



# THE VIEWS OF THE GREAT SCIENTIST OF THE EAST ON INDDI

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## ANNOTATION

*This article deals with the work of the Great scientist of the East Abu Raykhon Beruni about India. He deeply studied the tradition, religion, history, philosophy, geography and life of the Indian people. The scientist compares the ontological views of Indian, Greek and some Sufi thinkers.*

**KEY WORDS:** *religion, tradition, customs, Sufism, observation, analysis, synthesis and generalization, views.*

## ВЗГЛЯДЫ ВЕЛИКОГО УЧЕНОГО ВОСТОКА ОБ ИНДИИ

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## Аннотация

*В данной статье идёт речь о работе Великого ученого востока Абу Райхон Беруни об Индии. Он глубоко изучал традицию, религию, историю, философию, географию и жизни Индийского народа. Ученый сравнивает онтологические воззрения индийских, греческих и некоторых суфийских мыслителей.*

**Ключевые слова:** *религия, традиция, обычаи, суфизм, наблюдение, анализ, синтез и обобщение, взгляды.*

We are the heirs of a rich history, high culture, great spirituality. In Central Asia, in addition, our great and respected grandfather Abu Raykhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad Beruni, who enriched our medieval culture with his priceless masterpieces and immortal works for the whole world with his encyclopedic knowledge and mind, enlightened the life of ordinary people with the light of knowledge. He is a great scientist who devoted his life to science. Each of his works, opinions on the mentioned problem and its solution is not only a simple find, but also a reflection of our national spirituality, an important and

important masterpiece, replenished in the treasury of sciences.

The natural-science views of Abu Rayhan Beruni are important. Beruni's works "Osor al-Bakiya" and "India" appeared as a result of scientific observations. According to the scientist, a subjective opinion can be expressed in information about the result of direct objective observation.

Man, according to Beruni, differs from animals in intelligence. But the thinker turned to God to explain how this property, fundamentally different from animals,



appeared in man, and said that God created man from the beginning as such a rational, magnificent being. At the same time, Beruni, trying to rely on material factors and the laws of nature, makes a number of valuable assumptions about the social life of man.

He expressed great thoughts about the role of the geographical factor in determining the structure of a person and his whole life: "... (Folk) buildings are different in color, appearance, character and customs, not only because of different genealogies, but also because of the soil, water, air and earth (the place where people live) are also from a variety"[1]

In his work "India", Beruni analyzes the differences between Muslim and Indian traditions and suggests that they depend on geographical conditions. Beruni continued to analyze the role of the external factor and believed that even the diversity of languages depends on geographical conditions. "The reason for the diversity of languages is that people are divided into groups and kept apart from each other" [2], he says.

Of great importance for his time was the recognition by the thinker of the important role of the geographical factor in the life of man and society.

Abu Rayhan Beruni developed methods such as observation, analysis, synthesis and generalization, especially comparison - comparative comparison, from the methods of scientific knowledge. It can be seen that the scientist widely used the method of comparison in the analysis of creation, structure and philosophical concepts of being in the work "India". He compares the ontological views of Indian, Greek and some Sufi thinkers. According to Beruni, the Greeks called God the root cause and looked for the divine in all material elements (Thales, water, Heraclitean fire, etc.). Sufis believe that earth, water, fire and air have divine power and that the light of God is present in everything. If such a teaching is called pantheistic, then it can be observed in Hindu philosophy. Hindus call the existence of the supreme god - Brahman, and say that all things and beings in nature are different manifestations of Brahman. Beruni, comparing the above views, says that there is a similarity in their views, and this similarity is manifested in the spiritualization and deification of nature.

Sankhya, one of the major Indian philosophical schools, holds that spirit (purusha) and matter (prakriti) constitute the basis of existence and that they are

interdependent. Beruni analyzes this connection and gives the following allegorical example? "The inhabitants of the desert, cut off from all sides and become deadly, flee, and when only the blind and paralyzed cannot escape, despairing of helplessness and hunger, they collide with each other and look for a way out of death. Then the paralyzed blind man said, "I can't walk, but I can show you the right way, You are my reflection." if possible, please forgive me, I will show you the way, and we will help each other, "then the blind will agree, and together they will get rid of this trouble. [1] In this example of Alloma, the paralysis is the spirit (purusha), and blindness is matter (prakriya). Purusha is able to see and perceive all things, but he is motionless. Prakriya, on the contrary, moves actively, but its movements are irregular and chaotic. Only their union, union will direct the action in the right direction, instead of chaos, order will arise, and both will achieve their goal.[3]

Thus, it follows from Beruni's opinion that the world is based on the unity of material and spiritual substances. Similar comments by Abu Rayhan Beruni can be found in India. For those who want to do deep research and study Indian philosophy, culture, history and religion, India is a vast garden. In this respect, every scholar can find there the flower he needs, and even if the reader is an Indologist, he can choose bouquets of flowers himself. Because Beruni, as a gardener of knowledge and enlightenment, a figure who left huge gardens to generations, gave a beautiful description of the philosopher-scientist A. Irisov[4].

Many of the works of our compatriot, great encyclopedic scientist - astronomer, mathematician, geographer, writer, philosopher, historian - Al Beruni, who made a great contribution to world science, are still kept in London, Paris and Moscow.

According to the recommendation of the International Astronomical Committee, giving the name of Beruni to one of the planets shows the respect of mankind for him.

Beruni proved that the earth is spherical in his works a thousand years ago.

Currently, the works of Al Beruni are being taught and studied in universities of many countries of the world.



According to sources, Beruni knew more than 50 languages and mastered them. He traveled to many Asian countries and studied the customs, lifestyle, religion, and science of the peoples of those lands. He studied the works of Hind philosophers especially diligently.

Beruni left behind a huge legacy. This legacy is his priceless books and works.

We are proud of the great scientist Al Beruni. It can be said that he is the pride of all mankind.

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