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RESEARCH ARTICLE

CONCERNING THE INDUSTRY OF THE GOLD IN UZBEKISTAN (1940-1970)

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ABSTRACT

The four common In the period of Soviet government, Uzbekistan has had not only the weak economy even it had not rights to use its natural wealth. The mineral wealth of Uzbekistan was considered a proper of the All Union, even "...the profit from buying and manufacturing gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, materials with strategic significance, other invaluable products being very consumption in the world market had not come to the treasury of Uzbekistan. So, this article discusses the problem of concerning the industry of the gold in Uzbekistan in 1940-1970, a period of 30 years. Also, digging and using the gold of Uzbekistan by Russians in that period will be analyzed.

INTRODUCTION

The mineral creams mined from the gold deposits of Uzbekistan have been conveyed to the Centre regularly not asking anybody's permission and not informing, until September, 1991. This condition like that has continued to August 31, 1991 before Uzbekistan was proclaimed that it has been an independent state. Though the republic got free from depend on the Center, but it was very difficult to obtain chance to use and realize its gold wealth. For that reason, it is inevitable that I.A.Karimov the President of Uzbekistan spoke about it proudly, "Independence means for us that first we must use ourselves our own mineral and natural wealth for motherland, first of all for people who live in our republic, in other words, we must determine ourselves our own fortune. The natural wealth of Uzbekistan is not only ourselves, it is quite enough to guarantee eternal and happy life of all the men making up united international family of people of today's Uzbekistan, contemporaries"(2.p,3).

Literature Review: In the coverage of this topic, mainly archive documents, which are kept in the central government archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and other literatures such as: Uzbekistan's Gold by T.Toshev, Problemy povysheniya ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti zolotodobyvayushei promyshlennosti Uzbekskoi SSR by A.Kahharov are used efficiently.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a qualitative research using the content analysis approach. About ten archive materials are used to explain concerning the industry of the gold in Uzbekistan in 1940-1970 (mainly based on archive materials). Besides that, the researcher had used journals and articles to collect data related to the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The government of the former Soviet Union first has realized to explore the deposits of gold in the territories of Central Asia and Uzbekistan regularly since 1932 by means of the trust of All Union gold prospect ("Zolotorazvedka"), Institution of Pomir-Tyanshan gold prospect ("Zolotorazvedka") and Central Asia gold prospect Works ("Sredazzoloto"), later the organization ("Uzbekzlotoredmed") (for 1940-1946). Above mentioned years, 434 kilos of gold had been mined as a result of fulfillment of mining and exploring deposits of the gold in the mountains of Olmalik, Uchkurgon and also Nurota (13). In 1946 the organization of the Office of Central Asia gold prospect ("Sredazzoloto") formed on the basis of enterprises mining gold in Tashkent city. The main task of above mentioned organization was to realize activities of exploring deposits of gold in the areas of Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan and the South Kazakhstan and mining gold. For this reason, activities of exploring gold were carried out thoroughly in the deposits of gold located disorderly: the chains of the mountain Nurota

of Karmana district and also Sentob, Kattaich, Temir-Kobik, Ok-Chop between 1946-1951 by the organization (“Sredazoloto”). In subsequent years, the government of the former Soviet Union strengthened their ways of exploration in the industrial aspect and definition of mineral deposits in speeded up by protecting interests of the Centre. In this aspect, Angren – Olmalik deposit – industry district and especially wonderful mineral region of Kizilkum desert have been paid a great attention to and in fact, there were all kinds of ferrous, noble original metals in their entrails. There has been only an industry of mining deposits in the sphere of non-ferrous metallurgy in 1950s. But it has caused serious obstacles to be sent those invaluable products being important in the strategic aspect in the wide scale to the Centre. In that aspect, it was more useful for the former Soviet Union to realize in Uzbekistan itself to be produced industry which was able for the primary metal by refusing minerals. For this reason, enterprises, which have dressed in metallurgy to polymetal minerals mining in Uzbekistan, have been founded since 1960s. As a result, the sphere of mining deposit of non-ferrous metallurgy began to become a sphere of deposit – metallurgy. Generally speaking, as result of implement of tasks in decisions of XXIII, XXIV, XXV congresses of the former CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) made up mining industry of gold in Uzbekistan (1, p.92). The former CP (Communist Party) of Uzbekistan and its leaders at that period have made a great contribution to opening most deposits of gold in Uzbekistan and development of the industry of mining gold.

The decision of XXIII congresses of CPSU served opening of deposit of gold in Muruntau in the rinks of other deposits (14, p. 69). In 1967 the enterprise of mining huge gold in the country with power of working out 5 million tons ores for a year began its operation prematurely. On June 21, 1969 the first cream of gold, which its mass has been equal to 11kg, 820 gram, with the most quality, that is, 9999 standard, was poured out in the hydrometallurgical mining Works (№2) in Kizilkum desert. At present it is in the skidding box where arm arsenals are kept in Kremlin, Moscow and on it there was inscribed the memory script written “the first gold of Muruntau” (15). So as noticed in the memories by A.Kahhorov, the giant factory of mining gold – Muruntau appeared in the very heart of desert, in the central Kizilkum which has had chance to mine 50 tons of standard gold a year and its year power could work out 18 million tons of ores. On September 29, 1965 in accordance with decision of Soviet of Ministries of Uzbekistan SSR and also of Council of national economy of Uzbekistan SSR on October 2, 1965 the production Association “Uzbek oltini” (Uzbekzoloto) was made up (12). L.M.Kusov was appointed a post of the director of Association in the accordance with recommendation of meeting of “Glavzoloto” on December 15, 1965. In particular it is necessary to notice it that anybody of personnel in regard to Uzbek nation was not invited to administration staff of the Association (4). Primarily the administration office of the Association was in Olmalik city, later (early in 1967) in accordance with recommendation of Soviet of Ministers of the former Uzbekistan SSR and decision of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR it was moved in Tashkent city (5). When the production Association “Uzbek oltini” was made up, there were the following departments: the apparatus of the Association, Management of Construction of Mining and Concentrating Works Chodak, the area of deposit “Shkolnoy”, the area of deposit Kuchbulok, mining works in Korakutan and The

Olmalik Production Association. If Mining and Concentrating Works Chodak was situated in district Pop of Namangan viloyat (region), the deposit Kuchbulok was situated 76 km distance far from Oxangaron city, Tashkent viloyat (region). Industry of deposit-ore Korakutan was situated 16 km distance far from the station Ziadin of Norpoy district in Samarkand viloyat (region). The Association “Uzbek oltini” was responsibility to improve mining gold in the deposits found for industry, to manage geological prospecting affairs in real deposits and also to develop activities of artels of prospecting for gold in the deposits which cannot pay state expenditures. For 1965 the production plan has not been put to the Association because it was occupied with works such as forming staff of the Association, management of geological prospecting affairs, preparing for mining affairs and drawing up production projects for the next year during the fourth quarter of that year (6). If a plan of mining 500 kilos of gold has been put to the production Association “Uzbek oltini” by Council of National Economy of the former Uzbekistan SSR in 1966, mining 140 kilos of gold in addition to the plan was ordered by the organization “Glavzoloto” under the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR not long after (June, 1966). 640 kilos of gold, 688,5 kilos of silver were mined as a result of impetuous aspirations for increase of mining gold of the Association in 1966(7).

Orders the organization “Glavzoloto” under MNFM (the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy) of the former USSR which have provoked mining ores in addition to a plan, were reason with a great animation of mining gold year after year. For instance, the task of “Glavzoloto” was in order to be increased a plan the following: 4,6% in “Uralzoloto”, 3,8% in “Zabsibzoloto”, 7,7% in “Tadjikzoloto”, 6,0% in the Production Association “Uzbek oltini” (8). In accordance with results of affairs carried out and measures held in selflessness if 720,2 kilos of standard gold from ore of 44,3 thousand tons of gold, 3177,4 kilos of standard silver from 3530,4 kilos of ores with silver in its compound which were conveyed (Krasnouralskiy Works, Kirovogradskiy Works, the factory Chimkent, Olmalik Works) to customers (9), were extracted in 1967, 6479,52 kilos of silver from 7199,47 kilos of ores with silver in its compound, 1122,91 of kilos of gold from 1169,7 thousand kilos of ores with gold in its compound conveyed were extracted (10). In accordance with order of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR on July 1, 1970 “mining gold and Concentrating Works “Uzbek oltini” was organized and it was directly formed a part of administration (Glavzoloto) of industry of gold – platinum and diamond of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR. In accordance with regulations adopted on group of enterprises “Uzbek oltini” it was specified that it had to keep strictly to orders and instructions of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR “Glavzoloto” in its activity. It is necessary to say that in addition to above mentioned that if the question of appointment to the post of the director for the group of enterprises “Uzbek oltini” or dismissal from post of the director was realized by the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR, appointment to the post of chief engineer of the group of enterprises or dismissal from post of the chief engineer has been realized by “Glavzoloto” (11). As a result of strengthening of struggle for Uzbek gold, new deposits began to reveal one after another. The prepared deposits for utilization have been formed a part of the production Association “Uzbek oltini” (except Muruntau). Gold was mined by the way of artels of

prospecting for gold (Kurama, Gornyak, Kizilkum) and the state for long years under the administration of the production Association "Uzbek oltini" from the deposits of gold which were larger than their reserve: Kuchbulok, Kovuldi, Kililolmasoy, Chodak, Marjonbulok and Zarmiton also the deposits which are smaller and disorder than their reserves: Okturpok, Tokberdi, Kalta, Korakutan, Okchop, Kattaich, Pichanzor, Chumovik, Samarchuk and other deposits of gold.

In addition, the factors of mining gold of Angren, Chodak, Marjonbulok were operating in the structure of the production Association "Uzbek oltini". If The Angren Mining Gold Factory (AMGF) processed into 300 thousand tons of ores which they were mined from the deposits of Kuchbulok, Kovuldi, Oktuprok, Pichanzor, Chumovik, Samarchuk for year, the factory of mining gold in Chodak did into 165 thousand tons of ores from the deposits of gold in Pirmirob and Guzaksoy for year, Marjonbulok Mining Gold Factory (MMGF) did into 300 thousand tons of ores which they were mined from the deposits of Marjonbulok and Zarmiton every year.

Except large deposits of gold in the scale of the republic, there were smaller deposits in the aspect of their size, mining gold from them has been realized by the way of artels of prospecting for gold. Especially Artel of prospecting for gold "Kizilkum" was set up in accordance with decision of Soviet of Ministers of the former USSR in 1975, also (according the letter on January 12, 1984). All Union Production Association "Ittifok oltini" (Soyuzzoloto) of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy of the former USSR and final, order of the Production Association "Uzbek oltini". The main duty of Artel was to mine precious metals in the deposits for the state enterprises by corresponding with different purposes. At the same time, its activity was to be managed on the basis of regulation arranged by administration (Glavzoloto) of industry of gold – platinum and diamond of the former USSR. It realized its main activity with agreements arranged the state enterprises and in the 27 areas concerned itself (12).

Concluding Remarks

If we make conclusion in accordance with above mentioned facts and figures, if we take a superficial view of this question, development of industry in Uzbekistan during Soviet period may produce an impression upon us as it seemed to serve industrialization of the republic.

Indeed, as affirmed in the beginning of those observations, most of industrial enterprises built in the republic, though it was processing cotton plant, though it was silkworm breeding factory, though it was mining oil and gas or it was mining ores for extracting precious metals and though it was a group of enterprises to process them – all of them have been enterprises that they had served to make easy to be conveyed natural and mineral wealth of the republic.

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