

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN

Shomatov Bobirbek is a student
at the National University of Uzbekistan.

He is a winner of several Olympiads and
conferences, and he serves as a faculty leader.

Abstract: This article talks about the National University of Uzbekistan, which is achieving great goals in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, the historical origin of the university, its current achievements, as well as the steps it has taken to reach this day will be discussed.

Key words: The National University, histories, achieves, Munavvarqori Abdurashidkhanov, Dorulfunun.

The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek is the first and leading higher the education institution not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia. Oliygo'h is one of the largest higher education institutions and research centers in Uzbekistan, and is the first university in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In 1918, it was established in Tashkent as the People's University of Turkestan. Turkestan National University was named Turkestan State University in 1920, Central Asian State University (SAGU) in 1923, and Tashkent State University (Tashkent State University) in 1960. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2000, the university was granted the status of a National University and was given its current name. In 1995, the name of Mirzo Ulugbek was given. Today, 29 academicians, more than 150 doctors of science and professors, more than 400 candidates of science, doctors of philosophy and associate professors are working at the National University, more than 200 young scientists and more than 500 talented students are conducting scientific research. UzMU

cooperates with more than 100 higher educational and scientific institutions of 32 developed countries. Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov, Seoul

National University, California State University are among them. The information-resource center is equipped with modern technologies and is connected to the Internet system, the library fund has about 4 million books. Faculties and directions of the National University Currently, UzMU has 45 bachelor's courses and 68 master's courses. List of faculties: Faculty of History, Faculty of Chemistry, Faculty of Physics, Faculty of Geology and Geoinformation

Systems, Faculty of Geography and Natural Resources, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Journalism, Faculty of Foreign Philology, Faculty of Mathematics, Faculty of Biology, Faculty of Taekwondo and Sports Activities, Social Sciences faculty. The National University is the absolute record holder in the Republic in terms of the number of graduates - more than 200,000 people have been awarded diplomas of this university.

The National University was recognized as the best university in Uzbekistan in 2017-2020, and in 2021 it took second place. In 2019, UzMU was included in the top ten universities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the ranking of world universities by UniRank, and in 2021, the global analytics agency in the field of higher education Quacquarelli Symonds recognized the National University among the 450 leading universities of Europe and Central Asia. The foundation stone of the National University of Uzbekistan was laid on April 9, 1918. On this day, the organizational committee of Turkestan Muslim People's Darulfunun was formed, 9 meetings were held for a month, and on May 3, 1918, Munavvarqori Abdurashidhanov was elected as the chairman (rector). May 12, 1918, when the Turkistan Muslim People's University was officially opened, became a historical date for the foundation of a new modern education system. In a short period of time, 299 teachers were recruited to the faculties of natural mathematics, agriculture, technology, social economy, literature and philosophy. Among them were dozens of well-known poets and writers, authors of textbooks written for Jadid schools, as well as leading representatives of about 20 different fields of science. For example, Fitrat taught mother tongue, Abdulla Avloni taught literature, Munavvarqori taught ethics, Kamal Shamsi taught mathematics, and Burhan Habib taught political history. On May 31, 1918, the university publication

"Halk Darulfununi" newspaper began to be published. In the same year, Turkestan People's Library, Turkestan People's Museum, Conservatory, Oriental Institute were formed within the university.

By the decision of the government of Turkestan in December 1919, Turkestan Muslim People's Darulfunu was granted the status of Turkestan State University (TSU) and entered a new stage of development.

Since 1920, six faculties (medicine, physics-mathematics, the social-economics, the technical history-philology and labor) have been operating at Turkestan State University. The number of university students reached 2671, among them there were representatives of 24 nationalities. On February 19, 1920, an echelon loaded with dozens of leading professors, their families, and equipment necessary for the

educational process left Moscow for Tashkent. In 1921, for the first time in the history of the university, 12 specialists in the field of medicine were trained. In 1923, four more faculties - agriculture, reclamation engineering, local economy and law faculties were established. This year, 79 people graduated from the university: 25 doctors, 14 agronomists, 8 engineers and 32 lawyers. Many of them later became known as great scientists and experts in the world of science. In connection with the establishment of the Faculty of Pedagogy, the Institute of Public Education named after Timiryazev under the People's Commissariat of

Education of the Republic was included in the university. On July 17, 1923,

Turkestan State University was granted the status of State University of Central Asia. From November 1923, the "News of Central Asian State University" began to be published. This publication, which publishes scientific research on various topics, soon came to the attention of world scientists. This is evidenced by the fact that "Darulfununi News" was sent to 278 foreign universities and 438 higher schools and research centers in 1929. In order to further increase the scientific potential of university students, to inform them about the latest developments in the world of science, the university library has been enriched with new textbooks every year. In 1924, the number of books in the university library fund reached 75,000 copies. Most of them consisted of rare

manuscripts. By 1940, the library had a collection of 376,000 books. In 1928, B. P. Grabovsky, a scientific employee of the Faculty of Physics, created the world's first television transmission device ("telephoto"). In 1971, this

discovery was confirmed by UNESCO, and Uzbekistan was recognized as the homeland of television. During the years 1939-1940, specialists in such fields as mathematics, mechanics, soil science, geography, physics, geophysics, botany, zoology, anthropology, history, organic and colloid chemistry, analytical chemistry, winemaking, oil technology were trained at the university. prepared. The Second World War was a special testing year for our country. From the first days of the war, a number of university scientists and students went to fight as volunteers. Educational and scientific activities at the university were reorganized according to the requirements of the war years. First of all, attention was paid to

the areas important for the defense of the country. The five-year educational system was changed to three years, taking into account the military situation, and the curriculum and textbooks were redesigned accordingly. In connection with the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in November 1943, university scientists T.A. Sarimsakov, V.I. Romanovsky, A.S. Uklonsky and other professors were elected full members of UzRFA, professors E.P. Korovin and I.P. Sukervanik were elected as corresponding members. In 1960, the name of Central Asian State University was changed to Tashkent State University. Tashkent State University, which became one of the most prestigious higher the education institutions in the 60s of the 20th century, has become a center of science and education that trains personnel not only for Uzbekistan or Central Asia, but also for all developing countries of the East. In 1967, a student town was established, the faculties of Chemistry and Physics of the university were put into operation, and in 1970, 12-story administrative and 5-story main educational buildings were put into operation. Preparatory faculty for more than a thousand students from more than 20 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America has started work. The university has developed scientific directions in

many fields of science. The activity of the existing scientific schools has been further expanded. Since 1967, TashDU has become one of the 25 leading higher educational institutions in the former union. On September 14, 1995, Tashkent State University was named after Mirzo Ulugbek, a great scientist and thinker of the East, taking into account his incomparable contribution to the development of the education system, his great achievements in personnel training, the wishes of the country's public and university scientists. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2000, Tashkent State University was granted the status of a National University. The national status is strengthened by the presence of scientists who have raised the name of our country to the heights and are making a worthy contribution to the development of science among the graduates of the university. For example, people's writers such as Oybek, Mukhtar Avezov, Asqad Mukhtar, Odil Yaqubov, Pirimkul Kadirov, Shukur Kholmirzayev, O'tkir Hashimov, who studied at the university, made a worthy contribution to the enrichment of the artistic treasure with their works. Heroes of Uzbekistan such as Azod Sharafiddinov, Said Ahmad, Erkin Vahidov, Abdulla Oripov, Suyima Ganiyeva, Turgun Azlarov have grown up from the university. Yu.A. Izrael, a graduate of the Faculty of Physics and

Mathematics of the University, in 1978-1990, the chairman of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Natural Environment Control of the former Union worked in the position. For his work in popularizing and strengthening knowledge about climate change and stopping the spread of negative processes In 2007 Yu.A. Israel was awarded the Nobel Prize R. Kasimjonov, a student of the National University, became the world champion, and S. Qayumov became the Asian champion in this type of chess. 8 of the 13 Presidents who worked at the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan are university graduates. 43 scientific schools created at the university now make an incomparable contribution to the development of various fields of science. They are taking the activities of recognized scientific schools such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, biology, and archeology to a new level. Today, UzMU has high-potential professors and teachers, modern material and technical base, and

internationally recognized scientific schools, necessary for the development of the educational process and scientific-research areas.

Used literatures:

1.
<http://nuu.uz/>
2.
<https://zamon.uz>
3.
<https://Jbnuu.uz>