

Eureka Journal of Humanities and Social Research (EJHSR)

ISSN 2760-4934 (Online) Volume 2, Issue 2, February 2026



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<https://eurekaopenaccess.com/index.php/4>

THE ORGANIZATION AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HAZINI HOUSE MUSEUM

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Abstract

This article covers the history of the establishment of the Hazini House-Museum located in the village of Katta Kenagas, Fergana region, its current activities, and the scientific and cultural significance of the exhibits stored in the museum fund. It also analyzes the life and creative heritage of Hazini Khokandiy, the revival of the house-museum during the years of independence, its support by the state, and its development based on the requirements of a modern museum. The article scientifically substantiates the role of the house-museum in educating the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, preserving and promoting the national cultural heritage.

Keywords: Khaziniy house-museum, Khaziniy Khokandiy, house-museum, cultural heritage, museum exposition, exhibits, historical memory, literary heritage, Ferghana region.

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Introduction

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, preserving the national cultural heritage, studying the rich historical and spiritual values left by our ancestors and passing them on to future generations became one of the priority areas of state policy. In particular, special attention is paid to the development of house-museums that reflect the life and work of historical figures, strengthening their material and technical base and adapting them to modern requirements. This process is of great importance in restoring historical memory in society, strengthening national identity and spiritual and educational education. House-museums not only illuminate the life and work of a particular person, but also serve as an important scientific source in studying the socio-political, cultural and spiritual environment of the era in which he lived.

The historical memory and spiritual heritage of every nation are closely linked to the lives and works of great figures [1 p.100]. From this perspective, the Khazini House-Museum, which embodies the legacy of the famous poet and religious and educational figure Khazini Khokandiy, who lived and worked in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is of particular scientific and practical importance. This article analyzes the organization of the Hazini House-Museum, stages of development, the content of the museum's exposition, and its role in studying the scientific and literary heritage of Hazini Khokandiy. It also highlights the current activities of the house-museum, its role in educating the younger generation in the spirit of spiritual maturity, and promoting the national cultural heritage.

Analysis of literature on the topic. After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, many measures were taken in all spheres, including culture, perpetuation of the heritage of our ancestors, restoration of ancient monuments and modern requirements. Many resolutions and decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers related to museology were adopted. In particular, in accordance with the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 402 dated August 5, 1994

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“On the establishment of the State Museum of the History of Uzbekistan”, the Museum of the History of Uzbekistan of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan was granted the status of a State Museum [2. P. 37]. It is also worth noting that another decision that greatly contributed to the development of museums in the early years of independence was the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On improving the activities of museums of the Republic” dated December 23, 1994 [3. P.370]. This legal document provided for the development and approval of the Regulation “On the Museum Treasures Fund of Uzbekistan” and the Instruction “On the Procedure for Registration, Collection and Storage of Historical and Cultural Treasures Stored in Museums” [4. P. 26].

Also, the development and implementation of the “Program of measures to improve the activities of state museums and strengthen their material and technical base in 2017-2027” of the Cabinet of Ministers in order to develop the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 “Strategy of Actions in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” [5], the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3022 dated May 31, 2017 “On Further Development and Improvement of the Sphere of Culture and Arts” [6], shows that this area is developing further. [7] Improving the activities of house museums is still an urgent issue today.

Over the past period, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a number of normative and legal acts on the development of culture and arts[8]. In particular, on May 30, 2019 “On the organization of the activities of the state museum-reserves Sarmishsay”, “Shakhrisabz”, “Termez” and “Kokand” Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 443 of April 21, 2020 [9], “On measures to further increasing the efficiency of the fine and applied arts” Resolution No. PD-4688 of May 26, 2020 “Culture Decree No. PD-6000 of May 23 [10], Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to

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further increase the efficiency of the field of fine and applied arts” of April 21, 2020, No. PD-4688, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures related to supporting the entrepreneurial activity and employment of young people, their social protection and meaningful organization of their free time” of April 20, 2021, Decree No. PD– 6208 of.

Research Methodology

The article is based on the principles of historicism, comparative-analytical approach, periodization and objectivity. During the research, scientific literature and statistical data were analyzed, revealing the essence of Mawlana Lutfullakh’s work and his work.

Analysis and Results

Hazini Khokandi - real name (Ziyovuddinkhan Kattakhodja oglu Hazini Tora) was born in 1867 in the village of Katta Kenagas near Kokand. He studied at the Jame Madrasah in Kokand, and thoroughly mastered the sciences of the Koran, tafsir, hadith, jurisprudence, kalam, and literature. He was honored among the people with the names “Khazini Tora” and “Eshonbuva”. Khazini died in 1923. His grave is located in the cemetery of the Uchkuprik district. In order to perpetuate Khazini's legacy, a house-museum was established in the village of Kenagas in 1995. The museum housed more than 251 exhibits donated by the poet's close relatives. Recently, due to the neglect of the Khaziniy House Museum, it was possible to see that its buildings were deteriorating and disappearing.

This issue was considered during the visit of our President Shavkat Mirziyoev to the Fergana region on June 12-13, 2018. Instructions were given to establish the Khaziniy House-Museum, enrich the museum's exposition, and conduct state registration. The Department of Culture developed scientific concepts for the museum. In accordance with them, improvement and repair work was carried out

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on the territory of the museum. More than 1 billion 200 million sums were allocated for repair work. [11 p. 30] Currently, the museum has acquired a modern look and is full of visitors.

The Khazini House Museum operates as a department of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Fergana Region. When you enter the Khazini House Museum, you will be surrounded by nature, with many ornamental trees and flowers in the courtyard, an architectural complex decorated with Khazini's mausoleum and the mausoleum of prominent people of Kattakenagas, buildings decorated in the national style and in an ornate style. The museum exposition consists of 2 rooms.

In the main exhibition hall, you can get acquainted with Khazini's creative heritage. The main place in the exposition is occupied by Khazini's portrait painted by the artist M. Juraev from Fergana. Here you can find qazi documents, photographic documents, books, magazines, newspaper clippings, household items, publications in different languages, books from his personal library, household items, household items. [12 p.11] All these expositions serve to recreate the era and environment in which the poet lived and provide information about the history of Kattakenagas, famous people from Kattakenagas.

On the walls of the room, new publications of Khazini's contemporaries, the poet's divans, and unique examples of calligraphy such as Burkhoniddin al-Margilani, Fuzuli, and Bedil are displayed. In addition, a disc with Khaziniya songs performed by the famous Khafiz Tuychi Muhammadov and examples of national embroidery - sozana, national clothes of the late 19th century are also on display. Currently, the museum has more than 500 exhibits, which are of great importance in studying the scientific heritage of Khaziniy.

Candidate of Philological Sciences O. Juraev, who is conducting scientific research on the scientific heritage of Khaziniy, has published a number of books, such as "Devon", a collection of Khaziniy poems, which are also on display in the museum exposition.

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Today, the museum has a circle called “Followers of Khaziniy”, which unites poets and poetesses. The head of the museum, a descendant of Khaziniy, poet Nargiza Vakhobova continues the traditions of Khaziniy’s poetry.

It plays an important role in promoting the rich cultural heritage of our people, preserving historical memory and understanding national identity. The museum's activities reveal not only the life of an individual, but also the history of an entire era. This serves as a valuable scientific resource for researchers, students and the general public. To get to know Khazini’s scientific heritage better, you can visit his house-museum.

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