

HISTORY OF COOPERATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL ASIA IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

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Abstract

In our article, we talk about the cooperation of the sister Central Asian republics in the field of science and education, reforms, active cooperation and other active socio-political processes.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, the Republic, Central Asia, economy, culture, science, education, cooperation.

Introduction

The history of developed and developing countries shows that in which state cooperation with other countries and healthy competition, mutual support and active dialogue have opened a wide path, the same state has developed and is developing. If this cooperation is in the field of Science and education, its trend towards positive development will double again, imagine its scope if cooperation in this field goes between neighboring and sister states.

Located in the heart of Central Asia, Uzbekistan was a zhiyo settlement on the territory of which from time immemorial Dor-ul Hikma and Maorif [House of learning and Maorif] or a high quality education system of the Somonian period, a 10th-century Farjak, a 12th-century Faqih madrasa, a 15th-century Ulugbek Academy and an observatorium. Uzbekistan, which has matured celebrities who have contributed to world science, such as Al-Khwarizmi, Al-Farabi, Al-Bukhari, Al-Farghani, Beruniy, Ibn Sina, Mirzo Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi, has long been an integral part of Central Asia, and, in short, a spreading heart of culture. The term Central Asia, which we use today a lot and okay, is a new concept in nisabatan, and the term in question was first published in Paris in 1843 by the renowned German scientist, geographer Alexander von Humboldt, in his three-volume "Central Asia. Research of mountain ranges and comparison of climates" was used in the work[1]. In the period after 1991, when the states of the region gained political independence, the designation of the region through the term "Central Asia" began to spread widely. At a meeting of the heads of Central Asian states in Almaty in 1993, they agreed on the henceforth use of the term Central Asia in relation to the region[2]. In fact, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov said that "both our ancestors and our mothers are one" [3].

From 1991, the Central Asian Republics, having gained their independence one after the other and entered a new modern-new path of development, did not forget their previous joint history, and the first steps towards mutual cooperation were taken.

We tried to comprehensively highlight the cooperation of the Fraternal Central Asian republics in the field of Science and education without leaving the topic of our article. Historians divide



the reforms, active cooperation and other active socio-political processes carried out in the period after the independence of Uzbekistan into two stages: 1) 1991-2016; 2) the years after 2016. We also defined the coverage of second-period communications as the subject object. Because it was the second stage that we were going to talk about that was a kind of integrative period for the countries of Central Asia.

It should be said separately that under President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, beneficial relations with the republics of Central Asia entered a new age. "On the basis of mutual trust and consideration of interests, we organize close cooperation with foreign countries, and above all with neighboring countries, and at the same time with international insituts, at the level of today's requirements"[4]. Central Asia is the main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, and it was on this topic that an international conference was also held in August 2017. In it, the UN Resident Coordinator, the permanent representative of the UNDP in our Country X.Fraser stressed that the strategy of action adopted in Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 and the foreign policy implemented in accordance with it to strengthen ties with neighboring countries are a guarantee of further prosperity and sustainable development of not only Uzbekistan, but the whole of Central Asia in the future[5].

Focusing on the state visits of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Central Asian republics in 2017 alone, the visit of Kazakhstan 4 times, Turkmenistan 3 times, Kyrgyzstan 1 time in 2017 set the stage for the prospects of cooperation. The declaration of 2018 as the "Year of Uzbekistan" in Kazakhstan, the 2019 "educational days of Kazakhstan" in Uzbekistan[6] became a broad ground spark for the development of the spiritual and educational sphere. As of 2018-2019 alone, 10,000 seats for Uzbeks have been allocated to Kazakhstani nobility every year [7]. 2019 marked the Year of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan. Delegations from 42 higher educational institutions of the neighboring state took part in the event, which was organized within the framework of the year of Kazakhstan with the cooperation of the Ministry of higher and secondary special education, the Embassy of Kazakhstan in Uzbekistan. Presentations on the system of day, correspondence and distance education in neighboring state universities and institutes were organized at the exhibitions. Exchange of experience in the higher education system is also carried out today in order to strengthen cooperation in the training of qualified personnel. This includes the organization of educational seminars with the participation of professors and teachers of Leading Universities of Kazakhstan in a number of higher educational institutions such as Tashkent farmasevtika and Tashkent Institute of railway engineers[8].

On June 26-30, 2018, the Central Asian Youth Forum was held in Tashkent and Samarkand for the first time. At the end of the Forum, a cooperation program of the ministries and organizations on youth issues of Central Asia was signed for 2019-2021. According to the program, it was agreed to establish regional cooperation in the fields of Science and education, entrepreneurship, cultural-humanitarian, youth tourism, sports and promoting a healthy lifestyle.

- Cooperation in the field of education and science:
- Holding the Central Asian Youth Forum (Uzbekistan, every year);
- Holding an international conference of young leaders of Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, every year);



-Holding an international scientific and practical youth conference on the topic “youth of Central Asia:

-prospects of cooperation and new addresses of cooperation” (Uzbekistan, every year);

Host Central Asia Youth Hackathon at-projects international competition (Kazakhstan, every year);

-Central Asia Youth Robot Challenge in robotics to host the Central Asian Championship (Kazakhstan, every year);

-Organization of the Startupstan Project competition of young entrepreneurs of Central Asian countries (Tajikistan, every year);

-Holding a summit of students of Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, every year);

-In the spirit of interethnic and interreligious youth, in the spirit of respect, the holding of joint sermons on ideology, calls and dangers of terrorism, separatism, extremism, drug trafficking and cross-border crimes (in countries participating in the Central Asian Youth Forum, every year).

-Cultural and humanitarian cooperation, cooperation on the development of territorial youth tourism:

-Establishment of forum-Retreat “Jash-Bulak ” (Kyrgyzstan, annually);

-To create a single collaborative space (site) for the Creative Circle of Central Asian Youth in Uzbekistan in order to discuss and implement projects in the field of art and culture (Uzbekistan);

-Ensuring the participation of young filmmakers of Central Asian countries in the PROlogue International Film Festival (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Holding a festival of young artists of Central Asia (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Organization of the exhibition of youth tourism of countries within the framework of the - Central Asian Youth Forum (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Implementation of the project “youth hospitality ” (Tajikistan, every year);

-Organization of youth media tours to Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Continuous formation and renewal of the calendar of cultural and entertainment events (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Formation of the Central Asian Book Fund for the purpose of promoting reading among young people (Kazakhstan, every year);

-Holding events on youth consolidation in border regions (Kyrgyzstan, every year).

-Collaboration on sports and promoting a healthy lifestyle:

-Hosting the central Asian youth friendly championship in football (Uzbekistan, every year);

-Host Central Asian basketball (streetball) Championship among amateurs (Kazakhstan, every year);

-Participation of youth of Central Asian countries in Marathon □ Tajikistan, every year);

It was planned to organize an exhibition of the best social projects for promoting healthy lifestyles among young people (Kazakhstan, every year).

Within the framework of the first Central Asian Youth Forum, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan signed a memorandum of cooperation with the youth wing of Kazakhstan “Jas Otan”. At the end of the Forum, the declaration of the Central Asian Youth Forum was signed[9].

As of 2018, a total of 2,377 foreign students have been educated in Uzbekistan[10]. It turns out that most of them are central Asian Youth, or during the nostrification of diplomas of Universities of foreign countries in Uzbekistan in 2019, our young people, going to more nearby foreign countries, including Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Russia, are gaining knowledge at institutes-universities in these countries. 98% of those who go abroad for Higher Education go to these countries[11]. As of 2020, about 27,000 Uzbek Youth (full - time – 30%, part-time-70%) are studying in Kazakhstan. Today, 145 OTMs and their branches operate in Kazakhstan, of which 10 are national universities, 35 are state OTMs, 15 are shareholder OTMs, 13 are militarized OTMs and 72 are private OTMs. There are 64 OTMs and their branches operating in Kyrgyzstan, of which 25 are state and 39 are non-state OTMs. About 18,000 Uzbek Youth (Day - 42%, correspondence – 58%) are studying in Kyrgyzstan. According to the same indicator in the same period, 38 OTMs and their branches are operating in Tajikistan, of which 2 National Universities, 23 state universities, 4 university branches, 4 militarized higher education institutions and 3 universities of foreign countries are branches. About 10,000 (full - time – 30%, part-time-70%) Uzbek Youth are studying in Tajikistan[12]. In September 2020, a modern school built by Uzbekistan was opened in the Sughd region of Tajikistan[13]. In October 2020, the Faculty of Tashkent State Law University was opened at Khojand State University. A university will be opened in Khojand, Tajikistan in cooperation with Uzbekistan. This was reported by Muhammadyusuf Imamzadeh, the minister of public education of the neighboring state, in the khaq "UzNews.uz" the publication reports[14]. In 2021, the number of higher education institutions in Uzbekistan reached 102, of which 85 are domestic OTM and their branches, while 17 are foreign OTM and their branches. Uzbekistan has again increased the number of quotas and grants for the education of foreign students since the academic year 2021-2022, a number of benefits for the education of citizens of the Fraternal Republic have been introduced[15]. In addition, many national-cultural centers are working in our country, many Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, Kyrgyz and Afghan youth are studying at science centers in our country.

Conclusion

The need for cohesion, solidarity and broad cooperation for Central Asia is well understood by the heads of state and responsible organizations operating today, therefore, although the movement for the basis of our reasoning about the cooperation we are talking about is one day and has not stopped. Even in times of COVID-19 and the consequences it has caused, various man-made and natural disasters, these fraternal republics have become shoulder to shoulder, without changing their position, even if we say that they have beminnat each other a necessary helping hand, the also cannot be exaggerated. Even during the pandemic, a number of scientific conferences were held in a remote form, at which professors, doctoral students, Masters and bachelors came out with the results of their scientific research. In a word, Marzkazi is waiting for a great future and prospects for the Asian countries, the cooperation under way serves as a kind of lokamativ for this milestone.

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