

COOPERATION OF THE UZBEKISTAN SSR WITH THE GDR IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

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Abstract

This scientific article reflects the cooperation between Soviet Uzbekistan and the GDR in the field of science. In particular, it provides scientific information about mutual personnel exchanges, international youth festivals, and scientific meetings dedicated to the analysis of scientific achievements.

Keywords: Uzbek SSR, GDR, international scientific meetings, scientific relations, personnel exchange, the idea of socialism.

Introduction

During the period under study, Uzbekistan established extensive scientific relations with the GDR. Cooperation in various scientific fields served technical progress. In particular, cooperation and research in the field of natural sciences contributed to the development of the agricultural sector. During this period, scientific relations were less ideological than in other areas and served the development of science.

Literature analysis.

Archival data serve as the main source for covering the scientific relations of the Uzbek SSR during this period. Also, these periodicals covered the scientific cooperation of Soviet Uzbekistan.

This issue was also touched upon in the works of Soviet researchers. In particular, the work of A.V. Nikolaeva[1] essentially covered the issues of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the 50s and mid-60s, and also revealed the importance of scientific relations between the countries in the successful construction of developed socialism and described the stages of this fruitful cooperation.

Another foreign researcher conducted research on this topic, studying the relations between the government and society in the USSR in the 1970s and 1980s, the history of mass public organizations in the late socialist period, and Soviet cultural diplomacy. The sources of the article are based on reports on the reception and dispatch of delegations, foreign cooperation plans, and information from Soviet ambassadors in the Eastern Bloc countries. Cooperation with foreign organizations - reader associations, subscription clubs at publishing houses, bibliophile groups, etc. - began with a detailed examination of their activities. The socialist countries, in particular, sent Soviet groups to the GDR, participated in important events in the field of reading, including international exhibitions, national book weeks. In conclusion, he emphasized that, while establishing close relations with the GDR Cultural Society, there were signs of a certain degree of fragmentation [2].

One of the Uzbek researchers, Kholmuradov Rashid Mamatqulovich, extensively covered the



relations of the Uzbek SSR with the GDR, revealing the exchange of delegations, sports, and tourism relations between the two countries[3].

Research Methodology

The scientific article used research methods such as a comprehensive approach, historical and logical, systematic, comparative analysis, retrospective, and statistical analysis as its theoretical and methodological basis.

Analysis and Results

In addition to economic and cultural ties, the Uzbek SSR had good scientific relations with the GDR. Visits of students and professors were recorded between the two countries.

One of such visits was the visit of Professor T. Koch, a research fellow at the GDR Ministry of Culture, on September 16-25, 1968. Professor Koch gave lectures on the culture and history of the GDR to listeners in various organizations and higher educational institutions in the Uzbek SSR.

| | Venue | Lecture topic | Date |
|---|---|---|--------------------|
| 1 | At the Romance-Germanic Faculty of Tashkent State Institute | "The Struggle Against West German Imperialism in the Cultural Sphere" | September 17, 1968 |
| 2 | Samarkand State University | "Cultural development in the GDR at the present time" | September 20, 1968 |
| 3 | Tashkent State Institute | "New phenomena in modern social literature of the GDR" | September 18, 1968 |

Through these lectures, he contributed to the spread of German culture. For example, on September 18, Professor Koch visited the sights of Tashkent and participated in an exhibition dedicated to the achievements of the national economy of the Uzbek SSR[4].

On September 20, he visited the historical city of Samarkand, where he gave lectures to students at Samarkand State University. He also visited the Museum of Applied Arts and the Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations of Uzbekistan with Foreign Countries [5]. The visit of Professor Koch from the GDR was a step towards scientific relations between the two countries. The Uzbek SSR also had extensive cooperation with the GDR in the field of science. Mutual exchange of experience in various fields of science was established. International scientific conferences and scientific trips played an important role in this. In particular, in 1976, on behalf of the Soviet state, the head of the laboratory of the Institute of Plant Substances from the Uzbek SSR, N.K. Abubakirov, was sent on a scientific trip to the GDR [6].

From May 17 to May 21, 1976, a symposium on steroid biochemistry was held in Jena. It was convened by the Institute of Microbiology and Experimental Therapy of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR. At the same time, working meetings were held during the symposium on the projects of physiologically active compounds No. 1 "Synthesis of biologically active steroids" and No. 2 "Mechanism of action and biologically active steroids, general topic of the Steroids Commission". Many academicians from socialist countries participated in this symposium for coordination within the framework of third-party cooperation. 6 people from the



Soviet delegation participated in this symposium, including Abubakirov N.K. from the Uzbek SSR [7]. Ushbu simpoziumni o'tkazishdan ko'zlangan asosiy vazifa chet elga qaramlikdan xalos bo'lish uchun o'z steroidlar bazasini yaratish edi. Bu vazifani amalga oshirish uchun uchta asosiy yo'nalishdagi masalalar hal qilinishi kerak.

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|---|--|
| 1 | total synthesis of steroids |
| 2 | transformation of existing steroids to obtain biologically active compounds. |
| 3 | continuing to search for new sources of steroid raw materials[8]. |

During the symposium, in accordance with mutual agreement, a separate paragraph of the minutes attached to the report contains a recommendation on the need for an exchange of scientific personnel between the Central Institute of Molecular Biology of the GDR Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Chemistry of the GDR Academy of Sciences. Institute of Biochemistry of Plant Substances and the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR[9]. (Seminar on the project No. 1 "Synthesis of biologically active steroids" Jena, May 17-21, 1976))

According to the minutes of the Moscow seminar (March 1975), working meetings were held at the Central Institute of Microbiology and Experimental Therapy of the GDR Academy of Sciences on two projects on the topic of steroids. The working meeting on project No. 1 was attended by representatives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic and Poland[10]. Scientific contacts were to serve the development of the socialist economy.

Conclusions and Suggestions

In general, the cultural relations of the Uzbek SSR with foreign countries during this period were not aimed at the manifestation of Uzbek culture, but at the promotion of the newly emerging socialist culture. Representatives of Uzbek culture in cultural cooperation with foreign countries were free to promote socialist culture based on Soviet ideology..

If we touch on the economic relations of the Uzbek SSR, during the Soviet period, the Uzbek SSR had economic and cultural relations with many countries, including socialist European countries. In particular, in cooperation with the GDR, factories and plants were launched in various regions of Uzbekistan. However, all foreign relations in the Uzbek SSR were conducted based on the interests of the USSR and on the basis of the laws and regulations established in the Union.

The legal basis of the foreign relations of the Uzbek SSR is reflected in the legal norms and legal norms of this period. The legal norms of the USSR are a set of normative acts of various forms and contents issued on behalf of the Soviet state and its bodies. These mandatory instructions express the will of the state in determining certain rules of behavior. Such legal normative acts are sources of law. These legal acts play a leading role in the system of socialist Soviet sources of law. The Uzbek SSR also had laws on foreign relations in its own constitution. These laws were also based on the laws of the USSR.



In conclusion, scientific cooperation, which is part of cultural ties, was well organized. International scientific symposia, scientific experiments had a positive impact on the development of the national economy. Scientific cooperation was based on scientific achievements, without any ideology in relation to cultural ties.

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