

Berunius an Naturalist

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Submitted: 14-Jan, 2025

Accepted: 20-Jan, 2025

Published: 29-Jan, 2025

Vol. 2, No. 1, 2025. Sociometrics.us

Journal of History, Modernity, and Society

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Abstract

The article summarizes the rich scientific and cultural traditions created by Berunius and his scientific heritage, the depth of his thinking, the fundamentalism of scientific methods of proof over the centuries by other peoples of Central Asia and the East, his activities at the Khwarezmian "Ma'mun Academy", berunius's formation as a naturalist before, and then as a naturfalcafacchi naturalist, philosopher.

Key words: Beruniy, scientific heritage, thinking, scientific proof, fundamental, Central Asia, East, Khorezm "Ma'mun Academy", naturalist, naturalist

Introduction

Beruniy, unlike other "academies" of his time, made not 1 or 2 in the Ma'mun Academy of the Khwarezmshahs, but several dozen great contributions to the development of World Science, created a period in the development of Science named after him, for example Abu-l-wafo Bo'zajani-"Buzjani period", "Khwarezmian period", "Beruniy period"[1] and so on, famous scientist, thinkers were organized, active. Berunius was not only an active participant in this Khwarezmian "Ma'mun academy", but also chaired it for 1010-1017, was able to give rise to his own era in the development of World Science-the "Berunian age". Berunius and his scientific heritage, the depth of his thinking, the fundamentalism of scientific methods of proof were reflected in the generalization and further development of rich scientific and cultural traditions created by other peoples of Central Asia and the East over the centuries. Such a free, hurficrity in the scientific work and legacy of Abu Raykhan Beruni is the same in his youth years. - Kat, Ray, Jurjonda, then Khwarezm was a bright manifestation during his tenure at the "Ma'mun Academy". Such aspects, although later still manifested themselves sporadically, however, his life, the Ghazna period of his scientific creativity, after which he received a strict, stable

positional appearance, which became fully moderate, consistent with the demands, norms, values of official Sunni Islam.

Materials and Methods

This had led to Berunius' formation first as a naturalist and then as a naturfalsafachi naturalist, philosopher. After all, a deep, grounded study of philosophy, especially the possession of a culture of philosophical, natural-scientific argumentation, assumes the knowledge of highly logical, philosophical methods of scientific thought, their possession. And for this, it is necessary to know very deeply, in all respects, perfectly, knowing the progress of being, knowing, personality society, thinking, especially in the disciplines of Natural Science and sociology, and, of course, life. That is why Berunius deliberately set himself the goal of seriously dealing with philosophy only after a while, during the period of its approach to maturity, to acquire a high capacity for knowledge and thinking. Researchers observe that, according to sources, Beruni's interest in natural science began in childhood, while fundamental natural science sciences – such as mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, science calculus, geometry – achieved high-level scientific observation, research, measurements-determination of the location of the city and other masks by the state of the sun, moon, stars, measurement of the distance between them, qibla side, the beginning of Ramadan,. In particular, Shaikh-ur-raï engaged in heated, lasting, and fierce debate with Ibn Sina through letters [5], (1997), and mainly in the Khwarezmian "Ma'mun Academy", which dealt with important philosophical issues during the maturity and puberty that followed him, including the problem of being.

However, it can be said that the cognitive, creative-critical way of thinking inherent in Berunius, his ideal in science, his attitude to philosophy, his ability to put philosophical problems in the middle, to strive to prove them scientifically logical to the end, is clearly manifested in the active, consistent and rational protection of Science, Philosophy from various threats, aggression, attacks. The analysis of the data from the above sources shows that Berunius' career in the Khwarezmian "Ma'mun Academy" ("Majlis ul-ulamo") in 1010-1017 began with benihoya raging and extensive. It was mainly on the following 3 routes: I. Khorezmshahs is the head of a number of scientific research areas of the "Ma'mun Akademiyaisi", chairman, organizer and leader of fundamental research of the Academy.

II. Khwarezmshah Abu - l Abbas Ma'mun II is ibn Ma'mun's closest man - a'yani, a councilor of state, responsible for foreign policy, ambassadorial communication and relations, a responsible leader.

III. An extremely difficult situation, despite the conditions, he himself personally carried out

fundamental scientific research, measurement, calculation work, conducted experiments, experiments. His students were engaged in establishing a very wide range of scientific contacts (personal and written noma, letters), directing their scientific research

Results and Discussion

The life path of The Thinker, the evolution of scientific and philosophical creativity the most basic periods, important results were made up of the following:

Berunius ' mentor, with the help of his captured father and tutor Abu Nasr Mansur ibn Iraq, dastawwal, a scholar at the court of the ancient Afrikaners in Kat, joined the circle of politicians (982-994).

Conducted astronomical observations, measurements with Khamid Khojandi at the Observatory in Ray – Tabarrak (995-996).

Scientific correspondence with Abu-l-wafo Buajani through khamid Khojandi, agreed by letters, determined the height of The Sun in Baghdad and Kat, and determined the distance between the cities in question, their location.

Created his globe, his astrolabe, his instruments.

Shaikh-ur has engaged with Ra'is ibn Sino in an ongoing written scholarly debate on 18 topical and complex, unresolved naturfalsafa problems in Aristotle's "Physics", "on Heaven and the universe".

Berunius created dozens of large-small scientific observations, studies, including such works as "at-Osor-ul-Boqiya".

Discussion.

In Ray, Jurjan, Qiyat and Gurganj, a great deal of scientific cooperation was established between Beruniy and ibn Iraq, Al-Masihiy. This was evident in the fundamental scientific studies of 12 works by Ibn Iraq, 12 by Al-Masihiy, 10 by Ibn Sina, as well as other works by other scholars in the "Ma'mun Academy", written under Beruniy's direction, under his patronage, and dedicated to his name.

Beruni's Khwarezmian "Ma'mun Academy" also adds another 10-15 works, completed in 1010-1017, which served as the organizer, chairman, and it is notable that a total of 50-60 of his most basic works were created here.

In the field of chemistry, Berunius ends a treatise on the question of comparative weight in Gurganch, in which he expresses his opinion that each substance discovers a special property with its specific gravity.

Focuses on the problem of the shape and dimensions of the Earth in his works on the issues of geography, creating its geographical layout – the globe. He also conducts scientific research in the fields of Hydrology, Mineralogy.

Berunius ' Life Path, political activity, scientific creation, his 2: the separation into the period in the "Ma'mun Academy" of Khwarezm as well as in Ghazna, can be shown in a generalised way that they were the subbossaries we refer to.

Conclusion

Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn that summarize the primary materials, research, descriptions carried out in this chapter on the period, life, scientific creativity, practical social activity, heritage, formation, evolutionary, main directions and problems of the scientific and philosophical worldview of Berunius.

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