

## COOPERATIVE RELATIONS OF UZBEKISTAN WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

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***Abstract:** This article discusses the factors influencing the development of science in Uzbekistan, provides information on the activities of the Academy of Sciences and research institutes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, higher educational institutions and scientific centers, and the adoption and implementation of normative-legal documents adopted to improve their activities. Activities of Uzbekistan based on agreements and scientific projects concluded as a result of scientific and technical relations with foreign countries on the development of science, conducting conferences and scientific seminars based on projects carried out in cooperation, exchange of mutual experience, training of scientific personnel in cooperation, mutually beneficial scientific-the issues of development of research works are investigated.*

***Keywords:** President, Decree, decision, Academy of Sciences, scientific centers, university, institute, lyceum, scientific potential, science, scientific research, scientific cooperation, international relations, contract, conference, scientific seminar.*

**1. INTRODUCTION:** The acquisition of national independence of Uzbekistan laid the foundation for its recognition as an independent subject in the world community. During the Soviet regime, Uzbekistan did not have the opportunity to enter the international arena directly and openly. Independence eliminated this limitation. In the years of independence, new mechanisms and forms of interstate cooperation were established. It is extremely important to study the mechanism of Uzbekistan's entry into the world community. On the one hand, this ensures the

creation of strong economic opportunities and the satisfaction of national interests, and on the other hand, it ensures the establishment and gradual expansion of cooperation with other countries. Researching internal and external positive factors of stable and rapid development of independent Uzbekistan and revealing the importance of interstate cooperation in this regard is of particular importance. As in all fields, the scientific perception of effective cooperation established with foreign countries in scientific and technical fields is very important from theoretical and methodological points of view. Because this issue has not yet been seriously studied due to its novelty.

**2. LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY:** The principles of historicity, objectivity, and historical consistency were used in the research on this topic. During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, within the framework of issues of cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation, the State Archives of Uzbekistan, the current archives of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the materials of the funds of the current archives of higher education institutions, Nuriddinov E, Kyrgyzboev A, Misharev D, Vasieva D, and others submitted candidate and doctoral theses. It should be noted that he protected. These studies reflect Uzbekistan's economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations with higher education institutions and scientific research centers of foreign countries during the years of independence.

**3. RESULTS:** The Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, higher education institutions, and scientific centers have successfully established cooperation in the field of science with the leading research institutes and higher educational institutions of foreign countries and achieved several achievements in this regard. "Implementation of an active multilateral foreign policy that corresponds to the national interests of Uzbekistan," said the first President Islam Karimov, "is a necessary condition and an extremely important means of strengthening the

independence of our country, eliminating economic difficulties and improving the people's livelihood." On July 20, 1992, the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Issues of state support for science and development of innovative activities" was adopted.

It was emphasized that, first of all, cooperation programs in science should be developed in the field of foreign relations, and it should give equal benefits to both parties, and attention should be paid to the harmony of interests. Based on these opportunities, all higher education institutions in Uzbekistan actively participate in finding partners from abroad, working based on foreign grants, and finding funds. The first President of our country, I.A. Karimov, referring to the wide development of beneficial, including scientific and technical relations with Asian countries, said, "Our relations with East and South-East Asian countries - Japan, South Korea, China... and other countries are strengthening. I would like to acknowledge with special satisfaction that he has gone." said. It is not for nothing that Uzbekistan is recognized by the countries of the world as a country with a high scientific potential in Central Asia. In the first years of independence, 362 academic and 101 scientific research institutes, 67 research centers of higher education institutions, 65 design and construction organizations, 32 scientific production and experimental enterprises, and 30 information computing centers were established to increase the scientific potential and infrastructure of Uzbekistan. Currently, 46,000 people are engaged in science in Uzbekistan, of which 2,800 are doctors of science, and 16,100 are candidates of science.

**4. DISCUSSION:** As the number of countries interested in strengthening scientific, scientific-technical cooperation with Uzbekistan is increasing, this is a sign of the increasing scientific potential of Uzbekistan. Such cooperation made it possible to strengthen the material and technical base of science in Uzbekistan, and the influx of foreign investments into the science of Uzbekistan made it possible to enrich it with new techniques and technologies. Due to the agreement on cooperation in the

field of science signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and India on July 29, 1993, on January 5, 1994, the Uzbekistan-India Center for Scientific and Technical Cooperation began to operate, and this center was assigned the task of developing cooperation in the field of science.

The countries of Uzbekistan and India are cooperating in agriculture, medicine, ecology, informatics, computer technology, gas energy, laser technology, and several other fields. In 1995, two employees of the Institute of Art Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan took part in the scientific seminar entitled "Historical and cultural relations between Uzbekistan and India from the earliest times to the present day", and in the Uzbekistan-India seminar on advanced technologies in 1996, 50 people from both countries participated. More than 100 advanced specialists participated in this seminar. Uzbekistan signed an agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on June 27, 1992, on cooperation in the fields of culture, health care, science, technology, personnel training, tourism, sports, and mass media, and on May 22, 1995, agreements on cooperation in science and technology were signed.

Cooperation in the field of science and technology was established between the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Standing Committee of the Islamic Conference. (COMSTOCK) In 1996, UzFA. The Institute of Zoology has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Wildlife Conservation Fund and the Drofi Jack Foundation of Pakistan. As a result of cooperation between Uzbekistan and Pakistan in the field of science, the companies "Pakistan International Airlines" and "EB-EM Data Systems (PV) LTD" have completed several works in computer engineering, production of new computer systems, and service provision. In the development of scientific relations of Uzbekistan with foreign countries, higher education institutions also have a worthy place. For example, the National University of Uzbekistan has been active in foreign relations in the field of science since the early days of independence.

In 1994 alone, more than 30 foreign countries signed cooperation agreements with educational institutions and scientific centers. The university became a member of the Eurasian Association of Universities. The university conducted scientific cooperation with Russia, Japan, Germany, Turkey, Israel, the Belgian Environmental Association, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the University of Belgrade, Istanbul University, and Birmingham University of Great Britain. In 2008 alone, the National University of Uzbekistan benefited from economic contracts in the amount of 305 million sums and foreign grants in the amount of 327,905 US dollars.

Samarkand State University Poznan University, the University of Montreal, France's CIRAD Organization, Italy's Naples and Bologna Universities, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia's Al Asqar, Al Mashriq Universities, Friedrich Otto University, Oxford University, Washington University, Faizabad University, Bosul University, Chinese FA Applied Mathematics Institute, Russian FA, Turkestan FA, Tajikistan FA cooperated with scientific research institutes in many branches of science. In 2000-2002, under the auspices of such organizations as "The Peace Corps", the US News Agency, and Airex, more than 20,000 books in different languages were received in the amount of 100,000 US dollars for the scientific library of the university. Fergana Polytechnic Institute also made significant progress in conducting international scientific relations. In 1998, Fergana Polytechnic Institute cooperated with only 10 scientific institutions from foreign countries, but by 2008, their number increased to 25. Among them are many higher educational institutions in the field of economics and polytechnics of Russia, the National Technical University of Ukraine, the Mons Polytechnic Institute of Belgium, and the University of Brussels.

In 2003, based on the fundamental and state scientific and technical programs of the Republican Science and Technology Center, the scientists of the institute spent 25.3 million on 9 topics. 22.2 million sums in 7 subjects in 2004. Sums worth of research work was carried out. In 2003, 24 mln. sums, 27.2 million sums in 26 subjects in 2004. scientific research and design-construction works worth sums were completed. In 2004, a total of 49.5 mln. Soum research has been carried out. It was

142857 sums on average for 1 professor-teacher working in this institute. The universities of Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Tashkent State Technical University participated in the project "Distance education in Uzbekistan and European Union higher education institutions" funded by the European Union in the amount of 467,000 euros of the Navoi State Mining Institute's Tempus program for 1999-2002. The professors and teachers of Tashkent Financial Institute established regular relations with New York University, Kassel University of Germany, Nottingham University of Great Britain, UNESCO, Institute of Economic Development of the World Bank and actively participated in Tasis, Ayrex, Fulbright, German DSE, DAAD programs. In 2000, an agreement was signed between Fergana State University and the UN Office in Uzbekistan. According to the agreement, Fergana State University participated in the United Nations Development Program. The first stage of the project was implemented in August-September 2000. 350,000 sums were transferred to the account of the university. They have also established serious scientific cooperation with the Australian Merides-Jones company, and scientists from Japan, Great Britain, and Rome.

Scientists of Tashkent State Technical University have established scientific cooperation with Germany's Hamburg Bundeswehr DAAD International Fund and the Hamburg-Harburg University of Technology. With the help of the funds obtained by participating in the EBSILON-2000 program, the analysis of the possibilities of expansion and reconstruction of Takhiatosh IES and Fergana IEM with standard gas pipe devices, creation of mathematical models of Takhiatosh thermal power station and Fergana thermal energy-centered schemes, modernization of "Tachiatosh IES" proved that it is possible to increase the coefficient of useful work by 54.3%. In 2000-2002, the total cost of 3 projects in Nukus Pedagogical Institute from the state budget is 6.3 million. Research and development works amounting to sums have been completed. In 2003, the winner of the competition of the Science and Technology Center received 21 million per year on 8 subjects. 7 of these subjects, 7 of which were carried out scientific-research works, 7 for 2003-2005 and 1 for 2003-2007. The

institute carried out scientific-research works in the amount of 26666 ECU and 134944 US dollars based on the programs of Eurasia, UNESCO, NATO, Japan's LSA organization, and INTAS.

During this period, serious work was carried out on the reform of science and education based on the programs of the European Union Foundation and Tempus Foundation. The problem of human resource development in Uzbekistan under the Tasis program was studied. 14 programs have been developed in this regard. 1 million under the program "Improving the preventive health care system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" alone. ECU was allocated and it was spent on improving the health care of the citizens of our country. As a result of the agreements made at the meetings of the intergovernmental commission for the development of scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and Iran held on February 21, 2001, the countries rapidly developed cooperation in the field of science and technology. Cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran has been developed in the fields of radiophysics, astrophysics, microbiology, bioorganic chemistry, the chemistry of plant substances, agrochemistry, virology, soil science, and environmental protection.

As a result of scientific and technical cooperation, on April 28, 2002, the Uzbek-Iranian joint enterprise "Farm Doktor Obidiy" started working in Samarkand. The enterprise began to produce 26 types of antibiotics, 1 million units of maratobalaic syringes per month, and perfumery products, and 200 people were provided with jobs.

**5. CONCLUSION:** Uzbekistan's work on the establishment and development of scientific cooperation with foreign countries is an integral part of Uzbekistan's foreign policy. does. Achievements in the field of science that meet world requirements are the result of the work of scientists from many countries in harmony and cooperation. As the number of countries interested in strengthening scientific, scientific, and technical cooperation with Uzbekistan is increasing, this is a sign of

the growing scientific potential of Uzbekistan. Such cooperation made it possible to strengthen the material and technical base of science and technology in Uzbekistan, and the entry of foreign investments into Uzbekistan made it possible to enrich it with new techniques and technologies. The participation of Uzbek scientists in major prestigious scientific conferences in foreign countries ultimately created conditions for increasing the reputation of the republic. Proposals for further development of Uzbekistan's scientific cooperation with foreign countries:

- Development of an excellent mechanism for widely promoting the achievements of Uzbekistan in the field of science and science and technology abroad;
- Further development of scientific and technical cooperation relations of Uzbekistan with non-state scientific centers in foreign countries;
- reaching a mutually beneficial agreement with the Central Asian countries of Uzbekistan in scientific and technical cooperation programs, such as solving regional problems, especially energy resources, demographic, and environmental problems, meeting the need for water;
- achieving uniformity of cooperation of all institutes and universities with foreign countries in the scientific field in the higher education system.

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