

FIRST HIGHER EDUCATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JIZZAKH

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Abstract

This article talks about the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, which was founded in 1974 in the Jizzakh oasis, how the university was founded, the material and technical base, research work and the educational process. The article also talks about the general activities of the university over half a century.

Keywords: Jizzakh oasis, institute, university, rector, vice-rector, faculty, research work, scientific potential, material and technical base, educational process, professor, associate professor, student, team, scientific school.

Introduction

In accordance with the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 1973, Jizzakh region was established on the basis of Jizzakh, Forish, Dustlik, Zomin, Pakhtakor, Mirzachul, oktyabr (now Zafarabad) districts of Samarkand region, Bakhmal, Gallaorol District of Samarkand region. The assimilation of the Jizzakh desert led to the growth of new farms, industrial enterprises, the population in which it works on land. The increase in the number of residents in the districts, however, has led to an increase in new schools and preschools. This, in turn, caused the demand for qualified teacher-staff to increase. In addition, rural schools located in such districts of the region as Zomin, Forish, Gallaorol, Mirzachul also had a high need for qualified teachers, which made it necessary to provide educational institutions in these districts with pedagogical staff.

In the Jizzakh region, the youngest region of the Republic, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute was established on August 8, 1974 by order of the Ministry of education of Uzbekistan No. 256, based on the decision of the government, taking into account that the need for qualified teachers and staff in the public education system goes back year by year.

Of course, we should not forget that future generations have stood at the beginning of such a long thought-making work in that colonial period as a great and humble, godly person. At first, the first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan, twice a hero of Labor, laureate of the state and Navoi prize, famous adib, beloved child of the Uzbek people Sharof Rashidov in 1973, in the creation of the young Jizzakh region in 1974 and the creation of the first-born higher education center, which was a big event in the spiritual life of people living in this It is worth noting separately that Seyid Mamedovich Tairov, the secretary of the regional party committee for ideological affairs Sadiq Ahmadovich Nishanov and the chairman of the



Regional Executive Committee Erkaboy Islamovs, who were the sarcotib of the Jizzakh region Party Committee of those years on the basis of instructions given directly by Sharaf Rashidov, were also head-at the opening of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

The noble statesman and public figure Sharaf Rashidov was born in the city of Jizzakh. Sharaf Rashidov, who became the first secretary of the center, carried out a number of works not only for the prosperity and development of Uzbekistan, but in some way for the prosperity of the Jizzakh Oasis, which was a branch of it, where he was born and grew up. In the years he was in charge, huge creative works were also carried out on the territory of the Jizzakh region. On the example of the development of deserts in Uzbekistan, the Lands of Mirzachul were also developed, on which a large number of districts with a population of such as Mirzachul, Arnasoy, Zafarabad, Zarbdor, Dustlik, Pakhtakor were established. The Marjonbulok gold enrichment and sheep tungsten deposits located on the territory of the gallaorol district were opened, and factories began to work. Many social sphere facilities were also completed and put into operation. There are many examples of this kind of creative work.

One of the objects of such a social sphere, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, was founded in 1974. The process of establishing the institute is described by a prolific scientist, candidate of philological sciences, professor (deceased) Orol Nasirov as follows:

"Prince Rashidov visits the city area in 1970 in order to inspect the progress of the work being carried out in the city of Jizzakh region and its center, which are planned to be newly founded. After official visits, the father comes to the courtyard and receives a message from his relatives. After a heartfelt conversation with loved ones, mahaladoshi, rector of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philological sciences, professor Orifjon Ikromov and Chairman of the Jizzakh Regional Committee of people's control Nizamiddin Koshakov, together with the project planned to be implemented in the center of the city of Jizzakh, will look around. It gives its valuable proposals to the projects of apartment buildings in the city center, the building of the Regional Municipality and other buildings.

Sharaf Rashidov expresses to his companions the intention that he has long dreamed of in his heart. He mentions the presence of institutes and universities in other cities of Uzbekistan, the need to build such high schools in the territory of the newly established Jizzakh region. During the foundation of such high schools, the Oasis emphasizes that it is advisable for young people to get knowledge in a city close to them, without going to other cities. His companions willingly support these proposals".

After that, a number of works on this will begin to be carried out. The main project of the city to be built will include a project for the construction of two Institute buildings. The first of them, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, begins its activities since September 1974. The newly established institute will start the work of the first faculties such as Uzbek language and literature, Russian language and literature, labor education, pedagogy and methodology of primary education.

For the institute, the construction of one-and two-story buildings will begin on the territory located in the bikinis of the current ecological park "Horde". After that, Sharaf Rashidov chooses the area where the current Institute building is located, since his childhood was spent in these places. The area was not chosen for nothing. The institute was raised near the building

of the regional municipality, located in the heart of the city. Sharaf Rashidov, feeling as a child that this place is the coolest, that it is a constant breeze blowing Gusha that gives rest to a person's body, determines the location of the building under construction. The man instructs his companions to prepare a draft of the building to be built and recommend a candidate to act as its first rector.

In the meantime, intense work was being carried out by the relevant officials to prepare the projects of the new building of the Institute. But when the projects of the building were presented to Sharaf Rashidov, the man would refuse these projects. In the meantime, the work carried out as a result of the premature death of the rector of the Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, professor Orifjon Ikromov, one of the initiators of the building of the institute, will stop for some time.

During his lifetime, Orifjon Ikromov had announced that there were suitable candidates for the rector of the Institute. One such candidate was the candidate of philological sciences, dosent Bozorboy Yushboev, who was one of the founders of the Uzbek School of linguistics, a young scientist who defended his candidate's dissertation in a timely manner under the guidance of Doctor of philological sciences, professor ulugtursunov, who was acting as vice-rector of educational works of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute.

After the death of Orifjon Ikromov, Bozorboy Yushboev, who is temporarily serving as rector of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, personally calls Sharaf Rashidov to the reception and gives him the necessary assignments.

These events are narrated by the first rector of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philological sciences, professor (deceased) Bozorboy Yushboev as follows:

"At that time, I was unaware that the rector of the Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, doctor of philological sciences, professor, famous scientist Orifjon Ikromov, personally made a positive recommendation to Sharof Rashidov in my right. If the teacher Orifjon Ikromov was the rector of the institute, I was just appointed to the post of vice-rector of the educational work of the Institute, protecting the research work. Meanwhile, Orifjon Ikromov suddenly died, and it fell on me to temporarily manage the Institute. On one of these days, I received a phone call from Tashkent, informing me that I urgently need to enter the reception of Sharaf Rashidov.

Arriving in Tashkent quickly, I was at the receptions of that person. Sharaf Rashidov informed me that it is necessary to build an institution of higher education even in the center of the newly established Jizzakh region, and a number of works are being carried out in this regard. One of the first works informed his valuable proposals and ideas that it was necessary to establish the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute and build its new building, a special place was also chosen for the construction of the building, the building of the institute should stand out as one of the longest and ugliest buildings. Directly on the recommendation of my late mentor Orifjon Ikromov, he informed me that I would be appointed to the post of Rector of the newly established Institute and gave the necessary instructions on how to quickly start work.

One such instruction stated that I had to start work on the project of the new building of the institute, saying that it was necessary to reach the construction Institute of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg).

After I started work as a rector, my initial job was that I quickly reached the Leningrad (St. Petersburg) construction Institute and met the appropriate responsible. At that time, projects of buildings of institutes and universities were being prepared by the designers, which were planned to be built in all republics of the former Union.

I returned to Tashkent, taking a raw drawing of two buildings prepared by the developers and a prepared layout of one building. I entered the reception of Sharaf Rashidov and showed the projects of the building.

Sharof Rashidov was pleased with one of the project drawings and the layout of the building that I brought. But I made it clear that there is a problem in this regard. The project of the current Institute building was a project of a building that was supposed to raise funds in Tbilisi, the capital of the Republic of Georgia.

Sharaf Rashidov, however, smiled, said that he would solve this problem personally, talk to Moscow and receive permission for the building to be built precisely in the city of Jizzakh.

After Sharaf Rashidov exceeded his promise and received permission from Moscow for the construction of the building, preparatory work was started.

A foundation site was excavated for the construction of the building. Sharaf Rashidov was invited to lay the first brick for the foundation of the building. After the arrival of Sharaf Rashidov, the responsibility of the regional executive committee, accompanied by luminaries, was sent from work. It was originally stated by those gathered that "let this educational institution remain a place of scholars who will serve the good of our people with the service of the future generation...", a commemorative scroll was written on it, and after everyone signed it, it was encapsulated, and after the blessing of the luminous fathers, a separate pit was dug using an excavator from inside the foundation on the side of the current building of the institute, that is, the building of the regional authorities, the capsule was buried and a brick was laid

In 1974, Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute was established and started its activities with 29 (Twenty-nine) professors and 425 students, consisting of two faculties and three departments. These consisted of faculties and departments such as: Uzbek language and literature, Russian language and literature, pedagogy and primary education, mathematics. In these first two faculties, students were taught in five specialties: Uzbek language and literature for secondary schools, teachers of Russian language and literature for European and national language schools, general technical and labor education, mathematics, teacher training for primary classes.

The newly established young Institute was provided with practical assistance by the heads of prestigious higher educational institutions in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, prestigious higher educational institutions in Samarkand and Tashkent: the Nizami State Pedagogical Institute, The Tashkent cybernetics Research Institute in the training of National Personnel.

The Ministry of public education of Uzbekistan provided practical assistance in improving the educational material and technical support of the Institute. According to the order of the maorif Ministry of the Uzbek SSR of May 25, 1975 "on providing additional assistance to the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute", the information and Library Fund of the young Institute was impartially provided with various literaturlvr. The rectors of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami (now Tashkent State Pedagogical University), Samarkand State



Pedagogical Institute named after Sadridin Ayniy, Bukhara and Fergana State Pedagogical institutes were instructed to allocate the newest educational and methodological literature of 5,000 each for the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute from the library funds of the higher educational institution they headed in the term until July 15, 1975. According to the order, Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute delivered 10 thousand pieces, Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami delivered 15 thousand rubles of political and artistic literature. And the Syrdarya State Pedagogical Institute and Samarkand cooperative technical school provided practical assistance to provide the library of the institute with the necessary inventory. As a result of this, the library fund of the Institute increased year by year, initially in the academic year 1975-1976 it amounted to 50 thousand, in the academic year 1976-1977 the book fund amounted to 84361, while now the information and Library Fund has 167162 pieces of scientific, educational and methodological and artistic literature.

The institute was headed by Doctor of philological sciences, professor Bozorboy Urinboyev in 1974-1986, doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor Usmanali Nishonaliev in 1986-1990. In 1990-1992 he was again led by professor Bozorboy Yubboev, in 1992-1996 by Doctor of geographical sciences, professor Sadiq Ahmadovich Nishonov. During 1996-2004, the institute was headed by a doctor of biological sciences, professor Gofurjon Israilovich Muhammedov. During 2005-2013, the institute was headed by Doctor of physical and Mathematical Sciences, professor do'smatov Olimjon Musurmonovich, in 2015-2020 doctor of sociology, professor Kholbekov Abdugani Jumanazarovich. Currently, Sharipov Shavkat Safarovich, a former graduate of the same institute, is serving as rector. In these past periods, a lot of instructive work has been carried out on strengthening the educational material and technical base of the institute, training scientific and pedagogical personnel.

249 students graduated from the Institute for the first time in 1978, while 815 students completed the full-time and part-time departments in 1994. Currently, the number of graduates of this high settlement is about 50 thousand. They work not only in schools in cities and districts of Jizzakh region, but also in the regions of our republic such as Samarkand, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Bukhara, Khorezm, as well as in preschool educational institutions, high schools, higher education institutions of the neighboring Republics of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. Among the former students of the institute, many can meet the honored teacher of Uzbekistan, the people's Māori nobility, the head-staff of the people's Māori, candidates of Science and doctors of science.

The well-established research work at the institute has served to increase the number of defenders of candidate, doctoral dissertations from year to year. According to the Institute's archival documents, including 2 in 1977, 3 in 1978, 2 in 1979, 3 in 1980, 4 in 1981, 4 in 1982, and 62 candidate and doctoral dissertations were defended in 1985-2003. As of June 1, 2021, the number of people who have defended the research work (doctors of science-20, candidates of science – 155) is estimated.

Among the former students who graduated from the same high school, many Leader-employees grew up. Even among the students of the institute there are those who work in prestigious international organizations around the world. In particular, Rahmonberdiev Umidjon, another talented student who graduated from the Institute's Faculty of mathematics and Informatics in

1992-1997, currently serves as the head of the "fight against drugs and international terrorism" department at the United Nations headquarters in Vienna, the capital of the Austrian state.

Also, another former student of the Institute at the Faculty of Russian language and literature, Sadigov Shuhrat Muhammadjonovich, who studied from 1987 to 1992, effectively acted as the minister of Information Technology and communication development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2018-2021. He currently serves as the head of the secretariat of the Prime Minister.

One of the former students, doctor of Psychological Sciences, acting professor Abdurasulov Rustam Abdurayimovich, who studied in 1979-1983, also served as rector of the Jizzakh Regional Institute for retraining and professional development of public education personnel in 2009-2011.

Another former student, Sharipov Shavkat Safarovich, who studied at the University from 1991 to 1995, initially worked as the rector of the Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, since March 2020 he has been serving as the rector of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

Another former student who studied at the institute from 1992 to 1996, candidate of Biological Sciences, dosent Kadyrov Ghandar O'rokboevich also serves as rector of the Jizzakh Regional Institute for the retraining and improvement of people's education staff in 2015-2017, head of the Jizzakh Regional Department of public education in 2017-2018, and since 2018 Vice-Rector for Scientific Affairs and innovations of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute.

The decision of our honored President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev dated June 21, 2022 "on measures to improve the quality of pedagogical education and further development of the activities of higher educational institutions training pedagogical personnel" PQ - 289 of the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute was transformed into Jizzakh State Pedagogical University. As the greatest contributor to the founding of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University and the founder of it, our nation's Fire child, Sharaf Rashidov, who was born and raised in the Sulim Jizzakh Oasis, will always have to bow before his soul without forgetting every second of future generations. After all, with the direct and indirect initiatives of that person, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, which was founded in 1974, has gone a modest quarter of a century. During this last cool 50-year period, a large number of pedagogical specialists were trained by the University team to operate in the educational system of our republic.

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