



Abu Raykhan Beruni And His Scientific-Spiritual Heritage

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information regarding to the life and activity of Abu Raykhan Beruni, an analysis of his works, the importance of his scientific-spiritual heritage in the development of science and its significance today.

KEYWORDS

thinker, information, work, history, traditions, cultural, subject, nation, value, holiday, calendar.

INTRODUCTION

For solving the problems of the socio-spiritual sphere that arise in the world today, eliminating ideological threats around the world, raising people's spiritual outlook it is important to study the various sources written by our scholars in the Middle ages .

The IX-XII centuries were a period of sharp rise in the history of the peoples of Central Asia in comparison with previous periods in the development of material and spiritual life. During this period, great scholars emerged from Central Asia such as Khorezmi and Fergani, Imam al-Bukhari and Imam at-Termizi, Abu Nasr Farobi, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Abu Rayhan

Beruni, Ismail Jurjani, Burhaniddin Marginoni, Zamakhshari. They became famous for their works in the world.

The Eastern people have their ancient history, rich scientific-spiritual heritage left by their ancestors. The works of Abu Raykhan Beruni is one of such priceless examples.

Abu Raykhan Beruni was one of the most outstanding encyclopedic scientists of the middle ages. He was born in Kot the capital of ancient Khorezm. He spent his youth in his motherland studying various sciences and became a scholar. In 998 he left for Jurjon city

because of the policy change in Khorazm. The 998-1004's were the years of explorations and contributions to a science development. One of his essential works "The keepsakes from the ancient people" was written in Jurjon Palace. In 1004-1007 Beruni returned to Khorezm and continued his work at the scientific center opened under the leadership of Mamun the king of Khorezm [1:6-7].

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

After Khorezm was conquered by Mahmud Gaznavi he was taken to Gezna. No matter how his life in Gezna during 1017-1018 was materially and politically difficult Beruni had prosperity in his scientific activity. In 1025 the scientist's work dedicated to the astronomy and geography which is called "Identifying the final limits of place to measure distances between dwelling places" and "Geodesy" in short was completed. His another work "Primary conceptions on Astrology" was written in Gezna in 1029. A year later he finished writing his "Identifying credible and incredible teachings of Indians". Beruni who was considered the most authoritative astrologist lived in India for some period with Mahmud Geznavi and wrote his following book "Hindistan" ("India").

Beruni's "India" ("Tahqiq mo li-l-hind min maquda maqbula fi-l-aqil av marzula") consists of an introduction and eighty chapters. In "India" gives information as to the sacrificing, food and drink that are considered halal and haram, intermarriage, rules of inheritance, ways of settling claims, fasting and its types, happy and unhappy days [2:20].

In 1030 Mahmud Gaznavi died. His son succeeded the throne and that bettered Beruni's life. During his rule the savant wrote his big work on astronomy "Law of Masud" and dedicated it to the ruler [Alidjanova, 2019]. The scholar finished his other two works "Mineralogy" and "Pharmacogonazy"

within the ruling period (1041-1049) of Mavdud the son of Masud [1:7].

The scientist made a rare contribution to astronomy, astrology, mathematics, geodesy, mineralogy, geography, ariphmathic, medicine, pharmacognazy, history, philology and other sciences with his more than 160 words, including such fundamental manuscripts written in the Arabic language as "al-Asar al-baqiya min-qurun al-haliya" ("The Memoirs of past Generations" – "Chronology") – the manuscript dedicated to the chronology of the ancient and early medieval which describes their religious and national customs and holidays [3].

Abu Rayhkan Beruni also describes in detail the dates, festivals, and celebrations of Iranians, Sogdians, Romans, Khorezmians, Copts, Christians, Jews, pre-Islamic Arabs, and Muslims in their work of "al-Asar al-baqiya min-qurun al-haliya" ("The Memoirs of past Generations" – "Chronology") [Alimova, Qalandarova, Alimjonova, 2020].

The first time among Muslim scholars Abu Rayhkan Beruni provides systematic information about the Jewish calendar. Together with this, it is also important to know many historical events, important information about different nations and religions, prophets and false prophets, kings, dynasties, famous historical figures and scholars.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni studied the history, culture and different languages. He was deeply acquainted with the history of Judaism and Christianity, the Torah and the Bible, and quoted passages from the original Torah. The scholar knew Arabic as his mother tongue, studied the history of the Arabs before and after Islam with great diligence [Alidjanova, 2020].

At the time when a new system of science, culture and enlightenment emerged

in the history of the peoples of Central Asia in the IX-XII centuries, the scientific heritage of Abu Rayhan Beruni influenced the development of cultural processes, strengthening socio-cultural and enlightenment ties around the world.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni's 31 works have been translated into German, English, Russian and Uzbek, 24 of the works have been researched and 3 of the manuscripts have been published in the original Arabic language.

Abu Rayhkan Beruni was recognized in the history of sciences as the founder of the new field – geodesy (the science of measuring the relief and surface of land using due instruments. His name was immortalized in the name of the lunar crater. One of the minor planets of the solar system, discovered in 1986 and registered in Harvard Center under the Ref.No 9936, was named after him [3].

CONCLUSION

In short, studying of the scientific-spiritual heritage of Abu Rayhkan Beruni plays an important role in educating young people in the spirit of devotion to historical traditions and customs, respect for ancestral heritage.

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