

## THE HALF-CENTURY UNIVERSITY

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### Abstract:

This article is devoted to the creation of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University and talks about the general activities of the university for about 50 years. Valuable information is provided about the participation of statesman and public figure Sharof Rashidov in the process of establishing the university.

**Keywords:** Jizzakh oasis, institute, university, rector, vice-rector, faculty, research work, scientific potential, material and technical base, educational process.

As a person comes to this world, he leaves a name for himself in some way throughout his life. And people whose lives are imbued with goodness, for the rest of their meaningful lives, make indelible mark on themselves by doing things that are inherent in eternity, manifesting their original human qualities, such as creativity, creativity, dedication, patriotism.

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, friendship, 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.

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, friendship, Zomin, Pakhtakor, Mirzachul, oktyabr (khozirgi Zafarabad), Bakhmal, Gallaorol districts of Samarkand region.

The assimilation of the Jizzakh desert leads to an increase in the number of new farms, industrial enterprises, the population in which it works on land. And the growth in the number of residents living in the districts led to an increase in new schools and preschool institutions. This in turn causes the requirements for qualified teachers to increase. In addition, the provision of rural schools of districts of the region, such as Zomin, Forish, Gallaorol, Mirzachul, with qualified teachers was the responsibility of life.



Given that the needs of the people's educational network for qualified teachers go back and forth year after year, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute was established in accordance with the decision of our government and on the basis of the Order of the Khalk educational Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 8, 1974 No. 256. The first secretary of the Central Committee of Uzbekistan, two-time hero of Labor, laureate of the state and Navoi prize, prominent adib, beloved child of the Uzbek people Sharof Rashidov in the creation of this Science Center, which is a big event in the spiritual life of the young region and the Republic, we will have to know well that the future generation

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". This is how Yorkul Alimkulov, a direct participant in these processes, candidate of Psychological Sciences, Associate Professor (deceased), recalls:

"All professors and students began to beautify the surroundings of the Institute. Various ornamental and fruit trees were planted around the Institute. However, the planted seedlings lay the next day, sucked. After this situation has been repeated several times, the leadership of the institute will seek advice from the elders of the neighborhood. According to the elders, it is in this area that they confirm that the Jizzakh uprising of 1916, which was the result of the mercenary uprising, took place. In this uprising, the vain blood of thousands of people is shed and martyred. They say that such things happened because the souls of these innocent people were disturbed. This was followed by a luminous father, who lived in Jizzakh, with a strong religious knowledge,



reciting the blessing, and the topsoil in the area was dug up using an excavator. Among the excavated soil were bones of martyred humans. All bones are collected and placed in a separate isolated cemetery. After that, the trees planted in the area will begin to germinate."

Having learned directly from these events, Sharaf Rashidov realizes that another place should be chosen for the construction of a new building of the Institute.

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 following 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:

"I was unaware that the famous scientist Orifjon Ikromov, rector of the Institute at that time, personally made a positive recommendation to Sharaf Rashidov in my right. If Master Orifjon Ikromov was the rector of the institute, I was just appointed to the post of vice-rector of educational work of the Institute, protecting the scientific 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 in the city. 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 of these instructions, congratulating and congratulating me on the need to reach the Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) Institute of construction projects on the project of the new building of the institute, informed me that I should quickly start work.

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

I quickly 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 known 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.

In 1982, 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. A commemorative scroll was originally written by those gathered, and after everyone signed it, it was placed on glass, and after the blessing of the luminous fathers, a separate deep digging was carried out 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 glass was buried and However, the launch of the Institute building could not be seen by its founder, Sharaf Rashidov. The man died in 1983. After the death of Sharaf Rashidov, the construction of the institute was delayed, and the work on it was abandoned. In 1986, work on the construction of the new building of the institute was further revitalized by Usmanali Nishonaliev, who served as rector of the Institute.

Since 1987, the team of the institute has moved to a new educational building, and since then the material and technical base of the institute has been strengthened from year to year.

Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute is the first-born higher educational institution of the former USSR Council of Ministers, founded in Jizzakh on the basis of the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of August 1974 of the maorif Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 8, 1974, and began its work on August 10 of that year.

In the year of establishment of the institute, a team of 29 professors and teachers began working with 425 students-young people studying at the faculties of Uzbek language and literature, mathematics.





According to the order of the Ministry of education of Uzbekistan dated May 25, 1975 "providing additional assistance to the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute", the library was provided with literature. The rectors of Tashkent, Sadridin Ayniy named after Nizami, Samarkand, Bukhara and Fergana State Pedagogical institutes were instructed to allocate the newest educational and methodological literature for Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute for 5 thousand rubles each from the library funds until July 15, 1975. The kidney is mainly S.Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute named after Ayniy delivered 10 thousand pieces, Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute named after Nizami delivered 15 thousand sums of political and artistic literature. And the Syrdarya State Pedagogical Institute and Samarkand cooperative technical school provided practical assistance to supply the library with inventory. The staff of the library served a lot in the organization of the library, providing it with the necessary literature. The library fund has grown year by year to include 50,000 items in the 1975-76 academic year, 84,361 items in the 1976-77 academic year, 188,500 items in the 2004-2005 academic year, and now yakin scientific, teaching and methodical and non-fiction.

The rector of the new institute was appointed candidate of philological Sciences, dosent Bozorboy Yubboev, who served as acting rector of Samarkand State Pedagogical Institute, and the vice-rector of educational affairs was appointed candidate of philosophical Sciences, dosent Ziyodulla Zubaydullaev. The leadership of the young Institute was entrusted with the responsible task of preparing training rooms, selecting personnel in a very short period of time. With the initiative of the leadership of the Institute, thanks to the direct assistance of the Jizzakh city and regional party committee, the Ministry of people's education of Uzbekistan, the buildings allocated to the institute were renovated in the short term, dormitories were renovated in kayta, and the necessary educational equipment and equipment were brought. In carrying out these works, (late) Rayim Shavaliyev, who served as deputy rector for Economic Affairs, showed a particularly great enthusiasm.

In 1975, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute had two faculties, three departments. These consisted of faculties and departments such as: Uzbek language and literature, Russian language and literature, pedagogy and beginner 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. Educational work was organized at the institute, students were given comprehensive thorough knowledge.

In this past period, a lot of instructive work has been carried out at the Institute on strengthening the educational and material technical base, training of scientific and pedagogical personnel. In this regard, the institute received practical assistance in providing qualified teaching staff with higher educational institutions in Moscow, Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), Kiev, Tashkent and Samarkand state universities, Nizami State Pedagogical Institute, Tashkent cybernetics research research research institutes. Sobik students who graduated from the Institute for the first time are not only in schools of Jizzakh region, but also in higher educational institutions of independent states such as Samarkand, Syrdarya, neighboring Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, in secondary schools, preschool institutions, in the position of teacher, educator, head of state institution.

Among the former students of the institute, many can meet teachers, people's Education



Excellence, head-staff of khalk education, candidates of science, doctors of science, professors who have served in Uzbekistan. In the early period, the candidate of philosophical Sciences, dosent (deceased) Zafar Nizamiddinov, candidate of philological Sciences (deceased) Kadir Pirmatovs, who served as the rector's deputy for Scientific Affairs, made a blessed contribution to the good implementation of scientific research at the Institute.

The administration of the institute, starting from the first day of the academic year, has carried out large measures to strengthen the educational material and technical base. In the implementation of Economic Affairs, the rector's deputy of Economic Affairs (deceased) Rayim Shovaliev during 1974-1976, Zhuraboy Norboev in 1976-1984, M.Rahimov had a very large service in 1984.

The institute was headed by Doctor of philological sciences, professor (late) Bozorboy Yoshboev from 1974-1986, doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor (late) Usmanali Nishonaliev from July 1986. During his leadership, the institute moved into a new teaching building.

At the same time, on the basis of the relevant decision of the Ministry of 1989, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute was given the name of the founder of Uzbek Romanianism, atakli adib Abdullah Qadiri.

In 1990, professor Bozorboy Yushboev was again elected rector of the institute with a majority of the votes in the contest, a position he held until November 1992.

Since November 1992, doctor of geographical sciences, professor (late) Sadiq Ahmadovich Nishonov was appointed as the head and worked as rector until 1996. It is worth noting that during these past periods, former rectors have done a lot of instructive work on strengthening the educational and material base of the institute, training scientific and pedagogical personnel.

In 1997, the institute was headed by a doctor of chemical sciences, professor Gofurjon Israilovich Mukhamedov. During the time that the man was in charge, the Training Corps at the institute was adapted to accommodate 3,000 students. During this period, a hostel for 400 students, summer sports grounds, an information and Library Center were reconstructed.

In order to prevent various negative situations and ensure safety on the territory of the institute, the surroundings were turned with an iron fence, the artesian well, which produced clean drinking water, was drilled and water was released. The surroundings of the institute were landscaped. Complex sports fields were put into use around the Institute.

In these years, as a result of special attention of the deputy of the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan, the previous governor of the region, now the president of our country, Reverend Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev, many creative works were carried out. During the tenure of the Honorable President Shavkat Mirziyoev as the governor of the region, on the instructions of the person, the direct assistance of the previous governor of the city of Jizzakh (deceased) Sarvar Khudoyorov, the rector of the Institute, professor Gofurjon Mukhamedov, who, without a single click, was built on the instructions of the modern palace of culture for 700 seats, which, as a result of The educational auxiliary buildings of the institute, the kitchen were renovated, sports grounds were reconstructed. An outdoor swimming pool (pool) was built. The foundation stone was laid for the construction of a magnificent gymnasium.

The institute was appointed vice-rector for Academic Affairs, candidate of physical and Mathematical Sciences, Associate Professor (deceased) Bahrom Mamajonov acting rector in 2004-2005. A number of building works were also carried out at this time.

The institute was appointed dean of the Faculty of mechanics and mathematics of Samarkand State



University, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor Olimjon Musurmonovich do'smatov in March 2005. During the leadership of the man, the material and technical base of the institute was further strengthened. During 2006-2008, two gymnasiums, a two-and three-story Teaching Building of the Faculty of Physical Culture, were built and put into use.

The institute was appointed vice-rector for Academic Affairs, candidate of physical and Mathematical Sciences, Associate Professor (deceased) ne'mat Adilovich Alimov acting rector in 2013-2015. A number of building works were also carried out at this time.

The institute was appointed doctor of sociology, professor Kholbekov Abdugani Jumanazarovich rector in April 2015. During the leadership of the man, the material and technical base of the institute was further strengthened. New areas of Education, New faculties, departments and departments were established. In the 2019-2020 academic year, the main building and auxiliary buildings of the institute were completely reconstructed and re-equipped on the basis of the requirements of the Times.

The institute was appointed doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, professor Sharipov Shavkat Safarovich rector in March 2020. Under his leadership, many works are being carried out to further strengthen the material and technical base of the Institute and further increase the scientific potential of the 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.

In fact, the Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, 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 team of the institute to operate in the educational system of our republic. The scientific potential of the university is getting higher.

New educational areas, faculties, departments and departments were established at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University. Significant work has also been carried out on the protection of scientific research work. Preparations for the half-century anniversary of the University are underway.

Work began on the construction of a new seven-story educational building in the Sangzor neighborhood of Jizzakh city. On the grounds of the main building there is a two-storey catering building, and in the park, located near the University area, there are two multi-storey student housing units under construction and finishing with the completion of one student housing.

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