

Some Comments About The Real Members Of The Academy Of Sciences Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan – Academicians

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Annotation: This article discusses important aspects of the author's academics of the Academy of Sciences. It includes elections for full membership of the Academy of Sciences, the number of academics, the list of academic women, the age indicators of academicians (minimum age, average age, oldest age), ethnic composition, place of birth, number and rating of academicians in the field of science are covered on the basis of archival sources. Through this aspect of the matter, it serves as the main material about the academics of the Academy of Sciences.

Keywords: Academic, once every two years, at least once every three years, election, 249 academics, 15 academic women, ethnic composition, science network.

1. Relevance

The establishment of the Academy of Sciences in Uzbekistan is associated with the great work being done in Uzbekistan in the field of science and their results. Of course, the great work highlighted is the result of the hard work of the academicians who were elected to the full membership of the Academy of Sciences. Academic is a high academic title in some countries. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, academicians are elected at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The academic title is awarded to scientists and creators of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other scientific and educational institutions, as well as individuals.[1].

The study of the history of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan helps to understand that it is a leading organization in the field of science and shows the importance of the preserved academic traditions. Today, this topic is especially important with the ongoing reforms in the organization of scientific activity in our country. Addressing the history of the Academy of Sciences complements the history of the Academy of Sciences and promotes the role of the highest scientific institution of Uzbekistan in the natural, technical and social sciences and expands the knowledge and views of today's young generation on the conditions for the Academy.

2. Methods and level of study:

The article is based on the principles of generally accepted historical methods - historical, comparative and logical analysis, consistency, objectivity. The tasks of further development of science, elimination of fragmentation and improving the quality of work of scientific institutions required new, more advanced scientific and organizational forms of research management. Therefore, the Committee of Sciences was reorganized as the Uzbek branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These aspects require a special study of the conditions for the establishment of the Academy of Sciences in Uzbekistan. The literature on the history of Uzbekistan covers the development of science, education and culture of research institutions. The summary of the 70th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the activities that determine the content of scientific and intellectual life in the country during this period [2] are also covered. Research has also been conducted on the state of development of science in Uzbekistan and the cooperation of Uzbek scientists with foreign countries, research institutions, scientists in the field of

natural and social sciences [3]. However, no comprehensive research has been conducted on the formation and development of the Academy of Sciences.

The independence of Uzbekistan ushered in a new, exciting period in the development of academic science, raising it to a qualitatively new stage of renewal and development. This was achieved through the development and implementation of a consistent public policy that meets the requirements of new historical events in the field of science and technology. Radical reforms carried out in the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan[4] will allow the country to form priority scientific directions, transition to a competitive grant system of financing projects of scientific institutions under state programs and conduct research in new conditions.

3. Research results:

The Charter of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR of March 1, 1982 states that «elections of full members of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR (academicians of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR) and corresponding members shall be held at least once every two years and appointed by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences[5]. At the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, the «Procedure for elections to the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR» was approved on October 17, 1989 [6].

It stipulates that elections be held at least once every three years at the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences. The Charter of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved on August 14, 1992 [7], also stated that «elections for full membership (academic) and correspondent membership are usually held at least once every three years».

The Regulation approved by the Resolution of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 109 of April 3, 1995 states that «the election of full members (academicians), correspondents, honorary and foreign members of the Academy is held every two years»[8].

This decision was repealed by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 223 of June 9, 2000 [9]. At the same time, with this decision, the Institute of Corresponding Membership of the Academy of Sciences was abolished. Existing corresponding members of the Academy were elected full members of the Academy of Sciences and were awarded the academic title. Amendments and additions were made to the Charter of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 249 of September 7, 2011 [10] and No. 223 of June 9, 2000. This decision [11] also lost its force in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 31, 2017 No 331 «On approval of the Charter of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan». Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 20, 2017 No 856 ‘On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for selection and approval of full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan» [12] terms of selection on a competitive basis and the date is set by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in agreement with the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, but not more than once every two years.

From the above-mentioned analyzes, we can see that there are strictly defined procedures for the conduct of elections to the actual membership of the Academy of Sciences. Of course, the number of candidates for full membership (academic) of the Academy of Sciences is growing, taking their academic titles in the prescribed manner. Today, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2016 No PF-4907 «On measures to further improve and encourage the activities of academicians of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan» and to strengthen the health of full members of the Academy and the Cabinet of Ministers in order to further strengthen their social support. It should be noted that the adoption of the resolution «On measures to further strengthen the support of full members of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan» [13] also draws attention to academics. We cite the following analysis [14] of the elections to the actual membership (academic) of the Academy of Sciences.

№	Election dates	Number of elected academics
1.	November 3, 1943	11
2.	June 14, 1947	5
3.	April 11, 1952	6
4.	October 5, 1956	9
5.	January 7, 1960	3
6.	January 22-23, 1962	2
7.	February 25, 1966	18
8.	December 3, 1968	6
9.	March 16, 1974	7
10.	June 22, 1979	7
11.	September 7, 1984	8
12.	September 25, 1987	5
13.	December 8-9, 1989	9
14.	April 22, 1994	7
15.	June 8, 1995	33
16.	May 19, 2000	81
17.	December 29, 2017	32
Total		249

1- table. Elections to the actual membership of the Academy of Sciences (academic) and the number of elected academicians

As can be seen from the table above, we have witnessed 17 elections in it. From the data provided, the elections to the actual membership of the Academy of Sciences (academician) and the number of academics elected in it, We can see that there were a total of 249 in 1943-2017. Of these, 96 academicians were elected in 1943-1989 and 153 in 1994-2017.

From 1943 to 2017, 15 female academicians were elected from among the full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences.

They are:

№	Full name	Academic degree	Year of birth	Place of birth
1.	Sulaymanova Khadicha Sulaymanovna	Dr. of Juridical Sciences, prof.	03.07.1913	Andijan region
2.	Khadjinova Maksuda Agzamovna	Dr. of Technical Sciences, prof.	08.07.1912	Tashkent city
3.	Pugachenkova Galina Anatolevna	Doctor of Arts, prof.	07.02.1915	Kazakhstan, Almaty
4.	Mavloniy Mashhura Egamovna	Doctor of Biological Sciences, prof.	04.03.1934	Tashkent city
5.	Abidova Muxabbat Fozilovna	Dr. of Chemical Sciences, prof.	18.10.1931	Tashkent city
6.	Abdullakhodjaeva Malika Samatovna	Dr. of Medical Sciences, prof.	28.11.1932	Moscow city
7.	Azimdjanova Saboxat Azimdjanovna	Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof.	31.12.1922	Tashkent city
8.	Aminova Raxima Xodievna	Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof.	18.11.1925	Kokand city of Fergana region

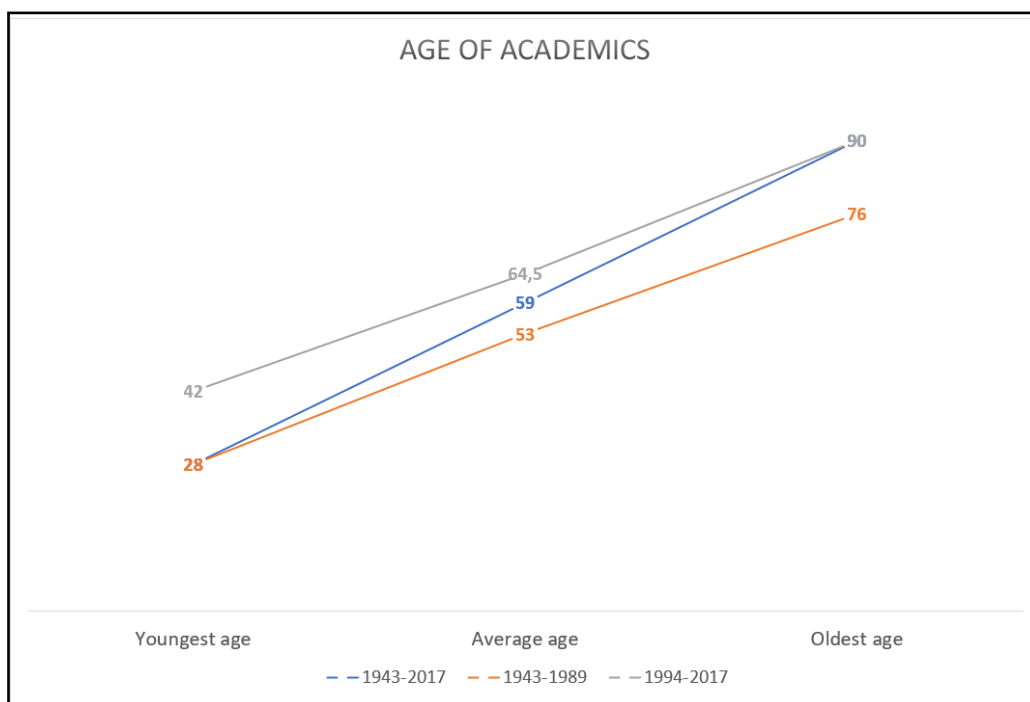
9.	Vlasova Nina Alexandrovna	Doctor of Biological Sciences, prof.	05.06.1930	Russia, Varonezh region
10.	Glushenkova Anna Ivanovna	Dr. of Chemical Sciences, prof.	01.08.1926	Russia, Volgograd region
11.	Rashidova Sayyora Sharafovna	Dr. of Chemical Sciences, prof.	02.08.1943	Jizzakh region
12.	Ubaydullaeva Rano Axatovna	Ph.D. in Economics, prof.	04.11.1936	Tashkent city
13.	Aripova Tamara Uktamovna	Dr. of Medical Sciences, prof.	11.07.1953	Samarkand region
14.	Inoyatova Flora Ilyasovna	Dr. of Medical Sciences, prof.	26.11.1947	Tashkent city
15.	Yusupova Dilorom Yunusovna	Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof.	21.07.1941	Tashkent city

2- table. List of women who are full members (academics) of the Academy of Sciences.

Age of academics elected to full membership of the Academy of Sciences (Figure 1). In general, the youngest academic is 28 years old (Sarimsakov Tashmuhammad Alievich, mathematics, born September 10, 1915, elected in 1943), the oldest is 90 years old (Rustamov Husni Rustamovich, physical chemistry, born March 21, 1910, elected in 2000) and the average age He is 60 years old.

In 1943-1989, 96 academics were elected. The youngest of them is 28-year-old academician Sarimsakov Tashmuhammad Alievich, mathematician, born September 10, 1915, elected in 1943), the oldest is 76 years old (Schroeder Richard Richardovich, agriculture, born October 15, 1867, elected in 1943) and the average age (5041/96) is 53 years old.

During the years of independence, 153 academics were elected. The youngest academic is 42 years old (Abdurahmanov Ibrokhim Yulchievich, geneticist, born February 19, 1975, elected in 2017), the oldest is 90 years old (Rustamov Husni Rustamovich, physical chemistry, born March 21, 1910, elected in 2000) and the average age (9864/153) was 64.5 years old.

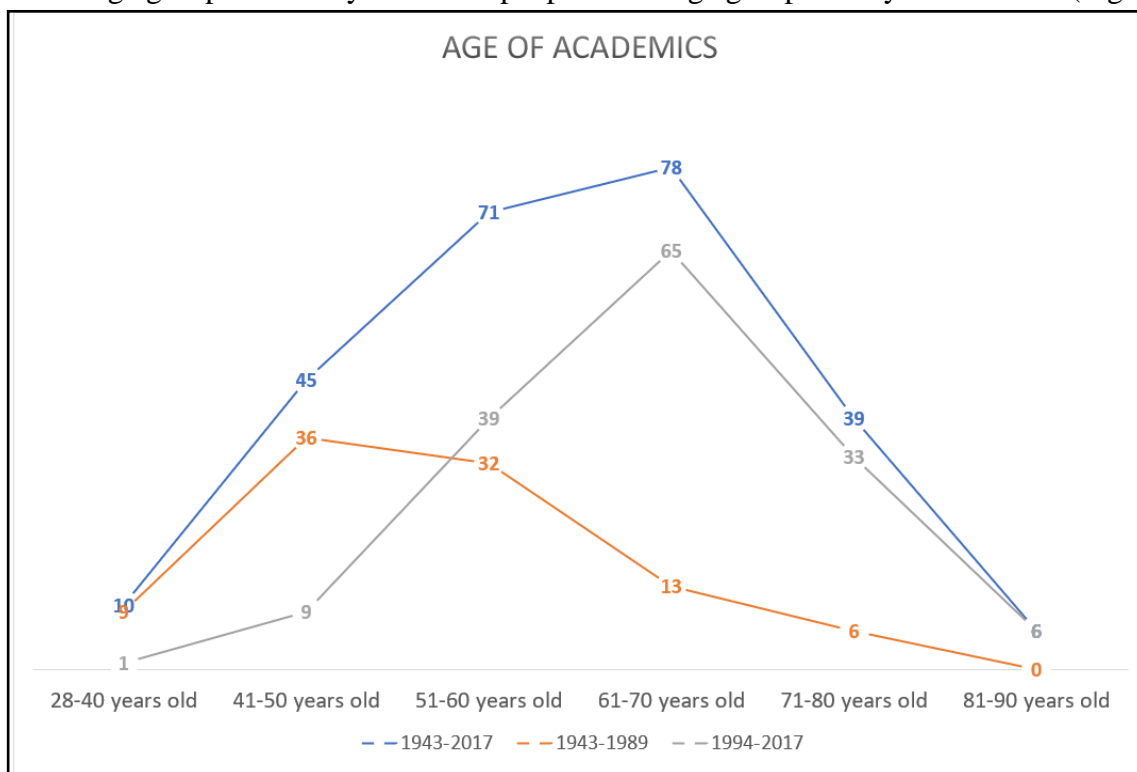


1- picture. Age of academics elected to full membership of the Academy of Sciences

Age indicators of actual members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences (1943-2017) 10 people under the age of 40, 45 people between the ages of 41-50, 71 people between the ages of 51-60, 78 people between the ages of 61-70, 39 people between the ages of 71-80 and 6 people between the ages of 81-90 elected academicians.

Age index of academics elected in 1943-1989. 9 people under the age of 40, 50 people between the ages of 41-50, 69 people between the ages of 51-60, 35 people between the ages of 61-70, 10 people between the ages of 71-80 and 0 academicians under the age of 90 selected.

Age index of academics elected in 1994-2017. 0 people in the age group of 40, 9 people in the age group of 41-50 years, 39 people in the age group of 51-60 years, 65 people in the age group of 61-70 years, 33 people in the age group of 71-80 years and 6 people in the age group of 90 years selected (Figure 2).



2- picture. Age indicators of actual members of the Academy of Sciences

The analysis of the place of birth of the actual members (academics) of the Academy of Sciences is as follows:

№	Republic of Uzbekistan	Number of academics
1.	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	10
2.	Tashkent city	106
3.	Andijan region	14
4.	Bukhara region	4
5.	Fergana region	17
6.	Jizzakh region	2
7.	Khorezm region	4
8.	Namangan region	5
9.	Navoi region	0
10.	Kashkadarya region	4
11.	Samarkand region	17
12.	Syrdarya region	1
13.	Surkhandarya region	3

14.	Tashkent region	11
15.	Belarus, Bashkortostan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, China	51
Total		249

3- table. Indicator of birth of academicians of the Academy of Sciences

In the scientific analysis of the general classification of full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences, the ethnic composition of academicians was analyzed and their table was developed. As a result, the ethnic composition of the academics was determined.

№	Ethnic content	Quantity
1.	Uzbek	204
2.	Rus	31
3.	Karakalpak	9
4.	Jewish	2
5.	Georgian	1
6.	Arman	1
7.	Tatar	1
8.	Uyghur	1

4- table. The ethnic composition of the actual members (academics) of the Academy of Sciences

We can mention that the actual members (academics) of the Academy of Sciences are ethnically Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Armenian, Georgian, Tatar, Uyghur and Jewish.

The above analysis shows that among the academics there are 204 Uzbeks, 9 Karakalpaks, 31 Russians, 1 Armenian, 1 Georgian, 1 Tatar, 2 Jews and 1 Uyghur.

The indicators of the actual members of the Academy of Sciences - academicians in the field of science of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan are distributed as follows [15].

№	Science network	Number of academics
1.	01.00.00 Physical and Mathematical Sciences	50
2.	02.00.00 Chemical sciences	24
3.	03.00.00 Biological Sciences	28
4.	04.00.00 Geological and mineralogical sciences	13
5.	05.00.00 Technical sciences	30
6.	06.00.00 Agricultural Sciences	6
7.	07.00.00 Historical sciences	20
8.	08.00.00 Economics	11
9.	09.00.00 Philosophical sciences	10
10.	10.00.00 Philological sciences	22
11.	11.00.00 Geographical sciences	1
12.	12.00.00 Legal sciences	4
13.	13.00.00 Pedagogical sciences	1
14.	14.00.00 Medical sciences	24
15.	15.00.00 Pharmaceutical sciences	0
16.	16.00.00 Veterinary sciences	1
17.	17.00.00 Arts	4
18.	18.00.00 Architecture	0
19.	19.00.00 Psychological sciences	0

20.	22.00.00 Sociological sciences	0
21.	23.00.00 Political sciences	0
22.	24.00.00 Islamic Studies	0

5- table. Number of academics in the field of science

The rating of full members of the Academy of Sciences - academicians in the field of science has been determined.

№	Science network	Number of academics
1.	01.00.00 Physical and Mathematical Sciences	50
2.	05.00.00 Technical sciences	30
3.	03.00.00 Biological Sciences	28
4.	14.00.00 Medical sciences	24
5.	02.00.00 Chemical sciences	24
6.	10.00.00 Philological sciences	22
7.	07.00.00 Historical sciences	20
8.	04.00.00 Geological and mineralogical sciences	13
9.	08.00.00 Economics	11
10.	09.00.00 Philosophical sciences	10
11.	06.00.00 Agricultural Sciences	6
12.	17.00.00 Arts	4
13.	12.00.00 Legal sciences	4
14.	16.00.00 Veterinary sciences	1
15.	13.00.00 Pedagogical sciences	1
16.	11.00.00 Geographical sciences	1

6- table. The results of the ranking of the number of academics in the field of science

4. Conclusions:

In conclusion, it is worth noting the following:

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, academicians are elected at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The procedure for selection and approval of full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences on a competitive basis.

The order of strengthening the health of full members (academicians) of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in sanatoriums and health resorts is established.

From 1943 to 2017, 17 elections were held for full membership (academician) of the Academy of Sciences, in which 249 academicians were elected. 15 of them are women.

Among the academicians elected to the full membership of the Academy of Sciences in 1943-1989, the youngest academician, that is, Sarimsakov Tashmuhammad Alievich, who was elected at the age of 28. During the years of independence, Abdurahmanov Ibrokhim Yulchievich was elected at the age of 42.

The average age of academicians elected as full members of the Academy of Sciences in 1943-1989 was 53 years, in 1994-2017 64.5 years and the average average age 59 years.

According to the ethnic composition of the actual members (academics) of the Academy of Sciences, it consists of Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Tatars, Uighurs and Jews.

The city of Tashkent is the leader in the ranking of full members of the Academy of Sciences (academicians) by place of birth with 106 academicians.

According to the classification of the science network of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan «01.00.00. From the field of «Physical and Mathematical Sciences» to date, 50 full members of the Academy of Sciences - academicians have been elected and are leaders in other disciplines.

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