



SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IN UZBEKISTAN.

Khaytboev Boburjan Khamzayevich

Teacher of the Department of social Humanities of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

bobur423bobur@gmail.com

+998 33 323 23 25

Bystrova Julia Alexandrovna

Federal Center for Inclusive General and Additional Education MGPPU

Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Associate Professor, Moscow

Annotation. This article explores the scientific and technical revolution in Uzbekistan, focusing on the transformative developments in science, technology, and innovation. It examines the historical context, current advancements, and future prospects. The study employs a comprehensive literature review, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and case studies to assess the impact of these changes on the nation's socio-economic landscape.

Keywords. Uzbekistan, scientific revolution, technological advancements, innovation, socio-economic development, research and development (R&D), science and technology policy.

Uzbekistan, a Central Asian country with a rich cultural heritage, is experiencing a significant transformation in its scientific and technical sectors. Historically known for its contributions to the Silk Road and advancements in mathematics, astronomy, and medicine, Uzbekistan is now poised to re-establish itself as a hub of innovation and scientific progress. This article investigates the scientific and technical revolution currently underway in Uzbekistan, analyzing its roots, current state, and potential future trajectory.

The scientific and technical landscape in Uzbekistan has been shaped by various historical, political, and socio-economic factors. Early contributions to science and technology were notable during the medieval period, with figures such as Al-Khwarizmi and Avicenna. However, the Soviet era introduced a different dynamic, emphasizing centralized planning and large-scale industrialization.

Post-independence, Uzbekistan faced numerous challenges, including economic instability and a lack of infrastructure. Recent literature highlights a shift towards modernization, driven by government initiatives and international collaborations. Key sources, including policy documents, academic articles, and reports from international organizations, underscore the importance of R&D investments, education reforms, and the establishment of technology parks and innovation centers.

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to analyze the scientific and technical revolution in Uzbekistan:

Literature Review: Comprehensive analysis of existing literature, policy documents, and historical records.



Qualitative Analysis: Interviews with key stakeholders, including policymakers, scientists, and industry leaders.

Quantitative Analysis: Statistical analysis of R&D expenditure, patent filings, and innovation indices.

Case Studies: Examination of specific projects and initiatives, such as the Inha University in Tashkent and the Tashkent Technopark.

Uzbekistan, like many countries, has been experiencing significant technological and scientific advancements in recent years. The country has been focusing on various key areas to drive a scientific and technical revolution. Here are some of the notable aspects of this transformation:

Government Initiatives and Policies

Uzbekistan has implemented several policies to foster innovation and technological development:

- **Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan (2017-2021):** This strategy aimed to modernize and liberalize all spheres of life, including the economy, science, and technology.
- **Mirzo Ulugbek Innovation Center:** Established to support IT startups and foster innovation in information technology.

Education and Research

- **Higher Education Reforms:** Uzbekistan has been reforming its higher education system to align with international standards, increasing the number of universities and improving the quality of education.
- **Scientific Research Institutions:** Investment in research institutions to promote scientific research and development in various fields, including natural sciences, engineering, and technology.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- **Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy:** A comprehensive plan to digitize the economy, government services, and society. This includes improving internet infrastructure, e-government services, and digital literacy.
- **Expansion of Broadband and Mobile Networks:** Significant investments in expanding broadband internet and mobile network coverage across the country.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy: The Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy is a comprehensive initiative aimed at transforming the nation's economy, government services, and societal operations through digitization. The strategy encompasses several key objectives:

- **Economic Digitization:** Modernizing the economic infrastructure to support a digital economy. This includes promoting e-commerce, digital banking, and fintech solutions to enhance financial inclusion and efficiency.
- **E-Government Services:** Implementing robust e-government services to streamline administrative processes, enhance transparency, and improve citizen engagement. This involves creating integrated digital platforms for various government services, making them more accessible and efficient.
- **Digital Literacy:** Fostering digital literacy across all segments of society. Educational programs and initiatives will be launched to ensure that citizens possess the necessary digital skills to participate effectively in a digital economy and society.



Expansion of Broadband and Mobile Networks: To support the goals of the Digital Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy, significant investments are being made to expand broadband internet and mobile network coverage across the country. This includes:

- Broadband Expansion: Developing high-speed broadband infrastructure to ensure widespread internet access, particularly in rural and underserved areas. This will involve laying down fiber optic cables and upgrading existing internet infrastructure to provide faster and more reliable connectivity.
- Mobile Network Coverage: Enhancing mobile network coverage to ensure that all regions of the country have access to robust mobile internet services. This includes the deployment of 4G and 5G networks to support the growing demand for mobile data and to enable advanced mobile services.
- Public Wi-Fi Initiatives: Establishing public Wi-Fi hotspots in key public areas such as parks, squares, and transportation hubs to provide free or low-cost internet access to citizens and visitors.

These efforts are aimed at bridging the digital divide, promoting economic growth, and improving the quality of life for all citizens by providing them with better access to information and communication technologies.

Industry and Innovation

- Special Economic Zones (SEZs): Establishment of SEZs to attract foreign investment and promote high-tech industries.
- Support for Startups and SMEs: Initiatives to support startups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in tech and innovative sectors.

International Collaboration

- Partnerships with Foreign Institutions: Collaboration with international universities, research institutions, and technology companies to bring global expertise and technology to Uzbekistan.
- Participation in International Programs: Engagement in international scientific and technological programs and projects to enhance local capabilities.

Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development

- Investment in Renewable Energy: Focus on developing renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to ensure sustainable energy supply.
- Environmental Initiatives: Efforts to address environmental issues and promote sustainable development through technological innovation.

Healthcare Technology

- Modernization of Healthcare Infrastructure: Implementation of advanced medical technologies and digital health solutions to improve healthcare services.
- Telemedicine and Health IT: Adoption of telemedicine and health IT systems to increase accessibility and efficiency of healthcare services.

Examples of Specific Projects and Achievements

- E-Government Projects: Development of e-government platforms to streamline public administration and improve service delivery to citizens.
- Technological Parks: Creation of tech parks like "Yashnabad" and "Tashkent Pharma Park" to support innovation in various fields including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and information technology.
- Innovative Research Projects: Funding and support for innovative research projects in fields such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, and advanced materials.



Uzbekistan's commitment to advancing science and technology is reflected in its comprehensive strategies and the collaborative efforts involving various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and international partners. This multifaceted approach is designed to propel the country towards a more innovative and technologically advanced future.

The scientific and technical revolution in Uzbekistan is a multifaceted phenomenon driven by strategic investments, education reforms, and international cooperation. While significant progress has been made, challenges remain, including the need for sustained funding, talent retention, and integration of scientific research with industry needs.

The government's role has been crucial in setting the vision and providing the necessary support infrastructure. However, private sector involvement and public-private partnerships will be essential to maintain momentum and ensure long-term sustainability.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Uzbekistan's scientific and technical revolution is laying the foundation for a knowledge-based economy. To further advance, the following suggestions are proposed:

Enhance Funding Mechanisms: Establish diverse funding sources, including venture capital, to support innovative projects.

Strengthen Industry-Academia Links: Foster collaborations between universities and industries to align research with market needs.

Promote International Collaboration: Continue to build international partnerships for knowledge exchange and joint research initiatives.

Focus on Talent Development: Implement policies to attract and retain scientific talent, including competitive salaries and career development opportunities.

Leverage Digital Technologies: Invest in digital infrastructure to support research, data sharing, and innovation.

By addressing these areas, Uzbekistan can sustain and accelerate its scientific and technical revolution, positioning itself as a regional leader in innovation and technological progress.

References.

1. Professional search for scientific and technical information. Scientific citation index: textbook. Allowance / E.Yu. Vasin; Ural. state tech. un-t → UPI, Institute of education. inform. technologies, section of informatization bibl. Affairs. - Ekaterinburg: USTU→UPI, 2009. -- 157 p.
2. A model law on scientific and technical information was adopted at the fifteenth plenary session of the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States (Resolution No. 15-10 of June 13, 2000). <http://docs.cntd.ru/document/901834181> 5. Sulaymonova F. East and West (ancient and medieval cultural ties). Tashkent. 1997. p.9.
3. See more about this: Abduhalimov B. Bayt al-Hikma and the scientific work of Central Asian scholars in Baghdad (exact and natural sciences in the IX-XI centuries). Tashkent. 2004.
4. Mahmudov O.V. The role of the Toledo school in the study of the scientific heritage of Central Asian scholars in Europe (XII-XIII centuries). Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in History. Tashkent. 2018.
5. Indicators for the evaluation of science, technology and innovation in scientific and higher education institutions in the field of agriculture. - T.: "Science and technology", 2013. - B. 10-11, M.Toshboltaev, A.Muxammadiev, Sh.Nurmatov, O.Parpiev.



6. Ryazanova A.N., "Scientific and technical development and innovation policy of the Republic of Korea in the 1960s-2010s.
7. Vasin V.A., Mindeli L.E., Spatial aspects of the formation and development of the national innovation system, Innovations No. 11 (157), 2011
8. G.A. Lavrinov, E.Yu. Khrustalev, A.A. Kosenko, G.V. Babkin, The role of fundamental science in ensuring the defense capability of the state, Priorities Russia 2013, 9-12 p