

R. H Suleymanov's Contribution to the Development of History of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: Research work of the teacher R.H Suleymanov in the territory of Erkurgan, scientific activity to date, achievements and so on.

Keywords: Erqurgon, Nakhshab, Tutqovil, “Ancient culture of Yuzhno Sogda”, “Statistical study of culture of Obiraxmat”

Introduction

Professor Rustam Hamidovich Suleymanov, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Laureate of the Beruni State Prize, Bobur Prize, Order of Friendship, Doctor of Historical Sciences, has worked in the field of archeology and has made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbekistan's history and archeology. Suleymanov Rustam Hamidovich, a well-known archeologist, graduated from Tashkent State University's Department of Archeology (now the National University of Uzbekistan) in 1962 under the direction of ME Masson and began his career in the department of Ya.G. Gulyamov of the Academy of Sciences' Institute of History and Archeology.

Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Laureate of Beruni State Prize, Bobur Prize, Order of Friendship, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Rustam Hamidovich Suleymanov has been working in the field of archeology and has made a great contribution to the development of history and archeology of Uzbekistan. Well-known archeologist Suleymanov Rustam Hamidovich graduated from the Department of Archeology of Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan) in 1962 under the leadership of ME Masson and began his career in the department of Ya.G. Gulyamov of the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences.

The scientist is still working at the Erkurgan monument today. The features of the stone industry of Kotirbulak, Zirabulak, were studied by RH Suleymanov in collaboration with archeologist NU Toshkenbaev. cultural layers) determine the fact of cultural proximity. We can explain this similarity by comparing the primary stone tools of the Kotirbulak space with the stone tools of the Obiraxmat space (mostly the lower cultural strata). The fact that weapons with a certain working area can be discovered in both stone industries, and that the weight of the processed coins is nearly same (26 percent vs. 30 percent), scientifically proves this resemblance. [1: 70-75-94]. R. H.Suleymanov studied the materials of the Almabulak Paleolithic Period space located on the northern slopes of the Karatepe massif of the Middle Zarafshan Oasis, and identified the characteristics characteristic of The Rock industry of the Koltirbulak, Zirabulak and Samarkand spaces. On the flip side, R.The H.Suleymanov's conclusions on the formation and development of the material culture of the Samarkand space on the basis of material culture of local Muste period communities in an autochthonous manner, the formation and development of the material culture of Hisor Neolithic communities (Tutovul) on the genetic linkage of the owners of the Samarkand space should be recognized separately the importance of material culture [2: 92-93]. The above-mentioned researches have proved that the development of human history in Tashkent and its environs has been mastered by mankind since the Early Paleolithic period (lower cultural strata of Kolbulak) and a unique culture has been created in the later stages. Based on the sources of the Obirahmat site, R.H Suleymanov divided the monuments of the Stone Age communities studied in the Tashkent basin into 2 cultures with local features: Kolbulak and Obirahmat [1:99].

R.H Suleymanov also instructs a number of students. They currently have six historical sciences candidates, two of whom are on the verge of defending their dissertations, and four trainee-researchers in the field of scientific supervision. The scientific activity is carried out by the scientist's scientific school "Paleolithic, Sogdian culture of the prehistoric period." R.H Suleymanov's candidate dissertation topic was "Statistical analysis of the famous Obirahmat's culture," and his doctoral dissertation topic was "Ancient culture of South Sogd. During the years of independence, large international archeological expeditions have been established with the leading scientific centers of the world in the field of archeological study of monuments in our country. monuments such as Obirahmat, Kolbulak, Paltau were re-examined on the basis of a new approach and new aspects of the culture of the Stone Age communities of the region were discovered, in all of which RH Suleymanov was directly involved. [3:40.49-50.19-23]. R.H. For many years, Suleymanov conducted extensive research on the history of Karshi. As a result, at the 32nd session of the General Conference of UNESCO, it was decided to celebrate the 2700th anniversary of Karshi. Currently, R.H. Suleymanov conducted a lot of research on the VII-IV centuries BC, and as a result, a lot of information was obtained. They successfully served to solve archeological problems related to the history of the ancient period of the Karshi oasis. (in determining the stratigraphy of cultural strata in settlements, finds, age of monuments, etc.).

R.H. Suleymanov's In his scientific researches and the resulting monograph "Ancient Nakhshab" , the ruins of the ancient city of Erkurgan were recognized as the mother of the cities of the Kashkadarya oasis. At the same time, Erkurgan is mentioned as the first city, unlike other cities in the Karshi oasis. R.H. According to Suleymanov, Erkurgan was one of the capital cities of the Karshi oasis. Later it was the basis for the development of Nakhshab and Karshi. According to S.K Kabanov, in the Nakhshab oasis there are large hills, i.e fortresses, which were once the settlements of large people, the total number of villages is more than 300.[4:94-95]. Location of M.H.Isomiddinov and R. H.Suleymanov shows that the number of archaeological monuments in the Oasis is more than 400[5:3]. Archaeologist scientists who carried out research on the place of the ancient ruins of Shakhshab M. H.Isamiddinov and R. H.Suleymanov analyzes the material of the material culture obtained in his treatises called "Erkurgon", published in 1984 year. Investigation of ceramic containers gives some conclusions. Ceramics found in the soil of the noble monuments m.The H.Isomiddinov and R.The H.On the basis of a comparative study, Suleymanov considered it in harmony with Chust and Dalvarzintepa in the Fergana Valley, Kuchuk – 2 in the Surkhandarya region, Bandikhon - 1, K1ziltepa and Mirshodi, Afrosiab lower layer in the Zarafshan Valley, ceramic objects in the Tuyaboghiz addresses of the Tashkent Valley.

Conclusion

To conclude, R.H Suleymanov is an accomplished scientist who has made significant contributions to the subject of Uzbek archeology. The scientist worked in the subject of archeology and conducted extensive research in Central Asia during his lifetime. Foreign specialists have praised RH Suleymanov's work on the study of the material culture of Central Asian Stone Age societies. RH Suleymanov has taken part in a number of international scientific conferences in Uzbekistan and other countries.

The scientist's relationship with archaeologists at the international level is noteworthy, and he is now one of the world's leading Uzbek archaeologists. RH Suleymanov is a well-known scientist and master of his profession, as well as a favorite teacher of young people. The work of the scientist in Erkurgan is particularly noteworthy. In the Erkurgan region, R.H. The multi-layered excavations carried out by Suleymanov testify to the fact that in the VII-VI centuries BC the territory of the ancient city was rapidly developed. According to the scientist, the formation of the city ended in the VI-V centuries BC, when the settlement was surrounded by thick defensive walls with towers.

In the city of Erkurgan, R.H. As a result of archeological research conducted by Suleymanov, the main objects of the city, which have a special place in the history of the Karshi oasis, were studied. Extensive research has been conducted in Erkurgan since the 1840s. Archaeological excavations of this ancient city are still going on, and the collected data allowed to illuminate the pages of the ancient history of Uzbekistan. R.H. According to Suleymanov's research, the age of this ancient city is not less than 27 centuries.

Archaeological excavations in the area in the future will provide ample opportunities to uncover the unopened pages of the history of the Nakhchivan oasis.

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