

## YAHYO GULOMOV IS THE ORGANIZER OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIAN-ARCHAEOLOGIST PERSONNEL TRAINING

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article, the work done by the famous Uzbek scientist Yahyo Gulomov on the training of national historian-archaeologist personnel, the local scientists who have matured in the history of irrigation, which is one of the main directions of the scientist's scientific activity, and the Yahyo Gulomov Scientific School, which formed in the field of archeology, will discuss.

**KEYWORDS:** Yahyo Gulomov, Khorezm Archaeology-Ethnography, Mohandaryo Archaeological Expedition, Big Fergana Canal, A.Muhammadjonov, S.Anorboev, S.Jalilov, "Institute of Archeology named after Yahyo Gulomov".

### INTRODUCTION

In the scientific activity of Yahyo Gulomov, in addition to the extensive study, protection and preservation of artifacts directly related to the history of our country, the Uzbek people, the rich and ancient culture created by it, and belonging to various periods of the past, the issue of scientific personnel training occupies a special place.

Yahyo Gulomov saw in his experience that there is a great need for local experts who will comprehensively investigate the traces of ancient irrigation networks and many archaeological and architectural monuments discovered as a result of research conducted in the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition, Mohandaryo archaeological expedition, Fergana, and Tashkent regions in the 1930s and 50s.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Yahyo Gulomov was practically convinced of this in the summer of 1939 when he carried out archaeological supervision during the construction of the Big Fergana Canal (BFC) [1, 5, 6]. Because the track length of the channel is 265 km, the volume of work is large, and the time is short, the burden of each employee participating in the expedition was heavy, and there were not enough specialists to collect, identify and describe the material. After the Second World War, complex archaeological research began to provide extremely valuable information at the expense of material monuments. In such conditions, there is a shortage of local scientific personnel to

study this information. Yahyo Gulomov, who understood this well, led a group of young historians to Moscow and Leningrad, the former centers of the Union. Taking into account the knowledge and interests of his students, the scientist was able to guide them in certain areas of history and archeology while recommending topics.

In the success of teacher Yahyo Gulomov, finding and replacing science devotees was raised to the level of art. As we said above, because the researches related to the history of irrigation played an important role in Yahyo Gulomov's work, his students A.Muhammadjonov, S.Anorboev, S.Jalilov, G.Dadaboev, A.Sotlikov, M.Mambetullaev, A.Abdulhamidov, A.Nabiev, Y. Qasimov, directed to the study of the history of irrigation. We can say that he founded the school of studying the history of irrigation in Uzbekistan. Ya.Gulomov (also called the school of mirabs) considered it important to involve historians, archaeologists, source scientists, and scientists and specialists who know the theory and technique of irrigation for the in-depth research of this field and strived for it. This idea is also reflected in the teacher's works [2, 96-4; 10].

Yahyo Gulomov was a scientist who made a great contribution not only in the fields of history, archeology, ethnography, history of irrigation, but also in the development of scientific personnel in other fields of science. Because the continued expansion of the ongoing researches, the recording, study and scientific analysis of various types of artifacts showed how rich a treasure the heritage left by the ancestors is.

In the scientific works of his students, Yahyo Gulomov paid special attention to the objective coverage of events based on primary sources, and to the scientific analysis of the work. If the scientific work does not meet such requirements, it will not be given a positive review, and there have even been cases where the defense has been delayed. We can see such cases above in the reaction to the works and articles of S. Jalilov, T. Ermatov, O. Smirnova, Yu. Aleskerov, I. Akhrorov.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that in one article we cannot provide complete information about all the students of Academician Yahyo Gulomov, their scientific activities and the reasons for becoming a student of the teacher. The reason is that for many years the teacher taught students at Nizami Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute. In this respect, the number of his students expanded even more. Because it is impossible to cite all the information about this in all the articles and collections [3, 4, 7] published on the occasion of the birthdays or anniversaries of Ya. Gulomov. Yahyo Gulomov, who made a great contribution to local personnel training, was very humble in life. By the end of the 60s of the last century, the scientific school of Ya. Gulomov was formed in Uzbekistan. On the basis of this scientific school, in 1970, on the basis of the Institute of History and Archeology, the "Yahyo Gulomov Institute of Archeology" was established in Samarkand. Over the past period, this scientific center has become a real scientific center with

the enthusiasm of many scientists such as A. Askarov, A. Muhamadjonov, O. Islamov, R. Sulaymonov, Yu. Buryakov, M. Filanovich.

Later, with the efforts of his students, the 80th birthday of Yahyo Gulomov in 1988 [8, 3] and 100 years [9] in 2008 were celebrated in our Republic.

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