

Mining and Metallurgy Industry in the History of Economic Development of New Uzbekistan

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the development of the mining industry, the natural location and socio-economic history of one of the most important industrial complexes in Uzbekistan. The expansion of the mining industry complex, the commissioning of new capacities and the reconstruction of the existing enterprises, the industrial and technical base of the complex and its importance in the industry of the republic are given brief information.

Keywords: Action strategy, mining and metallurgical industry, "Navoiy KMK" JSC, "Almalik KMK" JSC, "Uzkimyosanoat".

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the increase in the population of the countries of the world leads to an increase in the demand for natural resources. To meet this demand, several hundred billion tons of raw materials are mined from the ground every year. Although our republic is currently one of the countries with a developed mining industry, there are very large and valuable reserves of mineral raw materials that have not yet been used for industrial production. These resources are of great importance in materially and spiritually enriching the life of our people and improving their life more and more. The use of modern techniques, the use of energy-saving technologies and the improvement of production management are of great importance in mining these mines¹.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, special attention was paid to the issue of objective and scientific research of the history of our country, and the attitude towards the history of the past changed radically. Among a number of historical topics, a special emphasis is placed on the historical study of the history of the mining and metallurgical industry, based on a theoretical and conceptual approach. In particular, in the priorities of the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, "Navoiy KMK" JSC, "Almaliq KMK" JSC, "Uzkimyosanoat" JSC and other important tasks such as the rapid development of the activities of the enterprises have been defined². In particular, "In order to further liberalize the leading sectors of industry and economy and complete the transformation processes in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, "liberalize the energy resources and natural gas markets with social protection guarantees, attract large private investments in the sector and Tasks such as introduction of social consumption norms to protect the needy population, provision of continuous supply of oil and gas products to economic sectors and population, doubling of the production volume of copper and

¹ Shorahmedov Sh.Sh., Qodirov M.H. Umumiy va tarixiy geologiyadan laboratoriya mashg‘ulotlari uchun qo‘llanma. T., 1988.

² O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi «O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida»gi PF-4947-son farmoni // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to‘plami. – №6 (766) – 70-modda. – Toshkent: Adolat, 2017. – B.34.

other products by establishing a copper industry cluster have been defined³.

At the same time, if we talk about the review of the literature used in our research, during the years of independence, research studies related to the history of the mining industry in Uzbekistan, in particular, the history of the Surkhandarya region, were conducted and many scientific works were published. This part includes the researches of A. Khamidov, A. Mavlonov, S. Tursunov, E. Qabulov, B. Rakhimov⁴. Isamuhamedov U.A. The basics of underground mining. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1998, Rahimov V.R., Ubaidullayev N.U. Drilling and blasting. Study guide. T.: "Turon-Iqbal", 2007. - p. 224, Sagatov N.Kh. Underground mining of layer deposits. Study guide. - T: Philosophers, 2016. Page 187. Agzamova G.A., "Some information from the history of mining works of the Bukhara Emirate", "History of mining and metallurgy in Central Asia: past and present", materials of the republic-wide scientific and practical conference, Navoi-2007, p. 77 ., his published works are mainly devoted to the mining and metallurgical industry of Uzbekistan.

METHODS

In the article, the stages of development of the mining and metallurgical industry based on the principles of objectivity, historical analysis, comparative-logical analysis, and chronological sequence are explained on the basis of scientific sources.

RESULTS

Man is a product of evolutionary development and forms the necessary needs for life activity from the products that provide the basis. The first stage of development of civilization is called the "stone age" and tools were first made from mining stones. Flint and flint, quartz are the first stones used by mankind. The stage of gradual development of history shows that man has been in harmony with mining from ancient times to the present day. From time immemorial, the development of the mining industry, in particular, the establishment of a class society in the place of the primitive community system, and the development and territorial expansion of the settled farming culture, in turn, laid the groundwork for the development of urbanization processes. Therefore, the analysis of a specific period allows for a deeper study of the period. It is appropriate to study the fact that the land of Turkestan has paid attention to mining since ancient times, especially in the Emirate of Bukhara in the second half of the 18th century, the problem of mining was improved⁵. In the years of independence, the manufacturing industry is a branch that includes physical or chemical processing of substances or components, materials, although not considered a complete criterion for a certain type of production, for the purpose of producing new products. Mining industry and open pit mining includes the extraction of natural minerals that are solid (coal, ore), liquid (oil) or gaseous (natural gas).

When it comes to the mining industry, the mining industry is a set of production industries for the exploration of mineral deposits, their extraction from the ground, preliminary processing - beneficiation. The mining industry is divided into the following main groups:

1) fuel (oil, natural gas, coal, shale, peat) production industry;

³ O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.M.Mirziyoevning 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi PF-60 sonli farmoni. www.lex.uz

⁴ Сурхондарё тарихидан лавҳалар. – Тошкент, 1991; Хамидов А. История энергетических предприятий Узбекистана. – Ташкент, 1991; Мавлонов А. Нефть газ кони геологияси. – Тошкент, 1992; Турсунов С. Денов ёғ экстракция заводи тарихидан лавҳалар. – Денов, 1992; Кобулов Э. Сурхондарё саноатининг илк одимлари. – Термиз; Жайхун, 1993; Тўхтаев А. Улуғ Ватан урушигача бўлган йилларда Сурхондарёда электрлаштириш. – Термиз, 1993; Ўша муаллиф. Сурхондарё вилоятини электрлаштириш тарихидан (1946-1960 йй). – Термиз, 1994; Ўша муаллиф. Сурхондарё вилоятини электрлаштириш тарихидан (1960-1965 йй); - Термиз, 1995; Рахимов Б. Ўзбекистоннинг мустақиллик йилларида ижтимоий-иктисодий ва маданий ҳаёти (Сурхондарё вилояти мисолида 1991-2018 йй.). – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2019.; Қобулов Э. Ўзбекистоннинг жанубий вилоятларида ёнгил ва озиқ-овқат саноатининг ривожланиш тарихи: тажриба ва муаммолар (1946-1960 йй). – Тошкент: Тафаккур, 2020.

⁵ Abduraimova Manzura Baxodir qizi. (2023). BUXORO AMIRLIK TARIXIDA TOG'-KON ISHLARI MASALALARI. Innovative development in educational activities, 2(3), 41–43. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7628881>.

- 2) ore (iron ore, manganese ore, non-ferrous metals, noble and rare metal ores, radioactive elements) mining industry;
- 3) minerals and local building materials industry (marble, fanite, asbestos, chalk, dolomite, quartzite, kaolin, gypsum, marl, feldspar, limestone, etc. mining);
- 4) mining and chemical industry (apatite, potassium powder, nepheline, saltpeter, sulfur colchedan, boron ores, phosphate raw materials mining);
- 5) consists in the extraction industry of hydro-mineral waters (mineral groundwater, water supply and water for other purposes).

The history of mining industry development in Uzbekistan can be divided into 4 stages.

1. 1991-2000;
2. 2001-2010;
3. 2011-2016 years;
4. From 2017 to the present.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has a strong place among countries with highly developed mining industry in the world. So far, more than 2.7 thousand promising mineral deposits have been identified in Uzbekistan. They include about 100 types of mineral raw materials. Important strategic resources - 155 mines of oil and gas condensate, natural gas, more than 40 mines of precious metals, 40 mines of non-ferrous, rare and radioactive metals, 15 mines of mining and chemical raw materials and others have been discovered and launched⁶.

Uzbekistan ranks first in the world in terms of explored reserves of gold, uranium, oil, and phosphorite. The republic ranks 4th in the world in terms of gold reserves, 10-11 in copper reserves, 7-8 in uranium reserves (2001) (see also Gas industry, Non-ferrous metallurgy, Idol industry, Oil industry, Gold industry, Iron ore industry).

Today, the results of great creative work, the process of historical renewal, and people-oriented reforms aimed at glorifying human dignity, started in our country on the way to the establishment of New Uzbekistan. This can be seen in the example of the fact that in 2022, for the first time, the volume of the gross domestic product exceeded 80 billion dollars, 8 billion dollars of foreign direct investments were attracted to our economy this year, and the export volume reached 19 billion dollars. can reach

Uranium is also an important resource in the development of the mining industry of our country. There are 36 industrial uranium mines in Uzbekistan, the total reserve of these mines is 78.5 thousand tons. In 2022, 3.5 thousand tons of uranium concentrate was produced from such mines.

Identifying new uranium deposits, increasing the volume of mining and processing, in a word, fully using the available opportunities in this direction, according to the order of the President of July 14, 2022 "Navoiyuran in 2022-2030" The decision "On measures to increase the volumes of uranium mining, processing and transformation at the state enterprise" serves as an important legal framework. According to the decision, it is decided to double the uranium production to 7.1 thousand tons by 2030. In addition, due to the discovery of new fields and mines under geological study, the amount of uranium reserves will be increased by 68 thousand tons by 2030. It is aimed to implement 14 investment projects in terms of increase in tons, uranium extraction and processing, and creation of about 1,200 new jobs. At the meeting, special attention was paid to the implementation of these measures. Within the framework of cooperation with the French "Orano Mining" company, the President gave instructions on increasing the efficiency of uranium mining and processing, and accelerating the projects on identifying additional new deposits⁷.

⁶ www.stat.uz rasmiy sayti. Ma'lumotlar yillik hisobotlarga asoslangan.

⁷ Yangi O'zbekiston gazetasi. № 10 (799), 2023-yil 17-yanvar, seshanba. 4-bet.

DISCUSSION

According to official statistics, the gross added value created in industry (including construction) in 2021 will be 186,978.2 billion soums, amounted to 220,704.3 billion soums in 2022. This was achieved, of course, through the increase in the volume of gross added value created in the mining and open pit mining and manufacturing industries. Based on this, it would be appropriate to increase the share of fixed assets and intangible assets in the investments made for the development of the industry, taking into account the suitability of the fixed assets that directly affect the efficiency of the industrial network.

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