

The New Mamun University in the Pearl of the Orient in the city of Khiva

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Khorezm, one of the foci of ancient culture, played an important role in the formation of civilization and statehood on the territory of Uzbekistan. Consequently, the foundation stones of Uzbek statehood were laid 2700 years ago in the same Khorezm Oasis. In this sense, the history of our national statehood ranks with the most ancient countries, such as Egypt, China, India, Greece, and Iran. The history of Khorezm is the basis of history, where vast information, material, and written monuments of Uzbek statehood are collected, which confirms the importance of its significance. For statehood to be founded, first of all, it is necessary to have a legal basis, and in this sense, the science of law in Khorezm was formed during these times. It is also known to all of us that the science that has grown out of the Khorezm land is the great contribution made by the figures of science to the treasury of the world. In this regard, in particular, the comprehensive scientific activity of the scholars of the Khorezm Mamun Academy (Majlisi Ulama (Scholars Assembly)), established at the beginning of the 11th century, took the progress of world science to a new level, expanding the course of this activity. The Khorezm Mamun Academy has left a deep, indelible mark on history as a masterpiece of world scientific thought and cultural and spiritual development. In the history of world civilization, such centers have their own solid foundations and ancient roots.

In particular, the first academy in the history of mankind, the "Garden Conversations" of the Plato Academy, in the form of controversies among its scientists on various topics, while the scientific centers of later times became associations of scientists engaged in continuous scientific activity. These traditions were brought to a new level during the Islamic era. The second academy, "Baitul-hikma," founded in Baghdad in the 9th century, was considered one of the first-born

Academies of the East, and the majority of scientists who created in this scientific field, among them Muhammad al-Khorezmi, Ahmad al-Farghani, Ahmad al-Marwazi, Abbas al-Jawhari, and others, were prominent scholars and thinkers who grew up in the time of Movarounnahr (Transoxia). The invaluable works and scientific discoveries created on their side were the spiritual basis for the achievements of the team of scientists of the Khorezm Mamun Academy in the field of theoretical and practical sciences. According to research, in Central Asia, until the 9th century, the culture of the city developed intensively, and the 9th–12th centuries were a period of great ascension for the peoples of this country. Thanks to the active movement of the Khorezmian rulers, the second half of the 11th century saw the emergence of the Mamun Khorezmshah dynasty, a period of political, economic, and cultural rise for the country. In particular, under Mamun ibn Muhammad (992–997) and Ali ibn Mamun (997–1009), the independence of the state in Khorezm strengthened and its military power increased. From 1004, with the arrival of Beruni in Gurganche (Old Urgench), the circle of scholars at the Khorezmshah Palace enlarged, and this period can be said to be the full-formed, blooming period of the Mamun Academy. Abu Mansur as-Saolibi testified that only Arabic language poets gathered in Gurganch numbered around 200. It is clear from history that the beginning of a new era of development in our homeland begins precisely with the “Dorul hikma” of 1004, the “Majlisi Ulama (Scholars Assembly),” that is, the lights of science that spread from the academy, founded by Mamun, and summed up the famous scholars of the East in one circle, creating for them the necessary conditions, opportunities, and privileges. "Mamun's approach to ruling, law, and politics in the administration of the state combined the principles of science with noble ideas. These noble ideas, however, soon showed their result in society, and all the disciplines characteristic of the same period, such as mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, medicine, law, and geodesy, developed, laying the foundation for the first Renaissance. An important role in this was played by the Mamun Academy, a place of higher education that gathered genius thinkers in its bosom. World Science recognizes that this scientific institution, which bears the name "Dor-ulhikma va maorif " (Mamun Academy), is important not only for the East, but also for the whole world. Thus, in this Academy, Beruniy (973-1048), Ibn Sina (980-1037), Abu Mansur Ibn Iraq (958-1036), Abu Sahl the Christian (970-1042), Abul Hayr Ibn Hammor (942-1018), Abu Mansur as-Saolibi (961-1038), Abu Ali Ibn Miscovayh, (died 1030), and many other figures of science, such as Abdulhakim Muhammad ibn Abdulmalik as-Salih, Al-Khorozhiy, Al-Hamdamiy,

Abu Abdullah Al-Biyan Al-Naysaburiy, Ahmad ibn Muhammad as-Suhayli Al-Khwarazmiy, Ahmad ibn Muhammad as-Sahriy, Mahmud Hamid Ibn Khidr Al-Khojandi, conducted scientific research, the historical fact and the works they created took an important place in the evolution of the development of civilization. The Academy's scholars made a creative, critical, comparative analysis of the achievements of Science in Greece, the Middle East, and India, the Middle East, bringing it to an even higher level. It was thanks to the scientific activities, and works of these scholars that the achievements of the art, literature, astronomy, mathematics, and irrigation culture of ancient Khorezm entered the world treasury and began to serve the interests of all mankind. The re-establishment of the holy branch of Science, which left a deep mark on history during the years of independence, on the Land of Khorezm, was applauded and received a warm welcome by the world's scientists, and the scientific communities. The decision of UNESCO in 2004 on the celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the Khorezm Mamun Academy was a global recognition that the territory of Uzbekistan has long been the center of the enlightenment, the center of knowledge, and this tradition continues nowadays, of course. The assignments and instructions of the head of state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, during his visit to the Khorezm region in January 2017, in particular to the Khorezm Mamun Academy, are an example of the respect shown to the scientists of our republic as well. Naturally, this is equal to the fruitful use of the invaluable scientific heritage left by our ancestors, creating scientific innovations and discoveries, attracting young people to science, and fostering a great passion for the bringing up of talented, world-recognized young generations.

The first references to the city of Khiva, which today has become a symbol of Khorezm, appear in the works of Arab travelers dating back to the 10th century, but by the beginning of the 17th century it would become a major city. The Khanate of Khiva's emphasis on education and the arts was not limited to madrasas alone. The state also established libraries, museums, and centers for the arts. The Khan himself was known to be a patron of the arts, and under his rule, Khiva became a center for calligraphy, miniature painting, and music. The state also supported the production of textiles, ceramics, and other crafts.

This focus on education and the arts was not only a reflection of the Khan's personal interests but also a strategic move to enhance the prestige and power of the state. By investing in education and culture, the Khanate of Khiva sought to attract scholars, artists, and craftsmen from across Central Asia and beyond. This helped to establish

Khiva as a center of learning and culture, which in turn increased the influence and power of the state.

In summary, the Khanate of Khiva's approach to education and the arts was a reflection of its commitment to science and culture. This approach helped to establish Khiva as a center of learning and culture, which in turn enhanced the prestige and power of the state.

Thanks to independence, the emphasis on science has improved in Khorezm. As the successor of the "Majlis ul-Ulama," which operated in the 11th century, Khorezm Mamun Academy in Khiva was re-established on November 11, 1997, under a special decree of the first president, while its 1,000-year anniversary was widely celebrated in 2006. The opening of this research institution affected the development of the necessary knowledge for the region in Khorezm, such as history, archeology, source studies, philology, soil science, and agriculture. In particular, the opening of the Humbuztepa - archaeological monument, which has a history of more than 2,500 years, and the fact that its lower layers were proven to belong to the 7th–6th centuries BC, are a clear example of our opinion. As noted above, in the region of Khorezm, which has a huge scientific heritage and history, and Khiva, which is considered an integral part of it, even today, the focus on science is growing from year to year.

Our Mamun University was founded three years ago in the ancient and always young Khiva city. Today, we are proud to have opened a university that continues the traditions of the Mamun Academy of Science, founded a thousand years ago. This academy gathered the great thinkers of the East and became the source of the development of such sciences as mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, medicine, law, and geodesy. The University, which received the attention and recognition of the community of the world and gathered scientists still serving the civilization with the immortal works created during this period, was considered a patron of science, a Maecenas of its time, was named after the enlightened Mamun, gained its prestige as well as in the Republic in a short period. At the same time, over the past period, our university has developed in different directions and has taken important milestones. It pleases the person that the institution is strengthening its status from year to year. This educational institution has grown in its strong position as the first and so far the only modern university in the city of Khiva, where about 8,000 students are studying today. Currently, more than two hundred qualified professors and teachers (about a hundred of them with scientific degrees) at the university are conducting their scientific activities at the same time as educational processes in cooperation with the Khorezm Mamun Academy and other scientific organizations.

The opening of private higher education institutions in the country will not only increase competition between higher education institutions but also strengthen its influence on the economic situation of the region. In particular, according to the current state of higher education, science, and innovation, today there are 210 higher education institutions in our country, of which 65 are non-state higher education establishments and 30 are foreign higher education institutions and their branches. From this, we can see that almost half of the total higher education institutions in our country correspond to the contributions of non-state and foreign higher education institutions. The functioning of non-state higher educational institutions has developed a competitive environment between higher educational institutions, not only to attract students but also to attract professors with scientific potential and knowledge. As a result, the status of the teaching profession increased, its value increased, and attitudes towards them changed in positive. The main thing is that self-confidence in teachers increased, a sense of inner respect for the profession was strengthened, the quality of the creative environment for conducting scientific research improved, and as a result, enthusiasm increased.

Thanks to the conditions created for the functioning of non-state higher education institutions in our country and the opportunities provided, non-state higher education institutions began to operate not only in the capital but also in the regions, and as a result, the economies of the regions, the standard of living of the population, tourism potential, and investment attractiveness increased. In particular, as a result of the conditions and opportunities created for educational institutions and pedagogical staff under the leadership of our head of state, the Khorezm region has also created sufficient conditions and opportunities for the functioning of non-state higher educational institutions, and as a result, 3 non-state higher educational institutions and 1 branch of foreign higher educational institutions are currently operating in the region. Mamun University ranks 2nd among higher education institutions in the province in terms of student contingent (1st in Urgench State University) and 1st among non-state higher education institutions.

The main building of Mamun University is 30–35 km from the Regional Center - Urgench. Despite its distance, more than 7,000 students are currently studying full-time and part-time forms of education. Besides, it is that the composition of university students is made up not only of the population of our region but also of the population of almost all regions of our republic. The functioning of such a higher educational institution in our region not only leads to an increase in the level of youth

coverage with higher education but also leads to an expansion of their knowledge, thinking, and outlook.

As a result of the university's activities, over 250 new jobs were created, and the number of tourist services increased due to the annual involvement of more than 20 foreign professors and teachers. Visitors can experience the local way of life and form positive opinions about customs, historical monuments, holidays, and food. The university aims to establish a system of free education for all students, become one of the world's most advanced higher educational institutions, and create the Mamun University brand by introducing the Mamun educational cluster. To achieve these goals, several universities are being developed, and roadmaps have been created based on the "Mamun University-2030" strategy. The university plans to fully implement the "University 3.0" model and gradually transition to the "University 4.0" model. The university team will continue to seek knowledge, teach science, and put plans into action until these goals are achieved. By doing so, they will fulfill their commitment to the leader of their country, students, and people and earn their trust.

To become the economic driver of the Khorezm region in a short period, Mamun University Administration is applying the most advanced foreign experience as much as possible. One of the main ideas of our university is to become a 3.0 university, that is, to become an entrepreneurial university that can sell its scientific ideas, as shown by the "concept of development of the higher education system until 2030" of October 8, 2019. To do this, all the necessary instruments were built, including the first business incubator, business accelerator, business clinic, spin-off project center, simulation center, psychological center, synchronous translation center, language learning certification center, and other language learning clubs. Our students are closely assisted by career centers so that they can find work without graduating from our university, for which they are adapted to work closely with the production of lessons and curricula. One of the most necessary conditions for the global economy is that we plan to introduce ACCA, CIMA, and SISCO courses in 2024. We have started all the work now so that students can attend Erasmus+, international internships, symposiums, and summer schools. At the initiative of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the reforms carried out in our society are naturally aimed at such a noble goal as to increase human value and strengthen the protection of rights and interests. It is thanks to this that the political will of the head of state, in a legal democratic, just society, provides the

necessary conditions and opportunities for scientific and pedagogical communities for the development of science. As the head of our state noted, “as long as we set ourselves the ultimate goal of establishing the foundation of the third renaissance in our country, for this, we must create the environment and conditions that will educate the new Khorezmians, Berunis, Ibn Sinas, Ulugbeks, Navois and Baburs”. If we analyze the processes in history, we can notice that the righteous policy in public administration, the attention of the state to science, and the prioritization of education were the most important aspects inherent in the Renaissance of the past. It is in this sense that the reforms carried out in New Uzbekistan in recent years can be compared to the principles of the enlightened Khorezmshah Mamun ibn Mamun, Ali ibn Mamun, and the fair-minded Great Amir Timur, especially innovative updates in the fields of science and education and the conditions created for scientists and intellectuals. That is, in our time, the ground is laid for the Renaissance-specific civilization again, with the past in harmony with today and the future.

We deeply hope that in 2024, our Khiva and Urgench campuses will become the arena of the most prestigious international conferences in the world, which will be visited by hundreds of foreign specialists and Nobel laureates, which, in turn, will greatly contribute to the Khorezm brand and tourism.

Resources:

1. Qudrat Masharipov ХОРАЗМНИНГ ЎРТА ШАРҚ ВА ЕВРОПА ДАВЛАТЛАРИ САВДО МАРКАЗЛАРИ БИЛАН ТАРИХИЙ АЛОҚАЛАРИ (X-XV АСРЛАР) (монография) UrDU nashriyoti. Urganch -2016
2. Ашраф Ахмедов, Бахром Абдухалимов Хоразм Маъмун Академияси Олимлари Шарқ нашриёти Тошкент- 2006
3. Б.А.Абдухалимов Хоразм Маъмун Академияси Шарқ нашриёти Тошкент- 2007