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# Issues Of Preserving and Developing The Heritage Of The Center Of Islamic Civilization

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**Abstract:** This article focuses on the role and development of the center of Islamic civilization of Uzbekistan in preserving and popularizing Islamic heritage. The article examines the goals and objectives of the Center, the prospects for its influence on the socio-cultural development of Uzbekistan and all of Central Asia.

**Keywords:** Museum, Islamic civilization, forum, congress, cultural heritage, center, manuscript, research.

**Introduction:** Shavkat Mirziyoyev's initiative to establish the Center for Islamic Civilization is one of the important steps in preserving the cultural heritage of our country and introducing it to the world community. The establishment of this center in 2017 plays an important role in introducing the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan to future generations and the world. Through this center, great opportunities are created for promoting the scientific, cultural and religious heritage of Uzbekistan and promoting its values on an international scale .

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev noted, «The purpose of building this center is to study Islamic enlightenment, to convey the great heritage of our ancestors, primarily to our people and the world community. God willing, all our efforts will create a foundation for youth education, science, culture, and peace and tranquility» .

Of course, the establishment of this center as a

comprehensive scientific institution for the educational development of society and the state has socio-political significance. Indeed, it is significant in that it was established «To convey to the world community the invaluable services of our great thinkers in the development of world science and culture, the prosperity of religious sciences, and to promote and research our religious and educational values».

The invaluable contribution of great scholars and thinkers who emerged from the lands of today's Uzbekistan, as the first Renaissance in the East - the Muslim Renaissance, to the development of world science and culture, and the holy religion of Islam, has been rightfully recognized by the world scientific community. In particular, the Mamun Academy founded in Khorezm in the 9th-11th centuries, the Mirzo Ulugbek Scientific School formed in Samarkand in the 15th century, and the cultural environment formed by our great ancestors such as Alisher Navoi and Husayn Boykaro in Khorasan have become famous throughout the world with their rich spiritual heritage.

Filling the magnificent building of the Center for Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan with high-quality and meaningful content requires a special responsibility from each of us. Of course, over the seven years since the center was founded, a large scientific and creative team of experienced and knowledgeable scientists has been working on it.

It is worth noting that this large-scale project was prepared based on proposals from seven years ago. Over the past period, many changes have occurred in Uzbekistan and the world, information technologies are increasingly developing, new innovations are entering our lives. Therefore, in the second half of the year, work was carried out to analyze and develop this megaproject in light of today's conditions.

In particular, at the Republican Forum of Scientists held in 2024, at the VIII International Congress on the theme «The Heritage of the Great Ancestors - the Foundation of the Third Renaissance», at the International Cultural Heritage Week, and during business trips to countries such as Saudi Arabia, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey,

attention was paid to improving the activities of our Center, updating its concept, enriching its content, and strengthening international ties.

August 23-26, 2024 The VIII International Congress «The Heritage of Our Ancestors - The Foundation of the Third Renaissance», held in Tashkent and Samarkand on 11-12 September, was also rich in many bright moments and discoveries. About 200 local and foreign scientists and specialists participated in the congress, and more than 170 projects and about 300 proposals were presented.

In particular, the head of the «Al-Furqan» Foundation in Great Britain, Sali Shahsivari, presented a project to study copies of the fiqh manuscript «Mahosin ash-sharia» by our great compatriot Qaffol Shoshi in world funds. As is known, this work of the famous jurist Qaffol Shoshi (903-976), who was born and raised in Tashkent, has not been studied enough in our country. The project to collect copies of «Mahosin ash-sharia» will allow us to get acquainted with the heritage of our great compatriot. Therefore, during meetings in Samarkand and London with the head of the «Al-Furqan» Foundation, Sali Shahsivari, an agreement was reached on the joint implementation of this project.

The International Cultural Heritage Week «The Phenomenon of the Eastern Renaissance: Kingdoms, Civilizations, People and Discoveries», held in Tashkent from October 18 to 26, 2024, was also memorable with interesting presentations and new information.

Karim Ifrak, head of the French Institute of Academic Studies, and Dr. Halit Eren, professor at Tekirdag University, presented a number of rare Quran projects directly related to Uzbekistan during the Cultural Heritage Week. Among them, the Quran manuscript sent by the Khan of Kokand Amir Umar Khan as a gift to the Turkish Sultan, the Quran of Amir Temur from the 14th century, and a copy of the Mushaf copied by one of the Temurid queens, Shodmalik Begum, occupy a special place. German orientalist Aysima Mirsultan reported on the discovery of valuable albums in the Turkic language created during the Babur period. This album shows that the great Baburs remained faithful to their culture, history, native language and literature despite the passage of centuries.

In conclusion, it can be said that 2024 was a year of unique achievements, research and discoveries for the Center for Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan. At our scientific conferences held throughout the year, more than a thousand proposals and projects for the concept and content of the Center were presented by local and foreign scientists and specialists. Based on the feedback, it was decided to divide the Center's platform into five main sections. This decision was also approved by the Extended Scientific Council of the Center.

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