

**YAHYO GULYAMOV'S ACTIVITIES FOR THE STUDY OF MATERIAL AND
CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the scientific activities of the famous Uzbek scientist Yahyo Gulyamov, his role in the development of history and archeology in our country, his archaeological research, the study of material and cultural monuments, his dedication to science, patriotism and a rich scientific and historical heritage.

Keywords: Institute of Archeology, Okmachit Mahalla, study of material and cultural monuments, Institute of Architecture, Uzkomstaris, history of irrigation, Afrosiab fortress, Uzbek State Pedagogical Academy, Namuna boarding school, tanks, monuments of material culture.

INTRODUCTION

We would like to think about Yahyo Gulyamov, a famous historian and archaeologist, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, holder of the Order of Merit, who made a great contribution to the study and thorough study of the ancient rich material and cultural monuments of the Uzbek people.

His exemplary life, his multifaceted, productive activity is already in its infancy (1, p. 23) Yahyo Gulyamov, who has attracted the attention of our people and is still revered in scientific circles, was born on May 1, 1908 in the Okmachit mahalla of the Shaikhantakhur district of Tashkent. born in a family. In 1918, he went to study at the Namuna boarding school created in the old city. The interest of Y.Gulyamov to the monuments of material culture began in his youth when he studied at a boarding school [2, p. 10].

Material and Method.After graduating from high school, Y. Gulyamov left for Samarkand to continue his studies. From 1927 to 1930, Y. Gulyamov studied at the socio-economic faculty of the Uzbek State Pedagogical Academy. In this dorilfun, opened in Samarkand, he listened to lectures and talks of famous scientists of that time Pulat Soliev, Musa Saidzhanov, Vasily Vyatkin and others. Sensing interest of Y. Gulyamov in science, especially in archeology, V. Vyatkin began to conduct him in excavations in Afrosiab, where he conducted it to attract him to archeology and introduce him to the field work method [3].

In 1933, the scientific activity of Yahyo Gulyamov began. For eight years he worked as a researcher and scientific secretary of the Republican Committee for the Definition of Historical and Artistic Monuments (Uzkomstaris).

In this article we want to talk about the discoveries of the teacher Yahyo Gulyamov in archeology, as well as his great contribution to the development of historical science, its qualities such as science, dedication to science, patriotism, humanity.

Based on the materials collected during his work in Uzkomstaris and the first archaeological expeditions in which he took part, back in the 1930s they did a great job of preserving the rich material and spiritual heritage of our country and passing it on to future generations [4, p. 3].

Then Y.Gulyamov called on local authorities to help Uzkomstaris in his efforts to preserve and study our rich material cultural monuments. In the 1930s, when the country's industrialization was a priority not only for Uzbekistan, but for the entire former Soviet Union, he wrote an article on the study and preservation of material monuments in the July 30, 1934 issue of the newspaper Red Uzbekistan, entitled Tegajaglik.

In this article, Y.Gulyamov considers architectural and historical monuments in Khiva, the world-famous Oksara in Shakhrisabz, many sardobes in the Bukhara region, the famous mausoleum of Sultan Saodat near Termez in the XII-XV centuries, the Kyrgyz fortress in Khoja Hakim Termizi in 1982. The state of the 12th-century Malik Work monument and many other material and cultural monuments, their neglect and destruction by people will be discussed. The article clearly states that historical monuments do not help in their preservation and study, but rather are destroyed, destroyed for various reasons (for their own needs) under various pretexts [5].

Another important aspect of the scientific activity of Y.Gulyamov is that he defended the truth in order to preserve our historical, material and spiritual heritage. The first president of Uzbekistan, I.Karimov, at a meeting with a group of historians in 1998, spoke about this quality by Yahyo Gulyamova [6, C. 28]. Indeed, in the midst of the atheistic policy of the 1930s, large-scale efforts were made to preserve our rich historical, religious and cultural heritage, as well as madrassas and mosques [7, p. 20-22]. The preservation of madrassas and mosques, sardobas and other historical monuments was carried out by Y.Gulyamov explains that the purpose of their preservation is not "old-fashioned" or "idealization of religious things," as some ignorant people understand, but deep cultural work" [8, p. 23-25].

In 1970, an archaeological research institute was opened at the Academy of Sciences. Y.Gulyamov and academician I.Muminov will also play an important role in the opening of this research institute. However, Y.Gulyamov does not support the opening of this research institute in Samarkand, and not in Tashkent. When Y.Gulyamov was nominated as chairman of the Institute of Archeology, Gulyamov did not agree. One of his students, academician A.Askarov, who witnessed such cases, later recalled an interesting case in his memoirs.

At a board meeting on the opening of the Institute of Archeology, he said: "As archaeologists know, every region of Uzbekistan is rich in ancient monuments like Samarkand. We also well understand the difference between archaeological and architectural monuments. The opening institution is not the Institute of Architecture, but the Institute of Archeology," Y.Gulyamov said.

Y.Gulyamov opposed the opening of the Institute of Archeology in Samarkand due to the lack of material and technical base in the city at that time, and also due to the fact that almost all research institutes, academies, libraries, archives, museums and scientific laboratories are located in Tashkent. Yahyo Gulyamov later mentions this in his article "On the situation of archaeologists in the city of Samarkand" [5].

Conclusion. In short, Yahyo Gulyamov generously taught his students not only in the fields of history and archeology, but also in the fields of source studies, museology, numismatics, Uzbek language and literature, folklore, natural sciences [10]. It was sometimes said that small articles could be equal to some large works in terms of idea and novelty introduced into science [11, pp. 117-121].

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