



YAKHYO GULYAMOV IS THE FIRST UZBEK ARCHEOLOGIST

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ABSTRACT: - All scientific researches, expeditions and autobiography of academic Yakhyo Gulamov have been depicted entirely in the article. Additionally, there are illustrated some efforts to immortalize his name.

KEYWORDS: Khorezm, archeology, expedition, education, Tashkent, Academy of Sciences

INTRODUCTION

The first archeologist-historian, academician Yahyo Gulomov was the first person in the history of Uzbekistan to conduct scientific research in the field of archeology. The scientist was born on May 1, 1908 in Oqmachit mahalla of Shayhantahur district of Tashkent in the family of a teacher. Her father, Gulomkhan, was a teacher at the famous Khoja Ahror madrasah in ancient Shosh, and her mother, Sorahon, taught girls at a local school. In 1919, after the death of his father, he grew up in the care of his mother. Beginning in 1921, he continued his education at a children's boarding school. After graduating from the 8th grade of high

school, Yahyo Gulyamov studied at the Uzbek Institute of Spirituality in Tashkent.

Later he was accepted to the institute and in 1930 graduated from the socio-economic department of the Uzbek State Pedagogical Academy in Samarkand. Before starting his scientific career, the scientist had been worked in several institutions and several positions. In particular, from 1928 to 1929 he taught pupils at the Central Soviet School in Samarkand. Afterward, he worked as an assistant to the Cabinet of History of Central Asia and a graduate student of the Uzbek Research Institute of the Soviet Economic Committee of the Uzbek SSR. Yahyo

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Gulyamov's pre-research period was directly related to education and he tried to pass on his knowledge to his students and continued a number of researches. Not long after that, he began simultaneously his scientific career and initial works in archeology with great interest in 1933s. In fact, from 1933 to 1940 he worked as an employee and scientific secretary of the Committee for Antiquities and Art of Uzbekistan. Since then, he has participated in scientific expeditions and research. In the 1930s, Yahyo Gulomov was one of the first Uzbek archaeologists to lead archeological expeditions in Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand and Bukhara. In 1938-1950 he had participated in scientific expeditions and researches as a deputy head of the Khorezm archeological and ethnographic expedition, conducted research on the history of irrigation, agriculture and the formation and development of urban culture in Khorezm.

It should be noted that Yahyo Gulyamov is the founder of an international scientific school in the field of history and archeology in Uzbekistan. Its place in Uzbekistan in the field of archeology and history is invaluable. Yahyo Gulyamov made a great contribution to the study of the Stone, Eneolithic and Bronze Ages, its material and cultural monuments in our country. It should be noted that the scientist paid special attention to the study of the history of Tashkent and its monuments. In particular, Toytepa conducted special archeological research along the Tashkent canal. Another important piece of information about his work is that in 1966 he organized a special Tashkent archeological expedition to study the registration of archeological monuments of Tashkent in the aftermath of a strong earthquake in Tashkent. One of Yahyo Gulyamov's important expeditions was his research in Khorezm. In the course of this expedition, the scientist

collected valuable information about the history of the ancient times of Khorezm. One of his most important works, "History of Irrigation in Khorezm", describes the history of Khorezm from the primitive period to the twentieth century. Academician Yahyo Gulyamov has written a number of works during his research and is still the main program in the study of the history of our country. Works such as "Monuments of Khiva", "Origin of primitive culture and irrigated agriculture in the Lower Zarafshan valley", as well as "Four-volume History of Uzbekistan", two-volume "History of Samarkand", "History of Bukhara" is one of the authors.

Yahyo Gulyamov's services were recognized and received by all. The first President Islam Karimov also expressed warm thoughts about the scientist: "Based on my life and work, I am proud to be a contemporary, talking to people who are spiritually high and mature in every way. I knew this man, a selfless scholar of his time. He was a great scientist who had his own independent opinion and could boldly say the right things that high-ranking officials did not like." He was awarded the Order of Merit in 2002 after his death. One of the streets in Tashkent and the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan are named after Yahyo Gulyamov in order to immortalize his memory and create a sense of respect for him.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of Yahyo Gulyamov not only in the field of archeology, but also in the field of history is of great importance. We all know that during the Soviet era a lot of attention was paid to the study of archeological monuments, but it is known from historical data that Uzbek scientists are just entering the field, mainly Russian

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scientists. On the contrary, and carried out some urgent scientific researches due to Yahyo Gulyamov. We are all happy that Uzbek archeology reached its peak at that time and carried out important scientific research. The scientist was such a great person who laid the foundation stone in the field of archeology, which is still in its infancy in Uzbekistan, and left behind many students. During the years of independence and since then, special attention has been paid to the study of the works of Yahyo Gulyamov and his biography. His valuable information on the history of Khorezm serves as a basic guide to the study of history and its improvement. Yahyo Gulyamov's research is a vital way to study the history of the Uzbek statehood and archeological research of Khorezm, Zarfshan, Tashkent and Fergana valleys.

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