



FROM THE HISTORY OF VETERINARY SERVICE AMONG CENTRAL ASIAN PEOPLES DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND RENAISSANCE PERIODS.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th March 2022 Accepted: 6 th April 2022 Published: 20 th May 2022	In Uzbekistan, the veterinary service is critical to the development of animal husbandry. The study of its history, along with educating the staff in the spirit of patriotism, shows that our history is multifaceted, meaningful, and exemplary. In the scientific literature of the first IX-XII and the second XVI-XV centuries, which took place in the lives of the peoples of Central Asia, veterinary data and historical sources require a scientific study of the history of the field.

Keywords: The first Renaissance, the second Renaissance, building a third renaissance foundation, veterinary service, folk medicine, Ibn Sina's work "Animals", special pastures, pamphlets on horses, symptoms, treatment methods, manuscript sources.

INTRODUCTION

In order to deeply study and widely promote the rich scientific and spiritual heritage of our great ancestors, the works of scientists of our country are reflected in 73 goals and objectives of the New Development Strategy¹ of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. Under the motto "New Uzbekistan - the Third Renaissance" these tasks require the study and popularization of hundreds of masterpieces of our spiritual heritage in the field of animal husbandry, which played an important role in the development of animal husbandry, but its history is almost unexplored.

After all, the enjoyment of our rich veterinary heritage by the creators of the Third Renaissance will affect the development of the industry, give moral strength in educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, devotion to their profession and responsibility.

Although the history of folk veterinary medicine in Uzbekistan is not written in its entirety, we can get information about the unique and valuable history of veterinary medicine from the works of great oriental scientists who lived in the Middle Ages. In Abu Ali ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine"², a number of rare works by Abu Rayhan Beruni³, in the works of famous scientists and scholars it is possible to study unique and valuable historical information not only on the socio-economic, political and spiritual-enlightenment culture of society, but also on the history of medicine, folk medicine, veterinary medicine. In the "Laws of Medicine" of the great encyclopedist Abu Ali ibn Sina, not only about the various diseases for humans, their symptoms and methods of treatment, means, medicinal plants, herbs and ways of their preparation, but also about the potential of folk medicine and veterinary services for animals information, tips, valuable guidance on his style and methodological directions.

Abu Ali ibn Sina in his book "Laws of Medicine", "Second Science", "Third Education", "On the symptoms of disease and their occurrence", "The second sentence, the eleventh chapter of this book" In the chapter "On the difference" and other chapters, he describes all the possibilities of diagnosis and treatment on a scientific basis⁴. Unique information on folk medicine, medicine and veterinary services can be obtained and used in many other works of Ibn Sina⁵. For example, Ibn Sina wrote in his book "Animals" about four-legged animals (all types of animals - S.J.), their health, product quality, aspects necessary for humans, the differences between animal species, disease, treatment methods, provides a lot of useful information about obesity, endurance.

In describing all the animals, he draws attention to their ease of fattening, i.e., "drinking water makes horses, mules and donkeys fat. Cattle drink clear water. Horses and camels then drink clear water when it is muddy with their hooves⁶." "The pig will get fat even if it sinks in the mud"⁷- he writes.

In another part of that book, Abu Ali ibn Sina gives his views on another method of raising livestock: "Frequent watering of small cattle is fattening. Salt makes them refreshed and healthy and helps them drink more water when they are thirsty⁸." Ibn Sina writes that if salt is added to their milk for breastfeeding, they will give a lot of milk; When left hungry and fed all at once, they drink a lot of water and gain weight quickly⁹." That is, "It is better for them to graze their cattle in the evening," wrote Ibn Sina in his wisdom¹⁰. Information about the history of such a unique folk veterinary medicine can be found in the work of the famous encyclopedic scientist, the great son of our people Abu Rayhan Beruni, as well as in many of his unexplored rare scientific works¹¹. His collection "Madsudi's Law," consisting

of 5 books, is based on the study of scientific and theoretical principles of legislation, laws, categories, functions of veterinary medicine, and in his work "The Book of al-Saidan fi-t-medicine" (briefly Saidana) is a valuable source of year-round in the Middle Ages¹². These works are distinguished by their importance for the field of folk veterinary medicine in animal husbandry. This work differs from Ibn Sina's "Laws of Medicine" radically, that is, the scope of action of drugs (for animals - S.J.), the essence of the essence¹³. In the play, Abu Raykhan Beruni himself mentions that about 4500 kinds of medicinal, therapeutic (including for livestock - S.J.) plants, animals, minerals used under the names of Arabs, Greeks, Syrians, Indians, Iranians, Khorezmians, Sogdians, Turks and other peoples who managed to define names of drugs (terminology) and draw attention to history of pharmacology¹⁴. This has not lost its relevance for today.

In writing this work, Abu Raykhan Beruni used more than 250 works in different directions. He also suggested that medicinal plants, animals, minerals and various products be used in folk medicine, which has been passed down from generation to generation.

Valuable information about medicines and ways to use them, which are also useful for livestock, can be found in the work "Saydana".

Unique and valuable historical and source information about the history of folk veterinary medicine in Uzbekistan can be found in many historical works written and published during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids. In the charters of Amir Temur one can get unique and valuable historical information about animal husbandry. In the work of Amir Temur, which has a legal order, special attention is paid to animal husbandry (for the purposes of property, wealth and especially equestrianism), about the breed of horses, breeds, i.e. Arabian, Argumentan, folk medicine in horse breeding, improvement of veterinary services, methods of their effective use, about which we can get much information). Although Amir Temur considers horse-breeding, camel-breeding and cattle-breeding as food products, he pays special attention to equestrianism and camel-breeding. Not only to increase their number and create special pastures, but also to use special knowledge, practical experience, annual, camel breeders, seys, specialists with extensive knowledge of veterinary science, paid serious attention to their training and education. Having created pastures for the maintenance of horses of a special breed, who prepared a military horse, on these energetic, hardy horses, about 800 thousand prisoners of war were able to quickly and in an organized manner act in accordance with the military requirement from one country to another and achieve victory¹⁵.

It should be noted that if Amir Temur wanted to go on a military expedition to any country, he sent not only his soldiers and officers, military men and servants, but also horses, herds, donkeys, mules, camels and other animals for inspection. He raised 16 horses, almost three times the number of troops, and millions of sheep for food¹⁶.

For this, of course, specialists have been trained to prevent the spread of various diseases. That is why the great Sahibkiran in his charter said, "Let them build a hospital for the sick and appoint doctors to work in them¹⁷" - there were educational institutions in the country that would inform medical science and veterinary medicine about the science of folk veterinary medicine.

Valuable historical information on determining the level of study of the history of folk veterinary medicine in Uzbekistan can be found in many works written by Timurids and their descendants, scientists and specialists, and now published in Uzbek and Russian¹⁸. In particular, Giyasiddin Ali's "Diaries of Timur's march to India" (1399-1403), Nizamiddin Shami's "Zafarnoma" (finished 1404); The work of the same name by Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi, completed in 1424-25; Hafizi Abru's work of the same name, written in 1412-1425, which has historical and geographical significance, and Abdurazzak Samarkandi's work "Matlayi Sadayn", which was fundamentally of social and historical significance in 1470, written in 1480 and partially amended in 1480, Mirkhand's work in the general historical direction was completed in 1524, the work of Mirkhand's grandson Khandamir¹⁹ and especially the works of Zakhiruddin Mukhammad Babur²⁰ It is of great scientific and theoretical importance in determining the level of study of the history of veterinary medicine in Uzbekistan in the Middle Ages and beyond.

Among the above-mentioned works of historical and source significance are Zahiriddin Bobur's "Boburnoma" and Bobur's daughter Gulbadanbegim's "Humoyunnoma". In his work "Boburnoma" Zahiriddin Bobur describes in detail the beauty of the Fergana Valley, the richness of various fruits, the development of animal husbandry in the country, the abundance of various domestic and wild deer, birds, deer as a source of material wealth and health²¹ At the same time, Babur Mirzo wrote that rare medicinal plants in the mountains of Fergana, such as "Yabrukh as-sanam", which are not found in other countries, are also used by the people to treat serious diseases.²²

A 55-chapter treatise on horses, written during the reign of Shah Jahan, a prominent member of the Baburi dynasty, depicts horses in more than 29 miniature paintings. Information about the study of horses, the detection of good and bad signs and the treatment of their diseases is stored in the Manuscripts Department of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

In general, historical works on the history of folk veterinary medicine in our country, written in Arabic and Persian in the post-Timurid period, have been translated into many Uzbek, Russian and Tajik languages. The majority of the pieces are still in existence today.²³

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