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## HEAVY INDUSTRY INFRASTRUCTURE IN JIZZAKH PROVINCE: ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the state of heavy industry in the Jizzakh region in the 70s and 80s of the XX century, the existing mines in the field of non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, as well as their reserves and production capacity.

### KEYWORDS

Sharof Rashidov, Marjonbulok, Zarmitan, gold, silver, tungsten.

### INTRODUCTION

The territory of Jizzakh region is distinguished by its wealth of natural resources such as limestone, gypsum, coating, finishing and precious stones, marble, granite, corundum. At that time, more than 20 mines were operating in the region, including 1 gold, 2 silver, and 3 non-ferrous metal mines. Materials useful for the economy of the republic and region were mined from these mines. The main reserves of mineral raw material resources corresponded to the territory of

Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Sharof Rashidov, Forish, Zafarabad districts. In Bakhmal district, there was a deposit of stone, marble, limestone, in Gallaorol district there were cement raw materials, wollastanite, marble, in SH.Rashidov district there were marble, silicate products raw materials, abrasive, corundum, in Forish district there was a reserve of cement raw materials, sand and gravel. The region is rich in various mineral resources: tungsten of Koytash, gold of Marjonbulok,

polymetallic deposits of Uchkuloch are of great importance in industrial production. The province also has other mineral resources such as iron ore (Temirkon), cement and brick raw materials (Gallaorol, Koshkent), basalt (Osmonsoy). The climate is continental, the main hydrographic tributary is the Sangzor River, which is used for irrigated agriculture.

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Aydarkol and Arnasoy lakes located in the north allow for the development of fishing. The Kattaich mine, where the Turkestan, Nurota, Pistalitog, Gobdin mountain ranges form unique landscape types, is located in the Forish district of the Jizzakh region, and its reserve was approved by the Ministry of Geology of Uzbekistan in 1978. Marjonbulok gold mine is located in Gallaorol district of Jizzakh region. It is located 9 km east of the Bahorikor railway station, in the Marjonbulok hills on the eastern branch of the Southern Nurota mountains. Industrially important gold ores are mined from the Central and Western sections. The mineralization is located in three nearly latitudinal steep-slope fault zones (North, Middle, and South). So far, four plots - Sarikbel, Ukraina, Western and Tangi - have been explored, as well as Eastern and Goshsoy plots. Open pit gold mining began in 1980, and the mined ore was processed at the Marjonbulok gold mining factory (Marjonbulok ZIF). In 1983, "Marjonbulok" and "Zarmiton" gold mines were united under the title of "Marjonbuloq" gold mining production association and subordinated to "Uzbek gold" production association by the decision of "Soyuzzoloto". The ore mined from the Marjonbulok and Zarmiton gold mines is completely processed at the Marjonbulok gold mine factory [1].

Koytash works on the basis of molybdenum extracted from ores of tungsten, molybdenum (Jizzakh) mines and copper ores. The first molybdenum soot was

obtained at the plant in 1956. Since 1957, the production of hard alloys has started. Combined products (more than 100 types) are widely used in the fields of electrical engineering, steel smelting, and mining. Sharof Rashidov, the first head of Uzbekistan at that time, paid special attention to the activities of the Marjonbulok gold combine. Sharof Rashidov paid close attention to the process of establishment and formation of the region, which was born as a technological enclave of the military industrial complex in Central Asia, and then turned into a very rich region where many valuable minerals are mined and processed. But 1983-1989 were extremely difficult years for our people. After the death of Sharof Rashidov, a humble man who led Uzbekistan for almost 25 years and transformed it from a backward agrarian republic into a developed industrialized republic with many factories and factories, which was the only one in the former Union, with engineering personnel, he is ready to use the sword of repression, slanderous stones were thrown at Uzbekistan by the center [2]. Sh.Rashidov, originally from Jizzakh, well understood the importance of the formation and development of the mining sector for the republic. The uniqueness of the location of minerals, the possibility of obtaining cheap electricity determined the feasibility of building a complex of non-ferrous metallurgy and production of original and rare metals in Uzbekistan. Uranium in Uchkuduk and gold mines and factories in Zarafshon over time have become among the largest mining enterprises in the world [3]

The strong flow of material resources to the heavy industry, attempts to reform the mechanism of economic and administrative structures, as well as the system of a number of socialist competitions and the hard work of the people made it possible to significantly increase the potential of Uzbekistan's



industry. During this period, only 4 industrial facilities were launched in the region. But the production of industrial products increased more than 20 times compared to 1940. In later stages, this increased significantly. The heavy industry of Jizzakh region, like other regions, was highly centralized. In the 1980s, more than 65% of the country's industrial potential was concentrated in 5% of the republic. Industrial facilities were usually built in densely populated areas in towns and cities. For example, like Jizzakh Marjonbulok, Koytash. Reasonable placement of industrial enterprises in the region required the allocation of investments in addition to the development of social and productive forces, training of national personnel. In cities, it was easier to solve such problems. These cities already had the necessary communications, transport routes for bringing raw materials and shipping products. According to historical evidence, in the mid-80s, the average annual number of unemployed among the local population of the republic was 1 million. more than one person. More than 50% of them were young people. In rural districts, this indicator was even higher. With such a large number of unemployed, the labor force continued to be imported without stopping. For example, in 1981-1985, Tashkent had an average of more than 200,000 unemployed people, and about 125,000 workers and specialists from the RSFSR, Belarus and Ukraine were attracted to newly launched enterprises[4]. The development of heavy industry by the population continued until the mid-80s of the XX century. This indicator also corresponded to Gulistan, Bakht, Aqoltin, Sh.Rashidov, Malek, Boyovut, Sarkisov cities and state farms of Syrdarya region, Chelak, Poyarik, Akdarya, Pstdargom districts of Samarkand region.

They moved from districts such as Nurota, Forish, Gallaorol, Koshrobot, Poyarik. They participate in the establishment of 29 horticulture, viticulture, and

cotton state farms in these regions, and have made a significant contribution to the geological and mining work of the region. Of course, the year-by-year increase in heavy industrial enterprises built in the region has caused interruptions in the supply of technical supplies in industrial enterprises and problems of timely delivery. But on the one hand, the volume of production has changed at the expense of heavy industry. Some objects in need of repair in Uzbekistan were reconstructed and turned into heavy and chemical industries. By the 1980s, heavy industry had a high production volume.

## CONCLUSION

In general, the exploitation of rare resources in the region and the establishment of a modern large-scale mining industry were subordinated to serve the interests of the Center. The Republic was turned into a happy base for the Center to supply cheap raw materials, and its people had no interest in the exploitation and extraction of these resources, nor in the profits from their export.

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