



MEASURES OF STRENGTHENING THE ORGANIZATION AND MATERIAL TECHNICAL BASE OF THE TERMIZ STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 06 th December 2023	This article describes the process of establishing a pedagogical institute in Surkhandarya in the 50s of the 20th century and measures to strengthen the material and technical base of the university. information about going is given.
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INTRODUCTION. Reforms in the field of education in our country were carried out step by step during the years of independence. This process has been carried out consistently since 2017. President Sh. Mirziyoev has created a healthy competitive environment in the field of higher education and increased coverage, establishing at least one non-state higher education institution in each region. importance was noted.

The issues discussed today require high responsibility and high level of responsibility from everyone, from the school principal to the Prime Minister. it is a powerful resource that will be the basis for fundamentally changing the image of the country, - said President Sh. Mirziyoyev[1].

Higher education developed during the years of independence. We will try to partially answer the questions about the state of higher education in Surkhandarya during the Soviet period before independence. We sweat state of the university until independence has been history ie soviet during institute as organize to find and formation as follows done increased.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In the 40s-80s of the 20th century, higher education institutions gradually increased in the Uzbek SSR. Compared to other regions, in Surkhandarya region, its center is in the city of Termiz, and in 1954, the Termiz state teachers' institute was established[2].

From 1943 to 1954 in the city of Margilon, from 1954 in the city of Termiz, it began to operate under the name "Termiz State Teachers' Institute"[3]. In the 1954-1955 academic year, 150 people were admitted to the institute, 10 of them were girls belonging to the local Uzbek nationality[4].

The director of the institute, Olmas Abdiqayumov, faced difficulties in organizing the activities of the teacher's institute established in the city of Termiz in the first years due to the lack of educational and material equipment base. In order to solve these problems, he made great efforts and tried to eliminate the problems

by addressing letters to the top organizations of that time.

In a letter written on behalf of the Director of the Termiz Teacher's Institute, O. Abdikayumov, and the Deputy Director for Scientific and Educational Affairs, Mitrofanov, to the Head of the School Department of the Surkhondarya Regional Party Committee, Boltaev: informs that the construction of the high school building has started [5].

We sweat state teachers at the institute initial 25 professors in 6 departments activity take went[6].

Despite this, the management of the institute tried to establish educational processes. Scientific and research circles of students were established. " History of Surkhandarya Region". "Learning" club, " Local Studies " club, " Physics " club was established[7].

In the institute demonstrative-educational weapons not enough especially physics, biology sciences according to some from the sciences for example language and literature, history such as from the sciences demonstrative weapons possibility level teachers and students power with is being prepared. Graduates of the institute in 1956 republic regions distributed. For example physics and mathematics 27 people of the direction of the graduate mainly to Surkhandarya regional districts and 2 people Ferghana province Conductor and Okhunboboev regions to work sent by[8].

We sweat pedagogy 1955-1956 academic year of the institute year for prepared in the report one series issues statement done. Including in it so is called:

1956 Termiz teachers institute basically We sweat state pedagogy institute activities started _ From this year starting from We sweat state teachers institute 5-7 grades for 187 people young expert teachers graduating own activities stopped[9].

Institute study material and technology base last three in relatively improved. Institute new study body typical medium school in the building is located being six in the audience each 50 to one non-increasing stream lecture reading possible has been rooms also two study groups,



three educational laboratory cabinets the same at the time auditorium (chemistry, biology, physics), 3 rooms departments for, library and small study hall, gym and from the sports field consists of 362 students study in 14 groups at the institute takes.

Surkhonadarya oblast party committee decision with 5 hectares to the institute husband agrobiological station for allocated. Current at the time two per hectare three kind of village economy crops corn, cotton, and growing lemons on experiences construction of the greenhouse has begun[10].

the Institute smaller in the room is located in the library book fund from 25,000 increases[11].

Madjit Samatov of the institute Immortal From Abdikayumov was the next 2nd leader.

April 1, 1960 to the situation We sweat state pedagogy of the institute students number of 927 people organize reached[12].

In 1960, when the Surkhondaryo region joined the Kashkadaryo region and the administrative center was designated as the city of Karshi, the Termiz State Pedagogical Institute was merged with the Karshi State Pedagogical Institute. This seriously damaged the development of higher education in Surkhondaryo. scientific and pedagogical staff also went to work in different places. From 1963, Abdimo'min Roziev from Surkhondaryo worked as a teacher, associate professor, and head of the department until 1978. A. Roziev since 1978 We sweat state pedagogy at the institute worked in 1980-83 scientific affairs vice-rector on duty it worked. 1987 in Moscow doctorate dissertation successful protection did[13].

Institute again organize reach for region leaders one how many times that's it period People education to the ministry appeal those who did and this in appeals in the region pedagogue personnel lack of note done. That with together that's it at the time in the region soviet ideology promote which lack of lecturers showing passed. Because soviet during higher education from professors and teachers of institutions especially social science field from the representatives soviet ideology promote of the party meetings, various plenums decisions to the people carrier representatives as used archive in the data note done.

Finally Reorganization of Surkhondaryo region Termiz from September 1, 1965 after pedagogy institute again organize done _ 1965-66 academic year year for 225 people to the institute student acceptance to do permission done. Rusty and 50 people in literature, Uzbek language and literature-25 people, foreign language-50 people, biology and village economy 50 people on the basics, pedagogy and 50 people for primary education[14].

On April 9, 1965 n institute to the rector Patience Soliev appointed[15] 1965 22 people 7 of the teacher S. Soliev, D. Solikhov, M. Bobokho'jaev, V. Lansuzsky, A. Imyarekov, B. Khodjaev, Z. Mirzaev are candidates of science and associate professors were[16].

1966 institute to the rector organizer leader Vladimir Kadyrov appointed. In the institute students number 1967 1321 people in September was[17].

At the beginning of 1967, candidate of philological sciences, associate professor Kholmira Kholyirov, rector of the institute reached appointed[18].

As of January 1, 1968, 73 professors worked at the institute. 12 of them are candidates of science, associate professors[19].

In 1971, the Department of Party History and General History was headed by Associate Professor Zayniddin Mirzaev. There are 10 professors in the department, 3 of them are candidates of historical sciences, these are Z. Mirzaev, Ch. Jumaev, I. Kholikovlar [20]. Originally, "Mansur Oltinov, who was born in the Navoi region of the Bukhara region, worked effectively at the institute since 1966" [21].

In 1980, Ergash Torayev defended his candidate's thesis of physics and mathematics at the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute on the topic "Study of electrical and structural properties of eutectic semiconductors in AIII-Te, AIV-Te and A-Te systems"[22].

18 years from 1983 We sweat state to the institute physics and mathematics sciences doctor, professor Nazar Yoldoshevich Toraev rectorship did.

From the professors of the institute Saypulla Tursunov in 1985 " In Uzbekistan new of cities socio-economic on the subject of "History ". candidacy dissertation successful protection did[23].

Trout number of 5921 people in the institute on January 1, 1989 t took [24].

Independence on the eve of the 80s of the XX century to the end come ex of the USSR crisis and of republics to independence aspirations increased. This changes including Uzbekistan education in the system as well on the contrary found.

In 1990, 2000 copies were published once a month in the Termiz state pedagogy "Teacher" newspaper named after MTOybek, and in 1991, it was published twice a month in 3000 copies. On the pages of the newspaper, articles such as "There is no future for those who do not know their identity" by Associate Professor H. Kichkilov, "From the narrative of the Virtues", "Before the 550th anniversary of the birth of Alisher Navoi", "We are proud of them", "From the girls' notebook" were published. In the 1st issue of 1990, the rector of the university NYToraev's "Mirror of our Doilfununiz", "Speech culture", articles, letters and messages of



candidates of philological sciences S. Rakhimov, B. Umurkulov were published"[25]. In the 1990-1991 academic year, 7167 students studied at the Termiz State Pedagogical Institute named after Oybek[26].

CONCLUSION. During the Soviet period, many scientists and professors worked hard in the field of pedagogy in the Termiz State Pedagogical Institute, which was the only higher education institution in Surkhondaryo.

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