

THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

In this article, the author describes the establishment and operation of research institutions in Uzbekistan from the end of the XIX century to the establishment of the Academy of Sciences. It includes aspects of solving research problems of the period, ways of conducting scientific research, changes in attitudes to science, the development of local cadres and the ability to take a worthy place in the field of science. Through this aspect of the matter, the foundations for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences serve as the main material.

Keywords: Research Institute, Research, Scientific Forces, Higher Education Institutions, Science Committee, Uzbekistan Branch of the Union Academy of Sciences.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье, автор описывает создание и деятельность научно-исследовательских институтов в Узбекистане с конца XIX века до создания Академии наук. Он включает в себя аспекты решения исследовательских задач того периода, способы проведения научных исследований, изменение отношения к науке, развитие местных кадров и способность занять достойное место в области науки. В этом аспекте основным материалом служат основы создания Академии наук.

Ключевые слова: НИИ, Исследования, Научные силы, ВУЗы, Комитет науки, Узбекское отделение Союзной Академии наук.

RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

In the early stages of the formation of conditions for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences in Uzbekistan, the scientific potential, mainly formed - scientific societies, many research institutes and a number of unique scientific complexes and facilities were established. However, academic science was often focused on solving problems that were not relevant to Uzbekistan. Since its establishment, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been the largest, most prestigious and important scientific organization in the country. The Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan: large-scale fundamental and applied research; priority scientific and technical programs and innovative projects for the republic; training of highly qualified scientific personnel; research results and the application of innovative technologies in practice. This will increase the socio-economic, scientific, technical and cultural potential of the country.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 “Priorities for the development of the social sphere”[1] important tasks have also been identified in the so-called IV priority direction.

The study of the history of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan helps to understand that it is a leading organization in the field of science and shows the importance of the preserved academic traditions. Today, this topic is especially important with the ongoing reforms in the organization of scientific activity in our country. Addressing the history of the Academy of Sciences complements the history of the Academy of Sciences and promotes the role of the highest scientific institution of Uzbekistan in the field of natural, technical and social sciences and expands in the minds of today's younger generation their knowledge and ideas on the creation of conditions for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences.

METHODS AND LEVEL OF STUDY

The article is based on the principles of generally accepted historical methods - historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity. Among those who came under the pretext of exploring the Turkestan region, there were many self-interested people. There were also many who, under the pretext of studying cultural monuments and collecting collections, sold them or handed them over to the tsarist government in exchange for a good reward. The Tsarist administration, on the other hand, opposed the Uzbek people from knowing their history and culture, and instead tried to promote Russian history and culture.

No conditions have been created for the study of secular knowledge, their development, and communication with the world scientific community.

One of the goals of the Russian Empire was to keep the indigenous people away from development and culture, and it was well aware that the development of educated, intelligent, and free-spirited indigenous peoples would serve as a pretext for the crisis of colonial policy. Nevertheless, in the pre-war years, great progress was made in the development of various fields of natural and social sciences in all national republics of the Union, including Uzbekistan. The tasks of further development of science, elimination of fragmentation and improvement of the quality of work of scientific institutions required new, more advanced scientific and organizational forms of research management. Therefore, the Committee of Sciences was reorganized as the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These aspects require a special study of the conditions for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences in Uzbekistan. The literature on the history of Uzbekistan [2] describes the development of science, education and culture of research institutions. Also, a summary of the 70th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the activities that determine the content of scientific and intellectual life in the country during this period [3]. Research has also been conducted on the state of development of science in Uzbekistan and the cooperation of Uzbek scientists with foreign countries, research institutions, scientists in the field of natural and social sciences [4]. The independence of Uzbekistan ushered in a new, exciting period in the development of academic science, raising it to a qualitatively new stage of renewal and development. This was achieved through the development and implementation of a consistent public policy that meets the requirements of new historical events in the field of science and technology. Radical reforms

carried out in the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan [5] formation of priority scientific directions for the republic, transition to a competitive-grant system of financing projects of scientific institutions within the framework of state programs and conducted research in new conditions, training of scientific personnel.

Therefore, at the celebrations of the 29th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

“At the time when the glorious power of our people is in full swing, a new revival is being laid in Uzbekistan - the foundation of the Third Renaissance,” he said. At the same time, we must emphasize the attention paid to science. As science develops, not only the economy but also the socio-cultural sphere develops.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH WORK

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, science in Uzbekistan developed at a new pace. Various scientific disciplines began to take shape in mathematics, astronomy, botany, irrigation, meteorology, geology, regional medicine, history, archeology, museology, and other fields.

Thanks to the personal zeal and perseverance of Russian scientists, it has become possible to gather certain knowledge and a lot of valuable material on the study of the region. However, the current situation in Uzbekistan at that time, ie the lack of scientific and material base and financial resources, did not allow for extensive research.

The establishment of scientific societies has provided some opportunities for the development of science. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, members of the Turkestan branch of the Geographical Society studied the Aral Sea, glaciers, flora and fauna of the country, seismic processes, and discovered mineral deposits. Some expeditions of Russian scientists conducted research in soil science and hydrology [7].

In pre-revolutionary Turkestan, insignificant funds were spent on the needs of public education. In 1914, only 17.5 thousand children were admitted to school in Uzbekistan, mainly from the families of local aristocrats and officials. There was only one technical school and one university. However, from 1867 to 1940, scientific institutions in Uzbekistan were significantly formed and created the conditions for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences.

Scientific societies operated mainly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In total, there were about 15 scientific societies. They have done significant work in promoting and promoting the advancement of science. The establishment of the Turkestan People's University in Uzbekistan has created a real opportunity in the field of scientific research. A number of research institutes began to operate under him.

At that time, the study of natural resources of Uzbekistan, its climate and soil characteristics, water system, flora and fauna was expanding, geological prospecting and mineral exploration results were already available, which allowed to re-evaluate their diversity and reserves. Some progress has also been made in the social sciences and humanities.

During the period from 1918 to 1940, the expansion of the activities of research institutions in Uzbekistan led to an increase in their number.

In 1918, in colonial Turkestan, special institutions were established to train personnel for various sectors of the economy and cultural centers. Scientific societies have also been established here.

These societies conducted research in collaboration with university departments. In those years, great work was done to gain experience and find the most suitable organizational forms of scientific work, taking into account the scientific requirements.

Research in the twenties, was mainly devoted to the study of minerals, flora and fauna in Central Asia. From 1919 to 1920, 65 wagons with 86 professors, laboratory equipment and 20,000 books [9] were sent to Tashkent.

As early as 1920, a music and ethnography section was established in Tashkent under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Republic of Turkestan; the members of this section were well-known figures of Uzbek culture — later Doctor of Arts, Honored Artist of the Uzbek SSR V.A.Uspensky, Honored Artist, N.N. Mironov and Professor E.Meligaylis had entered.

The creation of the Bukhara “Shashmaqom” by V.A.Uspensky in 1923 was one of the major events. Founded in 1920, the Research Institute of Music and Choreography conducted folklore expeditions in the Fergana Valley, Bukhara and Khorezm.

The medical faculty of the Central Asian State University soon became the backbone of the country's medicine, and it brought together scientists from the center, as well as the strongest of the local intelligentsia.

The teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine is responsible for the organization of the educational process and the prevalence of cholera, plague, smallpox, have expanded their effective scientific work to assist health authorities in combating typhoid epidemics [11].

The second half of the 1920s and 1930s was a period of further consolidation of its political and economic position for the Soviet government. The struggle for independence, as a result of the dissolution of all conflicting political parties, the Bolsheviks became an absolute ruling party. He exerted his ideological influence on all aspects of the social policy of society. In particular, these people have taken a serious turn in education, science and culture, which is an important factor in changing their minds.

Later, as administrative methods became more widespread, the pursuit of general indicators and the Bolshevik path and methods of the "cultural revolution" began to dominate.

The aspirations of the people for enlightenment, science and national spirituality were turned into political interests as a result of the long-term and ill-considered policies of the ruling forces. For example, after the Soviet government came to power in 1917, an attack was launched on the Uzbek alphabet based on the existing Arabic script in our country. This alphabet has been shown to be the cause of our social backwardness, illiteracy, and religious bigotry in life. Thus, as a result of the Soviet alphabet policy, our people were forced to study three alphabets in 20 years - Arabic (so-called), Latin and Cyrillic scripts. As a result, it was cut off from its nearly 1,400-year history, culture, science, and literary riches.

Institutes and stations of physiotherapy, sanitary-bacteriology, silkworm breeding, established in 1920 in Tashkent and Fergana, the activities of the Okkovok irrigation experimental station and other research institutions have been further developed.

Great scientific work has been done in the field of studying the history of the peoples of Turkestan. The Institute of Party History under the Central Committee of the Turkestan Q(b)P

began to collect materials on the history of local revolutionary movements. In 1918, the Commission for the Protection and Restoration of Ancient Architectural Monuments was established to preserve and study the richest monuments of Uzbekistan in the past. In 1920, the Committee for the Protection of Museums and Monuments (Turkkomstaris) began its work. Some research was conducted by the Central Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Turkestan and statistical materials on the economy of Turkestan were collected. The history of the revolutionary movement and the history of the Soviet period, more precisely, a collection of materials on these issues, has been studied by the Institute of History under the Central Committee of the Turkestan Communist Party. At that time, the Central Asian Communist University and the Museum of the Uzbek Revolution were working in the same direction.

With the establishment of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan in 1925-1927 and the land reform, a new stage in the development of scientific work in Uzbekistan began... Research work, especially in irrigation, land reclamation and soil science, as well as theoretical research in geology, chemistry, astronomy, history, archeology, and other fields.

Since the mid-1920s, the dictatorial regime has established a number of research institutes in Uzbekistan. Because these institutions, on the one hand, It would help to open new opportunities for Uzbekistan in the field of raw materials, on the one hand, and reduce the cost of production of products received and transported to the Center.

The Central Asian State University (SAGU), which unites major scientific forces, has begun to study the natural resources, climate and soil features, flora and fauna of Uzbekistan. During this period, a lot of work was done on geological prospecting, in particular, dozens of oil fields were discovered. In 1927, a powerful oil reserve was discovered in the Shursuv oil basin. Raw material reserves for cement production were sought and on their basis the Khilkov cement plant was expanded, The Kuvsoy cement plant has been completed. In addition, deposits of rare metals, tin, copper, gold, marble were found. However, these riches did not benefit the economy of Uzbekistan, but the economy of the Union.

After the transition of the Soviet government to the path of peaceful construction of our country, a number of measures were taken to expand cocoon cultivation in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics. In particular, a silk station was established in Tashkent and Fergana to develop a scientific basis for the development of silkworm breeding.

A number of scientific researches have been carried out in the field of social sciences, in particular, works on some issues of ancient, medieval and modern history of Uzbekistan have been published, collection of ancient oriental manuscripts,

Archaeological excavations have begun in Samarkand and Termez districts, and the study of folklore, ethnography, language and literature, and art has expanded.

At the beginning of 1932, a network of 52 research institutes was successfully operating in the country, including 9 in botany, 9 in animal husbandry, medicine, 4 in industry, 6 in geophysics, and 13 in cultural construction. All these activities and researches were first recognized in 1932 at the conference on the study of the productive forces of Uzbekistan in Leningrad, where a proposal was made to establish the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan [13].

At the same time, pedagogical and teaching institutes were opened in Tashkent, Bukhara, Fergana, Andijan, Kokand and other cities of Uzbekistan.

By this time, a number of major scientific works related to the radical reconstruction of agriculture have been carried out in the republic. Scientific work in the fields of irrigation, land reclamation, cotton growing, etc. has been widely developed. In the system of the Cotton Research Institute, special scientific institutions for breeding, central and republican breeding stations and a number of support points have been established.

As a result of extensive breeding work, new varieties of early maturing, long-stemmed cotton were grown. Regional geological, hydrogeological and geophysical surveys have been extensive. The expansion of the chemical laboratories of the Central Asian State University has created conditions for the strengthening of scientific research in the field of chemistry [14].

The creation of cotton-picking machines began in 1929. Practical, experimental research work, which began in 1931, was strengthened by research work organized in the laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Agricultural Machinery and was carried out at the Central Station of Agrotechnics.

This work was done in order to study the physical and mechanical properties of cotton and to study the theoretical foundations of the design of the working bodies of cotton-picking machines. The expansion of the chemical laboratories of the Central Asian State University has created conditions for the strengthening of scientific research in the field of chemistry [14].

In connection with the development of research institutions, it was necessary to create a single center for their management.

On October 4, 1932, the Presidium of the Central Election Commission (CEC) of the USSR: "... on the establishment of the Republican Committee for the Management of Scientific Research Institutions of Uzbekistan (abbreviated Committee of Sciences) under the CEC of the Soviets of the USSR, which was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Government of the Republic from July 1, 1934".

Under the leadership of the Committee on Science, research work in the country has become more systematic, increasing the relevance of the issues under development.

In 1932, Uzbek scientists began to establish the Republican Academy of Sciences. The first step in this direction was the establishment of the Republican Committee under the Central Executive Committee on October 11, 1932, which would lead the research institutions of Uzbekistan. In the early 1940s, there were more than sixty specialized research institutions, laboratories and stations in Uzbekistan, which conducted research in various fields in the field of theoretical and applied sciences [15].

The tasks of further development of science, elimination of fragmentation and improvement of the quality of work of scientific institutions required new, more advanced scientific and organizational forms of research management. Therefore, the Committee of Sciences, which played a positive role but did not meet the new conditions, was reorganized on January 9, 1940 as the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (UzAcademy of Science's).

The establishment of UzAcademy of Science's allowed Uzbek scientists to establish direct contacts with the scientific center of the country and well-known scientists.

The support of the Union Academy served as an important stimulus for the further development of scientific research in the republic. During the short period of UzAcademy of Science's existence (1940-1943), valuable work was done on a number of important scientific problems,

the scope of research was expanded and several new scientific institutions were established [16].

In 1940, on the eve of the Great Patriotic War, the chairman of the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was a well-known Uzbek scientist T.N. Kori-Niyazov, whose achievements in the development of science and training of scientific personnel in our republic were recognized by the entire Union.

UzAcademy of Science includes institutes of geology, botany, chemistry, water management, history, language and literature, physics and mathematics.

There was also a Solar Engineering Laboratory, the Tashkent Astronomical Observatory, the Book Latitude Station, the Samarkand Seismic Station, and the Bureau of Economic Research. The establishment of UzAcademy of Science contributed to the further development of research in the country, its directions and tasks were determined by the urgent needs of socialist construction. UzAcademy of Science has many pressing problems for the national economy, science and culture of the republic - the development of cotton growing in Fergana and the barren steppes,

He worked on the development of deserts, foothills and mountainous areas, the study and rational use of the productive forces of the republic, the development of the history of the peoples of Uzbekistan, their development, material and spiritual culture, and more.

In 1940, the Institute of Chemistry was established in the system of UzFAN, which is mainly engaged in research related to the use of mineral and plant raw materials. In 1941, the Energy Institute was established. Institute of Botany and Soil Science,

Important work has been done by the Institute of Language, Literature and History and others.

In 1941, the total number of researchers working in the system of higher education was 126 [17].

In 1941, the total number of professors and doctors of science working in the People's Commissariats and research institutions of the Uzbek SSR was 55 [18]. In 1943, Uzbekistan had a number of well-known local scientists, doctors and candidates of science. Some of them were known beyond the borders of the Republic.

All activities of scientific institutions were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the war. Achieving the patriotic feeling of Soviet scientists, Uzbek scientists, together with scientists from all over the country, discovered more and more resources of the republic to ensure a successful fight against fascism.

Despite the hardships of the war, creative scientific work continued to expand. In 1943, there were 19 research institutes, 23 research stations, 3 observatories, 11 museums and 6 other research institutions in the republic.

By this time, the universities of Uzbekistan have graduated more than 20,000 specialists of various specialties, a significant number of whom have successfully worked in scientific institutions of the republic.

Thus, in 1943, the first conditions for the development of the economy, culture and science of Uzbekistan in the republic were created, which created the need and determined the possibility of establishing the Academy of Sciences of the Republic.

CONCLUSIONS

- In conclusion, it is worth noting the following: The Russian government has not paid enough attention to the development of science in Turkestan. It has only allocated funds for scientific research necessary to strengthen colonial policy. The funds allocated were so small that it did not allow for further research and generalization. Among those who came under the pretext of exploring the Turkestan region, there were many self-interested people. Study of cultural monuments and there were also many who, under the pretext of collecting collections, sold them, or handed them over to the tsarist government in exchange for a good reward.
- The Tsarist administration, on the other hand, opposed the Uzbek people from knowing their history and culture, and instead tried to promote Russian history and culture. Дунёвий билимларни ўрганиш, уларни тараққиёти, жаҳон илмий доираси билан алоқа қилиш каби ишлар учун ҳеч қандай шарт-шароитлар яратилмади. Туб аҳолини тараққиёт ва маданиятдан четда ушлаб туриш Россия империясининг мақсадларидан бири бўлиб, у халқ орасидан чиққан билимдон, зукко ва ўз эркини талаб қилувчи туб аҳоли вакиллари етишиб чиқиши мустамлакачилик сиёсатини инқирозига замин бўлиб хизмат қилишини жуда яхши тушунар эди.
- The Central Asian State University and scientific research institutes, founded in 1920, mainly study the soils, flora, flora and fauna of Central Asia, especially Uzbekistan, as well as laid the foundation for systematic work on research in physics, mathematics and geological-mineralogical sciences.
- In 1920-1921, the spelling rules of some letters of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Arabic script were changed. However, the Soviet leaders were not satisfied with this term either. They demanded that our people voluntarily switch to the Latin or Cyrillic alphabet in order to destroy the Uzbek alphabet based on the Arabic script.
- The tasks of further development of science, elimination of fragmentation and improving the quality of work of scientific institutions required new, more advanced scientific and organizational forms of research management. Therefore, the Committee of Sciences was reorganized as the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.
- All activities of scientific institutions were carried out in accordance with the requirements of the war. Achieving the patriotic feeling of Soviet scientists, Uzbek scientists, together with scientists from all over the country, discovered more and more resources of the republic to ensure a successful fight against fascism.

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