

## Mining Industry of the Tashkent Oasis and History of Metallurgy

**Nodirov Obidjon JDPI**

*Social sciences and humanities teaching methods (History) direction 2nd stage master*

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### Abstract

This article contains the author's views on the fact that the Tashkent oasis has been one of the cradles of ancient civilization and culture, its favorable geographical location and nature, population, mining and the history of metallurgy.

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Currently, the basis of economic development of the developed countries of the world is mining, metallurgy and many other industries. Indeed, in today's world, where the demand for the full satisfaction of people's basic needs is constantly increasing, the state policy aimed at reducing unemployment is aimed at the development of industrial production as widely as possible. At the international level, research on development pays special attention to the identification of factors of their development on the basis of the study of historical processes in different regions.

In particular, the study of historical evidence of 21st century industrial natural resource enterprises and their workers and on this basis, information on the formation of the regional economy is being written. The history of mining, metallurgy and metallurgy-based crafts of the Tashkent oasis, one of the regions with the ancient history of Central Asia, has gone through various periods. Tashkent has a place in history as one of the largest cultural and economic centers in the region under various names, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Termez, Khiva. The oasis is a leader in Central Asia with its political, economic, spiritual and scientific potential. This can be seen in the long history of Tashkent. The First President of Uzbekistan I.Karimov said: "Built twenty-two centuries ago, at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, its important geographical and geopolitical position, the great capital of our Motherland - the great Tashkent, which is rightly called the "Eastern Gate" for its great contribution to the development of world civilization, embodies the rich history and unique splendor of Uzbekistan, clearly shows" . [1. Б. 22–23.]

Ancient Choch is one of the largest urbanized regions formed in the medieval Choch-Ilaq-Tashkent oasis, the middle reaches of the Syrdarya, the second largest river in Central Asia, and its right tributaries, the Chirchik (Parak River) and Ahangaron (Ilak River) basins. The region, with its favorable natural conditions, is bounded on the northwest, north and northeast by the Chatkal and Qurama ridges of the sky-high Tianshan, and the Qurama ridges descend into the oasis, the Karamazor Mountains. These mountains are home to various mines, rich in minerals, primarily non-ferrous metals - copper, silver, precious stones, which have long been important in the economy of the Ahangaron Valley. The vast foothills and hills created favorable conditions for semi-nomadic pastoralism.

In trade and economic relations, and Chach merchants developed in the West and the East released, in addition to the most sought-after products of its time various handicrafts made by local artisans who also traded in their products. Historical sources also state that the Chachis were instrumental in bringing the cultural achievements of their civilization to Chinese cities and spreading them to other regions. [4, Б. 432].

According to written sources, Central Asia metal objects, weapons, arrows, swords, armor, leather goods, hair saddles, carpets, clothes, decorated mirrors, drugs have been developed. Variety of ancient and medieval in the written sources in the languages of the way of life of the Turkic peoples processing, armaments, and saddle making are widespread. The main export goods in the areas of residence are these items data have been preserved [5].

The Chirchik, Ahangaran valleys and the banks of the Syr Darya have become ideal for the development of irrigated agriculture. The Ilok oasis is located in the territory of the Great Steppe, in the north along the Aral Sea, in the east with the nomadic tribes of Yettisuv, through which the trade routes of the Great Silk Road passed. The Syr Darya played an important role in relations with the northern tribes. AMMO, The oasis of antiquity, especially in the Middle Ages, was famous for its processing of mines, primarily for the extraction of silver, gold and turquoise. In the oases of Shosh and Ilaq, handicrafts have been developed since ancient times. During the Middle Ages, various branches of handicrafts (pottery, blacksmithing, jewelry, etc.) flourished. Most of the raw materials needed for handicrafts were available in the Shosh and Iloq oases. According to the famous traveler and geographer Istakhri, in the IX-X centuries Shosh became a major economic and cultural region of Movarounnahr. [6].

During this period, the Great Silk Road played an important role in the development of foreign trade in the Shosh oasis. The branches of the Silk Road passed through the Shosh and Ilaq oases. Through this route, the natives were in constant contact with China in the east, the lower reaches of the Syrdarya, the Aral Sea and the Volga in the northwest, and Afghanistan, India, Iran, and all the major countries of Central Asia in the west through Movarounnahr.

The Arab traveler Istakhri in his work "Kitab al-masalik val-mamalik" gave the following information about the Ilaq deposits: "There are gold and silver deposits in Iloka. The largest cities of Ilok are Nuket and Tunket. There are no coin mints in Movarounnahr except Samarkand and Tunket"[6].

Another Arab geographer, Abul Qasim ibn Khawqal, in his book Kitab al-Arz, gives information about the history of the Tashkent oasis. Giving information about Chach and Ilaq, Ibn Hawqal points out that there are many rich cities in these provinces. The following cities of Ilaq are mentioned: the capital city - Tunkat, the cities with mosques - Sanoket, Bunjahash, Nukat, Boloyon, Arbilakh, Namudlig, Khumrek, Biskat, Kuhisim, Dahkat, Hash and Harashkat are mentioned in the works of medieval Arab authors. [8].

By the middle of the 20th century, new industries were emerging and developing in the districts of the Tashkent oasis. In particular, the Angren open pit was put into operation in 1948, and this date is the beginning of the development of the coal industry in Uzbekistan, as this open pit is the main and largest coal mining enterprise not only in the Republic but also in Central Asia. This year, mine No. 9 was commissioned. Since the commissioning of the open pit, more than 130 million tons of coal have been mined, of which more than 30 million tons fall to the share of mine No. 9. [7].

Today, Tashkent region is one of the most industrialized regions of the country. Its geographical location allows the economy to thrive. The regional economic complex mainly fills the capital's economic complex. Currently, the region produces 20% of the republic's industrial output, 45% of electricity, 98% of coal, 43% of cement, 100% of steel and rolled metal, the main part of non-ferrous metals. There are 190 industries, more than 160 joint ventures, more than 20,000 small and medium-sized businesses in the region. The most important are: "Gishtchi" (Angren), "Agat va Farhod"

(Bostanliq district), “Metallurfemont” (Bekabad), “Orion” (Qibray district). The leading industries are energy, machinery, metallurgy, coal, mining, chemical industry, footwear, cotton ginning, food industry, textile and agricultural processing. Among the industrial enterprises operating in the region are the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant in Bekabad, Comet Metallurgy in Almalyk, New Angren, Tashkent Thermal Power Plant and the Refractory and Refractory Metals Combine in Chirchik. [3].

In conclusion, it should be noted that in the Tashkent oasis, one of the centers of development in Central Asia, Angren, Chirchik, Almalyk, Bekabad and other similar industrialized regions have their place. The words of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "The future of Tashkent region is an industry" [2.] clearly demonstrate this. In this regard, the recent history of these cities and their current problems, reforms aimed at overcoming them, modernization of production, expansion of free economic zones, improving the welfare of the population and scientific analysis of work in this area are important.

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