TASHKENT STATE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER ISLAM KARIMOV

Brief history

1920 - technical faculty on the basis of the Turkestan State University.

1929 - Central Asian cotton-irrigation polytechnic institute.

1933 - renamed into the Central Asian industrial.

1949 - Central Asian Polytechnic Institute.

1961 - Tashkent Polytechnic Institute.

1991 - 6 may In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 130 of May 13, 1991, the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute was reorganized into the Tashkent State Technical University.

2017 - By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 2744 of January 25, the Tashkent State Technical University was named after the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Abduganievich Karimov.

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov

8 Faculty

60 Departments

950 Professors and teachers

57 SPECIALTIES

71 MASTERS SPECIALTIES

STUDY BUILD: **8**

LABORATORY: **48**

7 ACADEMICIANS,

112 Doctors of sciences, professors,

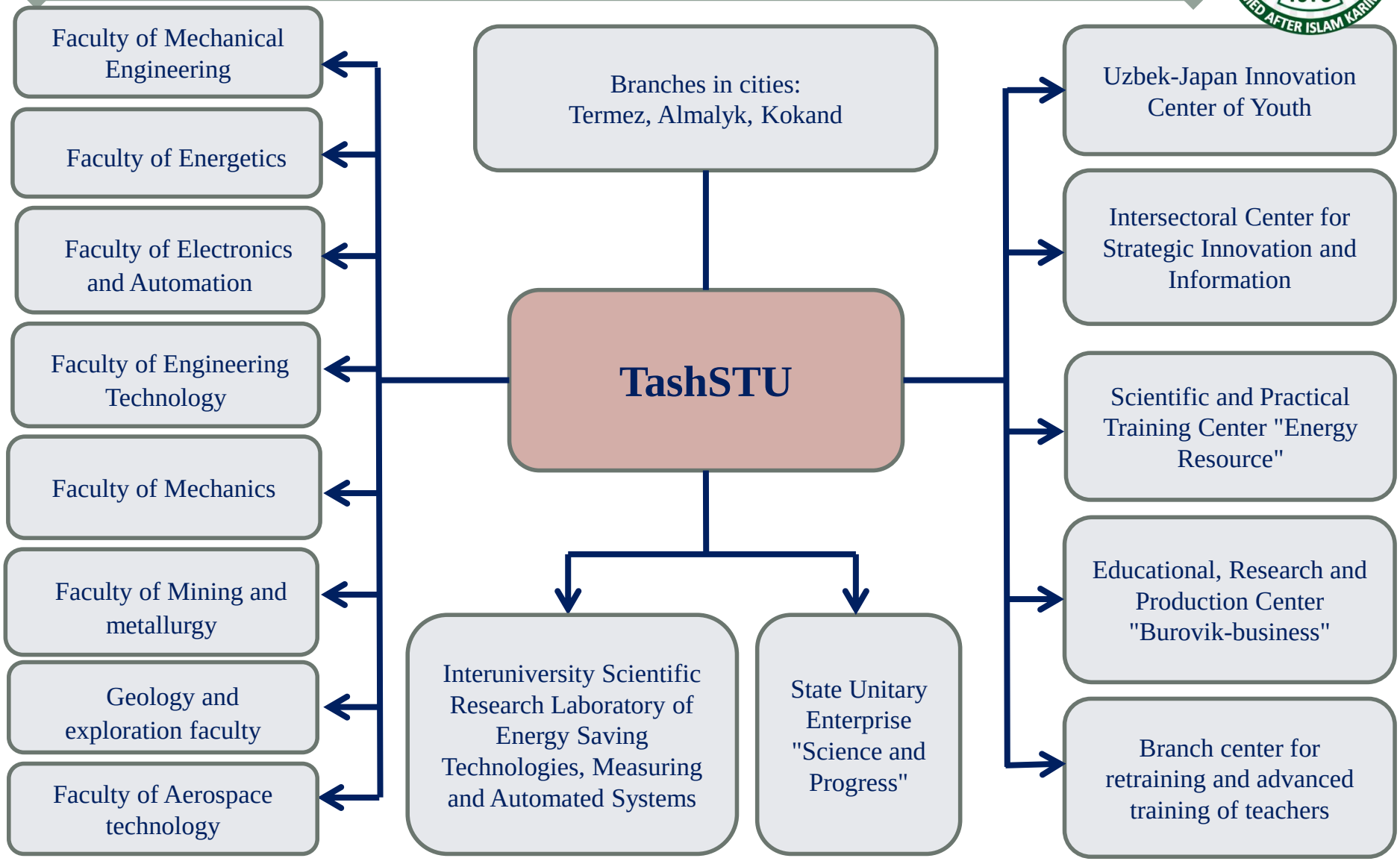
286 PhD, Associate professors

STUDY ROOMS: **204**

COMPUTER ROOMS: **27**

Quantity of students: **12508**

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov



The Scientists of TashSTU conduct research work on the basis of economic contracts and fundamental, applied, innovative projects funded from the state budget in priority areas.

In TashSTU, much attention is paid to the integration of

Science, Education and Production.

Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov

Currently, scientists of the Tashkent State Technical University are conducting research on the following priority areas for the development of the republic's economy:

- creation and development of technologies, technical equipment in the field of energy and resource saving, renewable energy sources;
- creation of effective technologies and high-tech methods of exploration, production, processing and rational use of mineral raw materials;
- development of modern information systems, intellectual means of training, management, databases and software products, ensuring the introduction and wide development of information and telecommunication technologies;
- development of the scientific basis for the mechanism of the emergence of nanostructures in composite systems and technologies for creating nanocomposite materials of a new generation;
- development of the theory and practice of progressive (mini-, micro-, nano-) technologies;
- the creation of new technologies in materials science, construction materials technology and machine-building complex;
- design, development of structures, as well as increasing the effective use of aeronautical engineering and technology;
- biotechnology, processing of agricultural products, the creation and design of new efficient technologies;
- environmental protection and environmental safety.