



## Influence of Bukhara and Iran on scientific activity of Ibn-Sino



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'Scientific creative activity of Ibis-sino /980-1037/should be divided into 3 periods Bukharian Horezmean and Iranian. Each of these periods has their peculiarities and in a certain degree differs from each other, Bukhara had a great influence or Ibn-Sina in his formation as a great scientist. Here in a Bukbara be obtained the skillls of scientific research. His first teachers were in Bukhara Ismoil-Zohid who taught him likh (law) and An-Nosily who taught him philosophy. Forming Ibn-Sino as a medical scientist is the result of scientific traditions in Bukhara. Ibn-Sino attended lectures medicine of famous medical scientists 0 Samanid rules Abu Mansur Kumri. The works of which helped him and were one of the main source in mastering medical sciences. Medical work of Abu Mansur Kumri, Kitob-at-gin- and -mun: served Ibn-Sino as basis in composing is book "Al-Qonun al Tibb" (The canoes of medicine)

Palace library of Samanids used by Ibn Sino was in his memory for the whole life because in his library he got acquainted with rare antique books of famous world scientists. Further more should be mentioned the role of Iranian cities in forming Ibn-Sino as a great scientist --encyclopedian.

In Iran he wrote main works of his scientific creation. The main scientific activity of Ibo-Sino passed Gorgan, Isfahan and Hamadan, where he had scientific discussions with local scientists. He completed his book "Kitob-al-ansaf " comprising 23 volumns. This book lost during the conquest of Ibn-Sino's house by Masud's army. During 25 years Ibn-Sino lived in Gorgan(1012-1014) Rai (1014-1015), Hlamadan(1015-1023) and Isfahan (1023-1057) which were under the power of different half dependent Iranian dynasties :Zaruids, Buvahids and Kakuids.. At that time he worked on books "Kitob-ash-shifo", "Al-Qanun", "Donishnoma" and others.

While composing these books Ibn-Sino at the same time were busy with his patients and giving lectures on medicine for students. His faithful student Abu-Ubaid Juzjeni helped him Greatly in holding scientific investigations. He held astronomical observations in the presence of Ibn-Sino for 8 years. As a result of comparative work was the book Al-Hudud al-ajnom as Samoniya which takes an impotent place among the works of Ibn-Sino. In addition he completed the book "Kitob-Al-Alo" in Istaban and Mantiq (Logik) in Gorgan. High scientific environment in Bukhara and Iran influenced on Ibn-Sino as a great scientist both in theoretical and practical medicine.