

History of Scientific Research Works at the National University of Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

The article analyzes the activities of establishing and developing scientific research work at the National University of Uzbekistan during the years of independence.

Keywords. National University of Uzbekistan, scientific authority, material and technical base, market economy, science.

The scientific potential of Uzbekistan's higher educational institutions, particularly universities, which are considered a component of the republic's science and scientific infrastructure, and its material and technical base play an important role in the implementation of the above tasks. Because it is known from history that during the former union, it was the university system that laid the foundation for the formation and development of the republic's scientific potential. However, the problems and shortcomings typical of the former union and the one-sided socio-economic development characteristics of Uzbekistan, which have been formed over the years, have also found their expression in the scientific potential of the republic. As a result, by the beginning of the 90s of the last century, the level of the scientific and technical situation in the republic, the state of the scientific potential indicated that big problems had accumulated in this field.

The adoption of the President's decree on July 8, 1992 "On State Support of Science and Innovation Activities" served as an important basis for the development and strengthening of scientific and technical potential¹. This decree required scientific and technical boldness, research, and obtaining clear conclusions and results from science during the period of the market economy. It was aimed at increasing the status of scientific achievements in social life, so that the branches of science penetrate more and more deeply into all spheres of life and serve to increase the well-being of everyday life.

Thus, despite the economic difficulties, the state did not ignore the issue of strengthening the material and technical base of science. As a result, necessary funds for the development of science in the higher education system began to be allocated from the first years of independence. For example, in 1993, 14 million were allocated to the current National University of Uzbekistan (NUU) from the funds allocated for higher education. Equipment worth 200,000 rubles was purchased. As a result of the inventory, 2.5 million rubles worth of obsolete equipment and supplies were written off. 4 mln. for repair and servicing of computing equipment. spent in rubles, etc. However, the real conditions for strengthening and developing the material and technical base of educational institutions were created in the mid-1990s, after

¹ Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1992, July. - P. 68-71.

the economy of the republic began to emerge from a deep recession. Their material and financial support improved².

Due to the support of the state for the development of science in the republic, the revival of scientific research activities based on international cooperation, and other reasons, the number of doctors of science increased by 8% in 1994-1998 and reached 2,500, and candidates of science increased by 9% and reached 15,500³.

The scientific research activity of the National University of Uzbekistan differs from other universities of the republic in terms of its organization. In the early 1990s, 12 specialized councils were operating at this higher education institution, 7 of which awarded doctorates in 14 specialties, and 5 offered candidate degrees in the same number of specialties. In 1994 alone, 12 doctoral theses and 93 candidate's theses in natural and humanitarian sciences were defended in these councils. Of these, 3 doctorate and 25 candidate theses were defended by the employees of the National University of Uzbekistan. Until the mid-1990s, training of doctoral students in 21 specialties and graduate students in 101 fields was started at the National University of Uzbekistan. As of January 1, 1995, there were 27 researchers at the university doctoral program and 358 researchers at the post-graduate program, of which 264 were full-time and 94 part-time⁴.

In the first years of independence, 13 faculties and 7 departments operated at the National University of Uzbekistan. During this period, 14,072 students studied at the university in 56 undergraduate courses and 888 students (including 406 girls) in 91 master's specialties. The university concluded scientific cooperation agreements with 118 foreign higher education institutions and scientific research institutes, within the framework of which 60 students, masters and doctoral students were sent to internships and 114 professors and teachers to internships and advanced training courses in 2018-2019. 3486.345 million in the university. a total of 12 foreign grants were launched. 408.186 mln. attracted one foreign investment of soums. All of these served to develop the university's activities. In order to develop the integration between university science and production, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the Ministry of Public Education, the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources, the Institute of Ion-Plasma and Laser Technologies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Education Center, the Republic of Uzbekistan The Academy of Sciences cooperated with the Institute of Seismology, the State Scientific Production Enterprise of Cartography, UzGASHLITI, the Davergeodezcadastral Committee, the Hydrometeorological Service Center under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁵. 68 specialized departments have made a plan to further improve the integration of science, education and production with various organizations.

A total of 110 educational laboratories, 32 educational-scientific laboratories, 3 educational-scientific experimental centers, 28 computer classes, and 23 language rooms functioned at the National University of Uzbekistan. On October 20, 2018, the Disciplinary Laboratory of Molecular Biology was opened at the National University of Uzbekistan.

The most important scientific results achieved by the projects within the framework of the state scientific and technical programs According to the results of the researches carried out within the framework of the state scientific and technical programs, a total of 103 projects financed from the state budget were implemented in 2019. The university has a total of 119, of which 7428612.7 bln. soums, of which 45 fundamental, 32 applied, 16 scientific, 3 innovative projects, total 373 million soums. 5 Uzbek-Russian international grants worth 197,320.7 million soums. scientific research works were carried out on 16 economic contracts worth soums. In 2019, in the

² Vasiyeva D. O'zbekiston universitetlarida ilmiy tadqiqot ishlaringin o'rni va xalqaro hamkorlik. T., 2020. – 68 b.

³ Inson taraqqiyoti to'g'risida ma'ruza. O'zbekiston – 99. UNDP. – T., 2000. – B. 25.

⁴ Vasiyeva D.I. That work.– B. 10-15.

⁵ Materials of the current archive of the National University of Uzbekistan.

Faculty of Mathematics, 7 fundamental, 4 practical and 2 youth, 6 international grant projects were conducted within the framework of State scientific and technical programs.

A UNESCO chair was opened at the Faculty of Physics of the National University of Uzbekistan. This department conducted research on theoretical problems of astronomy and physics⁶. Technical equipment necessary for research was presented to this established department by UNESCO. At the same time, in 1998, a document on conducting research in the direction of human rights, democracy, solidarity and international cooperation was signed at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy in order to open another UNESCO department⁷.

In the academic year of 2017, 5 teachers and employees from the National University of Uzbekistan were sent to the leading universities of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to study for doctoral studies (PhD). Umrzakov Gulomjon received a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) degree in agriculture from the University of Gessing, Germany⁸. In 2019, the members of the department of informatics of the university trained doctoral student K. Bekanov (in Germany) within the framework of the Erasmus+ program DSinGIS - "Doctoral study in the field of geoinformatics"⁹. M. Aripov took part in a seminar-training at the University of La Coruna in Spain within the framework of the Erasmus + project. At the same time, he got acquainted with the study of best practices of foreign countries, analysis, creation of databases and information resources.

German specialists gave lectures at the National University of Uzbekistan and Fergana State University within the framework of the DAAD fund. German teachers were language assistants at the linguistic faculties of the National University of Uzbekistan (NUU) and the University of World Languages.¹⁰.

The scientific journals of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek "News of UzMU", "Philosophy and Law" are among the most prestigious publications of the republic. Since 2017, the magazine has been published in 3 sections. In the magazine, articles reflecting the results of research work, issues awaiting resolution, news related to science and technology in other countries, information about conferences and meetings held at the National University of Uzbekistan and other higher educational institutions, and scientific reports were published.

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⁶ Mu'tabar ziyo maskani (1918 - 2008). - Toshkent, 2008. - B.102.

⁷ Raximov M.A. O'zbekiston Respublikasining BMT bilan ko'p tomonlama hamkorligi // Mustaqil O'zbekiston tarixining dastlabki sahifalari. - T., 2000. - B. 196 - 197.

⁸Current archive of the National University of Uzbekistan. From the University's 2017 Research Report folder.

⁹Current archive of the National University of Uzbekistan. From the 2019 Research Report folder of the University.

¹⁰ Kurze Einführung in das Hochschulsystem und die DAAD - Aktivitäten | 2018. - B.7.

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