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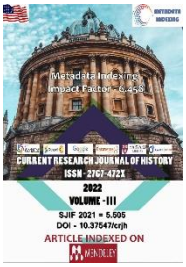

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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY IN JIZZAKH REGION IN THE 70-80s OF XX CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The development and sustainability of the metallurgical industry are of great importance to the country's economy as it combines the activities of the secondary sector such as raw material mining. This article discusses these issues and comments on the development of the metallurgical industry in Jizzakh region in the 70-and 80s of the XX century.

KEYWORDS

Metals, metallurgy, substances, raw materials, vehicles, aluminum, development.

INTRODUCTION

At a time of radical change in the economy, the role of the metallurgical industry, a leading sector of the economy, in deepening the liberalization of the economy and, on this basis, in ensuring the material and spiritual well-being of society.

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MAIN PART

The metallurgical industry is an activity related to the modification and processing of various metals, with which a large part of the products used in various industries is produced. High furnaces and rolling mills are part of the metallurgical industry, for example, for the production of iron and steel products, aluminum plates, vehicle parts, boats, pipes, and more.

Metallurgy (derived from the Greek word "metallurgeo") is the study of the extraction of metals from ores or metal-containing substances and the transfer of properties to metal alloys. It is known that from ancient times our scientists have carried out various researches and achieved certain successes. One of these achievements is the development of the metallurgical industry in Jizzakh region. It is no exaggeration to say that this is a great achievement. Let us briefly describe the development of the metallurgical industry to prove this.

Scientists in the fields of metallurgy and mechanical engineering have made great strides. They worked to create a metallurgical base in Uzbekistan, introducing cheaper methods of metal processing. Their developments have allowed them to melt high-quality cast iron in a new way.

Under the leadership of the Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR S.Y. Yunusov, a lot of work has been done to study the alkaloid properties of plants in Uzbekistan. Geologists of the republic have intensified the search for minerals to provide the industry with the necessary raw materials. In 1943 alone, there were 35 geological expeditions in the mountains and deserts of Uzbekistan. Republican botanists have found rich forests of wild-growing rubber plants, developed methods for obtaining vitamins from alfalfa and rice wastes and summarized and published materials on plant raw materials that open up vast opportunities for the development of the light industry.

Uzbekistan is also one of the Central Asian countries rich in mineral and natural resources, with very favorable natural and geographical conditions. Our country has large reserves of natural gas, coal, copper, tungsten, oil, precious stones, and, of course, platinum, gold, and silver. The Uzbek people have always had a special attitude to gold, the population has been using gold since ancient times, and many finds and traces of ore mining are clear proof of this

In addition, the Marjanbulak gold deposit in the Jizzakh region is one of the most popular deposits. It is located in the Marjanbulak foothills of the eastern branch of the Nurata Mountains. Industrial gold ores are mined in the Central and Western areas. The ore is located in three almost horizontally wide fault zones (North, Middle, and South). Currently, four sites are being studied - Sarikbel, Ukraine, Zapad, and Tangi, as well as Vostochny and Goshsoy. The average gold content of the ore is 2-6 g / t. 25 ore bodies were identified. More than 60 minerals were formed during the ore mining process. The content of sulfides in the ore is from 0.5 to 5.0%. The pyrite-arsenopyrite mineral association is particularly characteristic of gold ore.

In the 70s and 80s of the twentieth century, the totalitarian center began to implement the strategy of industrialization in the city of Jizzakh. One of them is the metallurgical industry.

In the 70s and 80s, deposits of copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, and other rare metals were discovered in the Almalyk-Angren deposits, and a large Almalyk metallurgical plant was built during their development. In 1951, the Uchkuloch non-ferrous metal deposit in the Forish district of the Jizzakh region was studied by complex methods. The country has about 50 deposits of mercury and antimony, with

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reserves estimated at $ 10 billion in Angren. tons of kaolin clays and their processing plants were built. The gold mining industry in Uzbekistan was established in the 1960s. Muruntau, Chodak, Konbulak gold deposits, gold of the rivers of the Fergana valley, quartz veins, and ores of gold storage in the mountains of Nurata, Kurama, Zarafshan, Gissar, Pamir. Muruntau concentrator and Marjonbulak concentrator were built. After the establishment of the Uzbekoltin Association in 1965, the Chodak concentrator and the Angren gold refinery were built and put into operation.

In 1965, the Uzbek Gold Association and other gold mining enterprises were established under the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy. Gold was extracted from flow ores mined at the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine copper smelter. In 1970, the Chodak gold mine was launched. Since then, the country's gold mining industry has grown, and gold production has tripled over the past years. In 1972, the Qoshbulak deposit and the Angren gold mining plant began operating at full capacity. In 1977, Coledi, in 1980, the Marjanbulak gold mining plant, and in 1989, the Zarmitan and Kizilmalisoy deposits were launched.

The mining industry is organized in the cities of Kuytash (tungsten, molybdenum), Marjanbulak (gold), Uchkuloch (lead, spirit), and other "resources". He is engaged in the production of chemical, and plastic pipes of various sizes, machinery and metal processing, use of agricultural and road machinery, batteries, and repair. The construction materials industry is also well developed in the region (Jizzakh, Dashtobod, Gallaorol). Today, Muruntau, Myutenboy, Triada, Omontoytov, Kokpatas, Daugyztov, Charmiton, Gujumsay, Sarmich, Biron, Marjonbulak, Kochbulak, Kayrogach, Kizilolmasoy, Kovuldi, Pirmirob, Guzaksoy, and other deposits are known. Underground gold is mined through mines and on-site quarrying.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Jizzakh region is one of the regions with its natural resources and a well-developed metallurgical industry. In particular, we can take the Marjanbulak gold mine as an example. This gold mine in the Jizzakh region has not lost its prestige yet.

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