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Abu Ali Ibn Sino - A Communist Scientist Who Has Made a Great Contribution to World Culture

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Abstract

This article provides information about the life and work of the great figure Abu Ali ibn Sina, his contribution to the development of science, his books and works, his worthy place in the science of medicine, and the fact that he was a multifaceted scholar. Information is provided about the theoretical basis of treatment and general issues of practical treatment. Scientifically based sources are shown, especially the brief interpretation of the scientific-research works of Abu Ali Ibn Sina in many countries is described.

Key words: Abu Ali ibn Sina, Hippocrates, life, medicine, medicine, laws of medicine, diseases, treatment.

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Abu Ali ibn Sina made a great contribution to the development of science. He is considered one of our great scholars who emerged from the soil of Central Asia. It is said that there is no field in the world of science where our grandfather did not experiment and write works, especially his great contribution to the treasury of medicine is priceless. Ibn Sina is a great figure who is a multifaceted scholar. In the world of medicine, Ibn Sina's blessed name stands alongside such geniuses as Hippocrates and Galen. Ibn Sina's father, Abdullah, was originally from the city of Balkh (Balkh is located in present-day Afghanistan), and when he moved to Bukhara during the time of the Samanid emir Nuh ibn Mansur (976-997), he was appointed governor of a village called Khurmitan. Ibn Sina's mother's name was Sitora, and two sons

were born in this family, the eldest of them was Husayn, and Ibn Sina's childhood name was this. There is no information about his brother Mahmud in the literature.

Ibn Sina, the Sultan of Medicine, was born in the beginning of the month of Safar in 370 Hijri, that is, in the second half of August 980, in the village of Afshona near Bukhara. Ibn Sina lived in the village of Afshona until he was 5 years old. Then his family moved to Bukhara. Ibn Sina's full name is Abu Ali Al Husayn Ibn Abdullah ibn Al Hasan ibn Ali Ibn Sina. Ibn Sina became known as Avicenna in Europe. At the age of 10, ibn Sina studied Quranic science, language and literature, and later, logic, algebra, calculus, and calamity. As a result of continuous reading day and night, ibn Sina expanded his knowledge to an unprecedented level. He even held scientific discussions with Abu Rayhan Beruni (973-1048), who was considered one of the great scientists of his time, in his youth. In 999, the Karakhanids conquered Bukhara and the Samanid state was in crisis. This prevents Ibn Sina from continuing his scientific work in Bukhara and his medical career. On top of that, Ibn Sina's father Abdullah died in 1002.

As a result, the incomparably talented young scientist was forced to leave Bukhara, where he was born and raised, and go to Khorezm (Urganch). Khorezm is one of the ancient, rich and cultural regions of Central Asia, and scientific life was highly developed in its soil at the beginning of the 11th century. Sultan Mahmud (998-1030), the ruler of the Ghaznavids, tried to annex the lands of Khorezm to his state. Ibn Sina, who did not want to submit to him, secretly left Khorezm in 1010-1011 and went to Khurasan and arrived at the Gurgon Emirate, located east-south of the Caspian Sea. In this soil, he met Abu Ubayd Jurjani. From that day on, this young man became Ibn Sina's closest and most loyal student. Ibn Sina soon began to continue his scientific work and medical activity in Gurgaon.

He begins to write the first book of his famous work on medicine "Kitab al-Qanun fit - tib" ("The Laws of Medicine"). In 1014, Ibn Sina left Gurgan and after staying for some time in the cities of Ray and Qazvin, he came to Hamadan and entered the service of Shams ad-Dawla (997-1021), the ruler of the Buwahids. First, he works as a court physician, and then he rises to the position of a minister. Despite being busy with state affairs, he continued his scientific work and created a number of works, and began to write his famous philosophical encyclopedia "Kitab ash-shifo" in this soil. In 1023, he moved to Isfahan and continued to write the remaining parts of Kitab ash-shifo. Along with several other works, he classifies the philosophical book in Persian "Donishnoma".

According to Jurjani, Ibn Sina was a very healthy person from a physical point of view, but walking around the city, working continuously at night without sleeping, and being arrested several times and even being imprisoned did not affect the scientist's health. He was suffering from colitis. When the disease worsened, he also had epilepsy, and as a result, he died in Hamadan at the age of 57 in the month of Ramadan 428 Hijri (June 18, 1037). His grave is in the city of Hamadan, Iran.

As a true encyclopedist scientist, Ibn Sina successfully dealt with almost all the sciences of his time and created scientific works related to them. Although more than 450 of his works are recorded in various sources, over time, most of them have been lost, and only 242 of his works have come down to us. Of these 242 works, 80 are related to philosophy, theology and mysticism, 43 to medicine, 19 to logic, 26 to psychology, 13 to botanical science, 7 to astrology, 1 to mathematics, 1 to music, 2 to chemistry, 9 to ethics, 4 of them are related to literature and 8 of them are scientific correspondences shared with other scientists. "Laws of Medicine" consists of five books and they are as follows:

The first book provides information on the theoretical foundations of medicine and general issues of practical medicine.

The second book is an excellent collection of necessary information about the drugs used in the medicine of that time. It describes more than 800 medicines obtained from plants, animals and minerals, their therapeutic properties and methods of use.

The third book provides information about "specific" and "local" diseases that occur in the parts of the human body from head to toe.

The fourth book is dedicated to "general" diseases that are not specific to any of the human organs. For example, various fevers, swellings, rashes, ulcers, burns, bone fractures and dislocations, various injuries and their claims are described.

The fifth book is a pharmacopoeia, which describes the methods of preparation and use of complex drugs.

Summary.

In conclusion, one of the most famous and masterpieces of Abu Ali ibn Sina is the book "Kitab al-Qanun fit-tib" (Laws of Medicine). This work, as a detailed encyclopedia of modern medicine, contains all the problems related to human health and diseases in a logical order. The world's scientists will forever honor the services of the great scientist.

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