WEB OF SCIENTIST: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 5, Issue 10, October - 2024

UZBEKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Jakhongirov Burkhon Buronovich
Uzbekistan State University of Physical Education and Sports
E-mail address: burxon2016@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4267-1197
Tel: 93) 518-88-15

ABSTRACT
In this article, the following issues are described based on the sources: the scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and scientists of higher educational institutions can conduct scientific research with foreign partners, improve their skills in foreign scientific centers, do internships, hold scientific conferences and symposia, without political and ideological interference. conducting independent and mutually beneficial cooperation relations, etc.

Keywords: Academy of Sciences, Higher education, scientific - research, cooperation, contract, education, doctorate, science and technology, personnel training, conference, business trip, internship.

Introduction

It is known that the main goal of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is to take a worthy place in the world community, to establish equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries in all spheres of social life: politics, economy, trade, science, culture, education and other spheres. It should be noted that since the first days of independence, as in other fields, a number of reforms have been carried out in the field of science. Research institutes, scientific centers, higher education institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducted bilateral and multilateral scientific cooperation with their partners abroad, as a result of which scientific cooperation, which could not be implemented before due to known reasons, was created. It became possible to carry out scientific-research works on current scientific topics of economic and social importance for world science, our region, in particular, Uzbekistan.

Literature Review

In the following sources, the issues of going on a business trip to scientific conferences, congresses, symposiums held in foreign countries, establishing direct relations with scientific research institutes, higher educational institutions, conducting scientific

research in cooperation, improving qualifications at foreign scientific centers, and going on internships are specifically mentioned: A. Kyrgyzboev in his monograph about the international cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with Asian countries, the 2000 report of the International Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the current archive of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, information about the scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran in the current archive of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, In the reports on the works performed in 1999 of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the funds of the current archive of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Research Methodology

As Uzbekistan carries out scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries, it is primarily due to the fact that in modern times, the production sector cannot develop effectively without the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, without fundamental knowledge and discoveries, without technical and technological innovations, without their application to production. Science, by its nature, is an international phenomenon, which is the result of the solidarity and cooperation of scientists from many countries.

When signing an agreement with foreign countries, both parties are required to develop science and technology, ensure mutual equality and benefit, as well as the fact that this scientific and technical cooperation should help the economic development of both countries.

This agreement provides for the following:

- organization of exchange of scientific and technical delegations, scientists and specialists;
- mutual exchange of scientific and technical information and documents, various goods and materials, "know-how" and licenses;
- organization of scientific and technical symposiums and scientific conferences;

Collaborative research and exchange of research results and developments. [1]

Analysis and Results

In turn, many graduate students and interns from Asian countries studied in our country. For example, in 1992, 40 graduate students and interns came to Uzbekistan, 7 of them were from India, 7 from South Korea, 2 from China, and 2 from Pakistan.

In 1992, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan became a member of the Council of the International Scientific Union and signed research cooperation agreements with more than 25 countries such as Russia, USA, Canada, Belgium, Korea, Italy, Germany. [2] In Uzbekistan, research work was carried out on the projects "Monitoring of the Aral Sea and data from information bases" to solve environmental problems, including the Aral problem on the basis of the UNESCO project.

Uzbek scientists conducted joint field research in cooperation with the Institute of Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of China. Together with the Institute of Microbiology of the Indian Academy of Agriculture, (within the framework of the Cooperation Agreement concluded in 1991), they conducted joint research on the problems of wastewater treatment with the help of microorganisms and the health of the soil by using green algae. is going [3]

Scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and the People's Republic of China is developing successfully. This cooperation is carried out in accordance with the "Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation" concluded between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the People's Republic of China, adopted on March 13, 1992. [4]

During this short period of time, 26 research institutes of the republican Academy of Sciences conducted scientific research on 82 topics with foreign partners, and 6 more institutes conducted research on 9 international programs, and held more than 250 republican and international conferences over the years, 79 foreign graduate students studied in our republic. [5]

In turn, several Uzbek scientists achieved success in foreign countries, for example, Professor Anvar Zohidov conducted scientific research at the Institute of Spectroscopy in Moscow, in 2003 he taught molecular physics at Texas State University, Japanese and Italian universities on the basis of a contract, as a result, Professor Anvar Zohidov at the University of Texas He founded the Institute of Nanotechnology. He was awarded the Engineer of the Year award for these services. [6]

Uzbekistan has also established comprehensive scientific and technical cooperation with South Korea. This cooperation is implemented on the basis of the intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed on June 17, 1992. In the same year, the Institute of Nuclear Physics of Uzbekistan signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation with the South Korean Center for Nuclear Research. The Department of Thermal Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has started conducting research in cooperation with the

Institute of Molecular Sciences of Japan on the study of the magnetic properties of the newest electrically conductive polymers. [7]

The Institute of Nuclear Physics of Uzbekistan and its factories "Radiopreparat" and "Tezlatich" are conducting joint research on the subject of "Research and improvement of materials using neutron bonds of the research reactor" in accordance with the Agreement on scientific and technical cooperation concluded for 1991-1996 with the Atomic Research Institute of the Republic of South Korea.

Mutual scientific and technical cooperation relations between Uzbekistan and India The Agreement on cooperation in the scientific and technical field signed between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of India on July 29, 1993 and the Protocol on the establishment of the Uzbekistan-India Center for Scientific and Technical Cooperation dated January 5, 1994 serve as the basis of these relations. In 1995, the India-Uzbekistan scientific-technological center was established in Tashkent. It is tasked with the development of scientific-technical cooperation. [8]

There is an Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on cooperation in the fields of culture, health care, science, technology, personnel training, tourism, sports and mass media, signed on June 27, 1992, and an Agreement on cooperation in the field of science and technology, signed on May 22, 1995. [9]

In accordance with these agreements, creative cooperation between scientists and scientific centers of Uzbekistan and Pakistan is developing. Scientists and specialists from Uzbekistan are organizing various conferences, seminars and other scientific events held in Pakistan. Pakistani scientists are also actively cooperating with the scientific institutions of Uzbekistan.[10]

During the visit of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to Indonesia in June 1992, a solid foundation was created for the mutual relations between the two countries. During the visit, "Agreement on economic and technical cooperation", "Joint information on mutual relations", as well as a document on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the company "PT Prima Ko-meksindo" were signed. During the visit of the President of Indonesia to Uzbekistan in 1995, a number of important documents were signed in the field of bilateral cooperation, air transport and tourism. In general, 10 documents defining the rules and directions of mutually beneficial cooperation were adopted. [13]

Trade turnover between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Indonesia in 2000 amounted to 361.8 thousand US dollars. The joint venture "Uztelekominterneishnl" established by the Communications and Information Agency of Uzbekistan with the Indonesian

company "PT Bakri Communication Corporation" has branches in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh and Samarkand regions.

In addition, 2 enterprises with 100% investment of Indo-Nez investors were established; The enterprises "Buztel" and "Bakri Investido" are engaged in the construction and operation of mobile phone stations, as well as providing services to tourists and hotel management.

There are representative offices of "PT Tirtamas Comeksindo" and "PT Bakri Communication Corporation" companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan. [14]

Scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and Iran is carried out on the basis of the Intergovernmental Memorandum signed on November 25, 1992 and the Intergovernmental Protocol on the joint commission on trade, economy, industry, science and technology, signed on October 18, 1993.

The importance of the 3rd meeting of the intergovernmental commission held on February 21, 2001 is very important in the development of scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and Iran. It was recognized the need to further activate cooperation in the fields of radiophysics, semiconductor materials and equipment, the use of EHMs in the automation of control systems, astrophysics, microbiology, biotechnology, virology, environmental protection, bioorganic chemistry, chemistry of plant substances, soil science and agrochemistry. [11]

In 1997-2001, 861 scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 120 in 1997, 83 in 1998, 121 in 1999, 229 in 2000, and 308 in 2001, went on scientific trips. [12]

Higher education institutions in Uzbekistan also started to establish equal and mutually beneficial cooperation independently without ideological and political interference. Higher educational institutions of the republic participated in several international scientific and technical cooperation programs and signed cooperation agreements, including the Institute of Northern Development of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Spectroscopy of the Russian AS, the Research Center of the Russian AS, St. Petersburg University, the Physics of the AS of Tajikistan - technical institutes, Department of Space Physics and Astrophysics, United Institute of Nuclear Research of Dubna, Institute of Nuclear Physics of Tashkent, Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow, Chinese AS Institute of Applied Mathematics and Friedrich Otto University, University of Oxford, University of Washington, University of Faizabad, Bosul University, Al Asqar, Al Mashriq universities, Finland's Oulu and UK's North London universities, Montreal University, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia universities, INTAS, EPSILON-2000, UNESCO,

European Union Tasis and Tempus tasis, Ayrex, Fulbright, Actively participated in German DSE, DAAD programs. [13]

Conclusion/Recommendations

As a conclusion, it can be said that until now, the number of countries interested in strengthening scientific, scientific and technical cooperation with Uzbekistan is increasing, and 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 in Uzbekistan, and the influx of foreign investments into the science of 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.

REFERENCES

1. International agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Book III.-T.:1992.-p.18.
2. The current archive of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan // Department of Foreign Relations. The report of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the work done in 1999. -p.1.
3. Kyrgyzboev A. International cooperation of the Republic of Uzbekistan with Asian countries.-T.: "Fan". 2004.-p.198.
4. International agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Book III.-T.:1992. -p.19.
5. Jahongirov B.B. Scientific and technical relations of Uzbekistan with Japan. Academic research in educational science volume 2 | special issue 1 | 2021/01; -p.316.
6. Current archive of FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan 1992-1993 years // Institute of Nuclear Physics. -p.1.
7. Current archive of FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan // International scientific and technical cooperation of 1995. -p.3.
8. Jakhongirov B. B. Nauchno-teknicheskie svyazi Uzbekistana s zarubejnymi stranami //Bulleten nauki i praktiki. - 2020. - T. 6. – no. 8. - p. 286.
9. Jahongirov B. B. Scientific and technical cooperation of Uzbekistan with foreign countries (in the case of research institutes) //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. - 2022. - T. 2. – no. 5-2. -p. 824.
10. Current archive of FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan. // 2000 report of the International Department of the UzFA. -p.16.
11. The current archive of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan. // FTDQ information on scientific and technical cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. -p.2.

12. The current archive of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan.// The report of the FA of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the works performed in 2001.-p.1.
13. Jahongirov.B.B. Scientific and technical relations of Uzbekistan with India // Academic research in educational sciences. - 2022. - T. 3. – no. 5. – p. 1059.
14. UZNE. The first volume. -T.: 2000.-p.89.