

JIZZAX

MO'JIZALAR O'LKASI



Жиззах кўхна тарихи, қадрият ва удумлари, ориятли ва заҳматкаш инсонлари билан ном таратган диёрдир. Бу худуддаги тарихий ёдгорликлар, ноёб археологик топилмалар Жиззах воҳасининг азалдан цивилизация ва маданият бешикларидан бири бўлганини кўрсатади.

Шавкат МИРЗИЁЕВ,
Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти



JIZZAKH
IS THE LAND OF MIRACLES

Jizzakh region

















GRAND HOTEL

BOSTON

HOTEL









A REGION OF PROMISING DEVELOPMENT

Jizzakh region was established on December 29, 1973. The region borders the Republic of Kazakhstan and Syrdarya region in the northeast, Samarkand and Navoi regions in the southwest, and the Republic of Tajikistan in the southeast. The administrative center is the city of Jizzakh. The area of the region is 21.2 thousand square km, which is 4.7% of the total area of the republic. Jizzakh region has 12 districts (Arnasoy, Bakhmal, Dostlik, Sh. Rashidov, Zarbdar, Zafarabad, Zaamin, Mirzachol, Pakhtakor, Yangiabad, Forish, Gallaorol), 7 cities (Gagarin, Dashtabad, Dostlik, Jizzakh, Marjonbulok, Pakhtakor, Gallaorol), there are 8 towns (Boston, Zarbdar, Zafarabad, Zaamin, Osmat, Uchkuloch, Yangikisloq, Koytash). As of February, 2024, the population is 1,507,004 people.

The region has colorful natural landscapes, unique and exotic topography, and a unique temperate climate. There are juniper groves, almond groves, walnut groves, and rare medicinal plants in the Zaamin, Bakhmal, Forish and Yangiabad mountains and mountain slopes.

Arnasoy, Dostlik, Mirzachol, Zarbdar, Zafarabad and Sharaf Rashidov districts are the main agricultural producers of the region. In these districts, farmers are achieving high productivity in the cultivation of grain, cotton, cocoons and other agricultural products.

Of the total area of arable land in the region, 261.2 thousand hectares are irrigated and 993.4 thousand hectares are dry lands. These land areas are mainly 127 km



**THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY ACCOUNTS FOR 94% OF ALL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.
THE PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES (31%), MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS AND SEMI-TRAILERS (19%), OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS (16%) AND FOOD PRODUCTS (13%) HAVE THE LARGEST SHARE IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.**

from the Syrdarya river. It receives water through the South Mirzachol canal. It also receives water from the Zarafshan River through the 123 km long Sangzor River and the 94 km long Tuyatortar Canal.

The region has reserves of gold, copper, tungsten, wollastonite, lead, zinc, limestone, marble, silicate and other building materials.

There are 40 mines rich in natural resources in the region. In particular, there are 1 gold, 2 silver, and 3 non-ferrous metal mines. Currently, materials useful for the economy of the republic and region are extracted from these mines. The main reserve of mineral raw material resources corresponds to the territory of Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Sh.Rashidov, Forish, Zafarabad districts.

In Bakhmal district, there are facing stone, marble, limestone, in Gallaorol district there are cement raw materials, wollastonite, marble, in Sh.Rashidov district there are marble, silicate products raw materials, abrasives, corundum, in Forish district there are cement raw materials, sand and gravel reserves.

Due to the richness and uniqueness of the history of the Jizzakh region, as well as the wide range of opportunities for modern development, it attracts international organizations and foreign tourists.





As a result of three visits of the Honorable President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev to the Jizzakh region over the past year and a half, the city of Jizzakh has acquired a special appearance thanks to construction work, affordable housing, bridge construction, and road expansion, which residents of the region have dreamed of for many years.



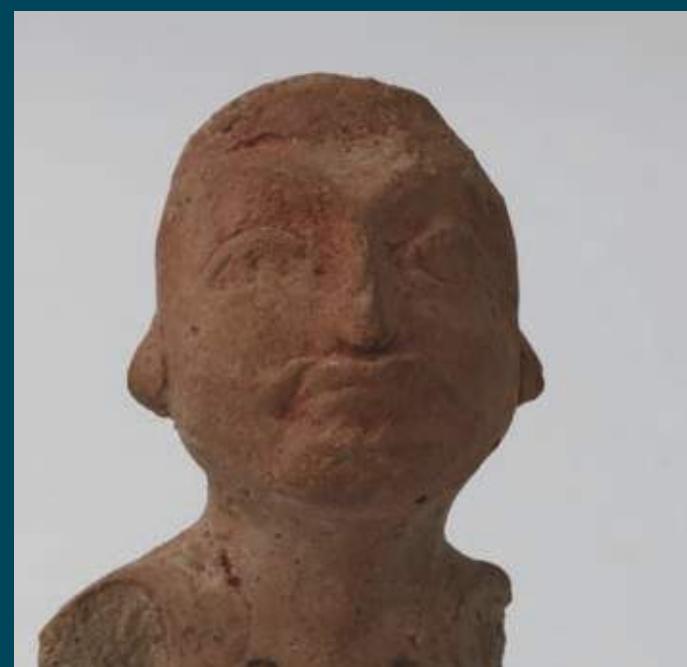


The territory of the region, according to its natural geographical features, consists of mountainous, foothill, hilly and steppe lands. The region is bordered by Mirzachol in the north and northeast, Nurota ranges in the west and northwest, Turkestan and Morguzar mountains in the south, and Jizzakh desert in the east.

Due to the favorable location of the oasis, natural and climatic conditions, the abundance of fertile lands for agriculture in the valley of the Sangzor and Zominsuv rivers, the basin of dozens of streams, springs and springs originating from Morguzar, the Turkestan, and Nurata ranges, as well as the vastness of the foothills and steppe pastures, suitable for grazing, this land is also one of the first formed centers of population in Central Asia.







ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE REGION





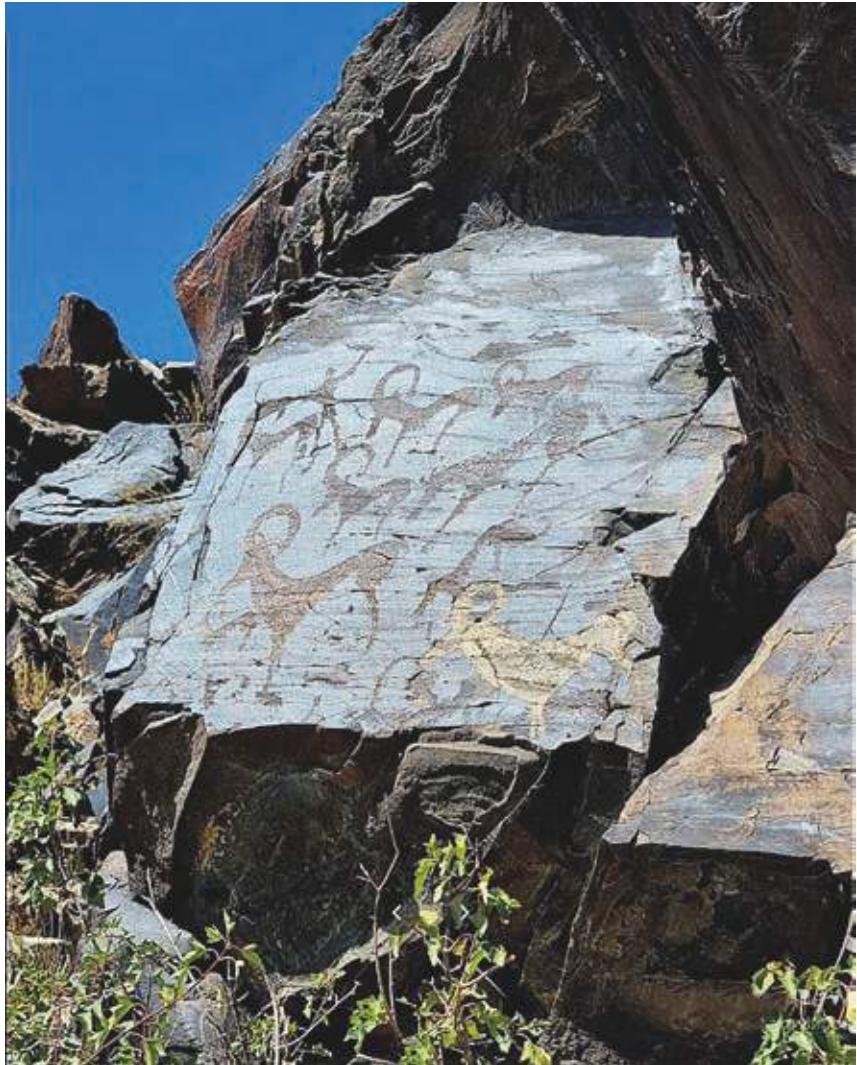
FINDINGS OF THE MIDDLE AND LATE PALEOLITHIC PERIOD OF FORISH REGION

In 2000, as a result of research of the Jizzakh expedition of the Institute of Archeology under the Academy of Science of the Republic of Uzbekistan, stone tools directly related to the activities of Neanderthal-type primitive people who lived in the Middle Paleolithic period, 100–60 thousand years ago, were found in the vicinity of the open sand quarry in the territory of the «Chimkurgan» collective farm of Forish district. These findings indicate that the oldest primitive communities living in the Jizzakh oasis lived at the same time as the primitive inhabitants of Zarafshan.

In the valley of the Chashmai-Doston spring near the old village of Forish, the places of primitive communities that lived in the last stone age have been recorded. Sharp-toothed weapons made of silicified limestone, stone chisels that served as knife blades, sharp spear blades mounted on the ends of strong sticks, large and small scrapers, and stone beads were found in these places. This shows that the Late Paleolithic communities scattered in the Jizzakh oasis lived in close contact and cooperation with the primitive communities of Samarkand and Tashkent oasis of the same period in 35-15 thousand years BC.

1 – a nucleus with two beating fields (the lower part of Gordara), 2 – orthogonal nucleus (lower part of Gordara), 3 – fragment of nucleus with one beat field (Azimbuloq), 4 – tooth-shaped retouch gun (Yangiqisloq), 5 – lateral nucleus (Yangikishloq).

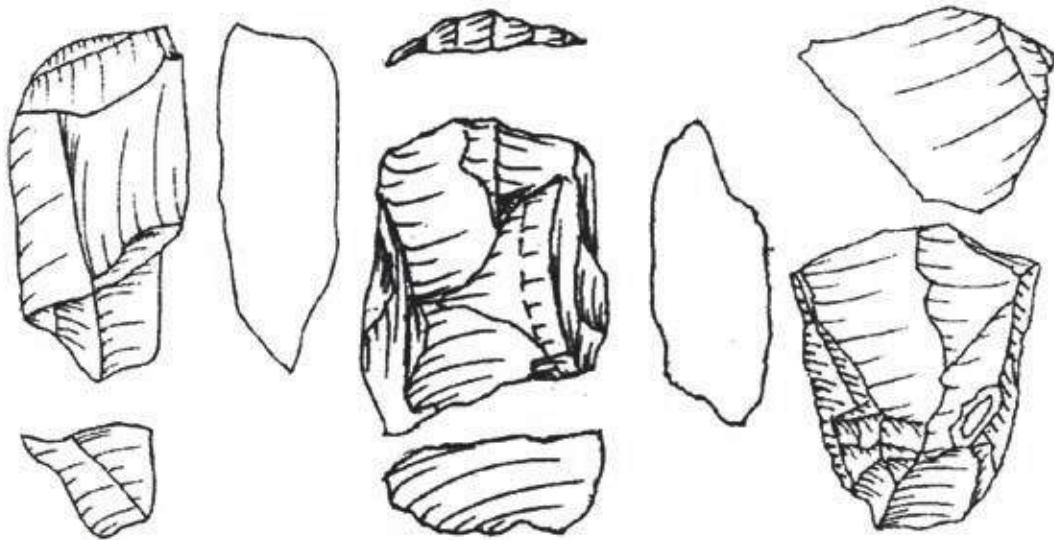




JELI-G'ULI BURIAL MOUNDS

In 2002, burial mounds belonging to the herdsman culture of the Bronze Age were discovered by chance in the Jeli-g'uli neighborhood, which is located in the southwest of the city of Jizzakh. Ceramic vessels and 5 bronze bracelets placed in graves with corpses were studied by archaeologist M. Isamiddinov and after scientific analysis were transferred to the fund of the State Museum of the History of Culture of Uzbekistan in Samarkand.

*Sayhonsoy (Takatosh) rock paintings
(V-III millennia BC)*



TAKATOSH ROCK PAINTINGS

In the Jizzakh oasis, the first rock paintings were found in the second half of the 50s of the last century at the Takatash location in the Saykhonsoy gorge of Morguzar mountain. In this gallery of rock paintings, there are various wild animals - deer, arhar (mountain goat), leopard, bears; from domestic animals, images of horses, dogs, people, archers shooting, hunting them in a crowd, religious ceremonies are depicted (Muhammadjonov, 1957, p. 16). In the 1970s and 1980s, specialists in the field continued research in Saykhonsoy, as a result of which a complex of rock paintings consisting of more than 630 plots was discovered in this wonderful valley.



INFORMATION ABOUT «ANCIENT USTRUSHONA» CITIES AND FORTRESS SETTLEMENTS

The information about «Ancient Ustrushona» cities and fortress settlements recorded in the works of Greco-Roman authors was studied by contemporary experts and opinions were expressed on the issues of connecting them with existing archaeological monuments. In particular, Kiropol was initially localized with Mugtepa in Oratepa, and later it was noted that a large urban monument was located on the site of Nurtepa. V. Tomashek and M. Andreev expressed the opinion that the city of Gaza, mentioned by Greek historians, was located in the place of Jizzakh.

One of the seven cities that resisted Alexander the Great. (Gaza-Jizzakh-Qaliyatepa).



SUG'D ROCK

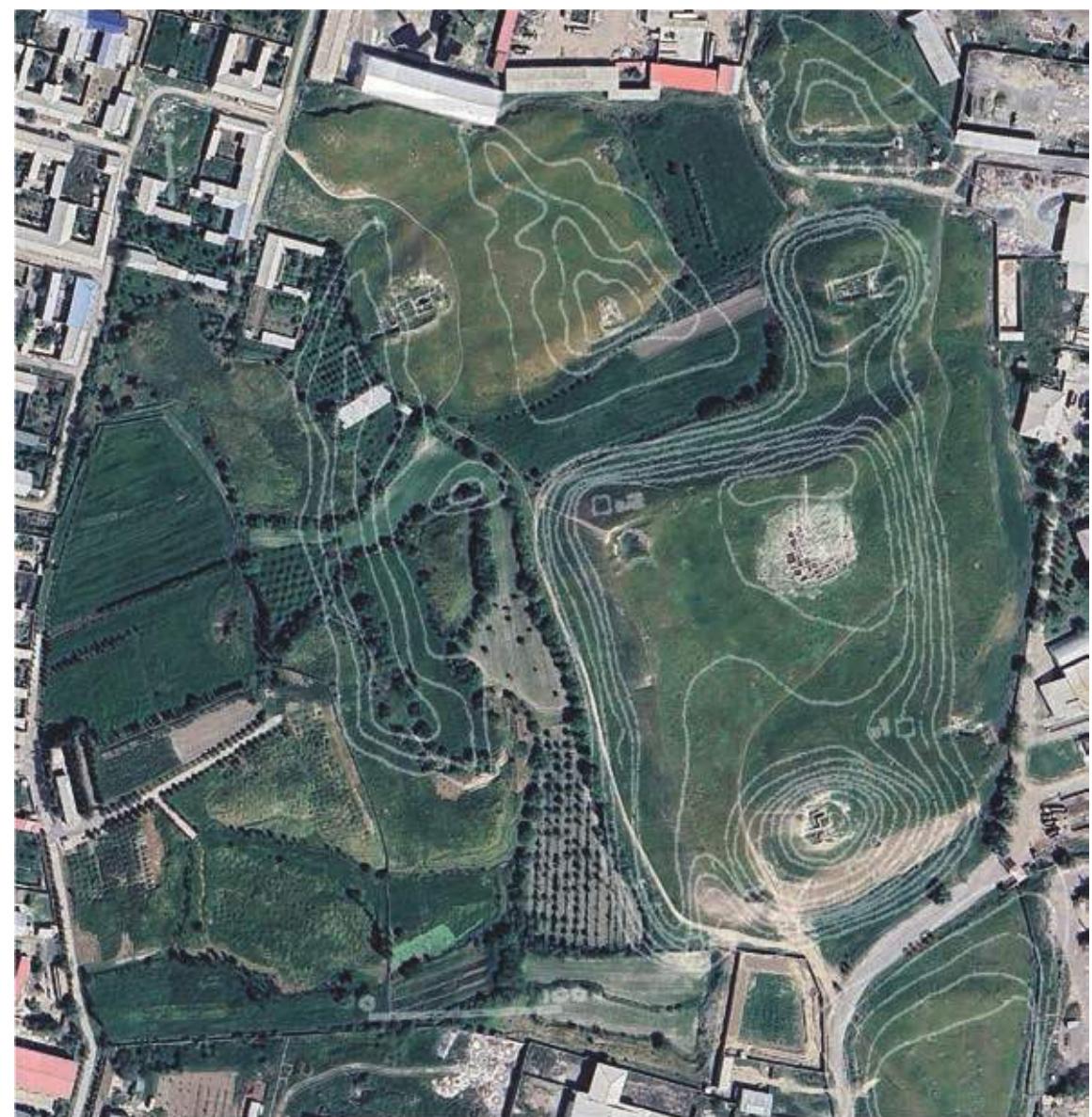
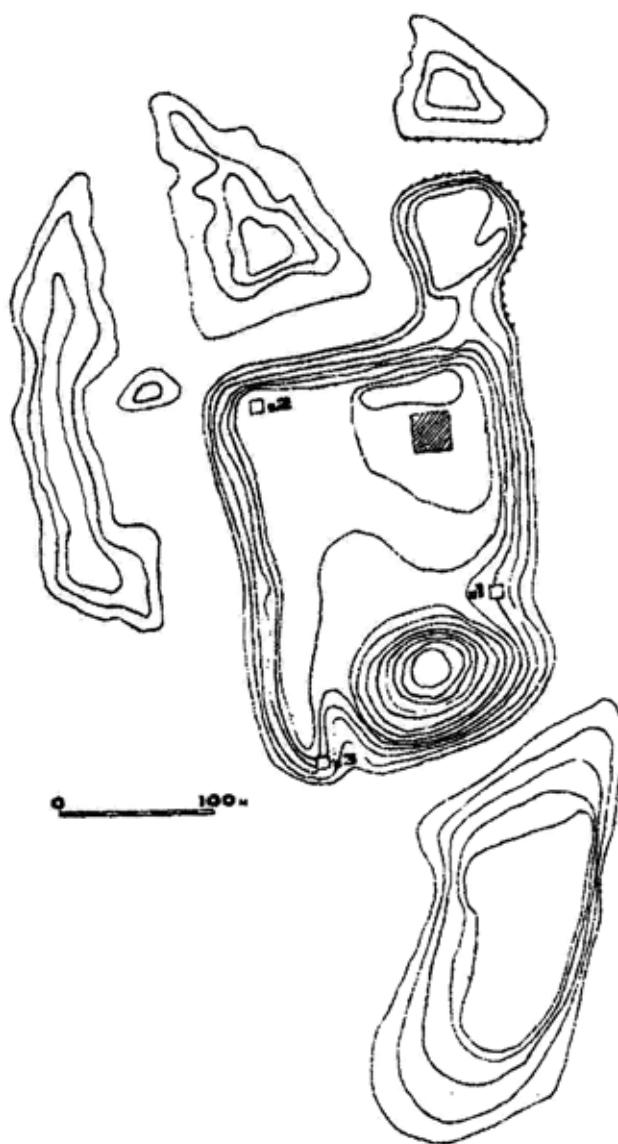
Contemporary historians, archaeologists and scientists tried to identify this place, called «Sug'd Rock» in Greek sources, where the Ustrushonites resisted and attacked the army of Alexander the Great for the first time. A group of scholars believe that this battle took place on the cliffs of «Iron Gate» near the city of Jizzakh.



Swords and bows found in the burial mounds of Gulbo

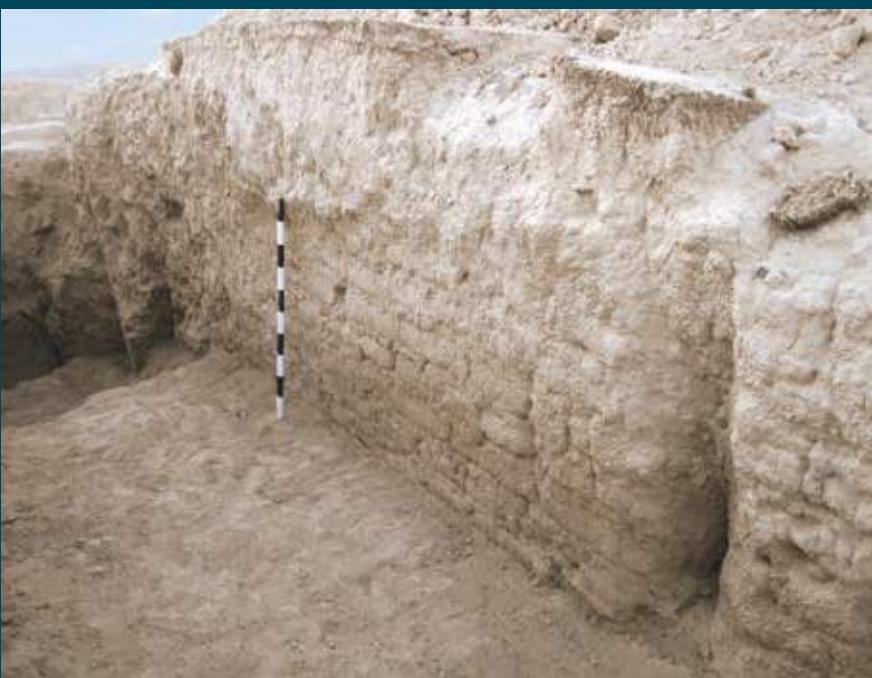
QALIYATEPA COMPLEX

The Qaliyatepa complex, which is recognized as the place of the ancient city of Jizzakh, consists of a central arch and a town (6 ha.), 5 rabads (15 ha.) that are connected to each other and are located separately behind the defensive trenches. The total area of the ruins of this ancient city, stretching in the north-south direction, is 50 hectares. According to experts who studied the historical topography of Qaliyatepa, the most developed territory of Qaliyatepa was during the early Middle Ages (about 100 ha).











Qaliyatepa complex, which is recognized as the site of the ancient city of Jizzakh



FINDINGS OF THE MONUMENT OF THE CITY OF QALIYATEPA



Ceramic dishes. V–VIII centuries



JIZZAKH OASIS IN THE V-VIII CENTURIES

KHARAKANA – KARAKALA (6th cent.)

Kharakana – Karakala (6th century) in the present Gallaorol district, which operated in the Middle Ages.

In the western borders of Ustrushona, that is, in the basin of the Sangzor valley, there were 3 large rustoks, such as Feknon (Jizzakh), Kharakana (Gallaorol) and Burnamad (Bakhmal). The Kharakana village was located on the site of the ruins of Kurgantepa, located



*Ceramic products found
in Mulkushtepe (Gallaorol)*

on the left bank of the big stream leading from Sangzor, on the northern edge of the village of Sarbozor. Kurgantepa is a traditional ancient city site consisting of an arch, a shariston and a rabad. The arch is located in the southwest corner of the city, the appearance of the city has a regular quadrangular shape, and the total area of the city ruins is 6.14 hectares. The third component of the city of Kurgantepa - the place of rabads - was smoothed out in later periods.

Ossuaries (V–VII centuries)



Ceramic dishes. X–XII century:
teapot, cup, bowl, container for
boiling milk



G'ULBO BURIAL MOUNDS

While the main part of the pottery vessels recorded in the G'ulbo burial mounds of Zaamin district are handmade nomadic vessels, there are also ceramic (jug) vessels that are uniformly baked in the khumdon without adding any other impurities to the fine clay of the pottery wheel. The surface of these pottery is painted with brown slipware.

Pottery vessels were found in G'ulbo burial mounds







Burial mounds in the Zamin district



PARDAQULTEPA AND YAQUBBOBOTEPA CASTLES OF THE VI-VIII CENTURIES RAMPARTS AND MATERIAL OBJECTS FOUND IN THEM

On the example of the researched architectural complexes of Pardaqltepа, Yaqubbobotepа, Komilbobotepа castles in Jizzakh city, the questions of early medieval village construction, architectural methods and their evolution of the Jizzakh oasis were identified and included in scientific circulation.



Komilbobotepa. Drawing of a ram's head. VIII centuries

*Pottery vessels found in
Yaqubbotepa, VII centuries: water
jug, double-handled pitcher, khum
and khumcha flange with potter's
seal*



USTRUSHONA COUNTRY DURING THE TURKISH KHANATE

During the period of the Turkish khanate, the country of Ustrushona administratively and territorially consisted of 18 rustic – agricultural districts. These rural estates, which are not very large in terms of territory, were managed by local nobles-peasants, sarkors (leaders) of the clan community. Each rustok sarkor had its own military guard detachment. At the top of all the sarkors of the rustaks stood the ruler of the country, the entire Ustrushona afshin, and under him was gathered partially limited – civil, military and religious-clerical rule. The ruler of the country – Afshin was a large landowner.



Pottery vessels from the period of the Turkish khanate. VI–VII century

DEFINITION OF THE TERM ZAAMIN IN MEDIEVAL WRITTEN SOURCES

The term Zaamin was first mentioned in the archival documents of Panjikent governor Divashtich from the beginning of the 8th century. Relatively more extensive information is recorded in the work of al-Yaqubi, who lived in the 9th century and collected valuable information during his travel career. Ainanal-Yaqubi is one of the first to provide information about the country of Ustrushona, its 400 fortresses and a number of large cities, in particular, Zaamin.

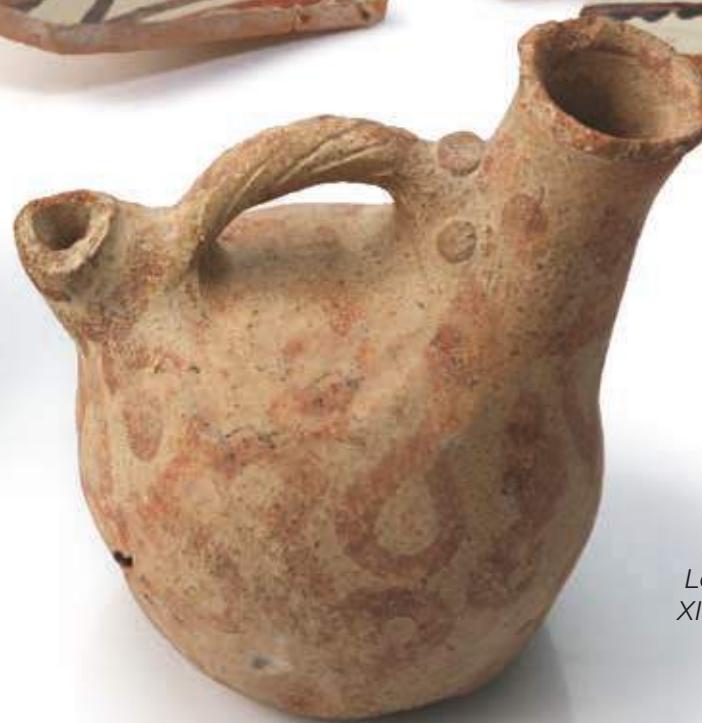
Ibn Khurdadbeh, who lived at the beginning of the 10th century, wrote that «Zaamin al-Shosh is located at the intersection of the roads leading to Fergana and the land of the Turks.»

FAMOUS MUHADDIS AND FAKHIHS OF USTRUSHONALI

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoev, in his speeches at the meeting with the voters of the Jizzakh region on the presidential election on October 21, 2021, said, «It is known that the first legal standards on the rights of the child in the world were written in the Civil Code in France in 1804. But the jurist Muhammad ibn Mahmoud Ustrushani, who grew up in the oasis of Jizzakh, created a unique work called «Complex of Children's Rights» in the 13th century.

Muhaddis from Jizzakh: Rayhan ibn Muhammad al-Ustrushani, Ali ibn Abi Ibrahim al-Ustrushani, Bakr ibn Yaman al-Ustrushani, Ali ibn Abdulaziz ad-Dizaki, Umar ibn Ahmad ad-Dizaki.

Jurists (Faqih) from Jizzakh: Ahmad ibn Husayn al-Ustrushani, Abu Ja'far al-Ustrushani, Muhammad ibn Hasan ibn Muhsin al-Ustrushani, Husayn ibn Ahmad al-Ustrushani, Ahmad ibn Husayn ibn Ahmad al-Ustrushani.



*Large plate, Murgobi. Zaamin.
XII century*



Chirak. Zaamin. XI–XII centuries

JIZZAH OASIS ON THE GREAT SILK ROAD SYSTEM

The Great Silk Road had a positive impact on the economy and culture of the oasis peoples, including the economic culture. The busiest caravan route is Baghdad - Tabriz - Koshan - Marv - Charjui - Bukhara - Samarkand - Kharakana - Dizak. After Dizak, the road split into two, or even three, and in all cases, it connected the roads leading to China and the Far East through the Eurasian steppes with the Arab and Ajam countries.

According to historical sources, trade caravans from the east to Samarkand, a developed city on the Great Silk Road, passed through the Ustrushona region in several directions. The trade route that came from Ustrushona and the Tashkent oasis through Zaamin and Jizzakh led to Samarkand, the capital of Sugdiyona, through the Ilono'tdi gorge.



Бүгүнкі Ипак йўли

Великий Шёлковый путь

The Great Silk Road



Белгилашлар:

- Ўрта Осиё ҳудуди
- Йирик шаҳарлар
- Шаҳарлар
- ▲ Карвонсарой
- Буюк Ипак йўли
- - - Денгиз савдо йўллари

JIZZAKH DURING THE TIMUR AND TIMURID PERIOD

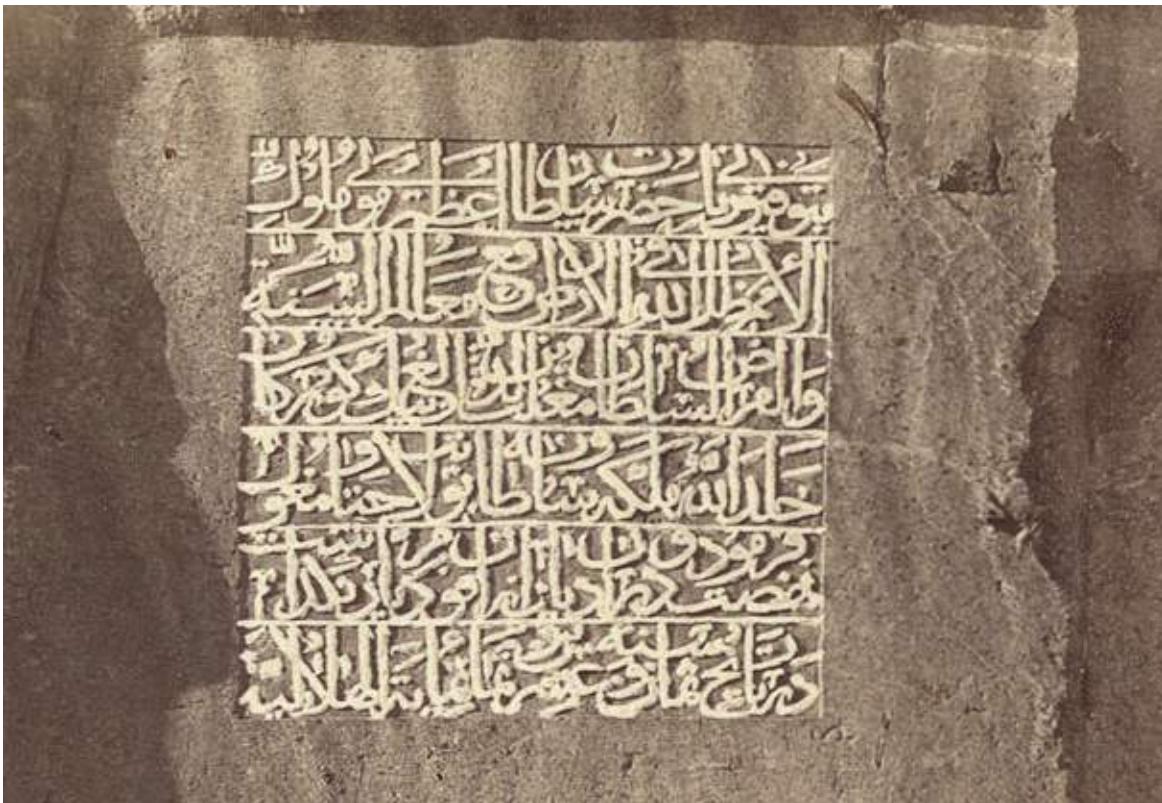
JIZZAK DURING THE REIGN OF AMIR TEMUR

Cities and fortresses such as Qaliyatepa, Dizak (Horde), Zaamin in the Jizzakh oasis, which were destroyed during the Mongol invasion, were restored by Sahibgiron Amir Temur. Construction and beautification works were carried out in Jizzakh oasis.

During the reign of Amir Temur, Jizzakh became a very important military-strategical area. During this period, soldiers belonging to Sahibqiran were stationed in cities and fortresses such as Dizak, Rabat, Yom, Hovos, and Moltop, and they were assigned the task of guarding the Ilon o'tdi gorge, which is the passage to Samarkand.

THE PERIOD OF MIRZO ULUGBEK'S RULE

During the rule of Mirzo Ulugbek (1409-1449), it coincides with the period of activation of opposition forces against the Timurids in Tashkent, Ettisuv and Mongolia. In 1425, Ulugbek made a military campaign to Mongolia, the land of the Jets, and won a victory over the Mongol Khan, Shermuhammad Khan. This was one of the few victories of Ulugbek's military career, the most brilliant and the main one. That is why the information about this victory was engraved on one of the high rocks of «Iron Gate» and sealed for eternity.



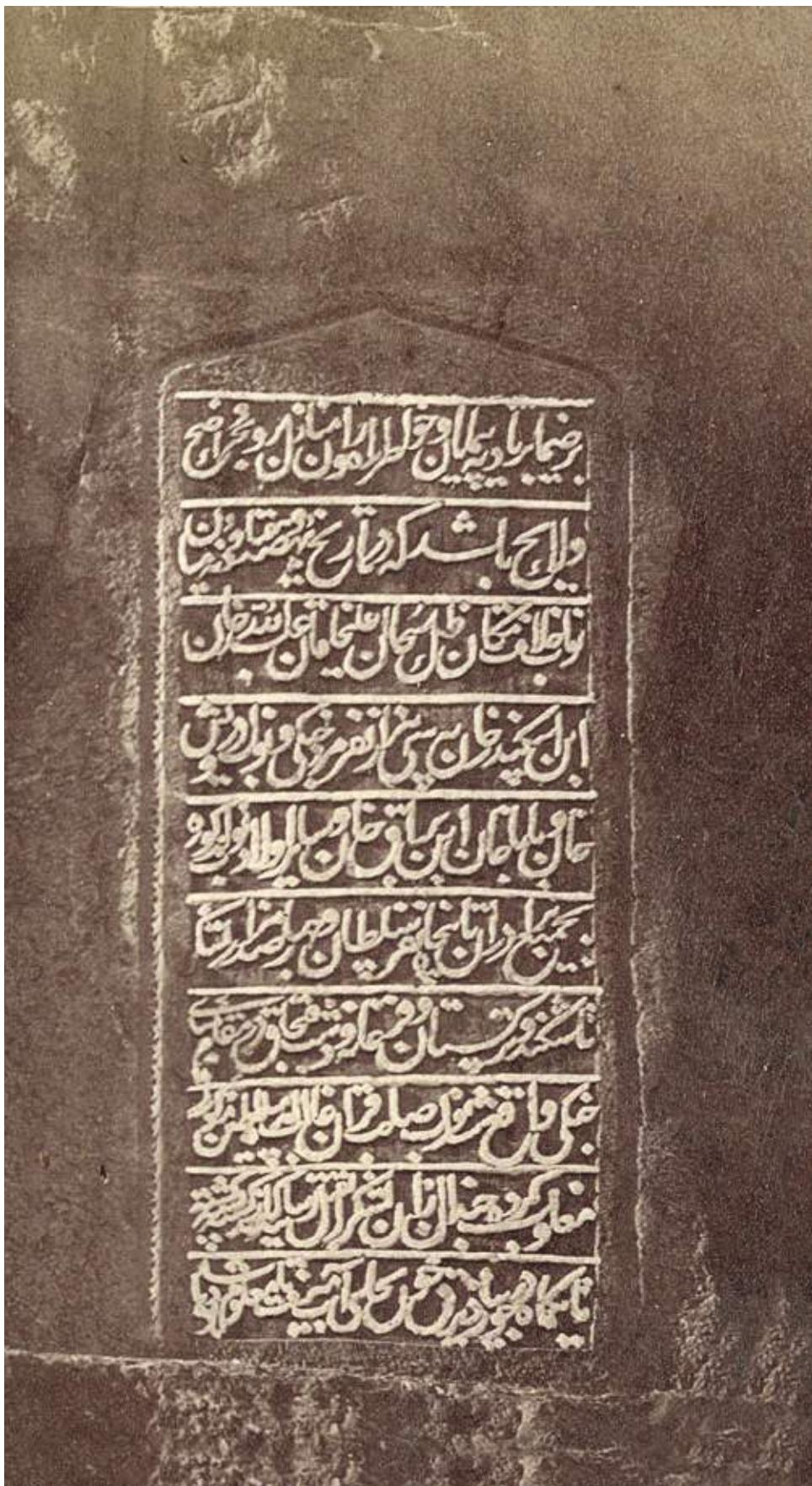
«By the grace of the Almighty, the king of khans and nations, the shadow of Allah on earth, the great Sultan Ulugbek Koragoni (may God prolong his life!) marched to the land of the Jetes and Mongols, and from there he returned safely in 828 AH.»

THE IMAGE OF JIZZAKH IN THE EYES OF BOBUR MIRZO

«After the evening prayer, we went down to Ilon o'tdi, killed a horse, boiled the meat, made a kebab, and left the horse to rest for a while. Arrived at Haliliya city early in the morning and then went to Dizak. At that time, Hafiz Muhammadbek Doldoy's son Tahir Doldoy (governor - A.P.) was in Dizak. Fat meats and offal are cheap, sweet melons and good grapes are prosperous. We have come to the world of cheapness and safety.

*We found safety in the midst of panic,
We have found a new, clean world.*

... We got rid of the scourge of the enemy and hunger and reached the comfort of security and the comfort of cheapness. We rested in Dizak for three or four days».



THE INSCRIPTION OF ABDULLAH KHAN II AT THE GATE OF AMIR TEMUR

«In the year 979 AH... a battle took place between Darvesh Khan and Baba Khans, the 30,000-strong fighting force of the caliphate forces of the great khan Abdullah, the son of Iskandar Khan, the greatest of the khans, the shadow of Allah on earth. In total, there were about 50,000 people from the descendants of sultans, and about 400,000 servants from Turkestan, Tashkent, Fergana and Dashti Kipchak. In this battle, the gang accompanied by the lucky star won. This group defeated the sultans, and their army was hit so hard that the blood of those who died in the battle and those who were captured flowed in the water of the Sangzor river for a month!»



Ilon o'tdi gorge in Jizzakh oasis in the great silk road system



JIZZAKH IN THE XIX-XX CENTURIES



JIZZAKH HORDE

Jizzakh Horde, the largest and oldest urban monument of the oasis, is located 6 km northwest of Qaliyatepa, in the right bank basin of the Sangzor River, in the area called the «Old City» of the current city of Jizzakh. The land located in Orda has a number of advantages due to its flatness, width, fertility and its location on the slope of Sangzor. Also, Orda is located in the direction of the caravan road crossing Mirzachol, at the beginning of the Nurota - Forish - O'tror road, near the Ilono'tti gorge. The Horde protected the Jizzakh oasis from the west, north-west, north and north-east.

Jizzakh Horde. Photo 1868–1871



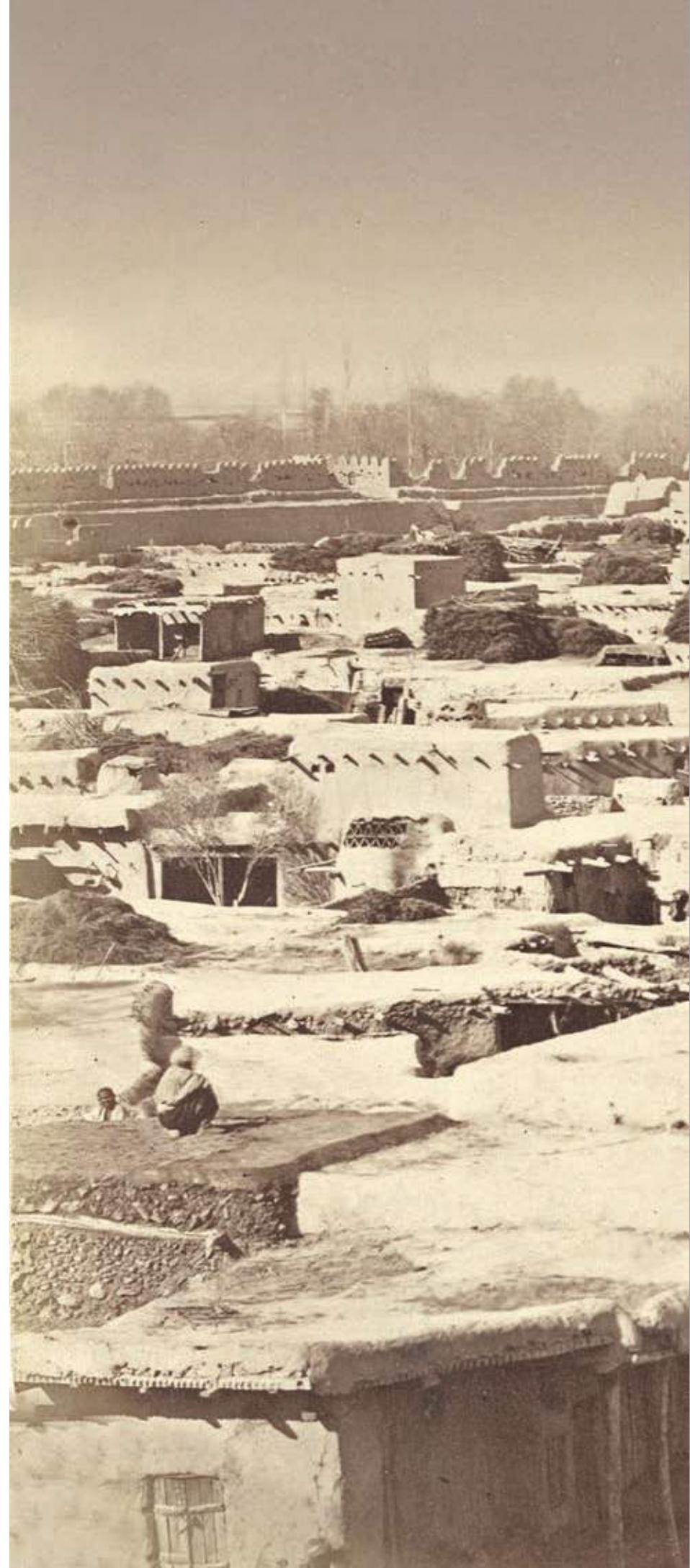
Defensive walls of Jizzakh Horde Settlements

(1866)



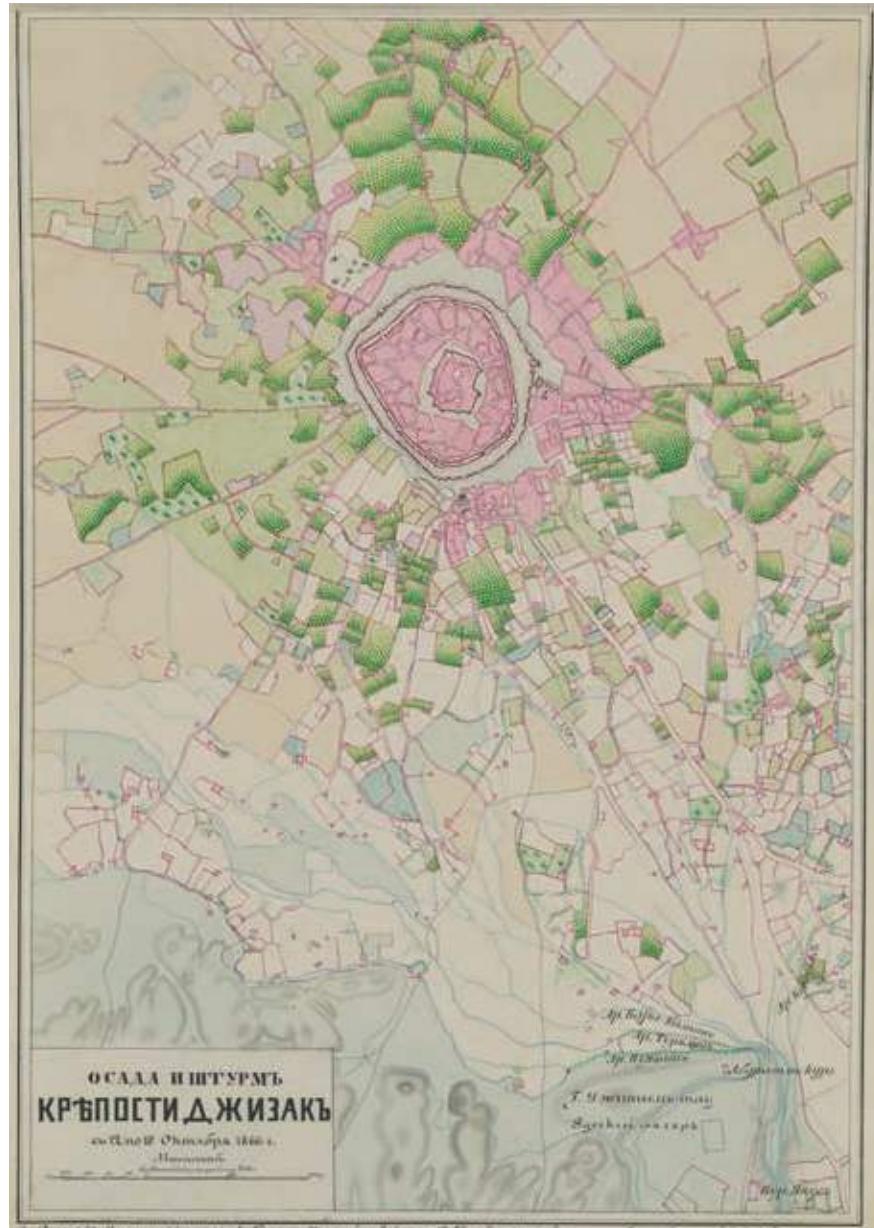
According to ethnographic data, the defensive walls of the Horde were so long, high and wide that the guards rode around on the wall in a horse-drawn chariot. The carriage of guards coming from the opposite side continued its way without interfering with each other. According to the topographic plan, the total length of the defense walls of Orda reached 4 km. In the system of defensive walls, there were defensive towers at a certain distance. These semicircular constellations are densely located mainly on the northern and eastern walls of the Horde. This shows from which direction the forces that threatened the Horde came and were active. On the outer side of the defensive walls, the location of water-filled ditches was noted. There was a suspension bridge in front of all three gates to enter the city.

Jizzakh. View of the city and the fortress wall.
Photo 1868–1871





JIZZAK IN THE PERIOD OF THE GENERAL-GOVERNORATE OF TURKESTAN

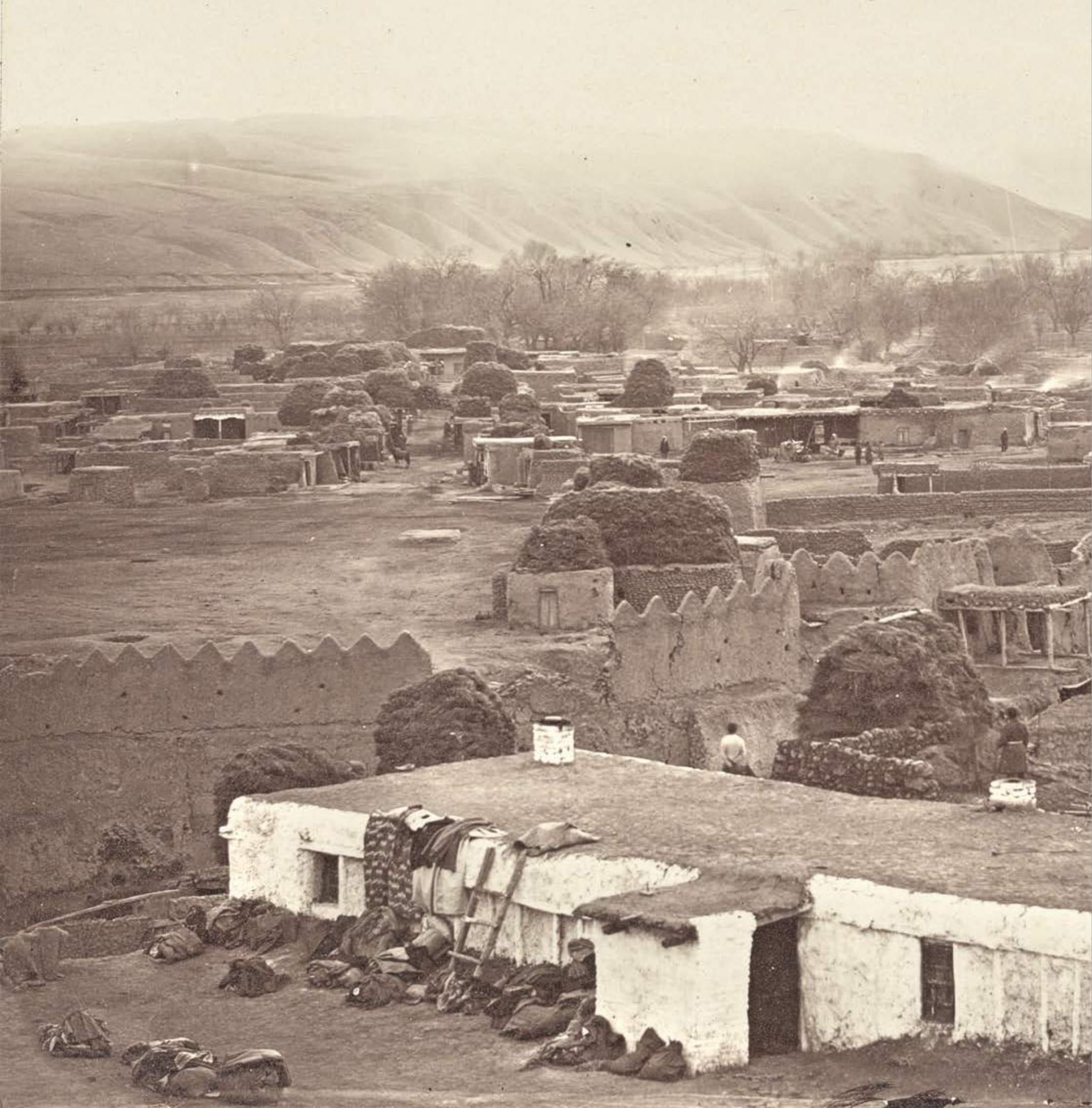


In September-October 1866, the Russian invaders, who captured Oratepa and Zaamin fortresses, arrived in Jizzakh on October 11. Bloody battles began between the Russian troops and the defenders of the city. The Horde of Jizzakh, located on an area of almost 100 hectares, was also turned into a strong fortification, the fortress was surrounded by a wall 9-10 m high, 4.5-5.0 m wide, surrounded by ditches filled with water. The Samarkand, Tashkent, Oratepa gates of the Horde were filled with soil and closed from the inside. From October 11 to October 18, there were fierce battles for Jizzakh.

The defenders of the city of Jizzakh valiantly defended the city from the invaders. Even about the heroism of the defenders of the city, Russian historians wrote in the newspaper «Russky vestnik» as follows: «Blood flowed like a river in Jizzakh», «the heroism and fierce resistance of the defenders of the city must be acknowledged. Even a group of men in the fort, unable to continue the battle, broke into the gunpowder store and blew themselves up. It requires high spirituality, great courage and tenacity.»

On October 18, 1866, as a result of military superiority, the city of Jizzakh, the administrative center of the Jizzakh province, was captured by Russian troops. In the battle for Jizzakh, together with thousands of defenders of the homeland, brave commanders such as Olloyorbek Devonbegi, Adil Dodkhoh, Abdusattor Inaq, Joyan Toksoba, Husanbiy and Iskandar Khan died heroically.

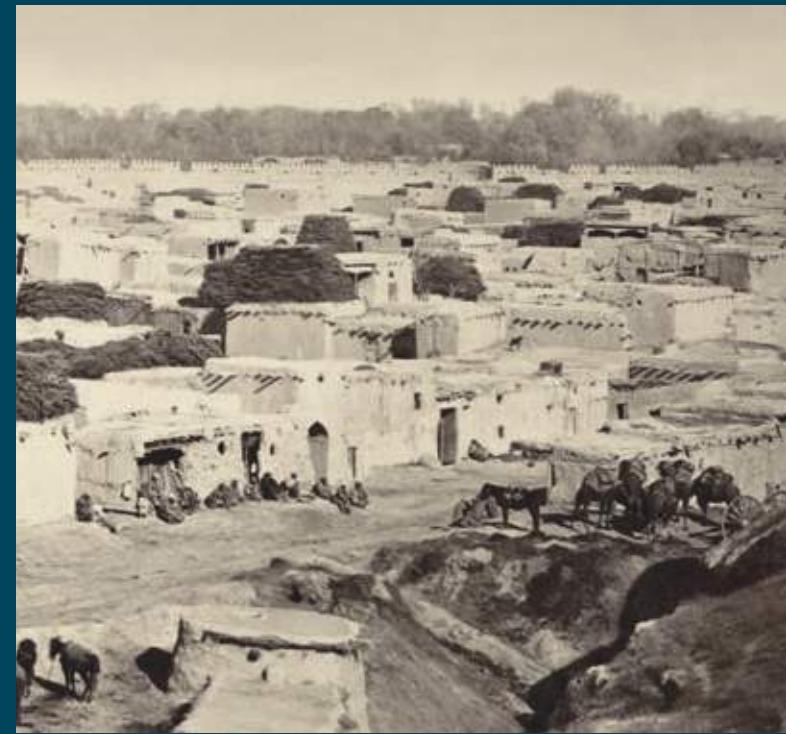




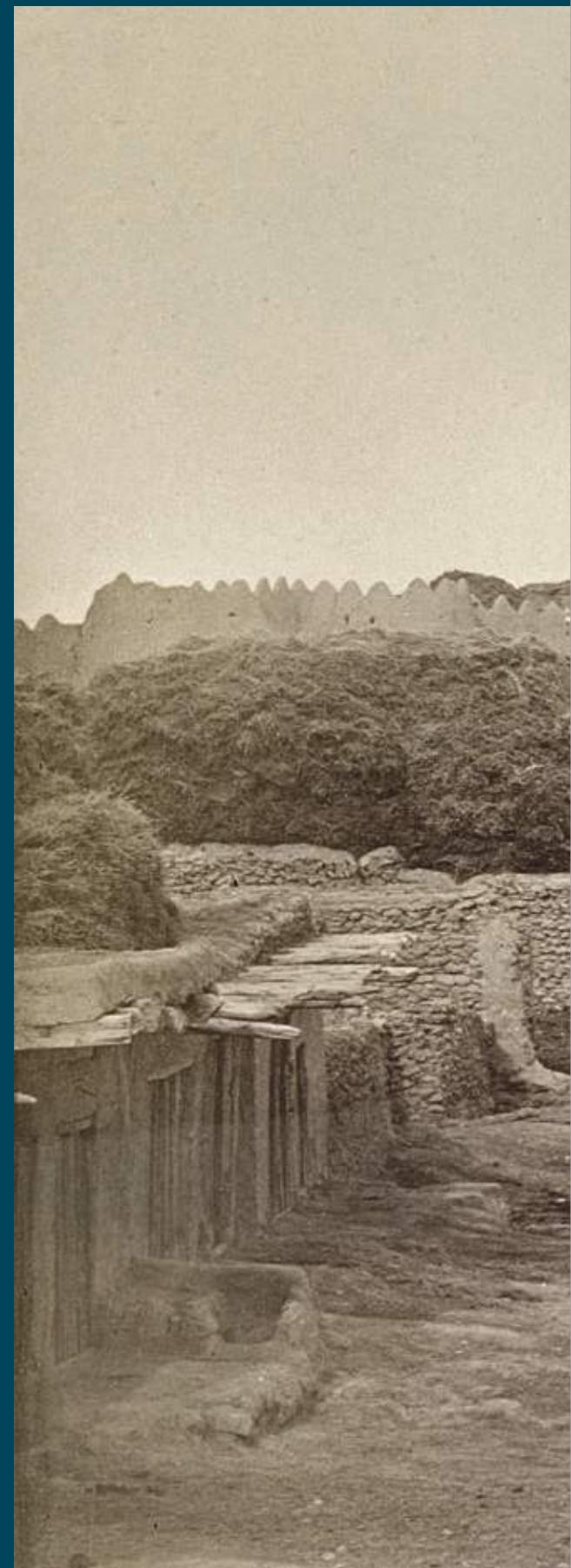
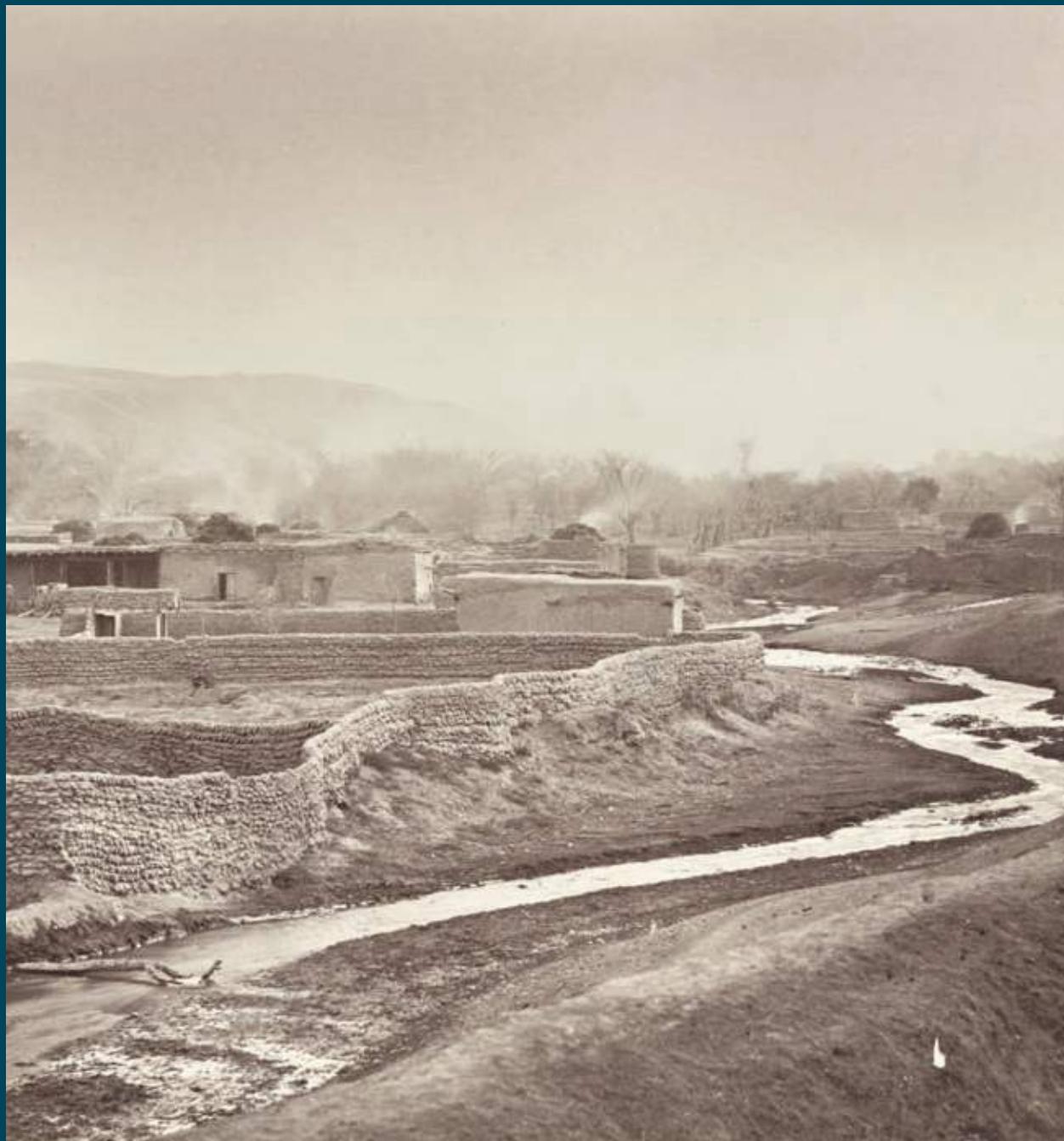


Jizzakh was considered the strongest fortress of Turkestan. Several thousand people worked every day for eight months to fortify Jizzakh. Jizzakh was surrounded by three rows of walls, the inner wall being the highest. The garrison of Jizzakh consisted of the badges of the emir's best troops; he had up to 10,000 men with 53 guns.

A.Grebner,
Central Asian researcher



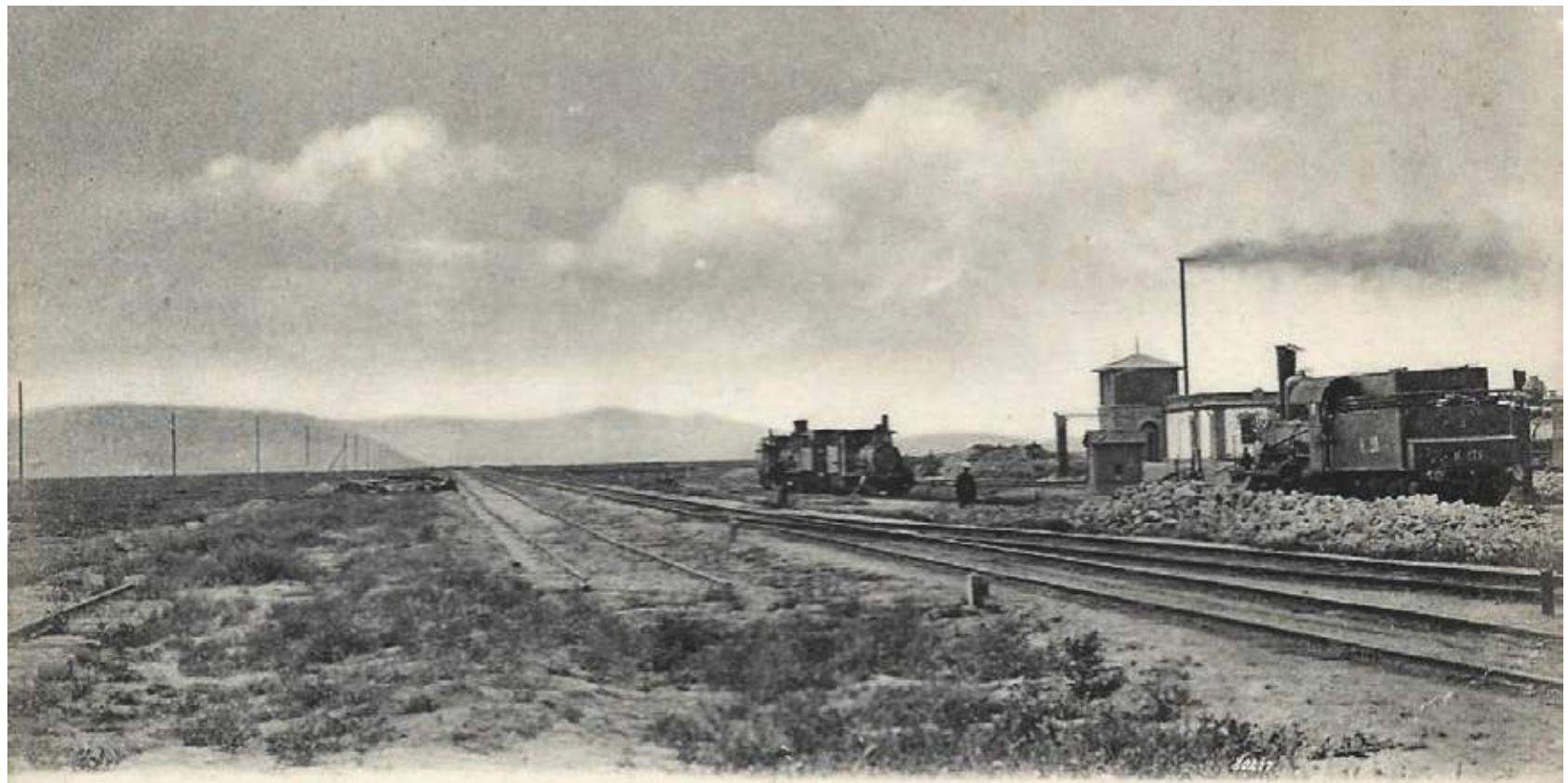
Zaamin settlement.
General view of residential buildings and
fortress. Photo from 1865–1872







The third inscription on the rocks in the Ilon o'tdi gorge of Jizzakh oasis was written in Russian, but it was removed independence period: «Nikolai II ordered in 1895: «Let there be a railway». It was completed in 1898».





Part of the Central Asian Railway, established on May 1, 1899 by connecting the Caspian Sea Railway (completed in 1888) and the Samarkand – Andijan Railway, passed through the Jizzakh region. A railway station of the same name was built in the city of Jizzakh.



«NURIDDIN HAJI» MADRASA

This madrasa was built at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century in the Old City of Jizzakh. The building of the madrasa was built on the initiative and personal funds of Nuriddin Haji Marufkhojaev (1850-1916) from Jizzakh.



The construction of the madrasa began in 1898 under the design and leadership of the master architect Ahmad Yunus Samarkandi, and was put into operation in 1902. In the madrasa, the mudarris who were educated in the Bukhara and Samarkand madrasas taught the students Sufism, Sharia (fiqh) and secular sciences. Education of girls in madrasas was also started.







*«Nuriddin Hoji» madrasa is located in the center of Jizzakh city.
It was built in 1902 and is intended for the education of young people from Jizzakh.
A photo of the beginning of the 20th century and a modern look*



SHRINE OF SA'D IBN ABU WAQQAS

This pilgrimage site in the Jizzakh oasis is located in the village of Avliya of the Gallaorol district and is divided into two parts. The upper part of the shrine - lakeside area attracts everyone with its healing and holy springs, its beautiful and charming, uniquely beautiful nature and unique scenery. The old mosque in the lower part of the shrine are also noteworthy.

The building of the mosque was built in the 19th century by master builders from Jizzakh - master Kamil, master Qabil, master Zuhur and master Mirziyo. It attracts the attention of any visitor due to its oriental style. The carpentry work in the building was done very skillfully.



THE JIZZAKH UPRISING OF 1916



Jizzakh uprising begins on July 13, 1916 in the «Old City» area of Jizzakh. The insurgents demanded the city elder Mirzayar Khudoyorkhanov to give a list of those who would be hired as laborers. Hearing his refusal, the rebels beat Mirzayar to death. They found the labor list and burned it. After that, the insurgents marched to the district governor's court in Beshquvur, the new city of Jizzakh. Before reaching the court, the insurgents encountered Jizzakh governor Colonel P.I.Rukin, staff-captain P.D.Zotogolov, local guard K.Zhumanboev, guard soldier Gritsenko, translator M.Zokirjonov and a group of cavalry guards in the Toshloq region on the banks of the Sangzor river.

The colonists engage in battle against the enemy, and the governor of Jizzakh province, Colonel P.I.Rukin, and other colonists were killed. After the city of Jizzakh was occupied by the insurgents, in order to prevent the arrival of military aid to the colonialists from the cities of Tashkent and Samarkand, railways were damaged and telegraph communication wires were cut. Six railway bridges at Obruchovo, Lomokino, Kuropatkina, Rostovtsevo railway stations connecting Jizzakh with Tashkent city were destroyed.

The Jizzakh uprising was suppressed, and the fighters and active members of the freedom movement in Jizzakh: Ziya Qori Abdullaev, Kamil Qori Bobojonov, Nazirkhoja Abdusalomov and Nuriddinhoji Marufkhojaev were executed by the verdict of the field military court. On November 24, 1916, 24 rebels were hanged and 97 were deported to Siberia by the verdict of the military field court with the participation of Lieutenant General Ignatevich, military prosecutor Perepilovsky.

After the uprising was suppressed, the inhabitants of the city of Jizzakh were exiled to the deserts of Qili and Uchtepa. The city was looted and burned by the invaders.



REPRESSIVE POLICY OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITY IN JIZZAKH

In 1937-1938, the Soviet government implemented the policy of «Great Massacre» repression. According to the top secret order No. 00447 approved by the NCIA officers of the USSR on July 30, 1937, the repression was supposed to begin on August 5 «in all republics and regions, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan SSRs.» However, the leaders of the NCIA of Uzbekistan started the repression machine in the middle of July in order not to miss out.

During this period, state, science, culture figures, intellectuals, scholars, even ordinary people were subjected to repression. According to the information found so far, 307 residents of Jizzakh became victims of the Great Massacre. 339 people who were imprisoned for various political crimes suffered in prisons and labor correctional camps. The sufferings they endured, the black labels such as «traitor to the Motherland», «counter-revolutionary», «enemy of the nation» ruined not only their lives, but also the lives of all their family members and relatives.



Haydarbek Abdujabbarov



Bayza Mirazimov

During the years of repression, prominent leaders of the Jizzakh region were imprisoned and sentenced to long years in prison by the decision of the «Three». Among them were Haydarbek Abdujabbarov, writer Anqaboy Hudoibakhtov, Nazirqul Hasanov, Mamadiyor Allayorov, Arif Olimjanov, Bayza Mirazimov, Tursunkhoja Valikhojhaev, Rizaqul Yuldashev, Haydarqul Yuldashev, Mulla Isoq Haydarov, Mamadali Haydarov, Ismail Muhammedov, Urdushbek Salimov, Abdulla Botirbekov, Muhyiddin Khojaev, Mahmud Gazikhanov, Turop Nazarov, brothers Anvar, Hasan and Abdulla Hamdamov.



Anqaboy
Hudoibakhtov



Nazirqul Hasanov



Mamadiyor Allayorov

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PEOPLE OF JIZZAKH TO THE VICTORY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

In the Second World War, which brought the greatest disaster and casualties to mankind, brave children of the Uzbek people fought valiantly against the scourge of fascism, among all the peace-loving peoples of the world. In recent years, the scientific study of the contribution of Uzbeks to victory in the Second World War, their heroism and hard work at the front and behind the front is becoming one of the urgent tasks for historians and scientists.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev in his speech dedicated to the «Day of Remembrance and Appreciation» on May 9, 2018 deserves attention and practical significance: «I would like to make a proposal to our community. The time has come to create new works about the heroism of our ancestors who participated in this terrible war, including preparing and publishing a perfect book-album based on accurate historical documents».



Dzhorakul Toraev



Dzhorakhon Usmanov



Togonboy Koumboev

From the first days of the war, thousands of Jizzakh residents sent applications to the military commissariats asking to send them to the front. In 1941-1945, 39,620 people from the territory of the current Jizzakh region were mobilized for the war. 7450 of them died heroically in battles. More than 4,600 fighters from Jizzakh were awarded with orders and medals.

Currently, the total number of soldiers mobilized in the Second World War from the territory of Jizzakh region is being re-studied on the basis of archival materials and field research. On the basis of archival materials, the number of heroes of the Second World War (Heroes of the Soviet Union) from Jizzakh is clarified. In the sources (Memory: Jizzakh region. «Mehnat», 1994) there are three Jizzakh war heroes, but as a result of research, it was found that there are 7 heroes of the Second World War from Jizzakh.



Egor Ivanin



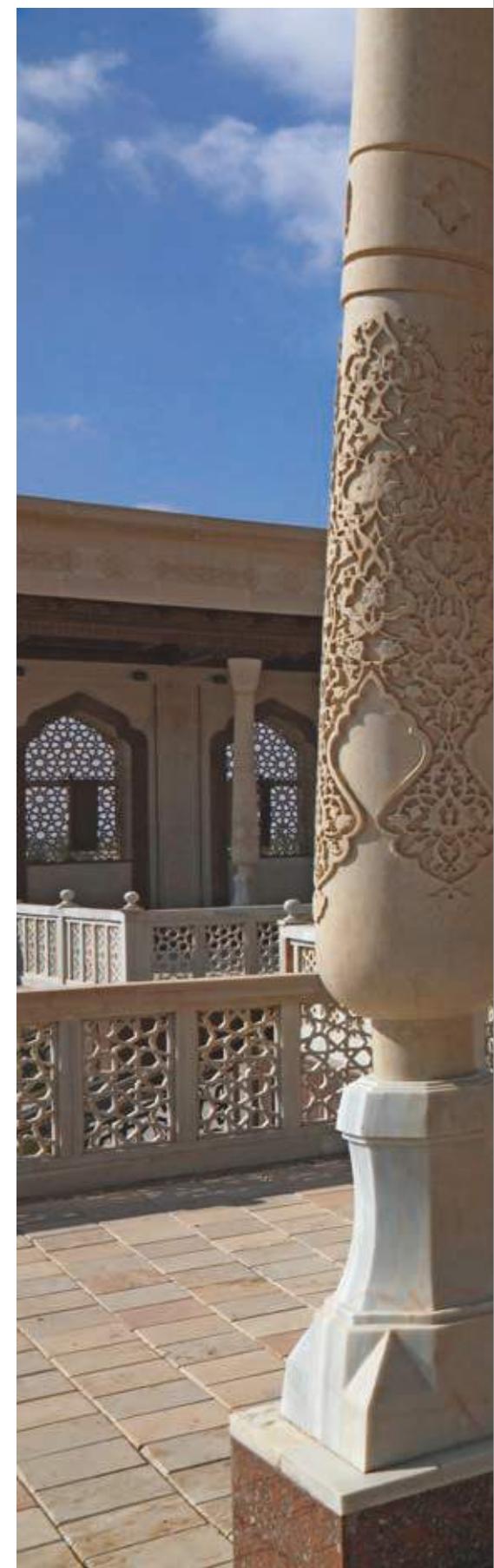
Eshonkul Ismailov



Grigory Gubarkov



Pyotr Traynin





Monument complex in Zaamin



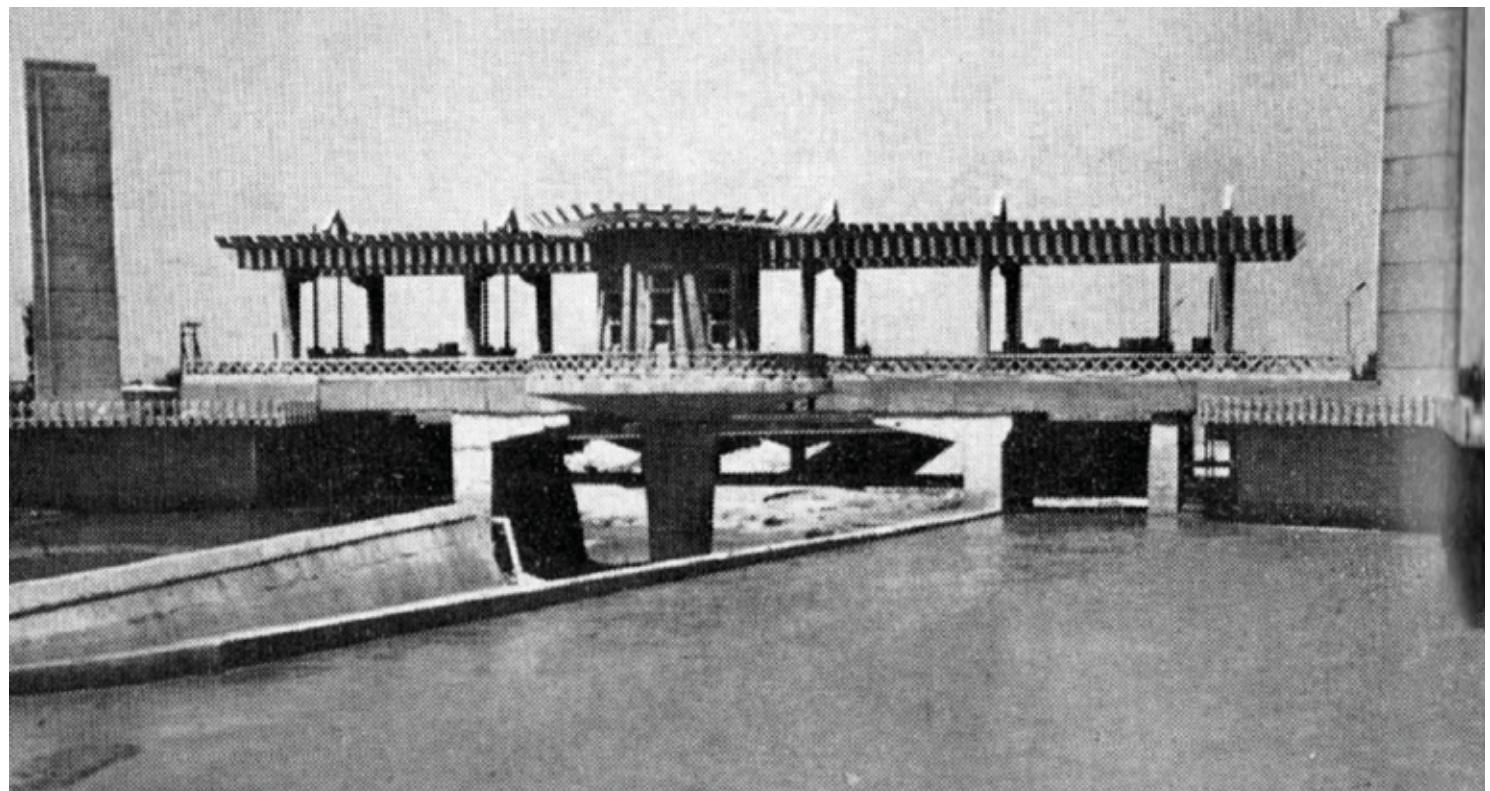
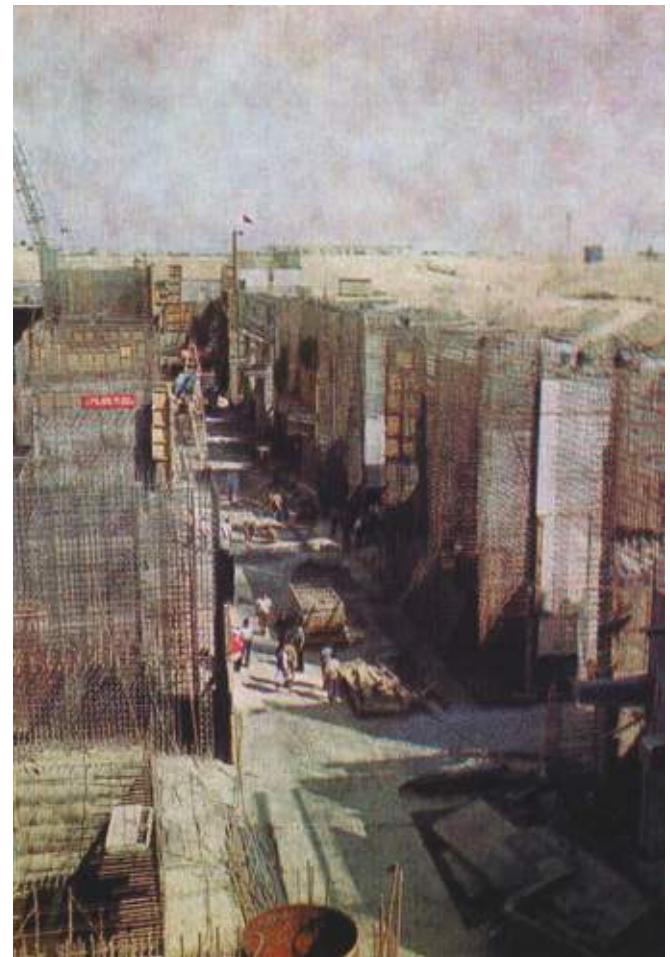
THE MUSEUM OF "MEMORIAL OF REPRESSION VICTIMS"

In 2018, the museum "Memorial of Repression Victims" was established in Jizzakh. The museum exposition consists of 8 sections, which include the occupation of the territory by Tsarist Russia, the struggle of the local population for freedom and liberty (1868-1900), the national revival movement (1901-1917), the termination of Turkestan Autonomy and the establishment of regional Bolshevik power (1917-1929). Also, it depicts the victims of Soviet-era repression (1929-1936), the "Great Massacre" of 1937-1938, the political repressions of 1940- 1950, the "Cotton Work" repression of the 1980s, the restoration of historical justice in the years of independence, historical works carried out for the perpetuation of the memory of the victims of repression, preservation and development of national values.



JIZZAKH IN 1950–1980

In 1946-1985, special attention was paid to the development of industry, mining, metallurgy and agriculture in the territory of the current Jizzakh region. For example, in 1951, the Uchkuloch non-ferrous metal mine was explored using complex methods, Pistali, Koshkura, Ugok, Central, Eastern and other lead, zinc, copper mines were discovered and developed in Forish district of Jizzakh region.



On the construction of the Jizzakh Reservoir dam and a general view of the dam. 1979.

Between Jizzakh and Uchkuloch, a gas pipeline, road and railway were built, transportation of Uchkuloch rocks to the Almalyk mining and metallurgical company, and the production of lead, zinc, and copper from them was started. The settlements of Uchkuloch and Band were created as a result of the expansion of the Uchkuloch non-ferrous metal mine.

Cotton spinning factory in Jizzakh, cotton fields, Uchkuloch non-ferrous metals mine. 1970–1980s.





Бу даврда Жиззах пластмасса трубалар ишлаб чиқариши заводи ўз фаолиятини бошлади.

Жиззах ва Қарши чўли, Мирзачўл, Сурхон-Шеробод ва Марказий Фарғона ҳамда Қўйи Амударё ерларини ўзлаштириш, сув чиқариши ишлари авж олди. Жиззах чўлида 70 минг гектардан кўпроқ янги ерлар ўзлаштирилди. Ўзлаштирилган ерларда Мирзачўл (1967), Дўстлик (1970), Зафаробод (1973), Арнасой (1977) туманлари ташкил этилди. Саноат корхоналари барпо этилган, аҳоли зичроқ яшайдиган посёлкалар базасида Пахтакор (1974), Дўстлик (1974), Гагарин (1974) шаҳарлари вужудга келди. Жиззах чўлида 1454 минг кв метр туар жой бинолари, 21,9 минг ўринли мактаблар, 6800 ўринли болалар боғчалари, клублар, шифохоналар, ошхоналар қурилди. 1973 йилда Жиззах вилояти ташкил этилди. Мирзачўл ва Жиззах чўлларини ўз ичига олган янги пахтачилик иқтисодий райони вужудга келди, саноат комплекслари қурилди. 1985 йилда Сирдарё ва Жиззах вилоятларида 731 минг тонна пахта хом ашёси этиштирилди.



IN 1960-1980, THE CITY OF JIZZAKH WAS COMPLETELY REBUILT, INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES WERE ESTABLISHED, AND THE POPULATION INCREASED. ON DECEMBER 29, 1973, JIZZAKH BECAME THE ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER OF THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED JIZZAKH REGION.

During this period, Jizzakh plastic pipe production plant started its activity.

Development and water extraction of the lands of Jizzakh and Karshi deserts, Mirzachol, Surkhan-Sherabad and Central Ferghana and Lower Amudarya have intensified. More than 70,000 hectares of new land were developed in the Jizzakh desert.

Mirzachol (1967), Dostlik (1970), Zafarabad (1973), Arnasoy (1977) districts were established on the developed lands.

The cities of Pakhtakor (1974), Dostlik (1974), and Gagarin (1974) were established on the basis of densely populated settlements where industrial enterprises were established. 1,454,000 square meters of residential buildings, 21,900-bed schools, 6,800-bed kindergartens, clubs, hospitals, and canteens were built in the Jizzakh desert. Jizzakh region was established in 1973. A new cotton-growing economic region was created, including Mirzachol and Jizzakh deserts, and industrial complexes were built. In 1985, 731 thousand tons of raw cotton were grown in Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions.





Sharaf Rashidov

Jizzakh is the homeland of Sharaf Rashidov, a famous child of the Uzbek people, a famous political figure, a talented writer.

He was born on November 6, 1917 in the village of Sovun-garlik, Jizzakh (now Sharaf Rashidov) district, Jizzakh region. From 1935, after graduating from Jizzakh Pedagogical College, he worked as a secondary school teacher. In 1937-1941, he was the responsible secretary, deputy responsible editor, and editor of the Samarkand regional newspaper. In 1941, he graduated from the Faculty of Philology of Samarkand State University.

In 1941, Sharaf Rashidov volunteered to join the war against fascism. He took part in the battle of Moscow and was seriously wounded on the Volkhov front. After long-term treatment, he was dismissed from military service and returned to Uzbekistan. In 1944-1947 he worked as secretary of the Samarkand Regional Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in 1947-1949 he worked as editor of the newspaper "Kizil Uzbekistan".

In 1949-1950, he was the chairman of the board of the Union of Writers of Uzbekistan.

In 1957-1958, he took the initiative to rehabilitate representatives of the innocent intellectuals of Uzbekistan.

From March 1959, he became the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, and from 1961 he became a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, a candidate for the Presidium of the Central Committee.

The name of Sharaf Rashidov is associated with the economic development of the republic during his leadership. During his time, Uzbekistan became an industrial-agrarian republic with a developed light and food industry, and a ten-fold increase in heavy industry. Large thermal and hydroelectric power plants were built, gas and oil fields, etc. were developed. Completely new branches of mechanical engineering (electrical engineering, radio electronics, instrumentation, aviation, etc.) have appeared for the republic.

In 1966, under Sharaf Rashidov, Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, was rebuilt, new museums, parks, theaters and monuments were built. Palaces of culture and recreation centers, museums, theaters were opened in all major cities of the republic.





«ALL THE GOOD DEEDS OF SHARAF RASHIDOV
WILL ALWAYS REMAIN IN THE MEMORY OF OUR
PEOPLE»

*From the speech of the President of the Republic of
Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the ceremonial
opening of the statue of Sharaf Rashidov in the city
of Jizzakh*







In order to study the rich heritage of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, museums were created in Jizzakh and a house-museum on the territory of Sh. Rashidov's home.







**UNIQUE CULTURE,
ARTS, TRADITIONS AND
CRAFTS**





The traditions and customs of the Uzbek people have developed over centuries. They are very original, bright and diverse, dating back to different eras and religions. The beginning of the formation of the culture of the Uzbek ethnic group dates back to the 6th-7th centuries BC, to the time when nomadic tribes in the valleys of the Amu Darya, Syr Darya and Zarafshan rivers switched to a sedentary lifestyle and created their first states. Former nomads founded settlements and cities, bringing with them customs and traditions based on ancient ancestor cults. The territory of present-day Uzbekistan - Mesopotamia, which was partly part of the early states - Khorezm, Sogdiana, Bactria - became the basis for the formation of a culture that later became the basis of the culture of local people in Jizzakh.



For centuries, the traditions and customs of the Uzbek people remained almost unchanged, despite the desire of numerous invaders to impose an alien foreign culture. The traditions of Islam are closely intertwined with pre-Islamic beliefs and traditions, with local culture, and are firmly entrenched in the life and consciousness of the Uzbek people.

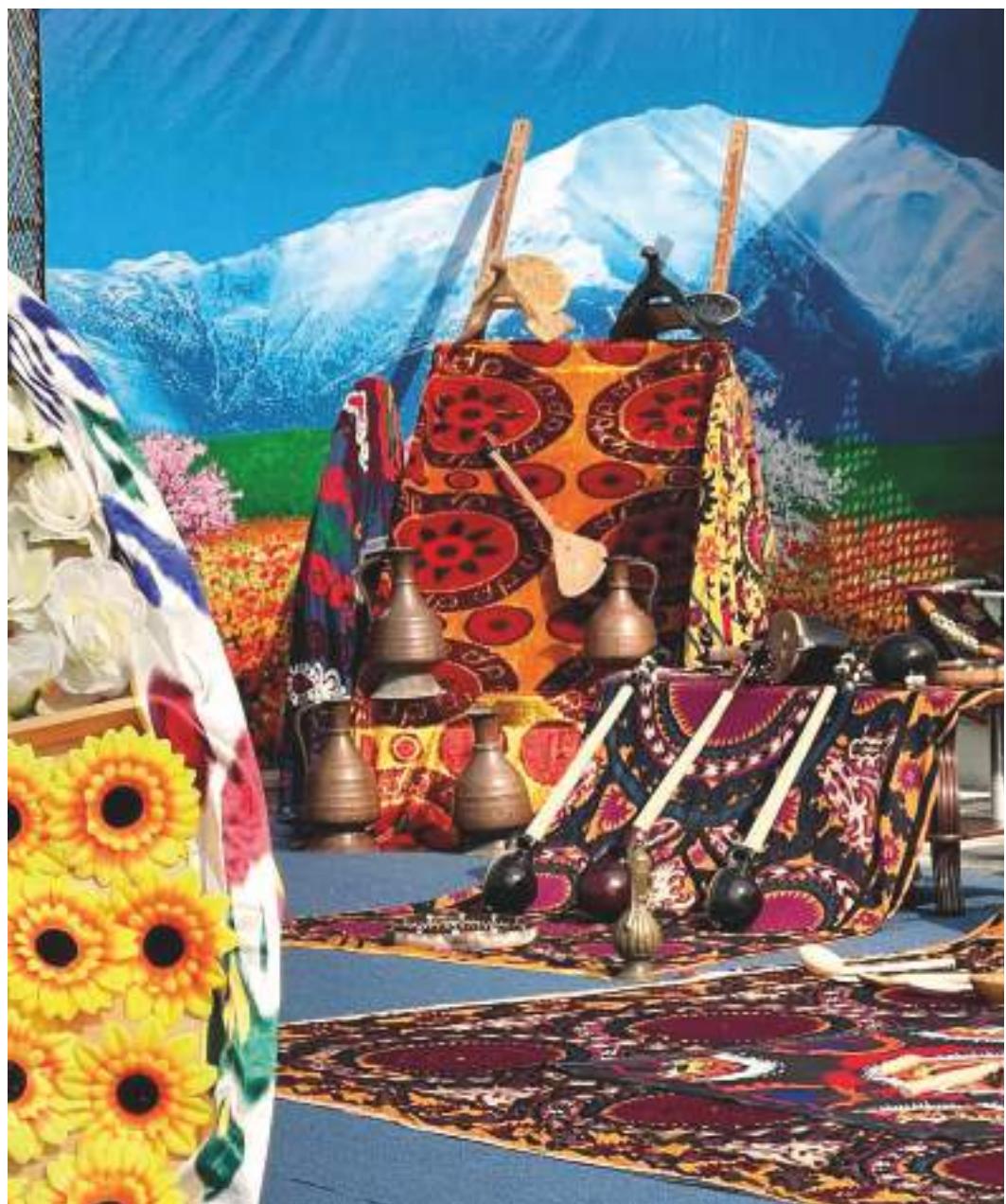
The age-old customs and traditions of people in Jizzakh are carefully preserved and passed on from generation to generation. Like many Asian peoples, most Jizzakh holiday customs are associated with the main family celebrations: weddings and the birth of a child. Many ceremonies and rituals are associated with these events; parents, children, brothers, sisters, close and distant relatives, and even neighbors and guests are involved - each has their own role. The basis of Uzbek traditions is hospitality, reverence for elders and collectivism, especially clearly manifested in mahallas (Uzbek neighborhoods) - the guardians of age-old national foundations.





Jizzakh embroidery is sewn on yellow colored cotton fabric. In terms of composition, it is close to Samarkand embroidery. Distinguishing features: a large circular rosette on the leaf border is decorated with concentric rings, separated by a narrow zigzag line of unstitched fabric, which serves as a border border; the foliated borders on both sides are not contiguous. In each corner of the central square there is a amulet – an image of female jewelry in the shape of a bottom triangle. The embroidery is delicately printed, and the border and dividing lines are stitched with a double loop stitch.

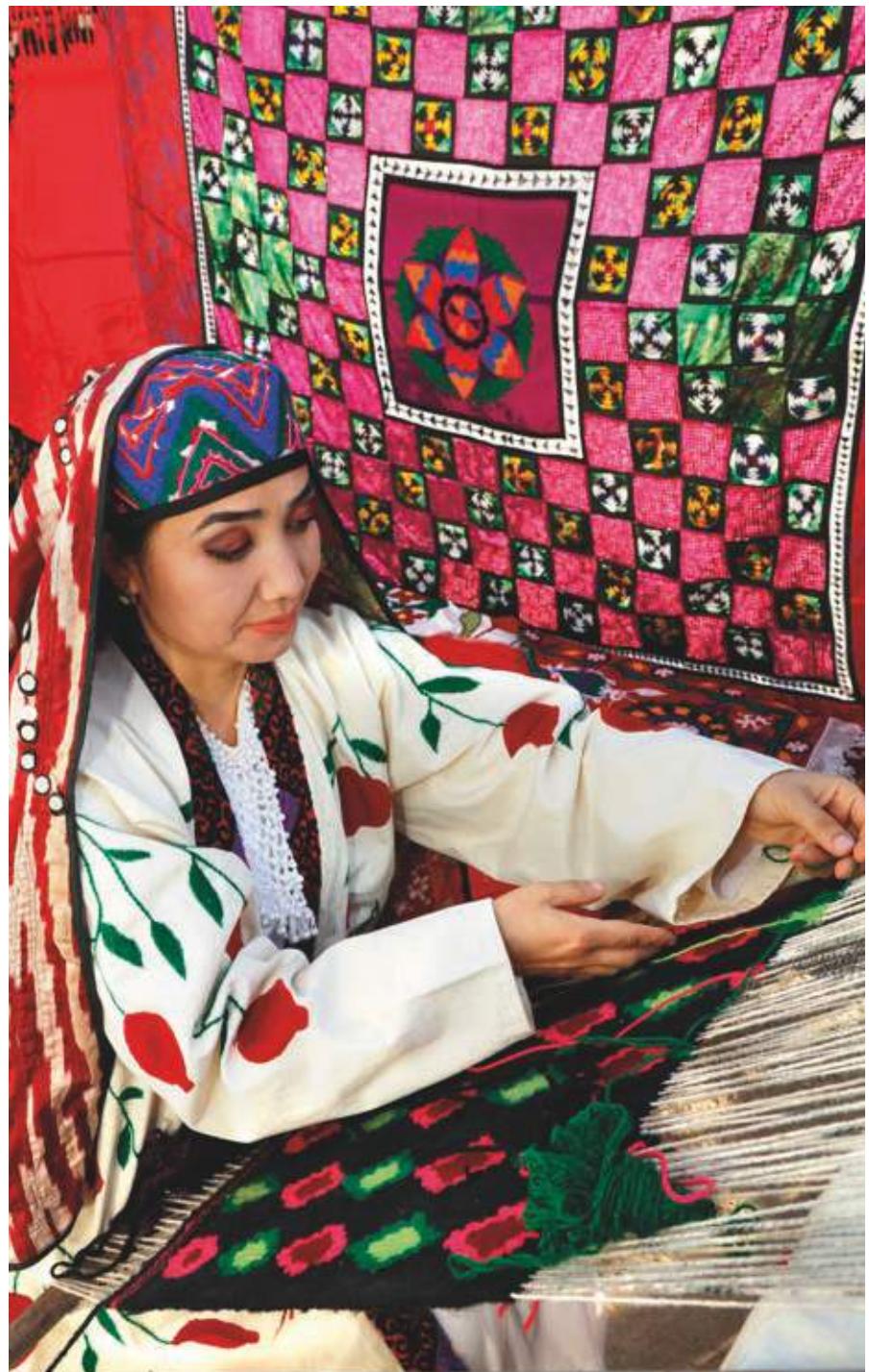
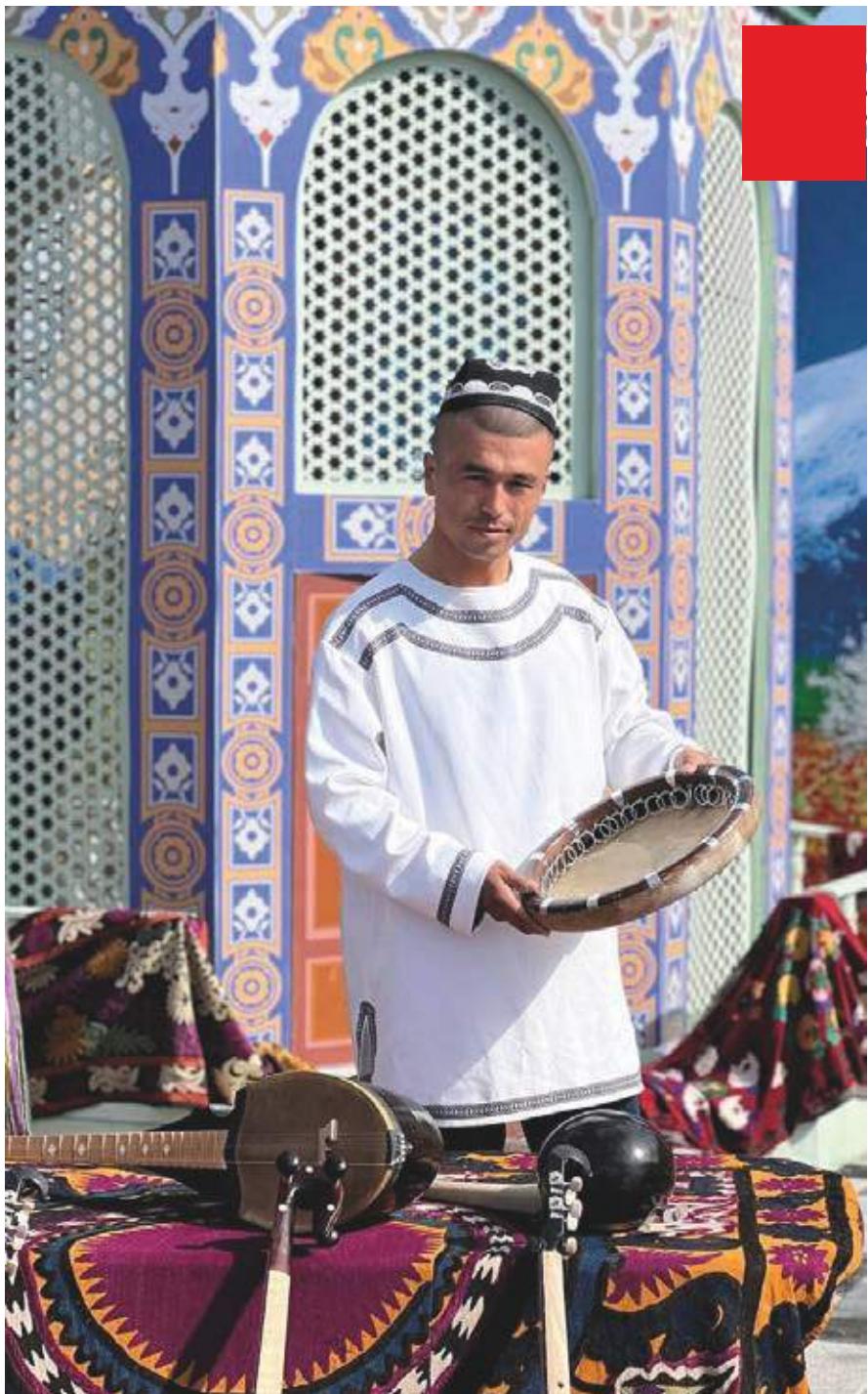




Jizzakh artisans pass on the secrets of craftsmanship from generation to generation, and their works are of high quality and extraordinary elegance.



Suzane (Jizzakh). Early XX century
Hand embroidery, seams, basma and ilmak.



Folk artisans







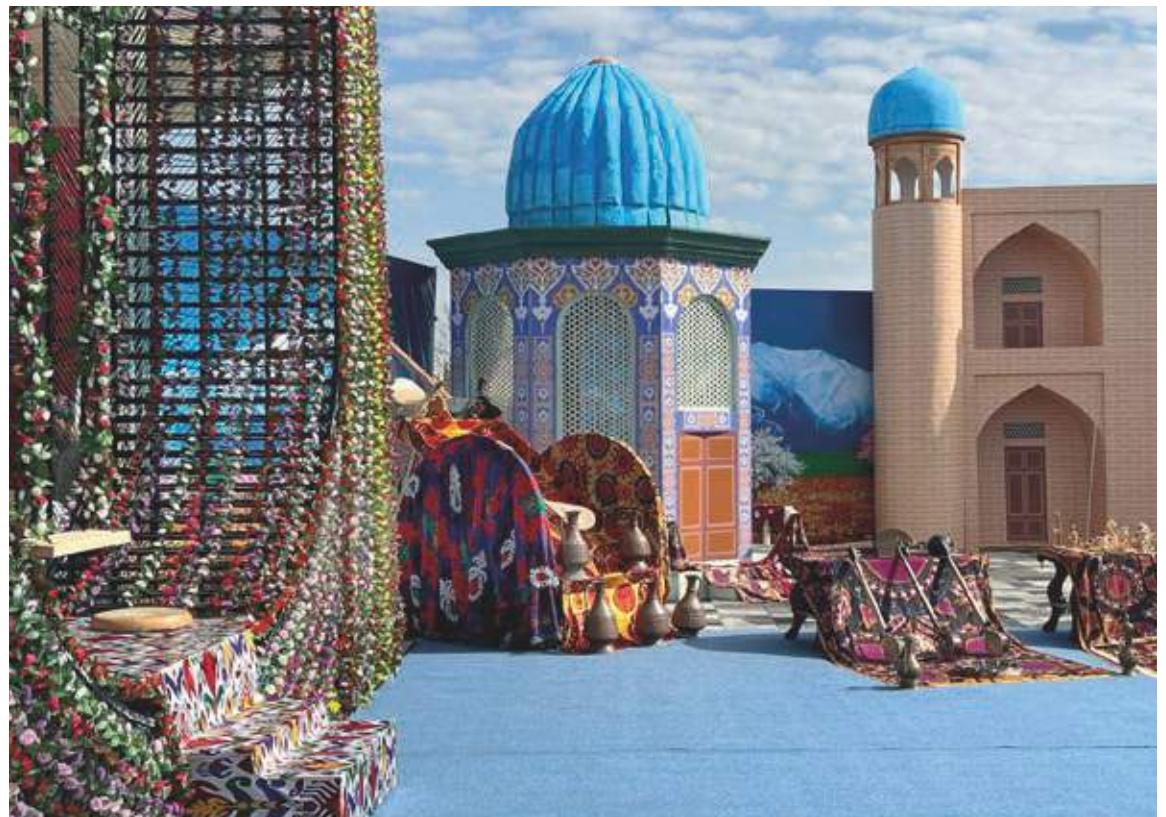








National folklore ensemble



Folk artisans

*A folk ensemble from
the Bakhmal district*





NEW JIZZAKH IN NEW UZBEKISTAN







PRODUCTION AND
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF
THE REGION.



ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD

In recent years, Jizzakh has experienced rapid economic growth. In 2023, the volume of gross regional product produced in the region was 33 trillion 323 billion soums, the growth rate compared to 2022 was 105 percent. During 2023, 4,542 small business entities were established as a result of measures taken to support and encourage the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and to create a favorable environment for their activities. This indicator is 97,3% more than in 2022. In addition, 3 commercial banks in the region allocated preferential loans in the amount of 494 billion 511 million soums based on the «Every family-entrepreneur» program. A total of 173 million 283 thousand US dollars of industrial and fruit and vegetable products were exported in the region.





A number of changes were made in the region in 2020. In particular, investments in the amount of 5.9 trillion soums from all sources, including 465.8 million dollars of foreign direct investment and loans, were used in new investment projects planned to be implemented in Jizzakh region within the framework of the regional investment program for 2020-2022. 322 investment projects with a total value





of 3.1 trillion soums (86 in the industrial sector for 2.3 trillion soums, 117 in the service sector for 355.1 billion soums and 119 for 401.7 billion soums in the agricultural sector) were implemented for use. 4,235 new jobs were created in these projects alone. Of course, these launched projects correspond to remote areas of the region. In particular, in the Zafarabad district, foreign funds of 130 million dollars will be absorbed within the framework of the project «organization of cement production» (stage 1) of the foreign enterprise Huixin Cement Jizzakh LLC, with a total value of 300 million dollars.

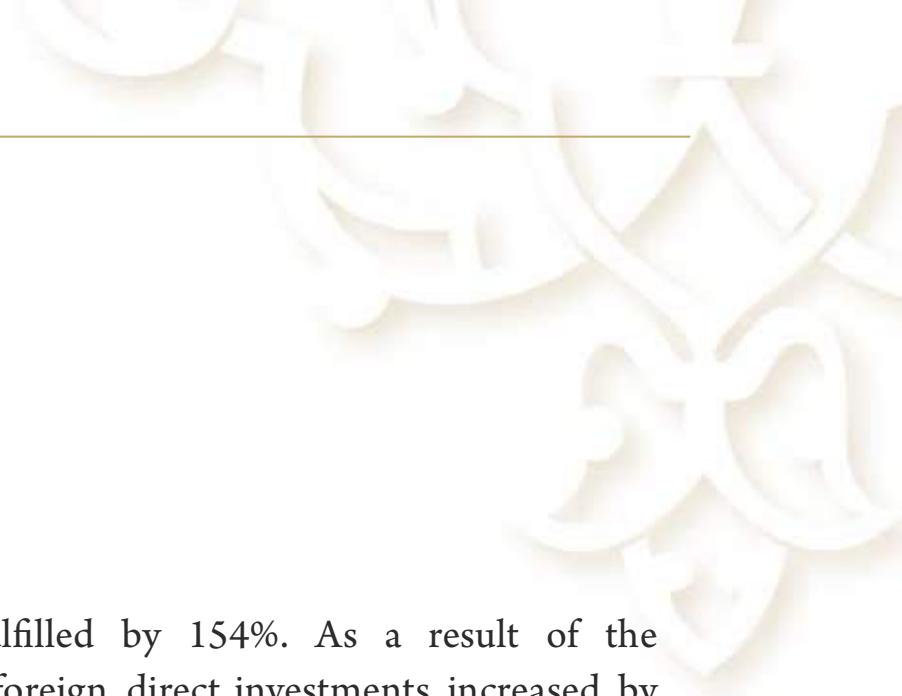
It was achieved to create 340 new jobs and the annual production of 1.2 million tons of competitive cement was launched. The province also began to make significant progress in the automobile industry. In particular, 260 new jobs were created as a result of the launch of the project «organization of automobile production» (stage 1) of «ADM Jizzakh» LLC with a total cost of 98 billion soums. Production of





20,000 units of new modern cars was launched in the province. Several projects were also implemented in the textile sector. 177 new jobs were created as a result of the «organization of knitting fabric dyeing» project of «Jizzakh Textile» LLC with a total cost of 102 billion soums, and the annual capacity of 4.4 thousand tons of knitted fabric dyeing was created. As a result of the launch of the 2nd stage of the «organization of denim production» project of «Mirzachol tex» LLC in Mirzachol district, the total cost of which is 81 billion soums, annual production of 864 thousand pagonometers of fabric was launched and 102 new jobs were created. In addition, about 100 new jobs were created as a result of the launch of the project «organization of technical alcohol production» of «Arhat Chemicals» LLC with a total cost of 70 billion soums in this district. Many such examples can be cited.

In 2020, a total of 465.8 million dollars of foreign investments were absorbed within the framework of



79 regional projects, and the annual forecast was fulfilled by 154%. As a result of the implemented works, compared to 2016, the volume of foreign direct investments increased by 12.3 times, and the volume of exports increased by 3.2 times. Turkey, China, Germany, USA, Lithuania, Korea and Russia contributed the main part of foreign investments.

As part of the state program for the development of family entrepreneurship, preferential loans in the amount of 560,3 billion soums were allocated to 33,509 residents and business entities. Also, 261,1 billion soums were allocated to 19,878 women under the Women's Employment Program, 5.7 billion soums to 870 under the «Women's and Family Support Community Fund» program, and 0.7 billion soums to 19 artisans in the «Handicrafts» direction.

Large-scale work is being carried out to train the unemployed population in professions and involve them in entrepreneurship, increase their labor activity and ensure employment of the population. 7,194 unemployed people were trained in modern professions in the region this year. 5,721 of them have been employed in their profession,



1,844 are continuing their studies. 3,354 citizens trained in professions were young people, 363 citizens who wanted to work abroad. In order to train qualified and competitive personnel for the labor market and to involve employers in this process, a single center «Ishga Marchamat» was established in the place of the former vocational college of economy and household service in Jizzakh. In the future, unemployed citizens will be trained in modern professions in 27 areas in the monocenter. Also, in Arnasoy, Bakhmal, Forish, Sharof Rashidov and Gallaorol districts, centers for vocational training of local residents were established and fully equipped.



FINANCIAL SYSTEM



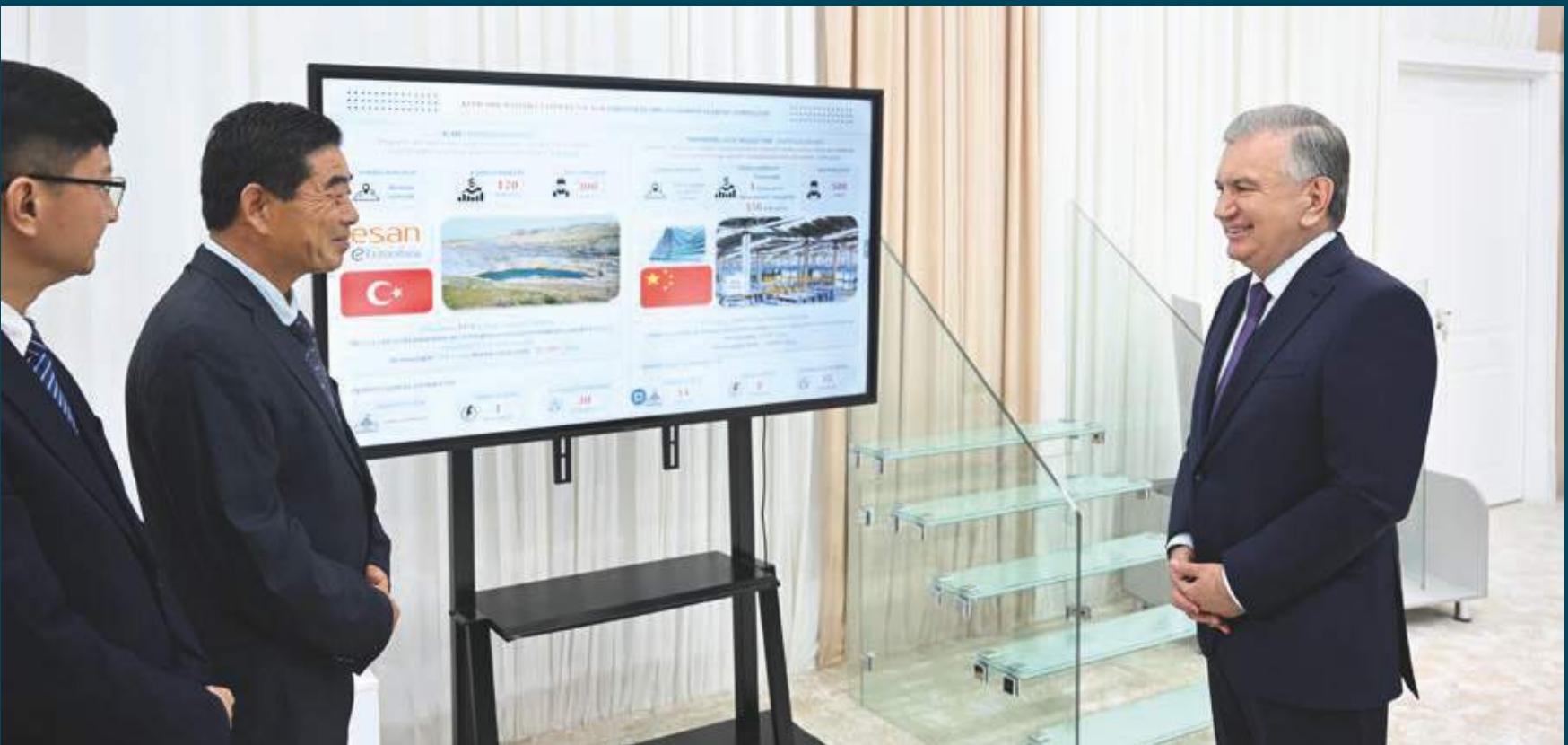




«Jizzakh» special economic zone was established based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4516 dated March 18, 2013 «On the establishment of the Jizzakh» special industrial zone.

This area is located in the city of Jizzakh on an area of 414.8 ha. Also Sh. 154.4 ha from Rashidov district, 13.8 ha from Pakhtakor district, 7.9 ha from Arnasoy district and 6 ha from Zaamin district, a total of 182.1 ha are included in the special economic zone «Jizzakh».





As of November 2023, 28 projects with a value of 264 million dollars have been implemented in the territory of «Jizzakh» special industrial zone, of which foreign direct investment is 87.9 million US dollars, the company's own funds are 96.2 million dollars, and bank loans are 79.9 million dollars. 7301 jobs were created within these projects.

Today, 21 projects worth 881 million dollars are being implemented in the region for 2023-2026. As a result of these projects, 10,317 jobs will be created.

In 2022, instead of the planned 1109.8 billion soums, 3604.7 billion soums (324%) of products were produced and \$41 million worth of products were exported.

In January-October 2023, products worth 9445.4 billion soums were produced and products worth 43.5 million dollars were exported.





In 2021, the ADM Jizzakh car production plant began operating in the Jizzakh free economic zone. 15 models of cars under the Kia and Chery brands are produced here. In 2022, 7,111 cars were produced. The company employs 1,791 employees. The plans include expanding production and creating new jobs.







JSC «Jizzakh Battery Plant» is an enterprise for the production of rechargeable batteries. The production of lead alloys and the processing of lead scrap have also been established. The plant's products include vehicles manufactured at the following plants: KAMAZ PJSC, GMUz, MANAUTO, SAMAUTO, as well as agricultural machinery of the Holding Company Ozagrosanoatmashholding. The plant is equipped with equipment from famous world manufacturers.







In the free economic zone «Jizzakh», within the framework of the project «Organization of the production of fiber-optic communication cables», a joint venture «Global Optical Communication Uzbekistan» (LLC JV «GOC-UZ») was organized. The company solves the issues of providing the telecommunications infrastructure of Uzbekistan with products, provides jobs for more than 100 people, including graduates of vocational colleges in the city of Jizzakh.





The joint venture Roison electronics LLC produces a wide range of modern electrical products, including refrigerators, air conditioners, washing machines, gas stoves, LED TVs, etc. The annual production capacity of the enterprise is 650 thousand units.



Raw Materials Cellulose LLC is a cotton cellulose manufacturing plant in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The company is a key partner of leading enterprises in the CIS countries, Asia and Europe – manufacturers of sodium carboxymethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, high-strength phenolics, special types of paper, etc. The company was founded in 2016, with a staff of 170 people.





«Jizzakh-Toshtepa Textile» is a large textile company, the main focus of which is cotton products and it specializes in the production of environmentally friendly, ready-made knitted products of modern design.







«JIZZAX KENTEKS» LLC is implementing many promising projects in the region. Next to the cotton receiving enterprise, a plant for processing seeds and extracting oil from them will be put into operation. When the enterprise operates at full capacity, 100 tons per day and 20 thousand tons of raw materials per year will be processed, and 110 young people will be employed.



Textile factory «New Land» LLC, an enterprise that began operations in 2020, produces a large range of ready-made knitted products to order under the Farali textile brand, which is popular not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad. The secret of success is 100% cotton composition, bright modern design and six-level quality control. Here 250 jobs created.

At the enterprise "Samsung Zomin" under the brands "Samsung" and "Artel" are produced monitors for personal computers, as well as cables for electrical appliances. More than 250 people are employed in the enterprise, which started with a team of 40 people.

Over the next two years, more than 30 modern equipment worth 5 million dollars were brought to the enterprise from Turkey and China, and an additional new cable and cord workshop was launched on the territory of the plant.





In October 2022, the confectionery enterprise «Iruskon» began operating in the FEZ. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev inspected its technological process and products.

Here, based on the experience of foreign countries, confectionery products under the Deya brand are produced. Annual capacity – 12 thousand tons of products. About 100 people are provided with work. Work is underway to implement the second stage of the production process. As a result, 550 new jobs will be created.







The Vero Group specializes in the production of building materials. The company uses modern equipment in production and regularly introduces new, more advanced technologies. The production and supply of modern plastic pipes and fittings for water supply, heating, and sewerage systems in the Jizzakh FEZ is carried out by JV LLC "MASTER BILDING PRODUCTS", which produces products under the brand name "VERO". The company also produces a wide range of self-tapping screws.





"Mega Invest Industrial" joint venture in Forish district.

Investment of 11 million dollars from the British company "Leigh Borrier" and 26 million dollars of loan funds from the National Bank of Uzbekistan were directed. Know-how technologies from countries such as Germany, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey have been installed. The advantage of basalt reinforcement is that it is 8 times lighter than metal reinforcement, 3 times stronger, and 30 percent cheaper. This enterprise is significant in that it is the only one in Central Asia and the second in the CIS countries.





IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE





The development of agriculture and a new attitude this regard, «Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030» and the state program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 «On the implementation of the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022- 2026 in the year of «Glorification of human value and active neighborhood» Decree No. PD-60 is in force.

The total land area of the region is 2,117,000 hectares, of which 504,600 hectares are arable land, 42,300 hectares are perennial trees, 11,300 hectares are greyfield lands, 702,000 hectares are consists of pastures. 260.6 thousand hectares of cultivated lands are irrigated and 243.9 thousand hectares are dry lands.

As a result of the effective work of our dedicated farmers, in 2021, 660 thousand tons of grain, more than 264 thousand tons of cotton, 800 tons of cocoons, 759 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables and grapes, 181 thousand tons of meat, 566 thousand tons of milk, 295 million eggs and other agricultural products will be produced. was cultivated. In 2021, the average yield of cotton was 33 quintals, and 66 quintals of grain. 190,000 tons or 72 percent of the cotton harvest was harvested by machines.





In 2018-2021, 34.6 hectares of land were developed in the region, 8 thousand hectares of gardens and 13 thousand hectares of vineyards were established. The total area of gardens will reach 32,600 hectares, and vineyards will reach 37,100 hectares. 2.9 thousand hectares of vegetable, 8.5 thousand hectares of rice, 466 hectares of oil, 1.9 thousand hectares of legumes, 8.4 thousand hectares of orchards, 6.8 thousand hectares of grapes, 4.6 thousand hectares of fodder crops were planted. Leguminous crops were grown on 37,900 hectares of dry lands, and 28,000 tons of leguminous products were cropped from these areas.

In Jizzakh region, in 2021-2022, due to the development and use of land, the amount of fruit, grape, leguminous and sugar crops planted has increased by 25-30% compared to 2020. In 2021, 14,709 ha of vineyards and 13,500 ha of orchards were established on dry and reclaimed land in the region, and employment of 25,000 people was provided.

In 2023, a total of 191 projects with a total value of 1.05 trillion soums will be implemented in agriculture.

During 2022, 32 head of purebred cattle were brought from Latvia, 724 head from Kazakhstan, 239 head from Kyrgyzstan, 5,420 heads from Kyrgyzstan and 2,567 head of purebred sheep from Kyrgyzstan. 38,000 poultry, 5,000 rabbits, 1,100 bee families, 4,500 sheep and goats were delivered. For example, the «Buyuk Javohir Timsoli» farm in Forish district brought 110 head of purebred cattle and 4492 head of purebred sheep from abroad. In 2021, 120 sheep were distributed to 38 low-income households in a cooperative way. «Zarbdar Poultry» LLC in Zarbdar district signed a contract with 55 households in the 1st quarter of this year, 15,000 poultry were distributed to 14 households





and 20 tons of meat was purchased. Broiler chicks are delivered to households every 40 days, and their meat is purchased by LLC. During the year, 600,000 chickens are distributed and 1,500 tons of chicken meat are received. The monthly income of each household is 3 million soums.

During the next three years, 65,100 hectares were introduced in the province, of which 21,300 hectares were drip-irrigated, 9,600 hectares were sprinkled, 12,000 hectares were pulsar, 5,100 hectares were covered plastic wrap, and 17,100 hectares were irrigated by laser leveling.

A total of 54 clusters are operating in the region, of which



6 are cotton, 9 grain, 24 fruit and vegetable, 3 potato, 3 livestock, 3 cattle, 1 poultry, 1 fishery, and 4 cocoons.

196.3 thousand hectares or 73.1% of the water land areas are allocated to these clusters. From this, in the first quarter of 2022, 13 fruit and vegetable farming, 1 cattle breeding, 1 fishery, and 1 poultry farming clusters were established.

Today, Cotton-textile clusters – 7 cotton fiber processing with a capacity of 270.2 thousand tons (105.5%), 10 seed processing with a capacity of 148.5 thousand tons (109.3%), a capacity of 64, 10 thread mills with a capacity of 8 thousand tons (100%), 5 fabric weaving plants with a capacity of 13.8 thousand tons (23.6%), 2 gauze weaving plants with a capacity of 2.8 thousand tons (23.6%), 3 fabric and gauze dyeing with a capacity of 10.8 thousand tons (65.1%), 18 ready-made clothing production enterprises with a capacity of 12 million units were put into operation. 13 special clothing manufacturing enterprises with a capacity of 331,500 units were launched.

Grain clusters – full cluster activity has been established in grain growing, and today 9 grain clusters are operating. This year, 3 seed preparation workshops were launched by the grain-growing clusters. Seed grain clusters were established on the basis of «Pakhtakor golden spikes» LLC in Pakhtakor district and «Dafna Ifori» LLC in Sh Rashidov district. In the future, grain seed clusters will be established in other districts of the region, and elite grain seeds will be grown in the region itself.

30 fruit and vegetable processing plants with a capacity of 61.3 thousand tons, 56 milk processing plants with a capacity of 17.9 thousand tons, 26 meat processing plants with a capacity of 10.6 thousand tons, 22 plants with a capacity of 55.3 thousand tons oil product processing enterprises have been operating in the region.



In 2018, a joint venture was established in Pakhtakor district of Jizzakh region in cooperation with the American company «Silverleaf International», land areas were allocated, and systematic work is being carried out to further deepen reforms in agriculture.

In Sharaf-Rashidov district, with the participation of investors from Uzbekistan and Russia, an agrological complex "BMB-NRC Agrologistics" was created. On an area of 40 hectares, it is planned to create workshops for sorting and calibrating various agricultural products, their processing, packaging and storage.







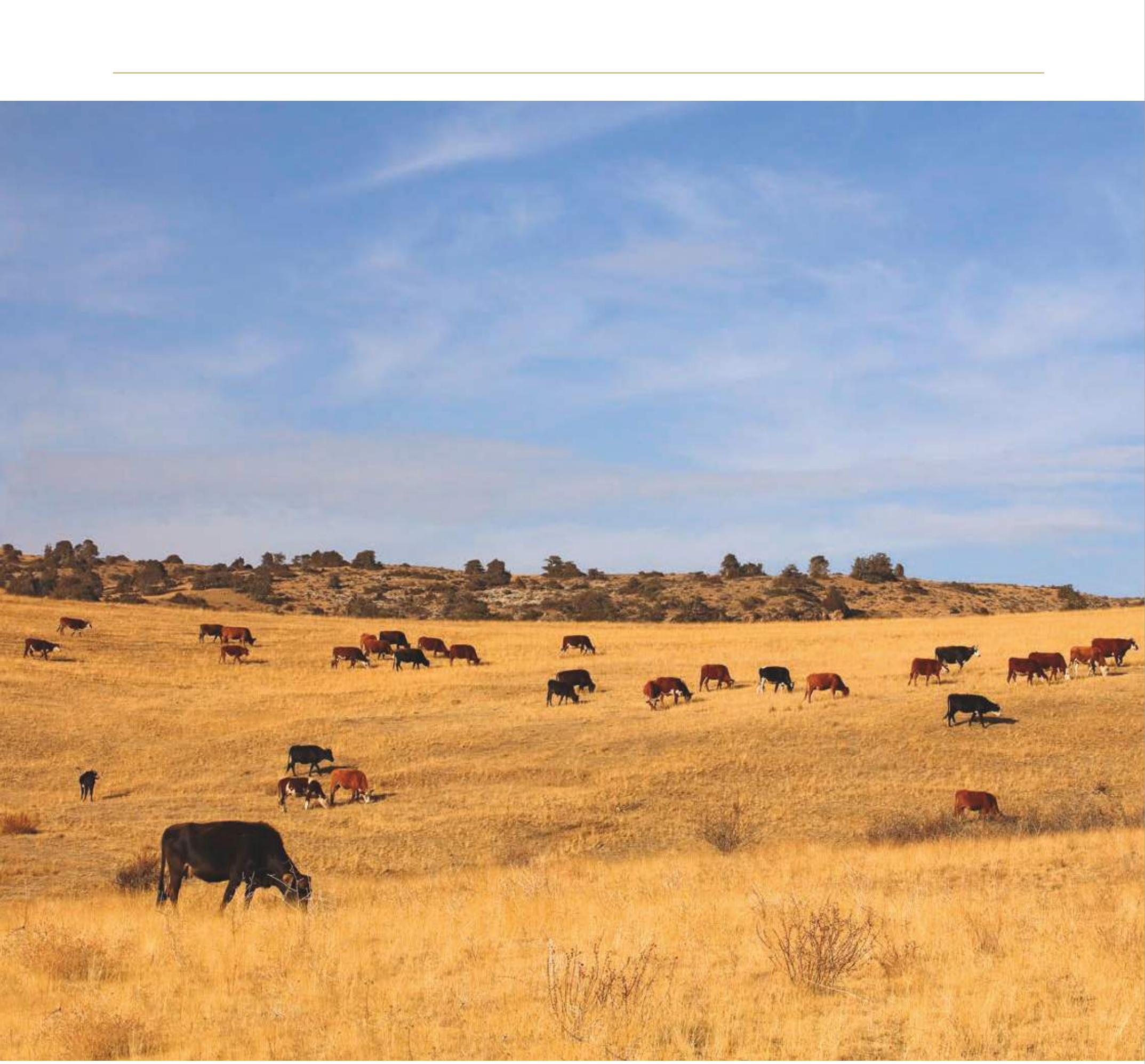


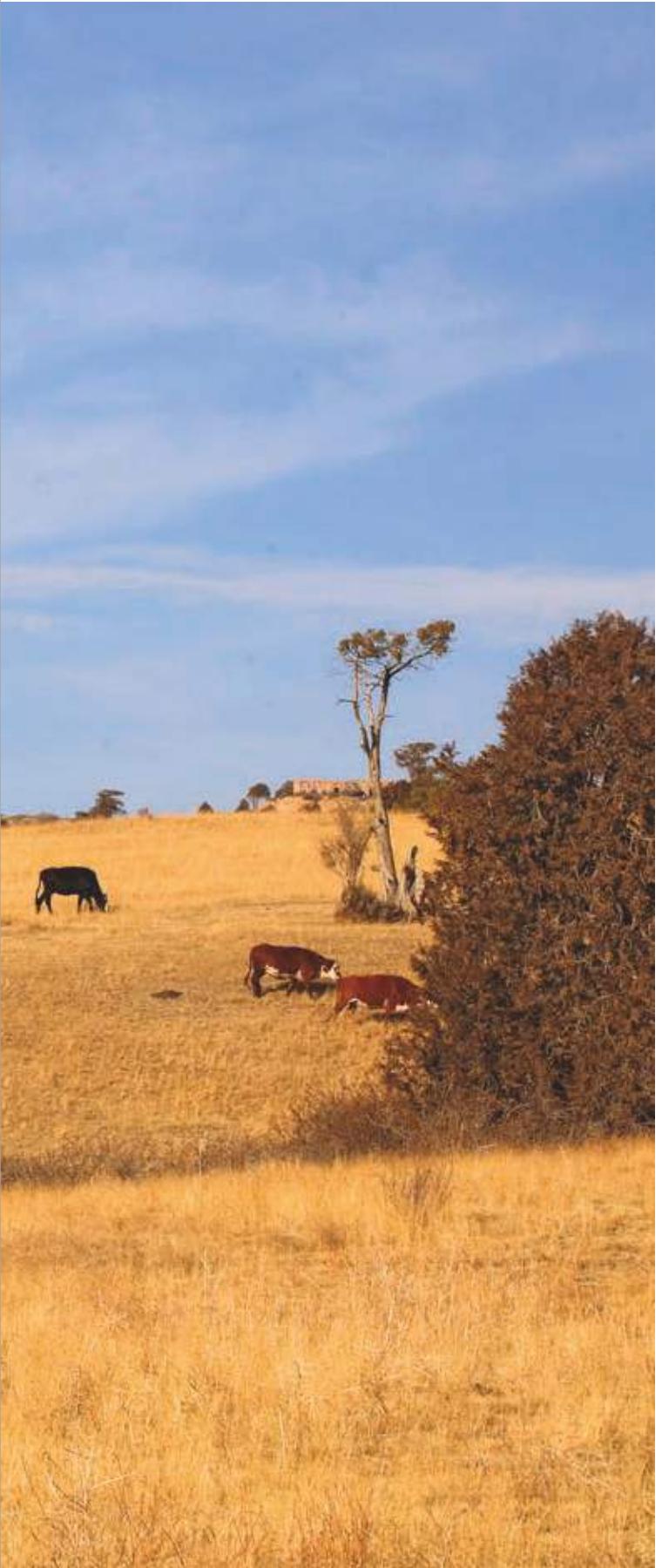




Foreign enterprise Jizzakh Organic LLC was created in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers to carry out tasks determined by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The work of the enterprise is aimed at developing the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan. Jizzakh Organic is engaged in livestock breeding, crop production and breeding and genetic work. The total investment in the Jizzakh agricultural cluster is 150 million US dollars. For the first time in Uzbekistan, the Jizzakh Organic cluster began using drones in agriculture. Drones are used to map fields, monitor crop growth, diagnose diseases and control pests.





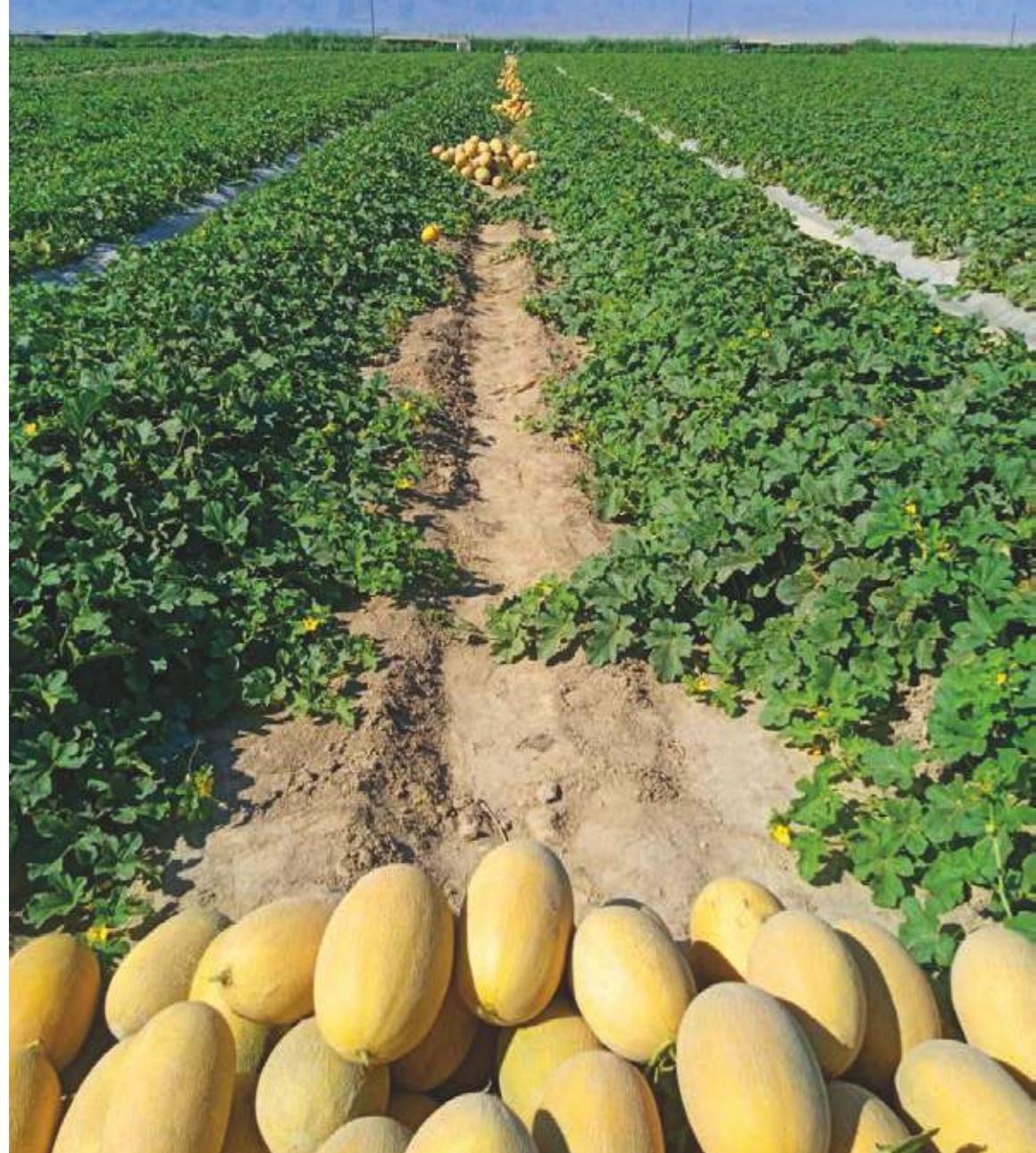




















**THE NEW UZBEKISTAN IS
BECOMING A COUNTRY OF GREAT
OPPORTUNITIES AND PRACTICAL
DEEDS**

BEING OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD – IS THE WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION THE WELL



New Uzbekistan is gaining character through renewal in every region of republic. Such updates are reflected in all aspects of lives. A completely new era of the life of the state and society is evident in the ongoing socio-economic reforms. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, said: «New Uzbekistan» and «Third Renaissance» sound agreeable and harmonious in our lives, encouraging our people towards great goals».

In the region of Jizzakh, creative work has been carried out which worth for centuries, and changes have taken place that never occurred in history. In order to feel the greatness of these changes, it is enough to see and feel from the heart the huge creative works in all the cities and villages of our country these days.



The «Prosperous village» program implemented by another initiative of our country's president Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoev is vital for our country. For example, within the framework of this program, in 2018, construction and beautification works were carried out at a surprising scale and pace in the «Manas» village neighbourhood in Dostlik district. This program was a factor in meeting the needs of more than 6,500 people of Manas for drinking water, electricity and gas at the current level. There were 34 apartment buildings and 1024 individual houses in the area completely renovated, a number of buildings and structures such as 2 schools, 2 pre-school educational institutions, a palace of culture, a village medical center, and a community meeting were renovated and modernized.

In 2018, the village of «Manas» served as a pilot and exemplary area for the implementation of the «Obod Qishloq» (Prosperous Village) program. Thanks to this program, residents of other regions of our republic, people from neighboring countries saw that Manas has turned from an undeveloped village into a prosperous one.

This program implemented in Manas was put into effect in all regions of our country. For example, «Cholquvar» in Arnasoy district, «Aqtash» in Bakhmal district, «Khonimkurgan» in Gallaorol district, «Kuyovboshi» in Sharof Rashidov district, «Navbahor» in Zaamin district, «Tashkesgan» in Zarbdar district, «Lolazor» in Zafarabad district, «Galaba» in Mirzachol district. «, the villages of «Mingchinor» in Pakhtakor district, «Oqtom» in Forish district and «Havotog» in Yangiabad district were





renovated and modernized as part of the «Prosperous village» program.

Within the framework of the «Prosperous village» program, in particular, during the visit of the head of state to our region on January 30-31, 2019, and at the extended meeting with the participation of regional activists, in 2018, on the example of «Gagarin» town of Mirzachol district, beautification of all district centers and large-scale construction work were determined.

In 2018, only the town of «Gagarin» was turned into a «Prosperous Center», but in 2019, large-scale construction and improvement works were carried out in 11 district centers on the example of the city of «Gagarin» and these works continue.

Just in 2021, in accordance with the «Prosperous village» and «Prosperous neighborhood» programs, construction and repair works were carried out in 2866 objects in 286 neighborhoods across the region.

These funds include 1,033 km of internal roads, 255 km of drinking water networks, 1,113 km of electricity networks, 38 km of gas networks, 5,100 single-family houses, 325 multi-story houses, 43 general education schools, 14 preschool educational institutions, 15 healthcare and 23 other industry facilities, 150 market infrastructure facilities and 15 bus stops were built, 8 new bus routes were established.







Within the framework of the «Prosperous Village» program, favorable conditions were created for 326,468 residents living in 53,924 households in 69 rural areas of 12 districts over the past 2 years. In particular, according to the program, 953.7 billion soums were spent on construction and repair works. At the expense of these funds, 601 km of internal roads, 305.6 km of drinking water networks, 602 km of electricity networks, 26 km of gas networks, 23,424 single-family houses, 689 multi-storey houses, 109 secondary schools, up to 32 schools educational institutions, 32 healthcare and 7 other social sphere objects, 446 market infrastructure objects and 26 bus stops were organized, repaired and beautified, 40 new buses were purchased and several ten new routes were established.





IMPROVING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE POPULATION IS THE MAIN FACTOR OF THE MOTTO «FOR HUMAN DIGNITY».



Improving the living conditions of the population in Jizzakh the well-being of the people is always in the center of attention. In this regard, a total of 3115 (795 in the city of Jizzakh and 2320 in the villages) multi-storey houses are being built in the region this year. As of today, in the city of Jizzakh, construction work has been completed in accordance with new standards and improvement of 15 multi-storey commercial buildings with 836 apartments is underway. Over the past 3 years, as part of the investment program, construction and repair work has been carried out on 461 social infrastructure facilities. Also, affordable housing for 327 family and commercial housing with 5,226 apartments.

Systematic work is being carried out to create new jobs and reduce unemployment. Thus, in 2023, 57,369 permanent new jobs were created in the region. In the region, subsidies in the amount of 16 billion 664 million soums were allocated to 3,706 families in need of





social protection for the installation of lightweight greenhouses, the purchase of seedlings and irrigation equipment. The measures taken to support families included in the Iron Notebook and lift them out of poverty are bearing fruit. The measures taken to support the families included in the «Iron Register» and lift them out of poverty are bearing fruit. In the region, 17,025 needy families are included in the «Iron Register», and 75,664 people live in them.

Systematic work is being carried out on the formation of the «Youth Register». On October 8, 2020, under the leadership of our Honorable Head of State, based on the task of the video selector meeting «On additional measures to increase the activity of women and youth in society and ensure employment», as an experiment on the formation of «Women register» and «Youth register» in the city of Jizzakh and Mirzachol district of the region was selected. From October 16 to November 5, 2020, working groups interviewed





37,573 young people (18-30 years old) in the city of Jizzakh, 7,570 in the Mirzachol district, and a total of 45,143 young people (ages 18- 30). In the city of Jizzakh, 5102 out of 37,573 young people, and 890 out of 7,570 young people in Mirzachol district are being entered into the youth register.





CARING FOR THE YOUTH IS CARING FOR THE FUTURE

As in all regions of the republic, has been brought to a new level in Jizzakh region. In particular, «Youth programs» were approved in each city and district, and priority tasks were defined in two areas (employment of young people and meaningful spending of their free time) within these programs. «Youth register» was established, every household was inspected and unemployed youth in need of social assistance were included in this register. A total of 18,196 unemployed youths were provided with employment. In addition, 2,940 young people were trained on the basics of vocation and entrepreneurship. Based on the «Youth 1+1» program, 1,120 young people were attached to entrepreneurs and craftsmen. In order to support young people, youth funds with clearly defined financial resources were established in each district (city), and



funds in the amount of 33.1 billion soums were formed. At the expense of these funds, practical assistance in the amount of 29.4 billion soums was provided to 18,366 young people in the «Youth Register».

As part of the «5 important initiatives» put forward by the head of our country to meaningfully spend free time for young people in neighborhoods and educational institutions, 865 new clubs and sections were created, covering a total of 20,450 young people. By this day in 2021, 183 youth facilities have been built and put into operation.



In particular, to date, «Street Workout», 6 «Streetball» sites, 13 Universal sports fields, 1 library and «book cafe» in 162 neighbourhoods, digital learning centers in 8 district centers and 9 youth facilities in other districts have been built and put into operation.





More than 800 thousand young people under the age of 30 live in the Jizzakh region. All the necessary conditions have been created for them in «Madaniyat Markazi», «Yoshlar Innovation Markazi» and other youth institutions in the region.

In order to educate young people in the spirit of patriotism, to train them in the profession, the training camp "School of Courage" among the young people who are in the preventive account was popularized throughout the republic as the "Jizzakh experience".

In 2023, on the site of the former tennis court building located in the center of Jizzakh, simultaneously with the construction of a new tennis court, the largest «Cyber Arena» not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia, is being built based on international requirements.



PROVISION OF HOUSEHOLD SERVICE TO THE POPULATION



The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev of Jizzakh region along with other region. Due to this high attention, on May 4, 2018, the historic decision "On measures to improve the provision of quality drinking water to the residents of Jizzakh region" was adopted. Historical project - "Improvement of drinking water supply system of Jizzakh region by using Zarafshan river water" was implemented. To date, out of the planned 163 km of water supply networks, 135.7 km have been laid. (83 percent) of pipelines, construction of 3 facilities has been completed. In order to provide consumers with natural and liquefied gas, 26.6 km of gas networks were built anew in 2023, 89.8 km of gas networks were reconstructed, 25 gas distribution points were fully repaired, and 4,759 gas distribution points were inspected.



Rapid measures are being taken to regularly supply the population and industrial enterprises with electricity. In 2023, 410.9 km of power lines, 114 new transformer points, 1,393.6 km of power lines, 430 transformer points were re-installed, 3 high-voltage transformers, 3,297.2 km of power lines, 723 units of low-voltage transformers were completely repaired. As a result, power supply to 154.7 thousand consumers improved.

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE PROVISION



The territory of Jizzakh has a favorable transport and logistics location. A route runs through the territory connecting the capital of Uzbekistan with the central and western parts of the republic.

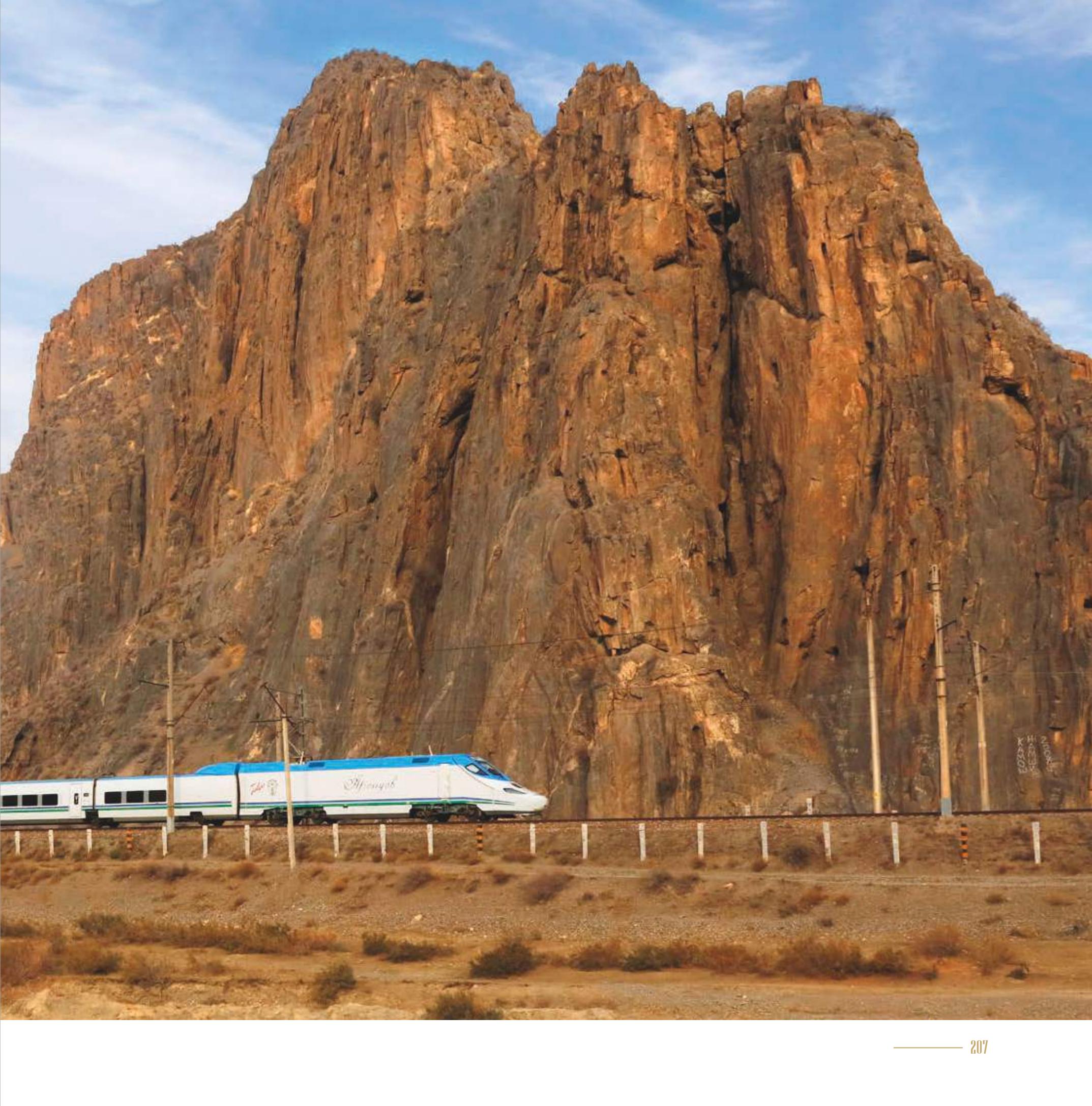
In September 2023, an airport was opened in Zaamin. An asphalt runway 1200 m long was built here. The passenger terminal is designed for 30 people.

There is a railway station in Jizzakh that has all the amenities for a comfortable stay for passengers. The Afrosiyob high-speed train stops at this station.

The development of transport infrastructure and services will contribute to the further development of the huge tourism potential.







APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES TO LIFE

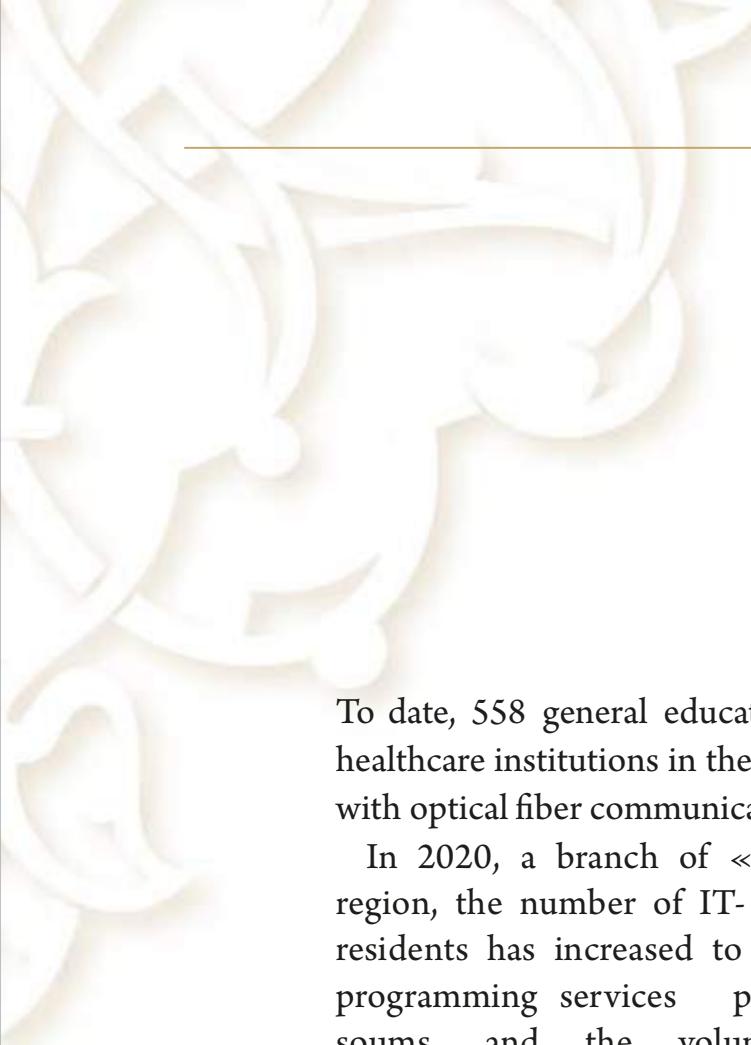


It's no secret that today the transition to the digital economy improve the quality of products and services, but also reduce excess costs and, most importantly, are an effective tool in eliminating corruption. A number of works on the development of digital technologies are being carried out in the Jizzakh region, including the construction of 2,813 km of optical fiber communication lines in order to develop the digital infrastructure in the region in 2023. 34,340 broadband Internet ports were installed in order to provide high-speed Internet service to residents and business entities, and the number of these ports was increased to 178,900 , and the growth figure was 125.4 percent.

In order to improve the quality of the provided internet services, the throughput capacity of the main networks has been increased by 3 times or up to 600 Gb/s to the regional center and 1.5 times or up to 60 Gb/s to the centers of districts. In order to develop mobile communication networks, in 2023, 127 new mobile communication base stations were installed, 297 mobile communication base stations were modernized, as a result, the level of coverage of residential areas with mobile communication increased to 97% and the level of coverage with mobile Internet increased to 92.4 %.





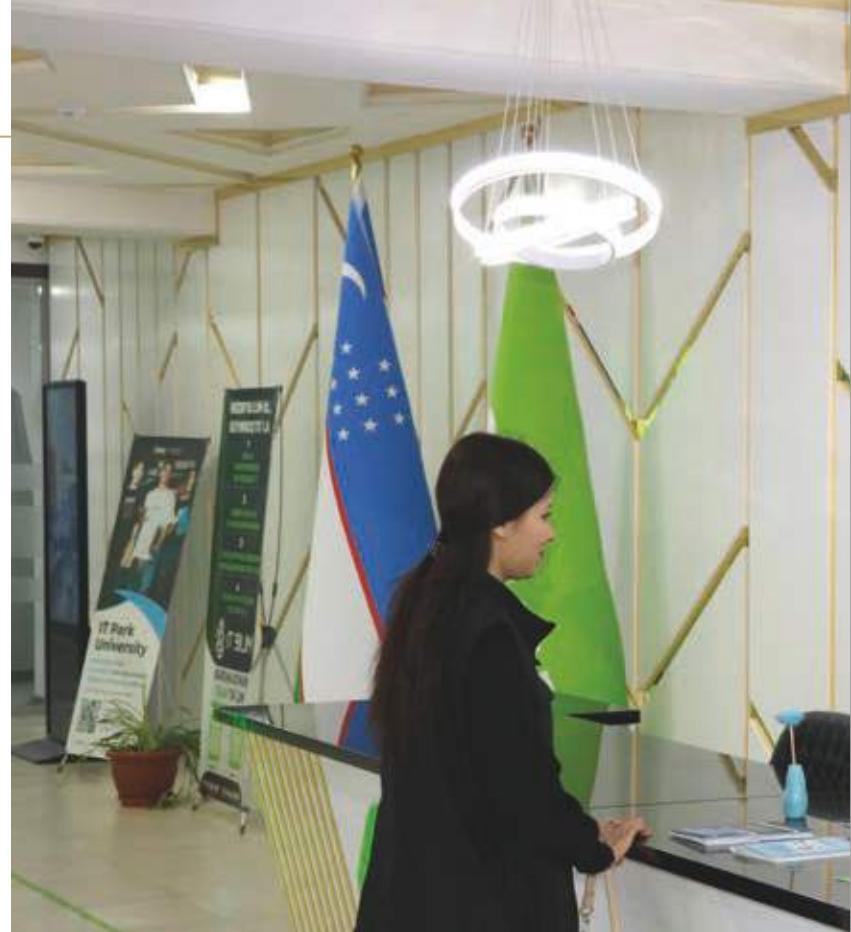


To date, 558 general education schools, 229 pre-school educational institutions and 227 healthcare institutions in the region have been built and connected to high-speed Internet service with optical fiber communication lines.

In 2020, a branch of «IT-Park» Jizzakh was established in the city of Jizzakh. In Jizzakh region, the number of IT- Park residents was 17 in 2022, and today the number of IT-Park residents has increased to 32 (an increase of 15). In 2023, the volume of computer programming services provided by IT-Park residents amounted to 6.5 billion soums, and the volume of export of IT services amounted to 389,000 dollars. 100,180 young people in the region participated in the "One Million Programmer" project, and 49,858 of them received a graduate certificate. 35,534 participants took part in the Coursera online platform, which is a logical continuation of the "One Million Developers" project, and almost all of them received 33,444 certificates. Sambhram University of India was established in Jizzakh in the field of IT. Currently, 2,035 students study at this university. A 1,200-seat e-sports arena meeting international standards, the only one in Central Asia, was built in Jizzakh and officially started its operation on December 24, 2023. 155 projects on digitalization of Jizzakh region were implemented with the relevant decrees and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.









IT Park in Jizzakh is a place where talents are developed in such an important field as information technology. The premises of IT Park Jizzax have all the conditions for comfortable and productive work: high-speed Internet, air conditioning, a conference room with 46 seats, a library, a coworking center, startup rooms, a robotics laboratory, a media center, e-sports and innovation classes.



EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, SPORT AND CULTURE



Preschool education

As of 2023, a total of 1539 preschool educational organizations are operating in the region. 235 of them are state, 79 state-private partnership-based, 1213 family, 12 private non-state pre-school educational organizations, 96,870 3-7 year old children are covered. As a result of the reforms we initiated in the development of pre- school education, this year 4 state, 8 large and 202 family kindergartens were established on the basis of public- private partnerships. As a result of these activities, 1,431 children of preschool age were covered.





Also, as a result of effective use of the opportunities created by the government of the republic in the field, this indicator was increased to 76.2%. Since 2017, 63 State preschool educational organizations, as well as 79 State private- partnership, 1213 family and 11 private preschool educational organizations were established. The level of coverage of children aged 3-7 in pre-school educational institutions increased from 16,7% to 76.2%.





School education



A total of 558 secondary schools and 14 «Barkamol Avlod» children's schools are operating in the public education system, where 267,000 students study. The total number of pedagogues is 23,133, of which 20,886 (90,3 %) are teachers with higher education. As a result of the work carried out to improve the status of teachers, over the past two years, about 2 thousand teachers with higher education diploma have been admitted to our schools, and this indicator has improved by 7%.



Just in 2023, 568 teachers with higher education were hired. In 2022-2023, 41 percent of graduates or 6,752 entered higher education institutions.

Starting from the 2023/2024 academic year, a second foreign language is taught in 13 schools in each district (city) of the region. Of these, French is taught in 4 schools, German in 6 schools, Chinese in 2 schools and Korean in 1 school as a second foreign language.





From the 2023/2024 academic year, vocational training practices will be introduced in 13 secondary schools. In these schools, taking into account the specialization of the regions, they teach professions and entrepreneurship suitable for the region. From January 1, 2024, vocational training practices will be introduced in 24 secondary schools.

In 2023, 141 schools were built, overhauled and reconstructed. In addition, 44 secondary schools were provided with electronic boards, and 14 secondary schools were provided with robotic equipment. In 2017, a boarding school named after Hamid Alimjan and Zulfiya was opened in the city of Jizzakh, specializing in in-depth teaching of the Uzbek language and literature.

Along with the rate of admission of graduates to higher education institutions, the average scores of graduates who passed the state tests are also growing from year to year. In particular, the average score of students participating in testing in 2020 was 67.2%, and by 2023 it increased to 73.7% (+6.5%). It should be noted that this figure is one of the highest in the republic.





On November 12, 2021, the Presidential School was opened in the city of Jizzakh. School rooms are equipped with the most modern educational equipment and technologies. The library has more than 9500 books and manuals. Educational processes at the school are organized by integrating the international education system of Cambridge Assessment International Education and our local education system. A total of 9 foreign qualified teachers are teaching young people: 3 from the Philippines, 2 from India, 1 each from Croatia, Pakistan, Great Britain and Scotland.



Higher education

By 2022, the number of higher education institutions in the region reached to 5. In particular, 2 (Sambhram University and Jizzakh branch of Kazan Federal University) were established. In the 2023–2024 academic year, the total number of students enrolled was 6,426. In general, in the last 5 years, the level of coverage by higher education has been increased by almost 2 times (from 3170 to 6426 people).



JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY
named AFTER ABDULLA QADIRIY

According to the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev dated 21.06.2022 «On measures to increase the quality of pedagogical education and further develop the activities of higher educational institutions training pedagogic personnel» PD-289, the status of Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute named after Abdulla Qadiriy turned into Jizzakh State Pedagogical University.

The educational institution, considered one of the leading universities in Uzbekistan, was founded in 1974. It was given the name Abdulla Qadiriy in 1989. The institute, which started with 5 directions and 6 departments in 2 faculties and 50 professor-teacher teams and 425 students, has become a large scientific center with 13 faculties and 41 departments.





Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute was founded in 1992. Currently, the institute has 7 faculties and 27 departments with 33 undergraduate specialties, master's programs in 16 specialties, 16 correspondence courses and 4 doctoral students in 4 specialties. Highly qualified teaching staff trains and educates future specialists.

For the benefit of the scientific and educational activities of students, the institute operates a technology park, a sports town, an information and resource center, and a modern dormitory.





THE JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN named after MIRZO ULUGBEK



The Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek was organized at the proposal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev during his visit to the Jizzakh region on January 30-31, 2019 and the Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main objective of the Branch is the high-quality training of highly qualified personnel at the level of international standards in the specialties of psychology, pedagogy, mathematics and natural sciences, mechanics and other specialties.

At the moment, the University has 2 faculties, 10 departments, and the number of students has exceeded 4.2 thousand students.



KAZAN FEDERAL UNIVERSITY JIZZAKH
BRANCH



A branch of the Kazan Federal University opened in Jizzakh in 2022. Education at the university is conducted in 10 areas: geology, linguistics, mechanical engineering, management, software engineering, pharmacy and biomedicine, medical biochemistry, economics, IT and information systems and journalism.

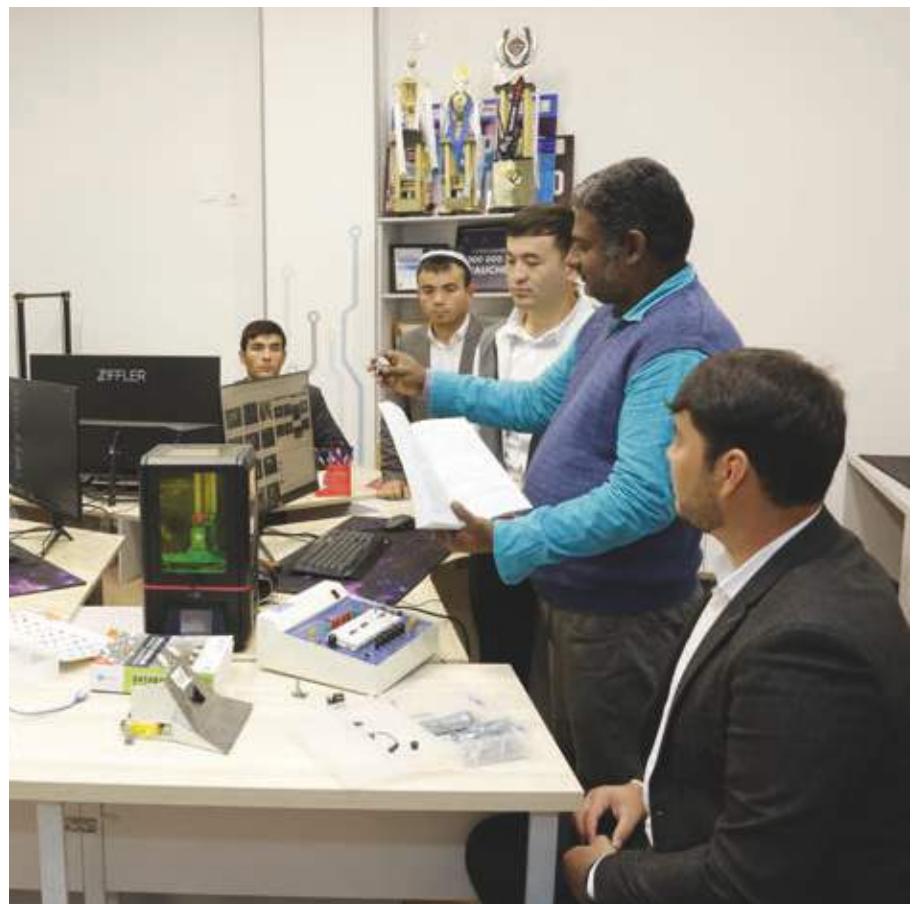
The campus includes an academic building with 1,088 beds, as well as a dormitory with 384 beds.







According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sambhram University was created in the city of Jizzakh with the participation of Indian companies. Personnel with higher education in the field of information and communication technologies are trained here. University graduates will be awarded higher education diplomas recognized in Uzbekistan and India.





Health care

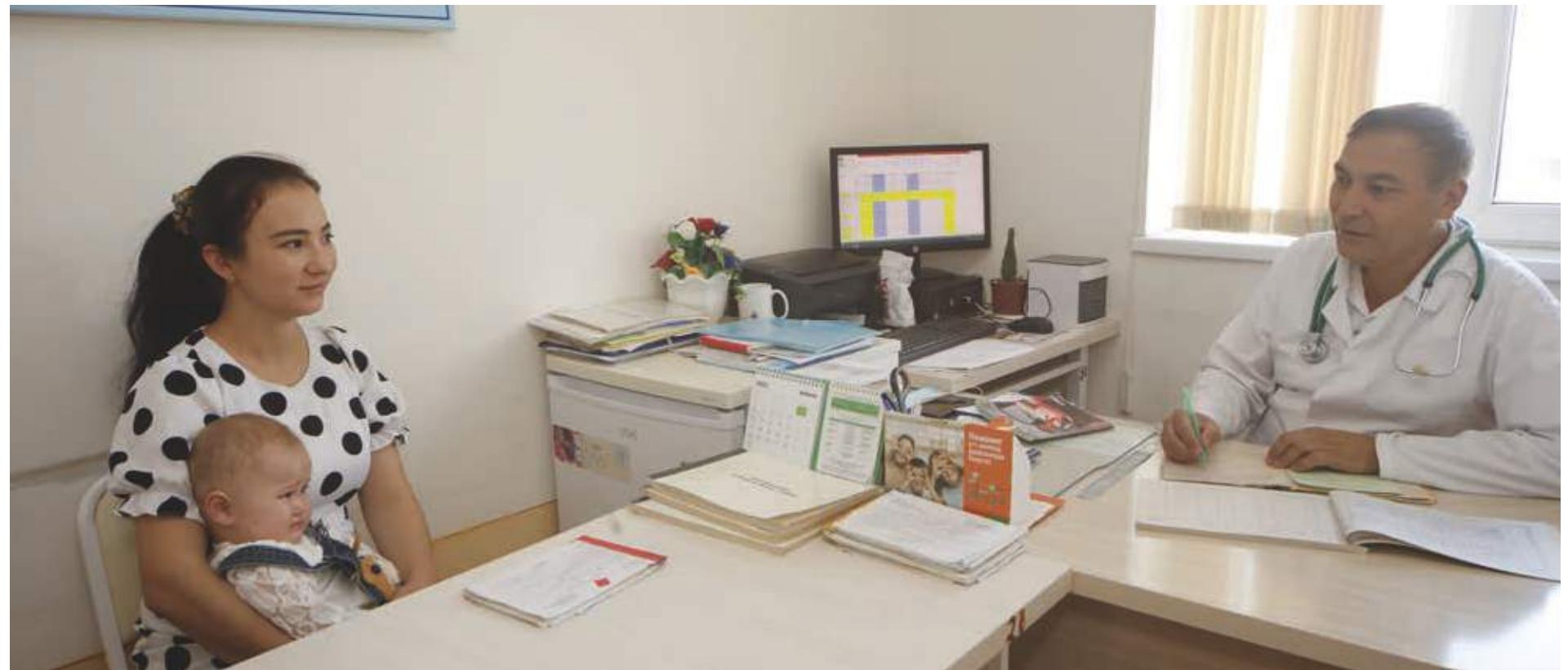
In 2020, at the expense of 67.8 billion soums of the system of the regional health department, new construction was carried out in 3 facilities and reconstruction works were carried out in 15 facilities. In particular, the Jizzakh branch of the 250-bed republican emergency medical research center was reconstructed at the expense of 12.8 billion soums, and the regional skin- genital dispensary with 65 beds was reconstructed at the expense of 5.1 billion soums. The 30-bed Zaamin district perinatal center was built at the cost of 11.8 billion soums and equipped with modern medical equipment at the cost of 500,000 dollars.





Also, the Jizzakh branch of the 100- bed modern republican specialized cardiology scientific- practical medical center was newly built and put into use at the cost of 11.8 billion soums and the modern regional endocrinology dispensary with 128 beds at the cost of 15 billion soums. These centers were provided with modern medical equipment worth 3.0 million dollars. In 2020, 15 private medical institutions were newly established in the region, and the number of these institutions was increased to 140.





Sport



In 2023, athletes of our region collected a total of 1941 medals (479 gold, 538 silver, 924 bronze). In particular, athletes of the sports school won a total of 1482 (363 gold, 377 silver, 742 bronze) medals at the championships and cups of Uzbekistan, and 459 (116 gold, 161 silver, 182 bronze) medals at international sports competitions.





At the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China from September 23 to October 8 this year, and at the IV Para-Asian Games from October 22 to 28 with the participation of more than 4,000 para-athletes for a total of 616 medals from 22 sports, our region's athletes won 10 for the first time in the history of regional sports. medals, including 5 medals at the Asian Games (1 gold, 1 silver, 3 bronze), 5 medals at the Para-Asian Games (1 silver, 4 bronze). Today, 21 Olympic, 5 national and 20 non-Olympic sports federations operate in the province.



Also, 2 of our athletes will participate in the most prestigious quadrennial XXXIII Summer Olympic Games and XVII Paralympic Games, which will be held in Paris (France) from July 26 to August 11, 2024 (Kholbekova Yaqutkhan Nazarkasim's daughter from Jizzakh in the sport of para athletics, Taekwondo WT of the sport Sobirjonova Ozoda Obidjon's daughter from Zaamin district) won the qualification, and today 34 of our athletes are preparing for the international competitions for the Olympic qualification as part of the national team.



Higher education

The 500-seat «Celebration Complex» was built and put into use for festive events held in the region. The regional musical drama theater (4.5 billion soums) was renovated, and a new modern building for the regional puppet theater (14 billion soums) was built and commissioned in the city center of Jizzakh based on modern requirements.

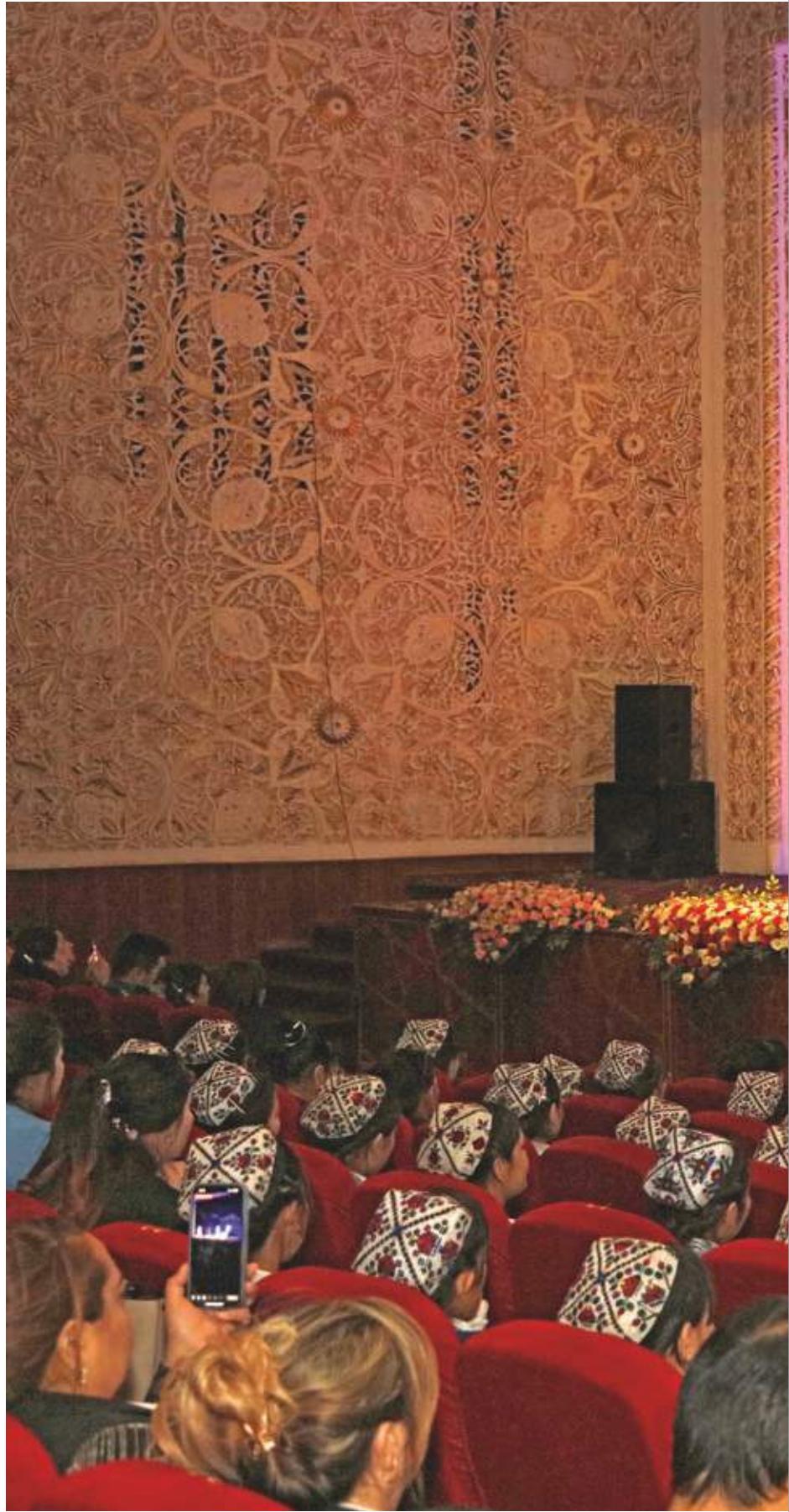


QILLIK KUNI XALQIMIZNING ENG ULUG' VA ENG AZIZ BAYRAMIDIR.









The Jizzakh Regional Musical Drama Theater was reconstructed at the level of modern requirements. The facade of the theater building was updated, stained glass windows were installed, and sidewalks were laid out. A majestic fountain was erected in front of the theater building, and rare ornamental trees and flowers were planted on the territory. The first and second floors of the building were reconstructed based on the traditions of national architecture and modern architecture.

Productions of both classical and new repertoire are staged on stage.





The Jizzakh Regional Puppet Theater has more than thirty years of history. Over the years, almost 100 performances have been staged for children's audiences. Recently he received a new, beautiful building. This became possible thanks to the implementation of the resolutions of the President of the country «On measures for further development and improvement of the sphere of culture and art.»



Zulfiya and Hamid Olimjon Memorial Museum
816In November 2017, after the next visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Jizzakh region, Jizzakh city administration decided to reconstruct the ancient «Khoja Nuriddin» madrasah and open a memorial museum of Uzbek folk poet Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya.



In the history of our nation, there are many outstanding individuals who are the symbol of national pride and human perfection. Among them are the great and enlightened poets of their time, such as the great poets: Hamid Olimjon and Zulfiya, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of modern Uzbek literature.



National cultural centers



In Jizzakh region, 6 national cultural centers (Kyrgyz, Tajik, Kazakh, Russian, Tatar and Korean) were registered with the regional justice department. Today, all 6 national cultural centers operate in rooms with all comfortable conditions in the building of the "Dostlik Uyi" ('The House of Friendship) center located on Islam Karimov street, Jizzakh city.

The region is home to 4.1% of the total population of Uzbekistan. Including Uzbek – 1208.7; Kyrgyz – 41.6; Kazakh – 28.4; Tajik – 31.6; Russian – 14.9; Tatar – 6.4; Korean – 2.7; Turkmen – 0.4; Karakalpak – 0.2; representatives of other nationalities and ethnic groups – 17,300 people.

On the glorious days of our country, candidates from various nationalities, who have made a worthy contribution to the social and economic life of our region, are recommended for state awards every year.



People exalting their women

731,466 (49,6 percent) women live in the region.
"Active women" is working in 308 existing community assemblies.





Since 2020, 199 women have been admitted to higher education institutions on the basis of an additional state grant, the contract fees of 1,750 female students have been paid by the state, and in 2023, 7,405 women have been allocated 77.3 billion soms of educational loans.





In the region, 1726 highly educated, potential women were recruited into the personnel reserve, and today they are recommended for vacant leadership positions in the social and political sphere. Every year, 10 women from among these personnel are involved in training courses at the State Administration Academy.

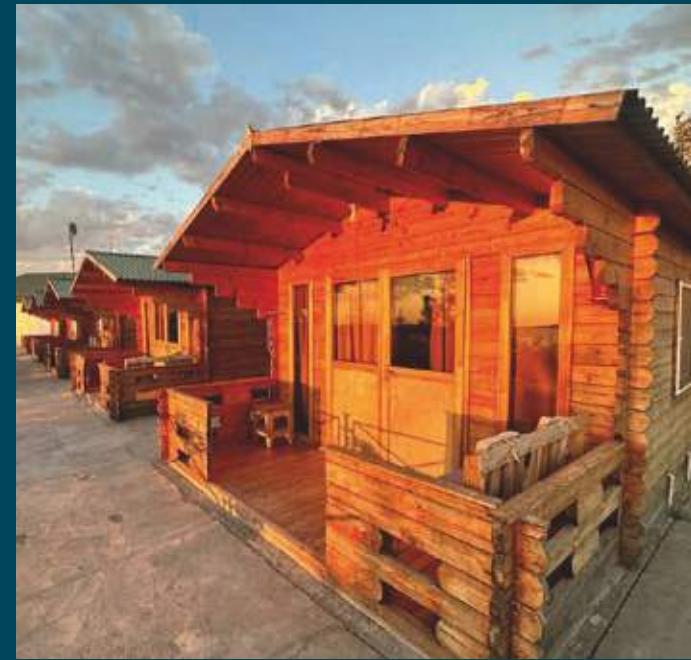
A reserve of 192 female leaders has been created among girls, and systematic work is being carried out to prepare them for leadership.

In 2023, 38,000 women were included in the 4th stage of the "Women Register" and their problems were solved. 10,026 unemployed women in need of social protection were placed in new jobs and public works. 3,700 women were granted preferential loans to start their business activities.









**TOURIST POTENTIAL, UNIQUE
CUISINE AND BEAUTIFUL NATURE OF
' THE REGION'**







Tourism



In 2022, 13,000 foreign tourists visited the region, while in 2023, 144,200 foreign tourists visited the region (103% of the annual plan).

Also, in 2022, 1,176,000 local tourists visited Jizzakh region, and in 2023, about 2 million local tourists visited.

In order to create convenience for tourists in the region, 170 tourist facilities have Wi-Fi internet connection zones.



In 2023, 52 projects with a total value of 1 trillion 172 billion soums were launched in the field of tourism. From this, (4 hotels, 12 tourism recreation and service centers, 2 tourist treatment and health complexes, 2 hostels, 2 family guest houses, 1 rental dormitory, 7 public catering and 1 motel) have been launched.

In particular, in the territory of the "Zaamin" tourist and recreational zone, 3 modern hotels and a 5-story parking lot with 400 seats were built and put into operation in the area of the lower station of the girder road using prefabricated metal structures in order to create additional comfort for customers.







In accordance with Presidential Decree No. 412 of October 26, 2022 «On additional measures for the development of local aviation in the republic», based on the requests and needs of the population and foreign tourists, in order to further increase the tourism potential of the Jizzakh region, Zaamin district, «Laylak uya» area, 60 hectares of land have been allocated for the construction of the Zaamin airfield and a passenger terminal for 30 seats.



At this airport, a 30-seat passenger terminal, airdrome infrastructure, engineering communications, runways, traffic lanes and platforms were designed and built. Radio and aeronautical equipment for takeoff and landing was installed, a two-lane highway leading to the airfield was built, and a modern parking lot with 20 spaces was put into use.

"Suffa Plateau 2 400" international all-season resort and "Orikli soy" tourist complex were built by order of "Uzmilliybank" in the "Zaamin" tourist-recreation zone. A modern suspension gallows with 12 towers, 11 columns, 36 cabins of modern design, 2,600 meters long (excluding gallows equipment) worth 133.3 billion soums was put into use.



At an altitude of 2 thousand meters above sea level in the Zaamin National Park there is a health resort «Zaamin». The cleanest air, mountain landscapes, coniferous vegetation – all this creates the best conditions for carrying out health procedures for adults and children.





Zaamin Mountain Resort is located on the territory of the Zaamin National Natural Park and is one of the best resort hotels in the region. Breathtaking views from the window reveal all the beauty of the Turkestan Range, and walks around the resort provide a unique opportunity to enjoy the nature of Zaamin with the whole family.





Health tourism is the healing power of nature and the achievements of modern medicine. The picturesque mountain landscape of Zaamin, clean air and plenty of sun are ideal conditions for carrying out preventive procedures for children and adults with respiratory and other diseases.



A new cable car has started operating in the «Zaamin» tourist area of Jizzakh region. The 2,640-meter-long cable car includes 11 columns with 12 towers. The lower station is located at an altitude of 1961 meters above sea level, the upper one at 2490 meters. Tourists are transported by 36 cabins manufactured by the Swiss Bartolet AG, which can carry up to 1,200 passengers per hour.













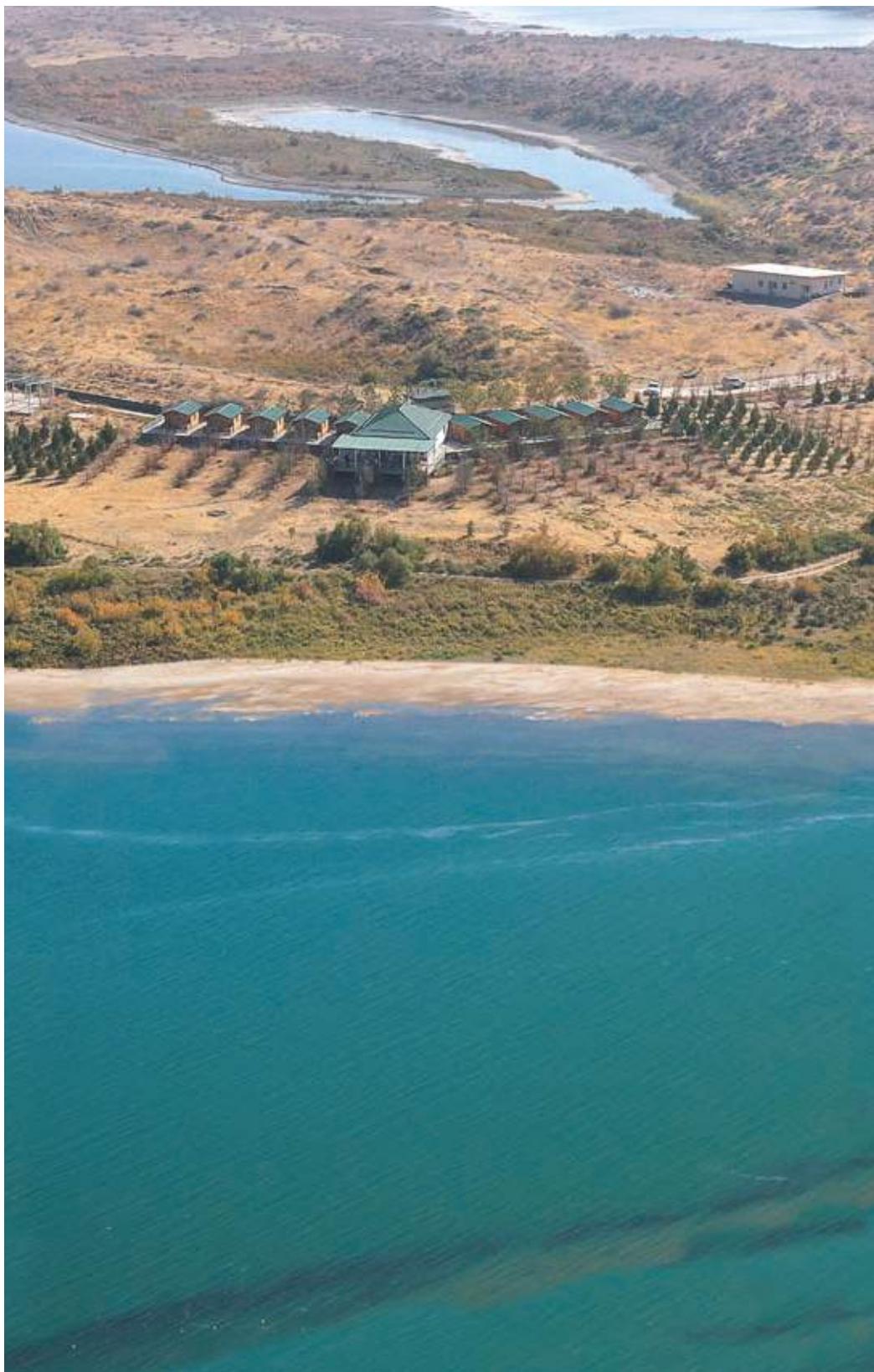
The first extreme suspension bridge in Uzbekistan opened in Zaamin district. The height of the structure above the ground is 150 meters, length - 305 meters.

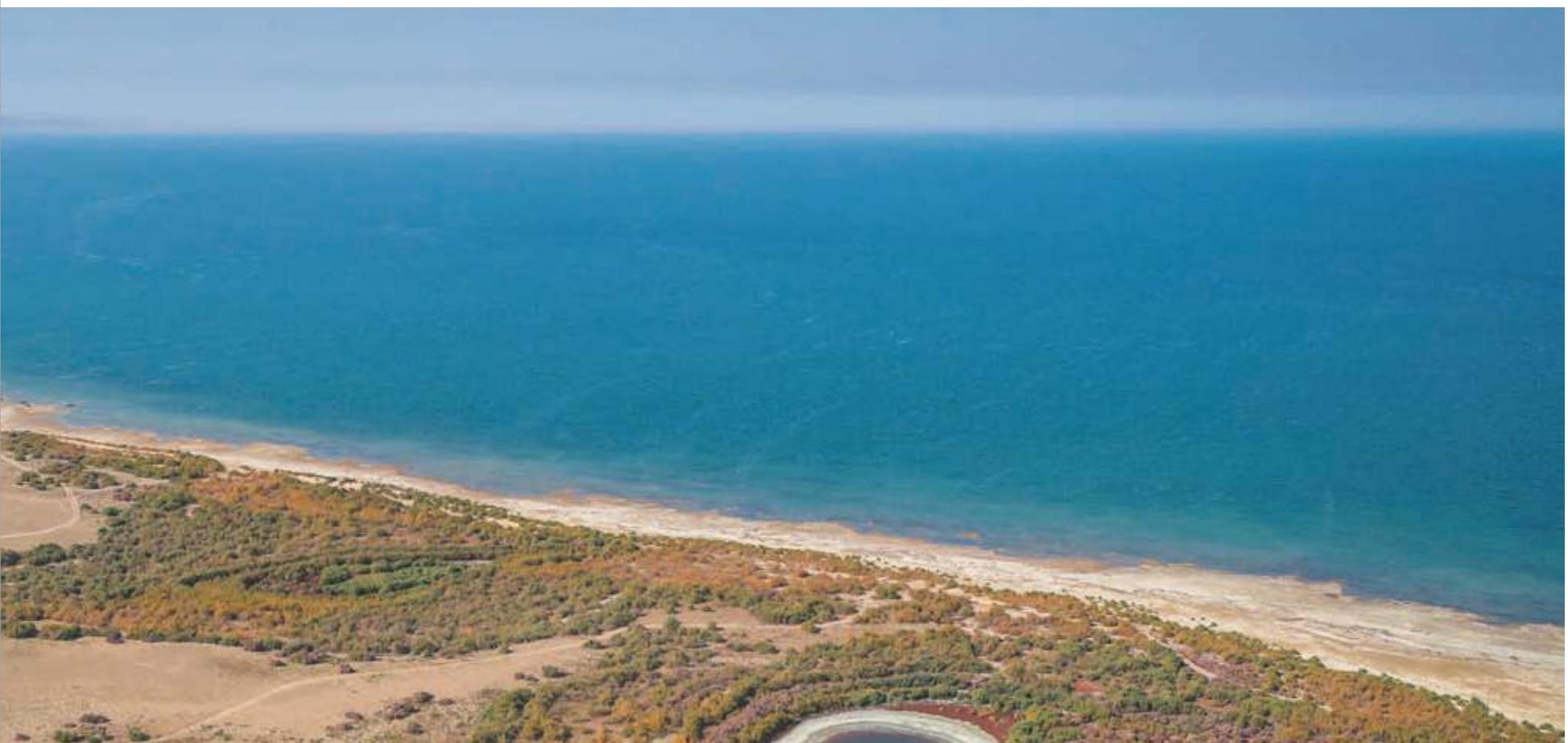
The bridge can accommodate 600 people at a time. The building was built according to the design of the Swiss company Fatzer AG.

In three places of the structure there are two-meter glass parts through which you can see everything that is under the bridge.









The East Arnasay lakes are a picturesque corner of our country that have become a favorite place for fish and migratory birds. Along the shores of the Arnasay lakes you can see dense thickets of reeds, turanga, cattail and tomaris. Dozens of birds find refuge in their thickets.

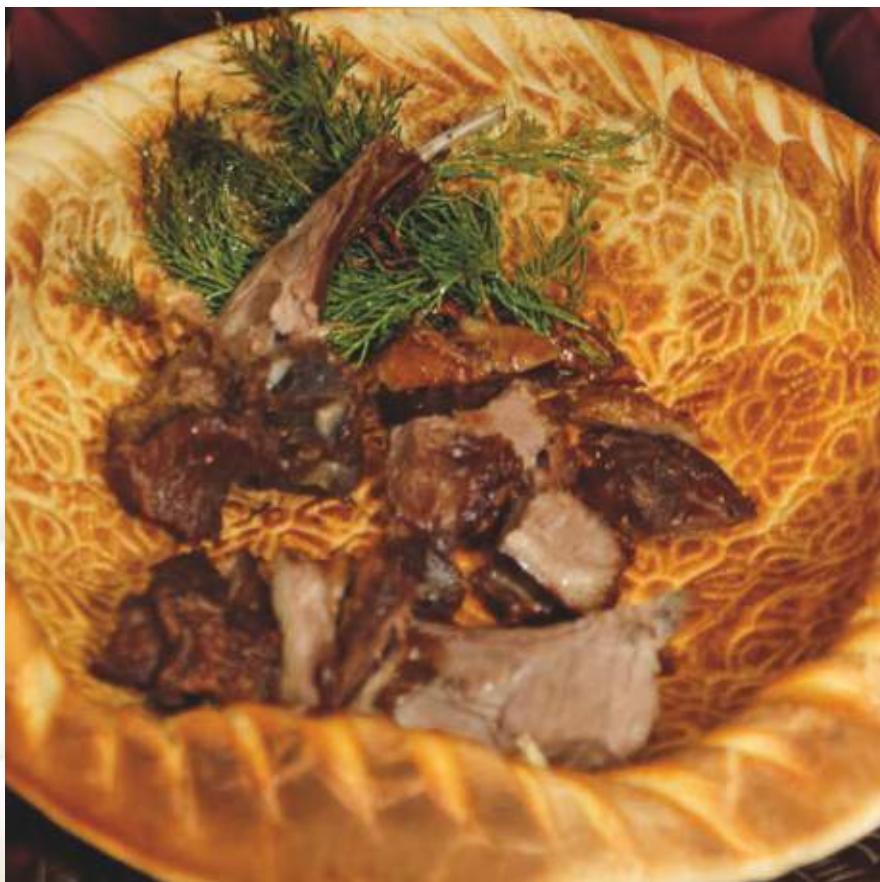
Jizzakh national cuisine

In the Jizzakh region, in addition to traditional Uzbek dishes, you can try local unique dishes. Tasty, crispy and satisfying Jizzakh samsa is now popular not only in our country, but throughout Central Asia. This popular and beloved dish is one of the symbols of the region. A distinctive feature is its unprecedented size. The juicy filling consists of large slices of meat, onions and slices of lamb tail. One serving of Jizzakh samsa can replace a whole set lunch.





There is a lot of vegetation in the area, especially spruce, and this has had its imprint on cooking. Tandoor kabob is a delicious meat baked in a very unusual way. In a specially dug hole in the ground, firewood is melted, and then coniferous branches of mountain juniper are laid and meat (lamb), which has previously been rubbed with pine needles, salt and spices, is hung. The earthen tandoor is tightly covered with a lid. The dish takes up to several hours to prepare and acquires a completely unique taste and aroma. Delicious local apples and natural mountain honey add flavor to the cuisine. Jizzakh is a place for true gourmets.













The unique nature of Jizzakh

It is no secret to anyone that Jizzakh is a very ancient oasis with its nature, climatic conditions, topography, animal and plant world, and it is worth calling it one of the beautiful corners that serve mankind. Our region, which has been surprising many with its high culture and science, unique tourist potential, is becoming a modern tourist center with the honor of independence.

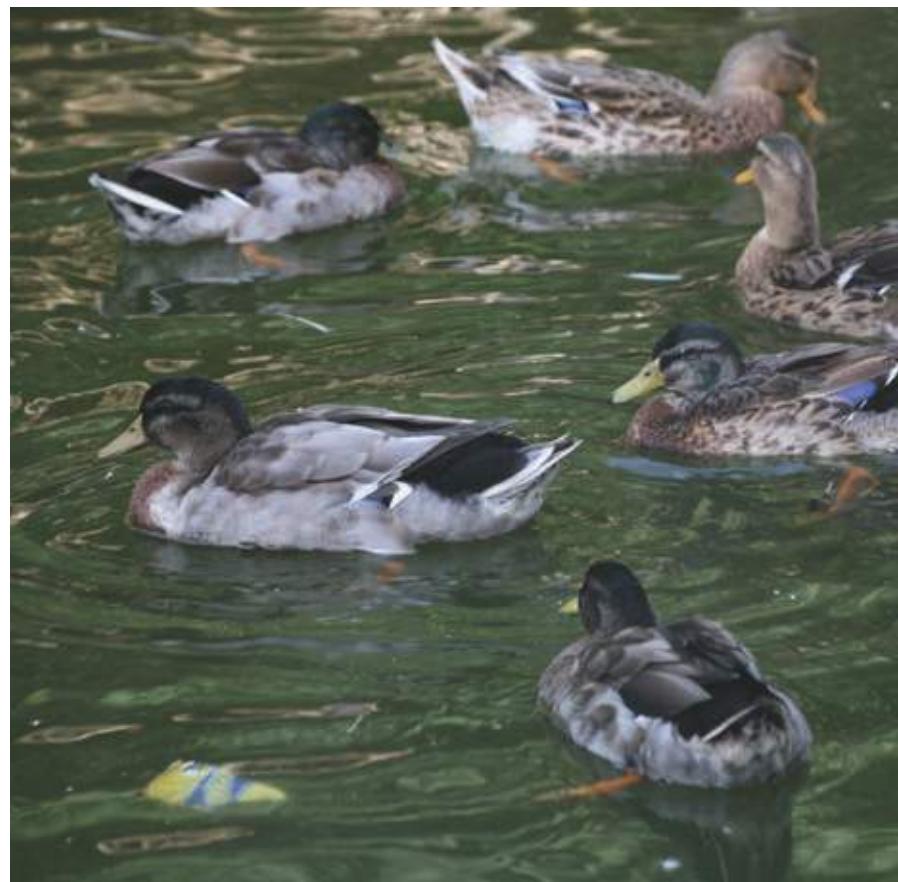
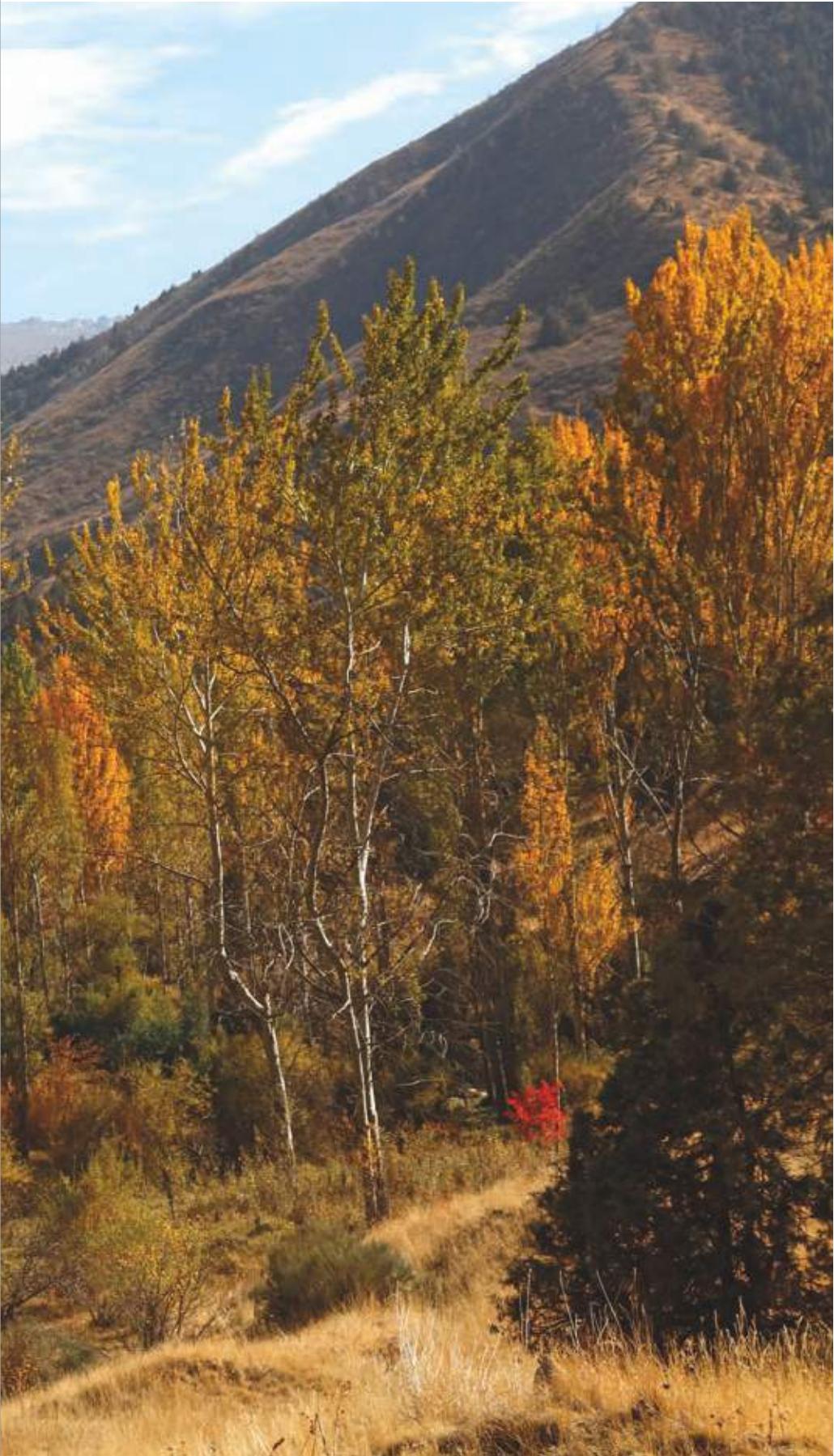


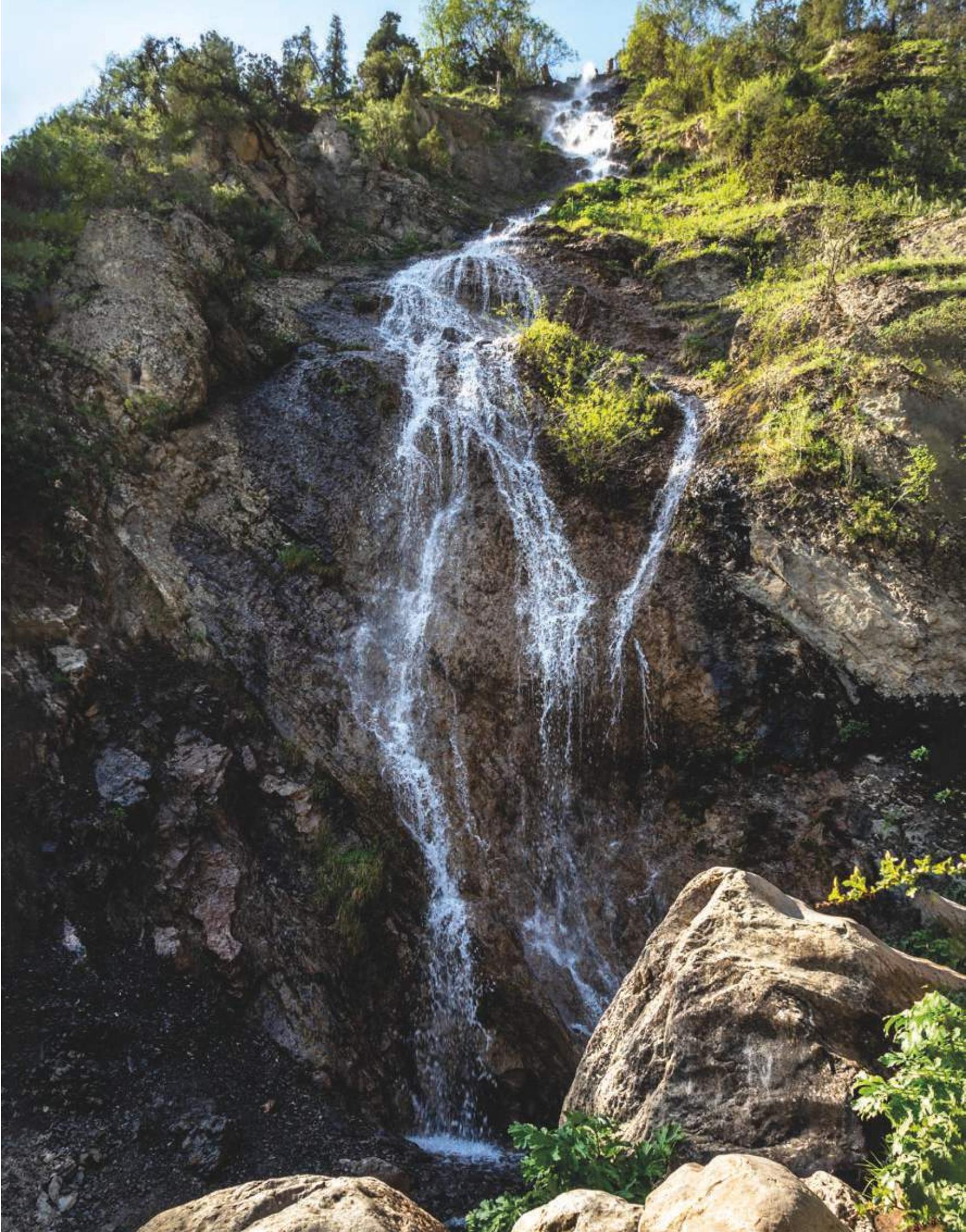


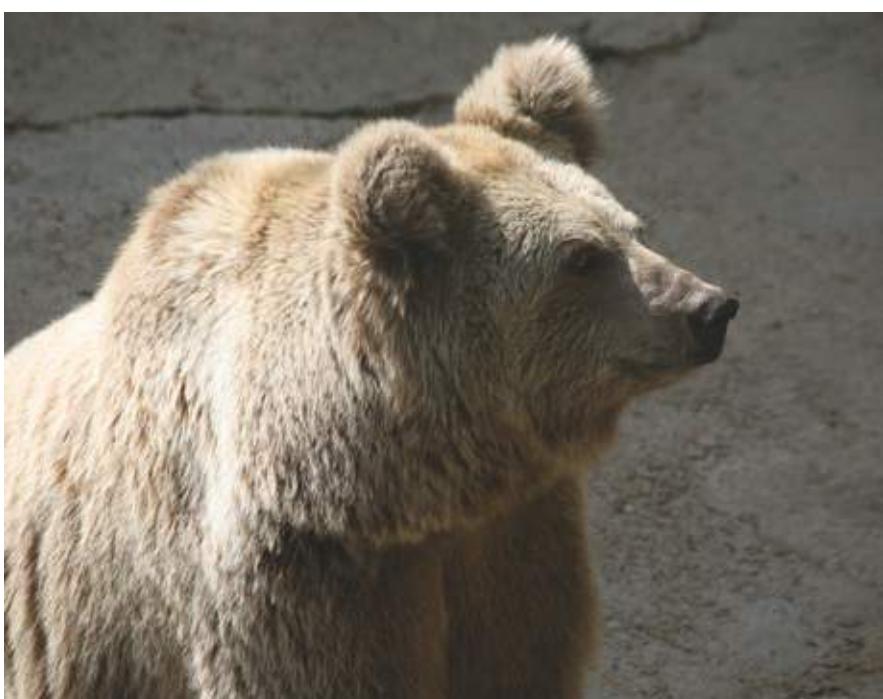




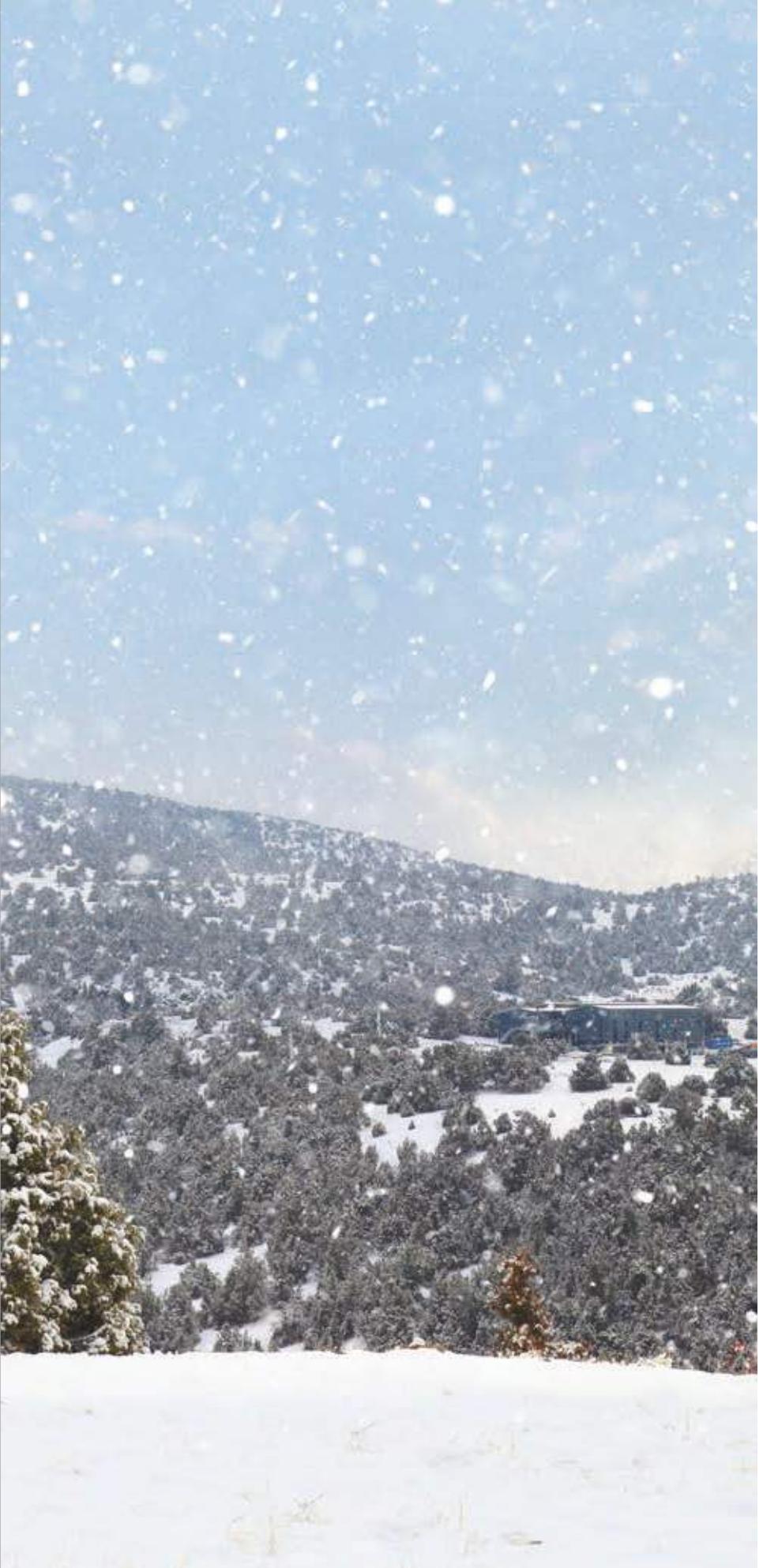
























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(Жиззах вилояти ҳокими)

МАСЪУЛ МУҲАРРИР

Иқболой Умарова
(Маънавият ва маърифат маркази Жиззах вилояти бўлими раҳбари)

ТУЗУВЧИ-МУАЛЛИФЛАР:

А.Савурбаев, А.Мустанов, И.Умарова, М.Бўронов, Ш. Шарипов, Ш. Номозбоев

ИЖОДИЙ ГУРУХ:

Шавкат Шарипов, Шуҳрат Номозбоев,
Маънавият ва маърифат маркази туман (шахар) бўлинма раҳбарлари

МАТН МУАЛЛИФЛАРИ:

ЖДПУ, тарих факультети доценти, т.ф.н. А.Х. Пардаев раҳбарлигидаги
«Тарих» илмий марказ профессор-үқитувчилари жамоаси,
Ўзбекистон Республикаси маданий мерос агентлиги, Я.Ғуломов номидаги
Самарқанд Археология институти етакчи илмий ходими, т.ф.н. М.Х.Пардаев,
М.Бўронов, фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори

ТАРЖИМОНЛАР:

Гулбаҳор Азимова (рус тили), Баҳодир Шокиров (инглиз тили)

МУҲАРРИР

Зухриддин Кудратов

СУРАТЛАР МУАЛЛИФИ:

Равиль Яруллин, Ботир Қудратов, Вадим Джумабеков

ДИЗАЙН ВА КОМПЬЮТЕРДА САҲИФАЛОВЧИ

Вадим Джумабеков

МУСАҲҲИХ

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