement its inner structure, vein, general they should know human anatomy in order to cure illnesses. In early times chiropractor improved their knowledge by doing experience in the animal anatomy. Diagnosing exactly the injured bones under the skin and curing are required very high knowledge from a chiropractor. Only diagnosing is not enough. The most important point is to cure and treatment. That is why chiropractor always controlled the patience until they recovered.

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¹³Field record. Surkhondaryo valley Termiz city Mahalla Alpomish. 2016 year.

¹⁴The interpretation of the mummy east quackers// Orient medicine. 2014. № 2. Pg. 21.

¹⁵Field record. Fergana region Fergana district Mahalla Mindon. 2015 year.

¹⁶Field record. Namangan region Norin district. 2016 year.

¹⁷Muminova G. The role and activity of representatives of the direction of "bone-healing" in folk medicine // IV- International scientific-practical conference «Actual problems of modern science in the XXI century». Maxachqal'a. 2014. Pg. 46.

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