

The History and Present of Mamun Academy

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Abstract: The article provides extensive information on the history of the scientific academy founded in the land of Khorezm during the difficult socio-political situation in the region of Maverannahr, and on the basis of evidence it is proved that Shah Mamun was one of the most outstanding rulers of the Middle Ages in patronage of science and culture, which is now recognized by the entire enlightened world, that after a thousand years historical justice was established, and that this position undoubtedly had great significance in the restoration and development of Uzbek statehood, Uzbek science and education. In particular, based on scientific data, the history of the 164th specialized lyceum and boarding school of the Karakul district of the Bukhara region, the pedagogical activities of the winners of republican and world Olympiads are covered.

Keywords: Khorezm, Karakul, Mamun, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Sahl Masihi, Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, Abu Bakr Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Said Shashibi, Abulhasan al-Khwarizmi, boarding school, Olympiad, mathematics, talent, world Olympiad, knowledge, thinking, pedagogical, technology, interactive.

Introduction: To increase the scientific potential of Uzbekistan, strengthen its position in the world scientific community, further develop science in the regions and provide comprehensive support to talented and dedicated scientists, develop national traditions in creating a high intellectual environment, the Khorezm Mamun Academy, which was considered a center of science, enlightenment and cultural studies in ancient times and was one of the first academies in the history of mankind, was reorganized. On the basis of the ancient great national heritage in the field of science, an opportunity was created to restore and develop rich traditions in creating a high intellectual environment, to search for young talented scientists, to involve them in the activities of the academy and to increase the effectiveness of their scientific creativity. A scientific and research program of the Khorezm Mamun Academy was developed. The allocation and repair of administrative buildings for the academy, as well as the provision of transport, communications and housing for scientific staff were carried out. It is a natural process for every people, every nation, to study its past and turn to its deep roots. The unique feature and importance of the Mazi is that it cultivates a sense of creativity and striving for goodness through the example of historical lessons, rich spiritual

understanding, and high universal human values.

A vivid example of such a historical, cultural and scientific heritage is the Mamun Academy. This academy, founded on the soil of Khorezm during a difficult socio-political situation in the Transoxiana region, was one of the scientific centers recognized by the Majlisi Ulama of the Eastern enlightened world.

History shows that if one intelligent person comes to power, he can change the entire nation. "As long as wise people do not come to the heads of the states of the world, states will not be states, peoples will not be peoples, and countries will not be countries," said the Chinese philosopher, but Napoleon said that reason is ambiguous in politics. The reason is that in politics, you cannot please everyone. Therefore, much depends on the individual. English writer William Shakespeare said, "Peoples cannot change individuals, individuals can change nations."

The Mamun Academy is located in Khorezm, which has deep historical roots and a glorious past - one of the first cradles of world civilization. Therefore, the Khorezm oasis and its capital Khiva are a place where ancient culture, science and enlightenment, rare art have developed very well. Khorezm, along with Bukhara and Samarkand, has a unique fate in the

history of Uzbekistan. Due to its geographically remote location in the disastrous years of the Middle Ages, it was not included in the structure of either the Karakhanid state or the Ghaznavid state, but was independent. Khorezm had very favorable conditions for economic and spiritual development. In the second half of the 10th century, Northern Khorezm and its capital Urgench (Gurgench) flourished. In 996, the king of Northern Khorezm, Mamun ibn Muhammad, united this small but rich and cultural country into a single state, took the title of Khorezmshah and made Urgench the capital of the country.

After the death of Ma'mun ibn Muhammad and his son Ali ibn Ma'mun, his brother Abu'l-Abbas Ma'mun ibn Ma'mun (999-1017) ascended the throne of Khorezm. He was an intelligent and cultured man who worked to turn his country into a strong and independent state. It was under his leadership that science and culture rose to high levels in Khorezm, and the Majlisi Ulama, now known as the Ma'mun Academy, was opened in his palace, where such great scholars as Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Abu Sahl al-Masih, Abu Nasr ibn Iraq, Abu Bakr Muhammad al-Khwarizmi, Abu Said al-Shashibi, and Abu al-Hasan al-Khwarizmi worked. This academy, established in Gurganj, was known in the East and West as the "House of Wisdom and Education", and it was famous in the East and West along with such scientific centers as Plato's Academy in the capital of Greece, Athens, and the "House of the Wise" in Baghdad.

The Mamunshah Academy also had a rich library, study rooms, and an observatory, where heated debates were held. Scientific treatises from Greek, Iranian, and Indian languages were translated into Arabic. In this "House of Knowledge" at the Academy, a separate department called "House of Letters" was opened, and the translated books were copied by calligraphers. Shah Mamun is considered one of the most prominent rulers of the Middle Ages in terms of patronage of science and culture, which is recognized today by the entire enlightened world. After a thousand years, historical justice has been established, and this, undoubtedly, is of great importance in the restoration and development of Uzbek statehood, Uzbek science, and enlightenment.

In short, under the patronage of Shah Mamun, the custom of patting the heads of talented people and protecting them was preserved and further developed. The provision of sufficient salaries to scholars also created an opportunity to firmly master religious and secular knowledge.

Over the years, the followers of these scientists have become clearly visible in our history. In new types of

educational institutions, the main attention is paid to differentiated education, taking into account the knowledge of children. This method is already showing its positive results. For example, we would not be mistaken if we say that the International Mathematics School in Karakul is now well known even outside our country. The 2019-2020 academic year was especially successful for the school. All 48 students who graduated from the International Mathematics School were recommended for admission to higher education institutions. School students won 4 gold, 7 silver, and 5 bronze medals at international Olympiads. Talented students such as Nafosat Jurabekova and Sevara Ostonova became winners of the Zulfiya State Prize, while talented young people such as Doniyor Ismailov and Anvarbek Rahmatov were awarded the "Mard Oglon" State Prize. Although saving the world sounds high-flown, its essence lies in the bright hope for the victory of goodness in the human heart. For any nation and people that aspire to high goals, the development of education is always a matter of life and death.

The radical changes in the education system of our country during the years of independence can also be seen in the activities of the specialized general education boarding school No. 62 in Gijduvon district of Bukhara region. This educational institution, located in the village of Gajdumak in Gijduvon district, was established on May 24, 1996. From this school, Nozima Amonova, a winner of the Republican Olympiad, managed to get one hundred points by answering the questions given in French one hundred percent correctly. This event took place not at the competition-reviews of the 62nd gifted children's lyceum in Gijduvon district, where she is studying, or at district or regional competitions, but at the final-republican stage of science Olympiads. The representatives and judges from other regions were amazed by the knowledge and wisdom of this girl from Bukhara, who achieved the only highest score, and unanimously called her the heroine of the Olympiad. Nozima's success was awarded with a first-class privileged diploma. It is noteworthy that this diploma gives our winning compatriot the right to enter and study at a higher education institution without testing in the future.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, from the above analysis, it can be recognized that organizing the intellectual capabilities of talented young people in our country based on the experiences of developed countries creates a solid foundation for ensuring the country's development

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