

ABU RAYHAN BERUNI'S SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE RELATED TO THE INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract: *the unbiased study and accurate analysis of Abu Raihon Beruni's great scientific heritage is not only measured by addressing and translating the works of scholars, but also on the methods and techniques used by scholars to study the system of philosophical and natural-scientific views. This article describes Abu Rayhan Beruni's scientific works, especially, the ones that are related to the Indian philosophy. Moreover, information are given about the customs, rituals, holidays, culture and traditions of Oriental people. The ideas were supported with examples.*

Keywords: *India, Beruni, culture, custom, tradition.*

НАУЧНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ АБУ РАЙХАНА БЕРУНИ, СВЯЗАННОЕ С ИНДИЙСКОЙ ФИЛОСОФИЕЙ

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Аннотация: *беспристрастное изучение и точный анализ большого научного наследия Абу Райхана Беруни измеряется не только путем обращения и перевода работ ученых, но также и методами и методами, используемыми учеными для изучения системы философских и естественнонаучных взглядов. В этой статье описываются научные труды Абу Райхана Беруни, особенно те, которые связаны с индийской философией. Кроме того, приводятся сведения об обычаях, обрядах, праздниках, культуре и традициях народов Востока. Идеи были подкреплены примерами.*

Ключевые слова: *Индия, Беруни, культура, обычай, традиция.*

It is well-known that under Soviet domination of the totalitarian class ideology, the research of the falsified and distorted study of our socio-philosophical and natural-scientific heritage was largely related to the erroneous and inaccurate methodology in this field. In science, we can sometimes study the text itself from a different methodological point of view, which can lead to very different, even contradictory, results. This is evidenced by the study of Beruni's scientific heritage from different methodological positions at different times.

Abu Rayhan Beruni is a great thinker who has thoroughly researched and studied Indian philosophy. The great thinker, who has worked through his interest in science, high intelligence, critical thinking, observation of the truth and experimentation, has achieved many things. In this regard, the famous American scientist J. Sarton praised it: "Beruni is not only the greatest scholar of his time, but also the greatest figure of all time."

Beruni was a renowned philosopher, a mathematician and a historian. He came in contact with Mahmud when he had invaded Khiva and he was presented before him as prisoner. In his book *Tahqiq-i-Hind* in which he portrays the social, political, religious and economic condition of the then India. Here, we are giving the Beruni's description of India to understand the socio-political-economical situation of that era.

He came to India with Mahmud and lived here for many years. The Indian culture attracted him and he learnt Sanskrit. He studied Indian philosophy. He toured large portions of India and studied the Socio-economic condition of this land. In his book *Tahqiq-i-Hind*, he describe the social, political, religious and economic condition of the then India. Here, we are giving the Alberuni's description of India to understand the socio-political-economical situation of that era.

As well as the perfect knowledge of the various fields of science, the proficiency in different languages testifies to its polyglot.

The scholar I.Y. Krachkowski reports that Beruni read Homer's original source of the *Iliad* in Greek and translated it into Arabic. "I think,- says the scholar, - the analysis of the quotations in the book "India" proves this to be true, since Homer's full translation of the *Iliad* was not in Arabic at that time." All Beruni's writings on India are the result of his in-depth study of Indian sources and his personal observations. His "India" is a testament to the depth of his studies of Indian philosophy, history, culture and religion.

The translation of the Arabic text of "India" by the German scientist E. Zahau in 1887, and its reprinting in 1925, was a great gift for the whole world.

Thinking about the scientist, V. Rosen said: "None of the authors of the Middle Ages and the New Age has achieved the immortal Beruni's insight into the deeper issues of Indian culture. The scholar's "India" is a classic

example, but it is the author's donation to ancient Indian culture and science. "

P.G. Bulgakov: "The deep and comprehensive study of the history of Indian philosophy is evidence of the contribution of our countryman to the development of science."

The book "India" was published in 1963 by Arab Khalidov and Y.N. Zavadowski and edited by V.I. Belyaev, with a preface by G.G. Erman. According to experts, this translation is considered to be the best in the world. The same work was published in Uzbek language in 1965 by A.Rasulov, Yu.Hakimjonov and G.Jalolov under the editorship of A.Irisov. In particular, A.Irisov highly appreciated the scientist: "When Beruni expressed his views and opinions on some issues, he would approach each issue with a rational, logical reasoning."

According to the author, the aforementioned scholars have emphasized and evaluated Beruniy's deep knowledge and encyclopaedic research in his research and scientific articles. Such research led to the further development of the interest in the rich spiritual heritage of the scholar and served as a methodological basis for this thesis.

It is worth noting that the experience of scholars of our country in the study of the scientific heritage of the scholar related to Indian philosophy is also unique in its originality and consistency of opinions, the authenticity of scientific facts and conclusions. Orientalist S. Azimjanova compares Abu Rayhan Beruni and Z.M. Babur's views on India: "Beruni's "India" is fundamentally different from the writings of his day and beyond, due to his immense wealth and deep scientific analysis." Academician O. Fayzullaev highly appreciates the methods of observation, experimentation, analysis, synthesis and hypothesis of the scientist and writes: "Beruni's " India "was the result of scientific observations and their analysis." On the whole, Beruni relied on unbiased opinion and arguments in covering Indian culture and philosophy, and on the other hand succeeded in introducing his scientific method in the process. It is therefore how he describes Indian philosophy. His scientific approach to this issue has served as the basis for his views on further research in this area. He gives the following information:

Shifting of educational centre: The educational centres subjugated by Mahmud, led to the disintegration of education. As a result the educational centers concentrated in Kashmir, Banaras and other places due to their distance from Islamic centers.

Feeling of Hindu about Muslim: Beruni writes that Hindus suffer from some defects such as they desire to live in isolation from other countries. They considered the Muslims as 'Mlechcha' as untouchables and boycotted them.

Political Situation: Beruni writes that the entire country was divided into small states which occasionally used to quarrel among themselves. Malwa, Sindh, Kannauj and Kashmir were prominent states among them.

Social System: The caste system prevailed and the spirit of seclusion and difference existed. Early marriages were largely in vogue. Parents arranged the marriages. He does not mention about the system of dowry but he writes about the Stree Dhan which the relatives presented to her.

Religion: Beruni says that the Hindus of the rural regions worshipped many gods and goddesses. But the educated Hindus considered God as "Permanent, beyond beginning and end, all powerful, omnipresent and Omniscient All-consciousness, Giver of life and Nourisher, working at His will.

Judiciary System: Describing the functions of Judiciary, he writes that for getting justice, it was necessary to write applications in which the points against the accused were mentioned. . There were arrangements for oral justice. Justice depended upon the witnesses. Before conducting witnesses, it was necessary to take oath.

Rule of law: Punishment was in accordance with Hindu traditions and softer elements based on morality. Justice was not equally awarded to all people. It was different for different castes. The Brahmans were exempted from death-sentence. If a Brahman murdered someone, he was required to repent through fasts, prayers and charity. The punishment for theft depended on the nature of big or small theft.

Revenue System: The king charged —6 of the produce as revenue and charged many other taxes. The Brahmans were exempted from the burden of paying taxes. Idol worship prevailed.

Cults and Culture: The custom of Sati was in vogue and there was negation of widow remarriage.

According to the Beruni, people of Indian sub-continent were excellent philosophers, good mathematicians and astronomers. He criticized the hypocrisy of Brahmins Scholars because despite of explaining the scientific values of ancient text preferred to mislead the masses and keep them steeped in ignorance and superstitious.

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