



IBRAGHIM MUMINOV - IS A 20TH CENTURY ABU RAYKHAN BERUNI RESEARCHER

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Received: September 7 th 2023	The article highlights the concept of the study of moral, scientific and philosophical views of Central Asian thinkers and their impact on the spiritual heritage of society. The author emphasizes the importance of the productive use of this heritage in modern society and notes the importance of the research of academician Muminov, especially his work on the study of the scientific heritage of Abu Raykhan Muhammad Akhmad al-Beruni. The article also examines the historical and political processes of the IX-XI centuries in Central Asia, which contributed to the development of this region and its influence on world civilization. In general, the article draws attention to the rich historical and scientific heritage of Central Asia and its role in shaping ideas about nature and society.
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In the history of the development of the world scientific and philosophical heritage, scientific and epistemological research is carried out within the framework of the concept of the study of moral, scientific and philosophical views, the teachings of thinkers who are considered an irreplaceable treasure of spiritual heritage. This concept underlies the fundamental research of an important spiritual heritage in the direction of the history of philosophy in the field of world science. In the current period, the question of the productive use of the scientific, religious, philosophical and cultural heritage left by our ancestors on the path of development of society is becoming increasingly relevant.

During the years of independence, anniversaries of such great scientists as Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Imam al-Bukhari, Imam Abu Mansur al-Maturidi, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Mirza Ulugh Beg, Alisher Navoi, Mirza Babur were celebrated. At these celebrations, the spiritual heritage of our ancestors was scientifically and philosophically interpreted and published, which attracted the attention of our compatriots, especially the younger generation. "The scientific and philosophical heritage created by the thinkers of Central Asia in the formation of the worldview of young people, in the formation of their ideas about nature, the development of society, is an inexhaustible treasury of wealth. Effective and rational use of it is an urgent task currently facing our independent society"[1;184].

The history of the socio-philosophical thought of Central Asia is very rich, the names of our scientists, such as Al-Khwarizmi, Ahmad Al-Farghani, Abu Raykhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Ulugh Beg, are known in the world history of philosophical thought. Many studies have been conducted to study their scientific heritage, in this respect the merits of Academician Muminov are great.

The fruitful work of Academician Muminov played a role in the comprehensive study and popularization of the scientific heritage of the great thinkers of Central Asia, who made a huge contribution to world civilization. In particular, Abu Raykhan conducted a lot of research on the study of Beruni's works. In particular, the book by academician Muminov "Fragments from the history of natural science and socio-philosophical thought in Uzbekistan"[2] comprehensively highlights the place of Central Asian thinkers from the IX to the beginning of the XX century not only in the field of natural sciences, but also in the history of philosophy. The results of the research conducted by scientists still serve as a methodological basis for scientific research in this area.

In 1971, a large conference was held dedicated to the 998th anniversary of Beruni's birth, as well as his achievements in the field of social sciences. At the conference, academician Muminov, "in his report "Abu Raykhan Beruni is a great scientist-encyclopedist", drawing attention to the problem of Beruni's methods of cognition and his role in the history of philosophy, to some philosophical natural-scientific views, pointed to his merits as a great humanist scientist"[3;6-7].

In 1973, on the occasion of the millennium anniversary of Beruni's birth, a number of scientific studies in the field of soil science were published. The article by Academician Mominov "Beruniy – the historian of Science"[4;3-18]

scientifically analyzes the socio-political processes that took place in Central Asia in the IX-XI centuries, and reveals the characteristic aspects of the Renaissance. In particular, the most important event that occurred in the IX-XI centuries was the withdrawal of the Arab caliphate of Movarunnahr and Khorasan from the sphere of influence. The practical cessation of internal conflicts and economic independence opened the way to the economic, social and cultural development of the countries of this region. This is especially true of the Samanid and Ghaznavids Empires. This shows that these countries soon became powerful countries in the Middle East.

In order to study the scientific heritage of Beruni, correctly and comprehensively objectively interpret it, it is necessary to be guided by the following methodological principles: impartiality, comparative approach, harmony of national and universal values, integrity and integrity of the process of development of science, proceeding from the proportionality of its general and particular characteristics, the relationship of theory and practice, the relationship of world and domestic science. rich experience and results should be obtained from the point of view of consistent development, not contrasting them with each other, but using them positively.

In this regard, Academician Muminov revealed some important aspects of the activity of the thinker he singled out and came to the following conclusion: "Beruni shows the interdependence, interaction and community of views of scientists and at the same time highlights important points. In our opinion, this is the greatest merit of our great scientists in the history of science, in the history of scientific and philosophical thought. Beruni considers particularity and universality, internationality and nationalism together and shows their difference"[5;17].

Academician Muminov, studying the scientific heritage of Abu Raykhan Beruni, notes that Brunni, who had a sharp mind, comprehensively studied ancient Greek natural science and philosophy. Recognizing and proving the objective existence of nature, things in the world in space, time, movement, Abu Raykhan Beruni created his rich in content and wonderful works. When we read them, we feel as if we are taking a wonderful and pleasant walk between the gardens, exploring the history of ancient and medieval science and technology.

Focusing on religious and scientific objections, Abu Raykhan Beruni proceeds from the possibility of the environment of that time, that is, he compares Christian, Islamic and Buddhist religious teachings with each other, noting their mutual similarity. That is, he embodies Beruni as a researcher of religions.

The scientist analysed Beruni's materialistic views on nature and gave the following example from his work "India". "The Indians living near these lands have such a belief about smallpox: "Smallpox is the wind that blows from the island of Lanka to Indian countries and takes people's lives. "According to legend, there are people among the Hindus who can determine the presence of smallpox before its outbreak and from one city to another. When smallpox appears, he learns from the symptoms whether it is benign or fatal, and takes measures against its lethality. Hindus add pepper beads with gold powder to patients against such deadly smallpox, and husbands wear pepper beads around their necks, similar to palm seeds. Then only one out of ten infected with smallpox turns out to be harmful"[6;239].

At one time, I. Muminov responded with his scientifically based reasoning, trying to prove the completely unfoundedness of Hegel's statements that in the philosophy of the peoples of the East there is only a religious-mystical movement.

Academician Muminov, paying special attention to Beruni's social and philosophical views on society and the state, cited the following thoughts in his work "Mineralogy": "The story is about the inhabitants of one of the distant Maghreb cities, who alternately ruled this city, nobles and landowners. Whoever gets his turn will serve as mayor for three months. At the end of his term, he voluntarily resigned from power, giving farewell alms to the people for relief from hard work. This is because to rule and lead is to waste one's own destruction with the intention of ensuring civil destruction by restoring the rights of those who suffered from these rapists"[7;42]. That is, Beruni tried to show that the state can be governed on the basis of democracy.

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