

The Impact of the Termination of the Properties of the Khoja Ahrar Waqf Foundation on the Cultural Heritage

Umurov Sharif Radjabovich

Samarkand State Medical University, Department of social and humanitarian sciences

Gaffarov Shakir Safarovich

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Abstract: This article analyzes the influence of the waqf properties established by the descendants of Khoja Ahror on the cultural heritage of Central Asia. The role of waqf properties in supporting religious and cultural monuments, their liquidation during the Soviet period and the negative impact of this process on the cultural heritage of the region are considered. The article notes that as a result of the liquidation of these properties, cultural and religious monuments became useless or disappeared, as well as the continuity of religious teachings was broken. The importance of preserving cultural heritage is noted.

Key words: Khoja Ahror, foundation property, cultural heritage, Central Asia, religious monuments, Soviet era, madrasahs, mosques, cultural education, religious education.

Introduction

Khoja Ahror (1404-1490) is one of the great people who left a deep mark on the mysticism of Central Asia. The foundation properties established by him and his descendants were of great importance in preserving the religious and cultural heritage of the region. Waqf properties are mainly allocated for charitable purposes and are intended to support mosques, madrasahs, shrines and other religious and social structures. They played an important role not only in the spread and preservation of religious teachings, but also in the implementation of social services. At the beginning of the 20th century, in the regions of Central Asia that were part of the Soviet Union, strict measures were taken against religious and charitable organizations. During this period, many waqf properties were nationalized or liquidated, which had a negative impact on the cultural and religious heritage of the region. Mosques and madrasahs fell into disrepair, the continuity of religious teachings was broken, and cultural monuments were neglected.

This article analyzes the liquidation of waqf properties founded by the descendants of Khoja Ahror and how this event affected the cultural heritage of the region. The purpose of the research is to shed light on the importance of these properties, to study the consequences of their termination, and to consider the current and future measures to preserve the cultural heritage.

Materials and methods

In this article, the following methodology was used to study the influence of the descendants of Khoja Ahror and their waqf properties on cultural heritage:

Literary Analysis: Historical documents, scientific articles, books and other scientific works were used as the main sources of information in writing the article. These sources contain information related to the foundation properties established by Khoja Ahror and his descendants, their activities and preservation of cultural heritage. Historical archival documents were also studied to obtain information about the nationalization of foundation properties during the Soviet period.

Historical Analysis: Using this method, the situation before and after the liquidation of waqf properties was analyzed. Based on historical data, the role and importance of waqf properties in the cultural and social life of the region was determined, and the cultural losses caused by the liquidation of these properties were analyzed.

Research objects: The waqf properties founded by Khoja Ahror and his descendants, including mosques, madrasahs and shrines, were taken as research objects. The condition of these objects today and the extent of their preservation as cultural heritage were studied.

Data Analysis: After collecting the findings, statistical and contextual analysis was conducted. In this process, an attempt was made to determine the extent of the damage caused to the cultural heritage of the region by comparing the situation before and after the liquidation of waqf properties.

Current Status and Preservation Measures: The current status of cultural heritage and the measures implemented for its preservation are also considered in the article. At the same time, recommendations for better preservation and development of cultural heritage will be given in the future.

Materials and methods

In this article, the following methodology was used to study the influence of the descendants of Khoja Ahror and their waqf properties on cultural heritage:

Literary Analysis: Historical documents, scientific articles, books and other scientific works were used as the main sources of information in writing the article. These sources contain information related to the foundation properties established by Khoja Ahror and his descendants, their activities and preservation of cultural heritage. Historical archival documents were also studied to obtain information about the nationalization of foundation properties during the Soviet period.

Historical Analysis: Using this method, the situation before and after the liquidation of waqf properties was analyzed. Based on historical data, the role and importance of waqf properties in the cultural and social life of the region was determined, and the cultural losses caused by the liquidation of these properties were analyzed.

Research objects: The waqf properties founded by Khoja Ahror and his descendants, including mosques, madrasahs and shrines, were taken as research objects. The condition of these objects today and the extent of their preservation as cultural heritage were studied.

Data Analysis: After collecting the findings, statistical and contextual analysis was conducted. In this process, an attempt was made to determine the extent of the damage caused to the cultural heritage of the region by comparing the situation before and after the liquidation of waqf properties.

Current Status and Preservation Measures: The current status of cultural heritage and the measures implemented for its preservation are also considered in the article. At the same time, recommendations for better preservation and development of cultural heritage will be given in the future.

Results and discussion

Results

Analysis of the Condition of Waqf Properties: Information obtained on the basis of historical sources and archival documents showed that the waqf properties, mosques, madrasahs and shrines founded by the descendants of Khoja Ahror served as centers of cultural and religious life in the region. These objects made a great contribution to the development of Islamic education, science and culture. However, during the Soviet period, foundation properties were nationalized, and many religious and cultural monuments fell into disrepair or were used for other purposes.

Cultural Losses: The liquidation of Waqf properties has significantly damaged the region's cultural heritage. Many historical mosques and madrassas were destroyed and other structures were built in their place. The continuity of cultural and religious teachings has been broken, and the possibility of passing on this heritage to future generations has decreased.

Current Status of Cultural Heritage: Today, many historical and religious monuments are neglected or in need of restoration. Some waqf properties are currently being restored and preserved as cultural heritage, but this process has not been fully implemented.

Discussion

Preservation of Cultural Heritage: Although the liquidation of Waqf properties has led to the loss of cultural and religious heritage of the region, today steps are being taken to restore and preserve this heritage. International organizations, state and non-state organizations, as well as local communities play an important role in this. A more comprehensive and systematic approach to the preservation of cultural heritage is needed.

Restoration and Promotion of Cultural Heritage: This process can be supported by the use of modern technologies and methods during the restoration and preservation processes, as well as by communicating various aspects of cultural heritage to the general public. This will allow future generations to preserve and understand the region's rich cultural heritage.

Future Research and Practice: Future research and practice in cultural heritage restoration and conservation should focus on cultural and religious monuments, their historical and social significance, and the most effective ways to preserve and promote these monuments. At the same time, it will be necessary to study the historical legal status of waqf properties and the international experience of their restoration.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the waqf estates founded by the descendants of Khoja Ahror played an important role in the cultural and religious life of the Central Asian region. These waqf properties supported madrassas, mosques and shrines in the region and contributed greatly to the development of religious education and culture. However, as a result of the nationalization and liquidation of these properties during the Soviet era, many cultural and religious monuments became useless or disappeared. This process has significantly reduced the possibilities of preserving cultural heritage and passing it on to future generations. Today, measures are being taken to restore and preserve cultural heritage, but this process requires a more extensive and systematic approach. The preservation of cultural and religious heritage requires the cooperation of international and local organizations, the use of modern technology and methods. Future research and practice may open new opportunities for further exploration and recovery of this legacy. Preservation of cultural heritage is important not only for studying the history of the country, but also for passing it on to future generations.

REFERENCES:

1. Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistonda ta'lim sohasi va waqf mulkchilik siyosatiga munosabati tarixshunosligi masalalari. Sh.S.G'afforov, Sh.R.Umurov Science and Education 2(11),1120-1126 38 2021.
2. In the second half of the XIX century in Turkestan waqf condition of property. Sh.R.Umurov.Thematics Journal of Social Sciences 8(2) 34 2022.
3. On the issue of the policy of the Russian Empire to waqf property in Colonial Turkestan U.Sh.Radjabovich Thematics Journal of Social Sciences 8(3) 33 2022.

4. Turkistonda XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida vaqf mulklarining ahvoli.Sh.R.Umurov. Science and Education 3 (4), 1460-1466 26 2022.
5. Issues of historiography of the Russian Empire's attitude to education and foundation property polisy in Turkestan .Sh.R Umurov. International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences ... 13 2021.
6. ROSSIYA IMPERIYASINING TURKISTONDA VAQF MULKCHILIK SIYOSATIGA MUNOSABATI (SAMARQAND VILOYATI MISOLIDA). Sh.R Umurov. ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ 46 (7), 79-82 2024.
7. O'ZBEKISTONDA VAQF MULKLARI: TARIX VA HOZIRGI ZAMON (SAMARQAND MISOLIDA).GS Safarovich, SR Umurov, TM Komiljon o'gli.JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, ETHICS AND VALUE 3 (3), 129-136 2024.
8. O'zbekistonda vaqf mulklari: tarix va hozirgi zamon (Samarqand misolida).Sh.S G'offorov, Sh.R Umurov. Science and Education 4 (11), 341-348 2023.
9. Rossiya imperiyasining Turkistonda vaqf mulkchilik siyosatiga munosabati (Samarqand viloyati misolida).Sh.R Umurov.