

UZBEKISTAN'S WORLD MATURE SCIENTIFIC CENTERS WITH COOPERATION ABOUT**Hakberdiev Shavkat Samiddinovich.**

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The opportunities created by the independence of our republic have led to a comprehensive and thorough study of historical and cultural monuments that are living witnesses to the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors.

During the years of independence of our republic Uzbekistan archaeology science flourished . Archaeological the world's mature in the study of monuments scientific centers cooperation with launched . A series of international archaeological expeditions activity showing modern in research methods , tools and equipment are used.¹ It is worth noting that the scale of archaeological work has increased several times compared to the previous period. This, according to experts in the field, has in turn led to an increase in the factual base of archaeological science.

One of the achievements of Uzbek archeology in recent years is the presentation to the world community of the sources obtained in the study of historical and cultural, archaeological monuments of our homeland as living witnesses of the rich cultural heritage created by our ancestors. It is worth noting that, under the leadership of the Institute of Archaeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, our archaeologists cooperate with developed countries in Europe, America and Asia. Uzbek archaeologists visit world-renowned archaeological centers and museums and promote our material culture. In turn, foreign colleagues are actively involved in studying the ancient material culture of the Uzbek people and introducing it to the world. During the years of independence of our republic, about 20 joint international expeditions have operated in Uzbekistan and continue to operate: Uzbek-French Afrosiyob Expedition (Afrosiyob, Koktepa); Uzbek-French Bactrian Expedition (Old Termez); Uzbek-German Expedition (Zharkoton); Uzbek-Italian expedition (Bukhara); Uzbek-Japanese expedition (Qoratepa, Surkhandarya); Uzbek-Japanese

¹Shirinov T.Sh. Archaeology in Uzbekistan development concept . UMMT, issue 32, Tashkent, Science, 2001. Shirinov T.Sh., Berdimurodov A.E., Pardaev M.H. The science of archaeology in Uzbekistan formation and development from the history of Uzbekistan . Magazine « Uzbekistan archeology », 2010, No. 1. Pages 13-15.

expedition (Dabusiya fortress); Uzbek-Italian expedition (Samarkand, Kafirkala); Uzbek-Russian (Poykent, Bukhara); Uzbek-Japanese Bactrian expedition (Dalvarzin, Surkhandarya); Uzbek-Australian expedition (Karakalpakstan Autonomous Region); Uzbek-American Late Paleolithic expedition (Kitab, Shakhrisabz districts); Uzbek - Russian Paleolithic expedition (Samarkand and Tashkent regions); Uzbek-Polish Kyzylkum expedition.

Among these joint expeditions, the scientific discoveries of the Uzbek-French expedition working in Samarkand and its environs are of great importance (France Grene, Isomidinov M.Kh.). The employees of this expedition managed to open new pages of material culture in the study of Afrosiab: Afrosiab was divided into the Oa and Ob complexes; a magnificent palace of the 8th century was fully discovered. Also, the study of the magnificent palace under the Juma mosque in the western part of Afrosiab was of great importance². Employees of the Uzbek-French expedition M.Kh. Isomidinov. The discovery of the tomb of the "Sak princess" at the Koktepa monument in the Chelak district by K. Rapins in 2000 was of great importance in bringing the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors to the attention of the world community³.

The results of the archaeological research carried out by the Uzbek-French expedition in Old Termez are also important. Archaeological monuments in Termez and its surroundings, their stratigraphy, and especially the history of the defensive walls were studied in depth. As a result of another collaboration with Japan (the International Academy of the Silk Road in Tokyo), some achievements were also made at the Koratepa Buddhist temple. Work continued on the sacred structures of the Buddhist temple, including the tomb and its surroundings. Two statues were found on the shelves in⁴the courtyard of the construction, as well as examples of stone and plaster sculpture, religious texts written in Sanskrit and Khoroshti alphabets. The research also noted the monuments of nomadic culture in Ustyurt with the staff of the University of Sydney in Australia, and later archaeological excavations were carried out in agricultural oases (Tashkirmon). (PhD student Yagodin V.N.). Since 1994, employees of the Eurasian Department of the German Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with Uzbek archaeologists, have been conducting research at the famous Zharkotan monument in

² Isamidinov M.Kh. Genesis of urban culture in Samarkand Sog. Samarkand, 2000.

³ Isamidinov M.Kh., Rapen K. and others. Raskopki na gorodishche Kuktepa . Archeological research in Uzbekistane-2004-2005, vyp. 5, Tashkent, 2006, pp. 104-115.

⁴Pidaev Sh.R., Kato Kyuzdo , 2000. Preliminary results of the Uzbek -Japanese expedition to Kara-tepe in 1999 // ONU, No. 5.

the Sherabad district of the Surkhandarya region ⁵. In particular, new information was obtained about the religious views of the population of the Sopolli culture. In 1999, a previously unknown burial custom was noted. That is, traces were found confirming that the deceased, who were buried in humus, were kept in the open air for a long time in the sun before being buried. Another archaeological group of the Institute of Art Studies conducted research with Japanese archaeologists at Dalvarzintepa in the Surkhandarya region.

In 2000, a memorial complex was completed in Samarkand to commemorate the 1130th anniversary of the birth of Imam Abu Mansur al-Maturidi. On this basis Year in Chokardiza cemetery during archaeological works take went These works As a result, he lived in Samarkand in the 7th and 8th centuries past scientists name polished stones were found, and the place of Mukhimi al- Moturidi's grave was determined.

Rock in Uzbekistan find pictures (petroglyphs), study work on is being carried out. In 1999-2000 main attention Zarafshan in the Kyzylkum desert in Voxas on the rocks pictures focused on learning. Bukantau, Bironsoy, Sarmishsoy around on the rocks pictures was scientifically analyzed ⁶. Also, now Koshrabad district, southern Karatog from the slopes of Noqisoy, Ustuksoy, Savraksoy new rock paintings finding is also important profession of scientific importance did it ⁷.

the Karmana monument wide large-scale archaeological work to do increased. Uzbekistan culture works Ministry of preservation of monuments a from them Navoi in cooperation with the Main Directorate of another one in the province monument Works Malikda architectural to study and repair works take went It is known that Rabati Malik (11-12 centuries) was originally the Karakhanid dynasty as the residence of representatives formed later to him one little changes entered to the caravanserai converted. Archaeological written to the information according to Works Life in Malik until the beginning of the 20th century Andijan⁸ in the region Babur International

⁵Dietrich Huff .. Shaydullav Sh.A. Some results of the Uzbek -German expedition to the city Djarkutan //IMKU.vyp.30,1999.

⁶ Khujanazarov M., Reutova M., Boliev B. Archeological and conservation works at the Sarmyshsoy memorial. Arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane-2004-2005, vyp. 5, Tashkent, 2006, pp. 232-244.

⁷ Kholmatov N.U. New pictures of the Nokisay rock. Journal « Uzbekistan archaeology. No. 1. Tashkent, 2010. Pages 166-170.

⁸Gritsina A.A., Mirzaakhmedov D.K., Khujanazarov M., Rakhimov K. Archaeological research Karmaninskogo otryada v 2000 г. //Archeology, numismatics and epigraphy srednevekovoy Sredney Azii. Samarkand, 2000.

Foundation with the help of Exploring the city of Andijan according to things are done increased (Matboboev B.Kh.).

Bukhara of the province Creatures Uchkulak monument in the district of the Italian University of Rome « Ort Asia and scholars of the Department of India » archaeological in collaboration with works to do increased (Mirzaakhmedov D.K., Antonini K.S.). Mainly , to the 4th-6th centuries of our era The layers were studied . The joint Uzbek - Russian expedition (State Ermitaji) also carried out research in the ruins of the city of Poykend in the oasis of Bukhara increased . Many annual research as a result behind Zoroastrianism temple opened (our husband) (beginnings 8th century) Another important news among these as members of this expedition digging opened and Medium In Asia of Islam first during due mosque and tower to bring possible .⁹

Samarkand state University Archaeology Group Years of Independence of our Republic A stone in the oasis of Zarafshan period Continue to explore the monuments in the process of research new open and cave type monuments discovery reached In these studies , M. Tozi (Italy), K. Szymchak (Poland), F. Brunet (France); Archaeological scientists such as A. Krivoshapkin (Russia). The discovery of the anthropological find "Man ¹⁰of Mercy" by the members of the Uzbek-Russian international archaeological expedition has gained worldwide significance ¹¹.

So , now Uzbekistan near archeology in the territory 30 raof the republic expeditions scientific research are conducting . As a result of these studies, thousands archaeological resources-material culture materials (stone , ceramic , bone , wood, leather , glass , metal objects , house remains) are being acquired. Therefore this sources scientific to the public in order to deliver annually « in Uzbekistan collection of archaeological researches is published annually , mentioned above done archaeological expeditions annual dedicated to the activity scientific reporting session regularly in a way is being held . This is it obtained in archaeological research sources The borders of our country have been centers of civilization since ancient times one to be scientific provides the basis .

⁹ Mirzaakhmedov J.K., Semenov G.L. i dr., Issledovania v Paykende . Archeologicheskie issledovaniya v Uzbekistane-2004-2005, vyp.5, Tashkent, 2006, pp. 152-155

¹⁰ Kholmatov N.U. The site of the Ochilgor the results of preliminary studies About . Journal. « Uzbekistan archaeology . No. 1. Tashkent, 2010. Pages 37-49.

¹¹Derevyanko A.P. i dr. Ranni Verkhniy Paleolithic to Uzbekistan: Industry grotto Obi- Rakhmat . Archeology, ethnography and anthropology Eurasia. 4 (8), 2001, p. 42-63.

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