

**IN THE BUKHARA KHANATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DOR USH SHIFA  
(HOSPITAL) BY SUBHONQULIKHAN**

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**Annostatsiya:**Maqolada Buxoro xonligining ashtarxoniy hukmdori Subhonqulixonning tabobatga doir ilmiy faoliyatining mohiyati ochib berilgan. Subhonqulixonning tibbiyot sohasidagi islohotlari, zamon hakimlari bilan munosabatlari haqida atroflicha to'xtalib o'tilgan. Shuningdek, Dor ush-shifoning tashkil etilishi va tuzilishi, o'sha zamondagi va hozirgi ahamiyati batafsil yoritib berilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:**Subhonqulixon, tibbiyot rivoji, madrasa tuzilishi, Subhoniy tibbiyoti, Dor ush-shifo

**Annotation:**The article reveals the essence of the scientific activity of the Ashtarkhanid ruler of the Bukhara Khanate, Subhanqulikhan. Subhanqulikhan's reforms in the field of medicine and his relations with the rulers of the time have been discussed in detail. Also, the organization and structure of Dor ush-shifa it's importance at that time and now are explained in detail.

**Key words:**Subkhanqulikhan, medical development, madrasa structure, Subkhani medicine, Dor ush-shifa.

**Аннотация:**в статье раскрывается сущность научной деятельности аштарханского правителя Бухарского ханства Субханкулихана. Подробно рассмотрены реформы Субханкулихана в области медицины и его отношения с правителями того времени. Также подробно объясняется организация и структура Дор уш-шифа, ее значение в то время и сейчас.

**Ключ слова:**Субханкулихан, медицинского развитие, структура медресе, медицина Субхани, Дор уш-шифа.

The earliest written records regarding the medicine of the ancient peoples who lived within the territory of our country are still acknowledged. The work \*The Canon of Medicine\* by the great scholar Abu Ali ibn Sina, known as Avicenna in the West and "Shaykh ur-Rais" (Leader of the Wise) in the East, was used as a textbook in European universities for several centuries. In ancient times, there were medicinal centers similar to modern healthcare institutions in the

territory of Uzbekistan. Amir Timur brought famous physicians from other countries to the capital, Samarkand, and established specialized hospitals. In the regions of Mawarannahr and Khurasan, separate buildings were constructed for hospitals. During the era of the later Timurid rulers, significant attention was also given to the establishment of hospitals, with prominent figures like Alisher Navoi playing an important role in this regard. The medical field continued to advance during the Shaybanid and Ashtarkhanoid dynasties. A striking example of this progress is the contribution of Subhonqulixon to medicine.

Subhonqulixon (1681–1702), among the Ashtarkhanoid rulers, stood out for his enlightened approach, engagement with scientific activities, and patronage of those involved in scholarship. Historical records suggest that during his reign, there were significant advancements in science. Subhonqulixon was an intellectual ruler with knowledge in fields such as medicine, astronomy, and poetry. He was well-versed in the medical sciences and authored works related to medicine. Specifically, he wrote two notable medical treatises. Subhanquli khan himself was the author of several works on medicine and astrology. He had knowledge in medicine and was engaged in healing himself. His work on medicine "Subkhankuli's revival of medicine" ("Ihya at-tibb Subhani") was written in the Central Asian Turkic language and is devoted to the description of diseases, their recognition and treatment. One of the manuscript lists is kept in the library in Budapest.<sup>1</sup>

The first was written in Turkish (Uzbek) and was titled "Tibbi Subhoni"<sup>2</sup> (The Medicine of Subhon). This work provides detailed information on the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases. Subhonqulixon's work was so significant that it served as an essential reference for medical practitioners of that time. His second work, "Subhon's Life-Giving Medicine", is divided into eight sections. This work is also considered one of the key texts in the field of medicine. In this treatise, each section discusses the proper preparation and use of medicines. Additionally, it covers the beneficial plants for human health. Both of these works are considered exemplary medical texts of their time, as they are intricately linked. The first discusses the causes and treatment methods for diseases, while the second focuses on medicinal plants and the medicines derived from them.

In writing these works, Subhonqulixon paid close attention not only to their content but also to the language in which they were written. He stated, "The physicians of the past left behind works written in Arabic and Persian; I have not come across any medical book written in Turkish (Uzbek). The local population cannot utilize books written in Arabic and Persian. Therefore, I wrote my books in Turkish (Uzbek) so that our people could benefit from them."

This clearly demonstrates that Subhonqulixon's medical works were significant not only for their scientific value but also for being written in a language that was understandable to the people of that time, marking a major step in the development of medical literature in the Turkish language. In his book "The Ashtarkhanoid Rulers of the Bukhara Khanate", Akbar Zamonov provides information about Subhonqulixon's practical methods for treating people. Specifically, he mentions a decree issued by Subhonqulixon to prevent summer dysentery: "Subhonqulixon issued a decree that, in all areas of the khanate, bakers were to sprinkle sesame seeds on the surface of bread during the summer season. This measure significantly reduced the incidence of summer dysentery, as sesame has the property of stopping diarrhea and is aromatic. This practice,

<sup>1</sup> A Turkic Medical Treatise from Islamic Central Asia: A Critical Edition of a Seventeenth-Century Chagatay Work by Subhān Qulī Khan. Edited, Translated and Annotated by László KÁROLY. Brill's Inner Asian Library. Volume 32. Editors: Michael DROMPP; Devin DEWEESE; Mark C. ELLIOTT. Leiden. 2015

<sup>2</sup> Burton Audrey. The Bukharans. A dynastic, diplomatic and commercial history 1550–1702. Curzon, 1997. 361-p

initiated by the khan's decree, became a tradition, and even today, local bakers sprinkle sesame seeds on the surface of the bread."<sup>3</sup>

Subhonqulixon paid special attention to the development of medical knowledge and the cultivation of highly skilled physicians in the country. There are records indicating that he personally supervised efforts to improve public health, reduce diseases, and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Additionally, during Subhonqulixon's reign, special hospitals were established to ensure proper healthcare for the population.

In the book "History of Uzbekistan's Culture" by Usmon Qoraboyev and G'ayrat Soatov, it is mentioned that in 1697, Subhonqulixon ordered the construction of a two-story madrasa-hospital called "Dor ush-shifo" in Bukhara for the treatment of various diseases. Unfortunately, this madrasa has not survived to the present day. The "Dor ush-shifo" madrasa was built in 1697, located in front of the Bukhara Registan, during the rule of Subhonqulixon, an Ashtarkhanoid ruler of the Bukhara Khanate.

This madrasa was situated in front of the Bukhara Ark. The researcher Abdusattor Jumanazarov has studied a number of waqf (endowment) documents related to this madrasa and provided details about it. According to the waqf documents, the madrasa was constructed with solid bricks. It featured a dome, corridors, classrooms where medical sciences were taught, as well as both an internal and external courtyard, a summer mosque, and classrooms. The madrasa was located on the western side of the street, with a waqf land and the residence of Khoja Baqo ibn Mulla Ibodulla to the north, the Ark fortress to the east, and the Ark irrigation canal to the south. The madrasa was situated in the street of Jilovkhona.<sup>4</sup>

The "Dor ush-shifo" madrasa also had a special school for children, where primarily young students were educated. Before the Soviet Revolution, Mulla Abdurahmon Tamkin Bukhari served as a teacher (mudarris) at this madrasa. Other prominent teachers at the madrasa included Mulla Abdurahim, Mulla Ahmadxoja, and Mulla Shamsiddin, who also taught at the institution. Additionally, waqf (endowment) documents related to the madrasa provide information about the students who studied there. These documents shed light on the structure and educational activities of the madrasa, highlighting its role in the education of future generations<sup>5</sup> Sadri Ziyov recorded that the "Dor ush-shifo" madrasa had 15 rooms (hujras).<sup>6</sup> The Dor ush-shifo madrasa consisted of 18 rooms (hujras) and was built in the style of Central Asian architecture. It was constructed using solid bricks, wood, stone, and clay. On the right side of the Bukhara Ark, a portion of the "Madrasayi Dor ush-shifo" building is still visible. This large medical center, known as the "Shifo Maskani" (Healing Center), was led by the renowned physician of the time, Mir Sayid Sharif Sheroziy. During this period, other famous physicians, including Mansur ibn Muhammad, Mavlono Fayzulloh Tabriziy, and Hisobiddin Ibromim Kirmoniy, were also active in Samarkand.

The physicians working in these hospitals were paid high salaries, which, by special decree from the ruler, were equal to those of scholars, astronomers, historians, and engineers. This highlights the significant value placed on medical professionals during that time.

<sup>3</sup> Akbar Zamonov, Farrux Subxonov, Buxoro xonligining Ashtarxoniy hukmdorlari. Toshkent: 2021. 88-p

<sup>4</sup> Rahmatova S, Qurbonov H. Buxoro guzarlari tarixidan lavhalar. Buxoro -1995 144-p.

<sup>5</sup> Abdusattor Jumanazar. Buxoro ta'lim tizimi tarixi. Toshkent -Akademnashr, 2017 592-p

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Ali Baljuvoni. Tarixi Nofeyi (useful history ). Toshkent -Akademiya, 2001. 122-p.

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