



UZBEKISTAN-INDIA COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE

Doniyev S.I

Senior Lecturer of the TSTUOB named after Islam Karimov

Annotation: *This work highlights the establishment of mutual cooperation between representatives of the Uzbek and Indian scientific fields, the results of scientific research carried out by scientists of the two countries.*


Keywords: *Center, specialist, field, scientific research, academy, research, conference.*

It should be noted that the small solar cell created by Uzbek scientists is intended for conducting fundamental scientific, technical and applied research. With the help of this development, research was conducted in such areas as the effect of embodied sunlight with a density of up to 800 W. cm on substances, the synthesis and production of various insoluble compounds. An important advantage of the Uzbek sando in the study of solar energy and the development of the industry in general is that it is possible to generate natural clean sunlight power in its focal region. This, in turn, allows the production of durable materials with high electrical insulating properties and greater hardness of the synthesized materials.

Of course, this success of scientists from the Scientific and Production Association "Solar Physics" of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan aroused the interest of Indian specialists. Therefore, Uzbek scientists, in addition to installing a furnace in India and training local specialists in its management, also carried out a number of practical works. They were mainly aimed at the operation of a small solar furnace in Indian conditions.

For example, for the Sesuabai paper mill in the city of Eroud (India), specialists from the Scientific and Technical Instrumentation Center "ASIL-OSIYO" (Chirchik), established in 1996, created a paper brightness control system, which was equipped with electronics by Indian scientists. In addition, the center sent the first batch of devices to India to monitor atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles. It is important that the devices created by Uzbek specialists were tested by the Central Commission for Environmental Pollution Control of India. The test results showed that the Uzbek developments are distinguished by their reliability and accuracy, and in terms of characteristics they are not inferior to the products of Western companies, but they are attractive at half the price. Having come to this conclusion, the Indian partners expressed great interest in the developments of Uzbek specialists. Later, such ecological equipment began to be produced to meet the needs of the markets of the two countries.

The specialists of the center created a system for controlling the whiteness of paper, which was equipped with electronics by Indian scientists. In addition, the center sent the first batch of devices to India to control atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles. It is important that the devices created by Uzbek specialists were tested by the Central Pollution



Control Commission of India. The test results showed that the Uzbek developments are distinguished by their reliability and accuracy, and in terms of characteristics they are not inferior to the products of Western companies, but they are attractive at half the price. Having come to this conclusion, the Indian partners expressed great interest in the developments of Uzbek specialists. Later, such ecological equipment began to be produced to meet the needs of the markets of the two countries. The specialists of the center created a system for controlling the whiteness of paper, which was equipped with electronics by Indian scientists. In addition, the center sent the first batch of devices to India to monitor atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles. It is important to note that the devices created by Uzbek specialists were tested by the Central Pollution Control Commission of India. According to the test results, the developments of the Uzbeks are distinguished by their reliability and accuracy, and in terms of characteristics they are not inferior to the products of Western companies, but are attractive because they are half the price. Having come to this conclusion, the Indian partners expressed great interest in the developments of the Uzbek specialists. Later, such ecological equipment began to be produced to meet the needs of the markets of both countries, noted Iskandar Azimov, a senior researcher at the Research Institute of Art Studies: "The seminar was once again a clear confirmation of this."

It was agreed to establish scientific ties in the fields of television, archeology and architecture. As an example of the high respect for the scientific achievements of Uzbek scientists, it can also be said that the seminar participants were received by the President of India Shankar Dayal Sharma, the Governor of Bihar State, Professor A. Kidvo, the Director of the "Cultural Heritage" Gallery R. Alkazi and others. They expressed great interest in the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and expressed their desire to further develop cooperation.

A scientific and practical conference was held on the topic "Past and Present". Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan G.A. Pugachenkova delivered a report at the conference. Her speech aroused interest among the participants of the conference, among whom were representatives of the Embassy of India in Uzbekistan, as well as Indian specialists, graduate students and interns who were on a scientific trip to the country.

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