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THE SERVICES OF MUSLIMS IN THE EVOLUTION OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Medicine is a science that every human being needs. In ancient times the methods of treatment were different in countries .That is why this knowledge was present in every nation in one form or another but historians state that it was founded by the Chaldeans in Babylon and then spread to all other nations .At that time most diseases were cured by witch craft and Gods as in Greece , Arabia and India , But the Chaldeans were the first people to find a cure for diseases through medicine .

The first step towards the art of medicine in the Islamic era was during the time of the Abbasid Caliph Mansoor .Even during the time of the Umayyad Caliphs, some books on medicine were written but the ancient books were not translated .They were based solely on the experiences and observations of the Arabs .Mansoor is the first caliph of the Islam who became interested in translating ancient books but in his time only books on astrology , geometry and medicine were translated. In the civilized nations before Islam , the degree to which medicine was advanced was achieved by the Muslims. Because he translated the works

of Greek and Syriac Physicians , such as Hippocrates and Galen , into his own language. He also had a collection of medical treatises and information from Persia and India , the best example of which is Al –Muluki , which was written by Abu Baker Razi (who was called Galenus) for Azd– al- Dawla . The Arabs due to their intelligent nature also started writing in this field. The Arabs due to their innate intelligence did great research in the knowledge and wrote many books.

INTRODUCTION:

The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) is the last messenger of Allah who led the lost humanity out of the darkness of disbelief and polytheism, cruelty and aggression and ignorance and misguidance and led them to the bright path of faith, righteousness, justice, knowledge and wisdom. Therefore, due to the constant struggle and sincere determination of Khatam al-Murslin ﷺ, the great revolution of the world of humanity took place, which changed the course of humanity.

From the day of its first revelation, Islam commanded mankind to dive into the depths of the universe and the soul. It was the blessing of the teachings of Islam that the most noble nation of the world 'Arabs' after following the rules of Islam, within a single century, became the rightful leader of the entire world, and immediately he deprived the world of Greek philosophy. He gave the natural sciences the basis of experience while liberating them from illusions. Under the influence of the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, this is the basis of the 'scientific method of research' adopted by him, thanks to which the human knowledge, which has been going on for thousands of years, has taken a great turn and the current century has found its fruits.

There are so many inventions of Muslims which are hidden from our eyes. Although most of the useful and necessary inventions of the world are owed to Muslims and Arabs and they were invented at a time when there was no mention of Europe anywhere in the civilized world. Modern science could not copy some of them, and by copying some of them, they took credit for the invention.

As time passes by, some scientific progress is seen in the world day by day and the scientific world has progressed so much in today's era that it is indescribable. And even today scientists are busy day and night in making the impossible possible. But today the people of Europe think that only they have a hand in the development of science, but no one can deny the fact that the real fact is that the foundation of scientific development was laid by Muslim scientists. And before introducing his achievements to the world and unveiling the achievements of these Muslim scientists, he will describe the services of Muslims in medicine.

The need to acquaint the world with the scientific mood of the Qur'an:

The importance and excellence of anything depends on its profitability. Science has become popular and common due to its profitability and inventions. If it is said, it will not be an exaggeration that science has become the necessity of today Science has had its profound effects on every field of

human life. Due to the omnipresence and effectiveness of science, some so-called modern science experts who are not familiar with Quranic sciences are suspicious of Islam. It is not a reference for religious matters, worship ceremonies, beliefs and commands, but the Qur'an seems to guide us every step of the way regarding scientific sciences, and we find discussions on many scientific materials under the interpretation and understanding of the Qur'anic verses during the study of the Qur'an. In my view, scientific information helps a lot in understanding the Qur'an. For example, according to modern scientific theories, life began with water. ". It is enough to develop our scientific mood because sperm is also a form of liquid. If we call it water, there is no harm. It is a miracle of the Qur'an that every word of it is rich in meaning and There is scope for deriving new meanings, while its old concepts cannot be proven wrong. According to Dr. Hameedullah Sahib, historian of Islam and interpreter of the Qur'an, inspired by modern scientific theories, adapting the Qur'anic facts according to the mood of scientific sciences is definitely a correct practice. No. You say that scientific knowledge, theories and hypotheses are not permanent, but change and develop in the light of human consciousness and research. With the development of knowledge, there must be change and variation in scientific theories and hypotheses. In this context, it is important for a Muslim not to base the texts of the Qur'an on uncertain and changing ideas. The Qur'an is the guiding book of humanity. It provides guidance to humanity in every field of knowledge related to life. In this context, Allama Suyuti is the star of the book, "The Book of God is a comprehensive book of everything, there is no knowledge and problem that has its origin in the Holy Qur'an." No, the Qur'an contains details of everything related to the wonders of creation, the kingdom of heaven and earth, and the upper and lower worlds, which require many volumes to describe and describe.

The verses of the Qur'an help us to better understand the aspects of the universe and human life that science highlights through its research.

سنريهم آياتنا فى الآفاق وفى انفسهم حتى يتبين لهم انه الحق ، اولم يكف بربك انه على كل شىء شهيد¹

Translation: "Soon We will show them Our signs in the universe and even in their own selves until it is revealed to them that this is the truth. Isn't it enough for your Lord to be aware of everything?" Science is busy pondering the phenomena of power and the Qur'an is asking people not to consider the signs shown by Allah in vain to subjugate themselves and the universe, but to act with deliberation and prudence. And in his books, human beings were prevented from thinking and thinking. In response to these thoughts, scientific sciences and scientists had to turn towards religion. Experts of scientific sciences, whether they belong to the East or the West, said that has admitted that Islam is such a religion and Quran is the only book which attracts people towards contemplation and observation and experience which is the basic key of science.

¹. Al-Quran , 41 : 53

Contemplative Inspiration in the Universe:

In the Qur'an, Allah has invited us to ponder so that we can know the system of nature. Therefore, here we are presenting some of the holy verses, the study of which inspired the Muslim scientists of the early centuries towards scientific research and as a result of this, mankind considered empirical verification as the criterion of access to reality. New chapters of the quest lit up:

قل هل يستوى الذى يعلمون والذين لا يعلمون ، انما يتذكر اولو الالباب ، ²

Translation: Tell me, what is the difference between the knowledgeable and the ignorant?

Indeed, only those who are wise receive advice. (from your Lord)

والذين أوتوا العلم ، ³

Translation: And those who have been given knowledge will raise the level.

ان فى اختلاف الليل والنهار وما خلق الله فى السموات والارض لايات لقوم يتقون- ⁴

Translation: Indeed, in the alternation of night and day, among the things that Allah has created in the heavens and the earth, there are signs for those who have piety.

Development of scientific sciences in the Middle Ages:

Arabs definitely had their own special taste and their own style of expression in various scientific and literary fields. In such circumstances, the first verses of the Holy Quran were revealed with the message of good theology, ethics, philosophy and science.

اقرا باسم ربك الذى خلق خلق الانسان من علق اقرأ وربك الاكرم الذى علم بالقلم علم الانسان ما لم يعلم ⁵

Translation: (O Habib ﷺ) recite (beginning) with the name of your Lord, Who created (everything), He created man (in the womb) from a suspended existence like a leech, recite and your The Lord is the Most Merciful, who taught the knowledge (of reading and writing) through the pen, who taught man (also) what he did not know.

The first verse revealed to Tajdar Rahmat ﷺ provided the scientific basis of Islamic 'Theology' and 'Ethics', the second verse explained the scientific basis of 'Biology' and 'Genetics', the third verse gave man the Islamic belief and

² . Al-Quran , 39 : 9

³ . Al-Quran , 58 : 11

⁴ . Al-Quran , 10 : 6

⁵ . Al-Quran 96 : 1 to 5

philosophy of life. and the fourth verse shed light on the philosophy of knowledge and education and the sources of knowledge and the fifth verse opened the doors of research and inquiry in all fields of knowledge and cognition, thought and art and philosophy and science. The Prophet ﷺ patronized knowledge, art, education and learning in such a way that the Umi (uneducated) nation, which was proud of its ignorance, became the Imam and leader of the sciences and arts of the whole world in a short period of time, and knowledge spread from East to West. And the light of ethics, philosophy and science began to spread. The Arab nation. In order to put him on the path of knowledge and science, the Holy Prophet ﷺ set a ransom of 4,000 dirhams for the infidel prisoners of the Battle of Badr. ⁶.

Services of Muslims in Medicine:

Medicine is a knowledge that every human being naturally needs, that is why this knowledge was present in every nation in one form or another. But historians say that it was founded by the Chaldeans in Babylon, and from them it spread to all other nations. In ancient times, treatment methods were also different in different countries. At that time, diseases were often treated by incantations and gods, as in Greece, Arabia, and India, but the Chaldeans were the first people to discover the cure of diseases through medicine. Those people used to bring their patients to the common roads so that if any traveler passing by who was suffering from this disease, he would tell about what medicine and what he was cured by.

Then this knowledge was transferred from Babylon to Persia, Arabia and Greece, but it was not written down until then. Chest to chest continued to walk. After the famous battle of the Greeks with the Moors, the Greeks focused on the development of medicine and started considering it as a branch of science. After all, Bikrat Hakim, who died in 375 BC, compiled it and established its foundation on the correct principles. That is why he got the title Abul Tab (Father of Medicine). He traveled to Syria and Africa and learned the medicine of Babylonians and Egyptians. He combined all these medicines with Greek medicine and wrote books in which he has explained the flora and minerals. In the principle of treatment, he has relied on nature, besides this, he also invented a method of treatment for leprosy, scar and haqina etc. These works of his, whose number varies from twenty to eighty-seven according to historians, were considered as the result of medicine for a long time. The great philosophers of Greece, Aristotle, etc., also believed in it and all the doctors depended on it until the school of Alexandria was established and the art of medicine made immense progress here.

Anyway, Alexandria was a favorable place for medicine because the people of Egypt had already created perfection in the art of interpretation. When the teaching of medicine started in the seminary of Yergamos, only the writings of Hippocrates were taught here for a long time, but the people here made a

⁶.Muhammad Tahir ul Qadri murtub ,Abdul Sattar (munhajin)Islam or jaded Science , pg 76,77

valuable addition to the art of interpretation. He received medicine from his father and returned to Yerghamos in 158 AD. He was a great doctor. He performed a lot of anti-aging treatments and achieved success due to which his fame spread far and wide. He has great services in the development of medicine. He wrote many works in science, sixteen of which are very famous. Compared to other ancient scholars, Galen's theories and researches are more accurate to the standards of modern medicine.

After that, this knowledge reached Persia because they had dominated the people who are considered to be the founders of medicine. Then when there was a war between Shapur and Rome, in which Shapur gained dominance and victory, at that time he arrested many scholars and brought them to Iran and ordered philosophy, logic and medicine books from Rome and translated them into Persian from these scholars. During the time of Kasira Nowshirwan, when the scientific taste of Rome was destroyed and there was a recession of knowledge there, many scholars moved from Rome and reached the court of Kasira. He also translated Greek books on medicine etc. In this way medicine came completely into Persian language. Medicine gained great acceptance in the land of Iran and the people here received it with great taste.

On the other hand, the people of India also had a great relationship with the people of Iran because they were their neighbors. The Iranians also derived a lot of medicine from the people of India. Naushirwan himself was a very knowledgeable and knowledgeable ruler. He not only translated Greek studies but also translated many Sanskrit books into Persian.

It was a sign of the development of medicine in his time that he built a huge hospital for patients. Medicine was also taught there, and both Greek and Indian doctors taught their own medicine here and treated according to their own rules. Its name was "Maristan" (healing house). This hospital gained such great fame that no other hospital in the world was considered comparable to it. The result of this was that there were great scholars and doctors in Persian who were scholars and experts in different languages. These same people rendered precious services of translation during the time of Caliphs Bani Abbas.

The first attention to the art of medicine in the Islamic era was during the time of the Abbasid Caliph Mansur, and the reason for this was that in 148 A.H., Mansur suffered a stomach ulcer that deprived him of his libido. All the doctors were unable to treat him. At that time, a Christian physician named Joe Regis was called from Persia, who was a medical officer in Maristan, Persia. At that time, there was no doctor in the world more capable than him.

He was a very intelligent and intelligent physician. He started treatment of Mansoor, which cured Mansoor. Georges was very fond of writing and compiling. Apart from Persian and Syriac, he was also well versed in Greek and Arabic languages. He presented a medical book to Mansoor by translating it from Greek into Arabic. Before that, some books on medicine were written during the time of the Umayyad Caliphs, but the ancient books were not translated. They were only based on the experiences and observations of the

Arabs. Mansoor Caliph is the first caliph of Islam who developed a passion for translating ancient books, but in his time only books on astrology, mathematics and medicine were translated. Ibn al-Ma'qna translated Kalilah and Madna in the time of Mansur, but the books of philosophy and logic were translated in the time of Ma'mun.

Contribution of Muslims in the publication of medical sciences:

Islam has declared the science of medicine as a reward from Allah for health care, the Prophet ﷺ told and taught many medical principles and prescriptions for treatment and treatment to the Companions, there is an important collection of hadiths related to Prophetic medicine, especially Ahadith related to the benefits of honey, the medical benefits of kalonji, miswak, etc. are mentioned in important books. Muslims have done a great job on the science of medicine, and the most important scholars and doctors have a chain of al-Zahhab, companions in the blessed time of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. He used to treat them, he also took help from non-Muslims, he asked Harith bin Kulda to treat Hazrat Saad bin Mu'adh, who was a non-Muslim. There were doctors. Muslims have enriched the world with the most important writings on the sciences of medicine, Ibn Sina has prepared an encyclopedia like "Al-Qunun" in the art of medicine, in which he has collected the medical principles and sciences of Arabia, Greece and Syria, and then He has also written his experiments, evaluated 760 drugs, Al-Qunun was translated into Latin by Gerard Cremona, Ali Ibn Abbas "died 994" famous book al-Mulki fi al-Tabb has been the first book in Europe for six centuries.

Likewise, Khalaf Bin Qasim Zahrawi's (died 1013) book "Al-Tasrif Liman An Al-Ta'alif" was very popular in Europe. In Europe, this book is a reference and source. Hunain Ibn Ishaq wrote "Asher al-Maqalat fi al-Ain" related to eye diseases, this is the first book on eye treatment, Islamic women have also performed medical services, Hazrat Rafidah al-Nasafiyya bandaged the war wounded in the Prophet's era. Umm Atiya al-Nassar and Nusiba bint Ka'b used to treat the wounded in the Uhud campaign in tents.

Western researchers believe that the Arabs were the first to invent the science of medicine, later this art was adopted by Europe, they laid the foundation of modern medical science on the principles, even today, the names of many medicines are in Arabic in European medicine. It is found in the dictionaries, the Arabs developed pharmacy to its peak, founded the college of pharmacy, established the college of dispensary, the first "Sabur bin Sahl" wrote the book of pharmacy and the register of the names of medicines. Prepared, among the most famous books written by Arab Muslims, Razi's book "Dawwi" Anta's book "Tazkirah al-Dawa" and Ibn Beitar's book "Al-Jaami al-Mufardat al-Adwiyyah wa Ghazih" "Biruni Kitab" "Kitab al-Saidla, Kitab al-Aqaqir".

Bu Ali Sina:

The experiences of ancient Muslim scholars on physics are highly valued, among the famous experts are Hasan Ibn Hashim (died 1029 AD) and Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni (died 1048 AD). He is most famous for this, he explained

the reflection of light, and studied the reflection of light on the scientific method, he said that light is reflected by optics, and this was a revolutionary research, his Shahria Afaq is the book "Al-Manazr" which has been translated into English by "Frederick Reasoner" and published in Switzerland under the name of Kunz-Basriyyat, the famous scientists of Europe like Y. Taylor, Roger Bacon and Leonard Domancy, Clare etc. are from this book. He was extremely impressed, and called it a treasure of information, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni is considered one of the famous Muslim scientists of physics and science. Orientalist Edward Sakhau says that the most intelligent person in history is Al-Burini, and in relation to the gravity of the earth, Newton paved the way for the law of gravity with the help of ideas and theories of Al-Burini and Ibn Sina.⁷

The reputation of the science of medicine, Sheikh al-Raees Abu Ali Sina's Shehr Ha Afaq Medical Book of Law was translated under the title of Canon. Its first European edition was published in 1473 and then reprinted in 1475. Sixteen editions were published in the sixteenth century, until 1650, successive translations of this book continued to be published in large numbers. Historians say that this is the most published book on the subject of medicine in the world. Some people also call it medical bible in view of its importance. It should be noted that in 1395, the entire curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris consisted of the books of Razi and Ibn Sina. That is why their pictures are still displayed on the wall there. Also, a painting by Razi is displayed on the window of a church in Princeton Institute, New Jersey, USA.

(Azam has a computer-generated color copy of this painting that clearly reads Kitab al-Hawi, Bismillah al-Rahman al-Rahim, al-Razi, in Arabic letters. Kitab al-Hawi is shown in his left hand.)

Shah Al-Utba Abu Ali Ibn Sina's book of revolutions on the law of medicine (consisting of one million words, in 5 volumes) is a unique book on medicine. The quantity of this reservoir is not only amazing, but its spiritual quality is also very great. It was necessary to bring out the innumerable juicy pearls found in it so that other nations could enjoy it. Therefore, it was translated into Latin in the twelfth century by Gerard of Cremona under the title Liber Canonis, which was printed in 1544 and then in 1595. Its Arabic edition in five volumes was published in Rome in 1593. This shows that even during the Renaissance of Europe, this book was very useful. Partial translations of this work were published from Milan in 1473, from Venice in 1483 and from Padua in 1476, as well as a Hebrew translation from Naples in 1491 and a German edition printed from Hell in 1796. So far, it has been translated 87 times in different languages of the world.

It should be remembered that from 1200 to 1700 this Maarakat al-Araktab was taught as a textbook in the medical colleges of Europe. This is confirmed by a decree issued by Pope Clement V in 1309 in the archives of the University of Montpellier in France, according to which law was included in the curriculum

⁷. Iz , Abas Mahmood aqad , Asar ul arab fil hazarat ul Arabia , pg 140

here until 1557. Similarly, the documents in the archives of the University of Loon prove that until the beginning of the seventeenth century, the professors here considered only the books of Razi and Ibn Sina as reliable sources. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, a student at Sarbonne University was not granted a license to practice medicine unless he had access to Ibn Sina's book 'Al-Qunun'.

In the fifteenth century, sixteen editions of the law were published and in the sixteenth century twenty editions were published. In the 17th century, countless more editions appeared. A large number of rates were written on it in Latin and Hebrew. The foundations of European medicine are still based on his research. Ibn Sina's other famous scholarly medical books are: Kitab al-Shifa, Kitab al-Qunj Kitab al-Hawashi Ali al-Qunun, Kitab al-Adwiyah al-Qalbihah. Syed Azul-Rahman has written extensively on Ibn Sina's law and its commentators and translators, as well as translations and publications of the law in Europe. The Persian translation of this Urdu book has also been published in Tehran.⁸

Medical works of Arabs:

Before Islam, the progress of medicine in the civilized nations was achieved by Muslims, because they translated the works of Greek doctors like Hippocrates, Galen, Syriac and Chaldean doctors into their own language. . Apart from this, a collection of Persian and Indian medical treatments and information was also obtained. He also mastered this knowledge very quickly, the best example of which is al-Maluki, which was written by Abu Bakr al-Razi (who is called Jalenus the Arab) for Azad al-Dawlah. Due to their natural intelligence, the Arabs had started writings in this knowledge as well. Abu Asiyah has written a complete volume in his work "Tabakat al-Itba" in the narration of the same authors.

Sahib Kashf al-Dhanun and the translators of al-Hikama have also mentioned their number in a long list. If we count the number of doctors who have been translated from medical books to the fall of the Islamic government, then their number goes from thousands to millions. Here, it would be appropriate to limit ourselves to the mention of only important and famous scholars.

(1) Al-Razi: He is a famous and well-known person among the Arab doctors, who is given the title of Jalenus of Arabia. He was born in 850 and died in 932. He preached in Baghdad for fifty years. Philosophy, history, medicine and chemistry etc. are his writings on all sciences. This person was a great researcher and used to practice the medical research of yesterday's pioneers on patients in hospitals. His writings on Hamaya part remained in use for a long time. His book "Treatment of Children" is the first book on this subject. His books contain new medicines and new treatments, such as the use of cold water in chronic pain, the use of alcohol and silk to suture the wound, etc. Among the famous works of al-Razi is the book "Bir-ul-Azam" and the reason for this is that it contains all the problems of medicine.

⁸ . Ibid , pg : 36,37

The second book is "Al-Mansooriya" which was written in the name of Prince Mansoor. It contains ten books:

- (1) Interpretation. (3) Food. (4) Medicines. (5) Hygiene. (6) Body adornment.
- (7) Essential travel. (8) Surgery.
- (9) Sumiat. (10) Common diseases and diseases.

His works were translated into Latin and reprinted many times. The book he wrote on smallpox was printed and published again in 1745. Al-Razi's works were included in teaching in European medical schools for a long time. Until the seventeenth century AD, the books of Al-Razi and Bu Ali Sina continued to be taught in Ludin. In contrast to them, the value and status of Greek doctors was not high in Europe because their writings were not taught except the appendices of Socrates (Hippochris) and the summary of Galen.

(2) One of the Arab doctors was Ali Ibn al-Abbas who is almost a contemporary of al-Razi. It happened in the 10th century AD. He left a work called Malki, which describes both the principles of medicine and treatment. He claims that he has done his research in hospitals in the light of experiences in books instead. He has drawn out many errors of Hippocrates (Socrates) and Galen and often disagreed with them in medicine. His book was translated into Latin and printed in Lyon in 1532.

(3) Bu Ali Sina, the most famous among Arab doctors, has passed away. His writings are influential for such a long time that no other writer could be lucky. Today, his writings remained in teaching until the beginning of the twentieth century. That is why people call it "Country of Physicians".

It is said that Ibn Sina suffered from epilepsy when he was young due to excessive revelry. His writings are many. His most important and greatest work

is known by the name of "Law" which is still used in medical schools today and without it, the education of Greek medicine is considered incomplete. This knowledge consists of 'hygiene', 'diseases', treatments and medicinal properties. His works were translated into all the languages of the world and medicine remained based on them for ten centuries. He was the basis of medical education in French and Italian madrasahs, even after the 18th century, his writings are still popular and part of the curriculum.

(4) The greatest and most famous surgeon of the Arabs is Abul Qasim Zahrawi. This is Andalusia. The Spaniards call it al-Baqamas. He died in 1107 AH. His work in medicine is "Al-Tasrif liman an al-Taalif" which is in thirty treatises, in which many surgical instruments are described, the pictures of which are also recorded in his books. In surgery, he has described the extraction of stones. No one has described it before. The name of Abu al-Qasim reached Europe in the fifteenth century, but he gained great fame. Haller says that all the surgeons who lived after the fourteenth century AD 'were dependent on his writings. The part of his above work which is related to Ilm al-Jarath is divided into three books. In the first book there is a discussion

about the burning of Zakhnum. In the second book, the surgeries that are done with the knife.

Surgery of the teeth and eyes, hernia (childbirth) and removal of stones. In the third book, there is a discussion about broken bones and broken bones. The Latin translation of Abul Qasim's works was first printed in 1497 and the last in 1861.

(5) Al-Biruni: If it is said that the world has not been able to present a personality like Al-Biruni, it would not be wrong, who was also a physicist, linguist, physician, poet and alchemist at the same time. Al-Biruni has authored 180 books. Al-Biruni proved that the speed of light is faster than the speed of sound. Al-Biruni wrote many books on astronomy, the world still remembers Al-Biruni as the Father of Astronomy.

(6) Among the doctors of Andalus, Ibn Rushd is also a very famous doctor. He was a student of Ibn Majah as you have read before. It was born in Cordoba

And died in 1188. He also wrote a lot on medicine, but his fame is not so much as a doctor as as a philosopher and commentator of Aristotle. He has written a commentary on Ibn Sina and also has works on antidotes, sumiat and hamiat etc. Ibn Rushd's medical works were repeatedly published in Europe⁹

⁹- Zaheer Ahmed Zaidi Naginvi , Tasih w nazar sani ,Muhammad Shahid ,Tarikh o Tamadin arab
Pg 172,173

Summary

When the century changes, a 'possibility' has become a 'reality'. The development that the previous generation wished for, the current generation has left behind. The current speed of scientific research has revealed countless facts hidden in the layers of the earth and the sky before mankind. More or less one and a half thousand years ago, mankind did not even have the slightest idea of the current rise of knowledge. Man was so immersed in the mixture of ignorance that he turned his ignorance into a sign of greatness. The universal teachings of Islam, while removing the veil of ignorance at that time, exposed thousands of such natural laws, the validity of which even the scientific mind of today is astonished.

In the field of medicine, Muslim doctors and scholars have performed such wonderful feats that many thousands of pages will be required for them. Muslims have studied every colorful aspect of this important and fundamental branch of knowledge such as surgery, mental diseases, ophthalmology, infectious diseases, knowledge of interpretation and profit of organs, psychiatric diseases, identification of new diseases, inventions of medical devices, establishment of hospitals, He made many valuable additions in the registration of doctors, quality control of medicines, preparation of new medicines, writing of medical books, use of chemistry in medicine and treatment of diseases with food etc.

There is no knowledge in the world that Muslims have not achieved. Likewise, in the field of science, Muslims have done those feats that will remain for the rest of the world. They have their share, but no one can deny the fact that the foundation of experimental science was laid by Muslims, it has also been acknowledged by the developed world today. In this context, an English writer writes in his book, "Nikigapat Community", that the role played by Muslim Arabs in the fields of science is not limited to amazing discoveries or revolutionary ideas, but it is a fact that today's advanced science is in them. Another English writer, John William Reaper, writes in his book "Development of Europe" that the inventions and innovations made by Muslim Arabs in the field of science led to the intellectual and financial development of Europe. From the eighth century to the twelfth century, Muslim science overshadowed. At that time, Muslim scientists were making new inventions and discoveries, when the whole of Europe was immersed in darkness, ignorance, and darkness. This was the golden age of Muslims. Scientists like Jabir bin Hayyan and Farabi were born.

Results

* This is the right time to bring forward the services and achievements of Muslim scientists so that our new generation can know their achievements and benefit from the services of these pioneers of science.

How unfortunate that today Muslims are paying so little attention to education, while others are benefiting from the services and works of our scientific predecessors. It is the need of the hour that we give good education to our children and inculcate them with good qualities and good standards, then our past glory can return again.

In addition, for the formation of a new civilization, we can follow the first revelation that Allah Tabarak and Taala revealed to His last Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to build a human being, there is a need for institutions where the body and mind are trained according to the natural laws. And a united group of researchers and scientific workers will have to be formed.

These institutions should not be entrusted to specialists, rather their guidance should be the responsibility of such persons. An economist, a sociologist, an alchemist and a sociologist are equally familiar with the reality of man. Their insight beyond their scope cannot be trusted.

To study these problems, scientists will need to continue working throughout their lives for many generations. For this we should have an institution where the study of human beings continues without any interruption for at least one hundred years.

All mental workers in the present society should work together at one center to create a legal mind that has full power to think and shape its future only after human development. Permanent ideas can be obtained.