

## HISTORY OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS GEOGRAPHY

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**Abstract:** *This thesis provides information about the development of the mining industry in Uzbekistan. The development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, which is one of the sectors necessary for the country's economy, is discussed.*

**Key words:** *mining industry, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, gold, silver.*

It is known that the metal mining industry has been developing in our country since ancient times.

Information confirming this information was also recorded by encyclopedic scientists. In particular, in the works of Abu Rayhan Beruni, it was recorded that in the Middle Ages, rare and non-ferrous metals were obtained in our country with much improved techniques and technologies.

Scientists believe that shipping from mines in Central Asia is from the lower stages of the Neolithic period. In the Bronze Age and Antiquity, copper objects and copper coins were found and smelted.

In our republic, Navoi and Tashkent regions are leaders in metal ores. In particular, the regions of Tashkent region located in the middle Ohangaron basin are rich in ore rocks. Especially the Kurama mountain ranges are distinguished by the abundance of ore.

There are Oltintopgan, Uchqatli, Kalmoqqir, Sariqcheku, Sargalon, Aktash, Yoshlik I and other large and small ore deposits in Almalyk industrial district.

Below is information about the emergence and development of the mining industry in Uzbekistan, distribution characteristics of mines and mining methods.

According to the information, in 1926, geologist V.N. Nasledov discovered a number of deposits in the Karamozor Mountains in the territory of Uzbekistan, which laid the foundation for the opening of the first mineral deposits in the country. First, in 1925, the Central Asian Department of the Geological Committee was established in order to search for different types of mineral raw materials and accelerate their research.

In geology, relying on the local population, good results have been achieved one after another with the help of the mountain locals who know mountain roads, old caves and ancient mines well. Later, in 1929, the Langar molybdenum mine was opened in Samarkand region, and 5 years later, tungsten ores were found in this mine.

In 1933-1934, geologist D.M. Bogdanovich found coal reserves in the Jigaristan region of Angren during the exploration of kaolin raw materials. In 1940, G.S. Chekrisov determined that this mine is of national economic importance on an industrial scale [4]. After 1-2 years, construction work was started in the Angren coal basins.

Since the beginning of our century, the Angren coal mine belonging to the Tashkent region has been meeting 58-60% of Uzbekistan's needs, that is, more than 3 million tons are produced on average in 1 year (2005) [1, 23- b]. In addition to the Angren mine, coal has been mined underground in the Shargun and Boysun mines of the Surkhandarya region since the end of the 1950s.

About 400 non-ferrous metals, coal, gas producing enterprises, oil fields, mines and various mines are working in Uzbekistan. In addition to the above-mentioned Olmaliq and Angren enterprises, they include the Ingichka mine, which began its work in 1950, the Refractory and Hard Alloy Metals Combine of Uzbekistan in Chirchik, which began its operation in 1956, and the Middle Chirchik plavicoshpate combine. Uchkuloch, Kovuldi, Marjonbulok mine and ore beneficiation launched in 1970-1980 factories, the Koshbulok mine launched in 1966, the Angren gold beneficiation factory, which began production in 1973, the Muruntov mining and beneficiation enterprise, which was considered the largest among the mines in the CIS countries in 1967-1969, and the Zarmitan mine, commissioned in 1987 tooth can

Among them are the state joint-stock association "Uzbekneftgaz production", "Uzbeksement", "Uzbekmarmar", large production associations such as aluminum production plant from secondary raw materials and other enterprises. In the republic, scientific and practical work is being done to find and use gold reserves. Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine, which today produces pure gold and makes a significant contribution to the republic's economy, is one of the largest enterprises not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia. In 1995, the opening of the Navoi State Mining Institute created the basis for providing the combine with young qualified specialists. Studying the mining and metallurgical process, analyzing its secrets, the set of mechanical and chemical-technological changes, making reductions, simplifications, compactifications in its classification and description, providing high productivity without changing the quality of the product. provision is the demand of the times.

In this direction, the results of the efforts carried out at the Navoi State Mining Institute are making a significant contribution to the world of science. The study of the development and place of the Navoi mining and metallurgical combine in the world, as well as the development of the integrated enterprise and the complex of institutions in the Navoi region, is of great economic and social importance [1].

In Uzbekistan's non-ferrous metallurgy production, product production can be increased primarily by improving quality, speeding up production processes, as well as developing small mineral deposits of gold, tungsten, rhenium, osmium and other rare metals.

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