



## **SOME INFORMATION RELATED TO THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE HISTORY OF BUKHARA KHANATE**

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### **Abstract**

This article provides information on minerals mined in the mining areas of the Bukhara Khanate, addresses of geographical locations, and the issue of local population involvement in the ore industry.

**Keywords:** Kyzylkum, Zarafshan, Bukhara, Timurid era, Khanikov N., Peter I, mining industry, quartz, gold.

### **Introduction**

From the coast of the Aral Sea in the north, to the narrow oasis on the Zarafshan River in the south, that is, Kyzylkum Bagh, which rests on the largest desert in Eurasia, is known from history to be a place rich in various mineral resources. People have settled around this region since ancient times. It was the basis for them to get daily items for themselves. Because during his activity, man influenced the environment and made tools necessary for his daily life. Findings in cultural layers prove that people have been familiar with and used various minerals and rocks since the Stone Age. In other words, archeological excavations in the Navoi region show that the stone industry has developed, and the discovery of a silicon deposit in the Uchtut village has been used and specialized by mankind as a necessity. Over the years, the need for mining products has increased. Movarounnahr mines played an important role in increasing the power of the Sultanate in Turanian land, especially during the period of Temur and Timurids. Mines in Tashkent, Fergana, Bukhara will be put into operation, and the extraction of gold from the sands of the Zarafshan river will accelerate.

Also, by the 18th century, Central Asian khanates established diplomatic relations with Russia. From this period, many expeditions to Central Asia were organized. In addition, in 1719, Peter I issued a decree that "everyone and everyone is allowed to search, melt, and cast metal from everywhere, both from his own and from someone else's." From this period, Russian officials and specialists began to be interested in the information about mineral resources and mines in the territory of Central Asia, and as a result, they began to study this information in depth. Because the development of the mining industry is important for the development of the economic sector of any





country; enrichment of craft products; causes the development of the arms industry. After all, according to the XIX century historian Khanikov, the main occupation of Bukhara residents is farming, horticulture, and animal husbandry, while attention to ore processing, fishing, and hunting is weak. It is noted that it is not considered as an output area. Also, because the ore products obtained locally by the population could not fully cover the production, they were forced to buy and bring them from abroad. But according to historians, the territory of the Bukhara khanate is Bukan Mountain, Yuz Kuduq Mountain, Chiyli Mountain, Kapkantash Mountain, Tumanboy Mountain, Arslan Mountain, Nurota Mountain, Aktog on the south side, Kulchuk Mountain, Susus Kara Mountain on the north side. ' mountains were located in the past. In these mountains, iron metal ore is easily available. The mountains on the eastern side of the khanate, Aktog and Karatog, are branches of the Kashgar and Badakhshan mountain ranges, and were known as the Pamir and Bolor mountains. It is noted that the Eastern mountain was called Fon mountain in the past, and is currently called Karatog, and is very rich in coal and copper ore. Based on the experience and traditions of the past, local residents tried to use the mines located in this place. In the Khanate of Bukhara, gold mining was relatively more in the eastern parts of Bukhara, in the Kolob and Baljuvan hills, in the regions of Karategin and Darboz. The local population is engaged in gold mining in Yakh water (Safed river), Shugnov, Talbar, Ravnov river and its tributaries, Sangvor along the Khingov river, Arzing river in Darvoz, Vancha river and in Yozgulym, near the villages of Sitak. poisoned. The Sarimsoli region of Karategin is rich in gold, and natural gold fragments weighing up to 400 grams have been found here.

Iron was mined mainly for local needs in the eastern regions of the Bukhara Khanate, in Boysun and Karategin, and in the Nuroto Mountains. Metals such as iron, lead and various non-ferrous ores in the Khanate, copper scraps from Nurota and Guzor mountains, black wax, building materials near Samarkand, limestone from Bukhara-Karshi, Gozgon It is known that marble, various pottery raw materials, gilbuta, gilmoy, gilkori, etc. were mined.

Mining production in the Bukhara Khanate did not reach the industrial level, this industry was relatively developed in the neighboring Khiva and Kokan Khanates. Although the region is rich in various mineral resources, insufficient attention is paid to the issue of introducing new production techniques in mining production, which negatively affects the development of mining and processing of existing minerals in the country. Valuable mines were kept secret, because it was to prevent them from being discovered and captured by neighboring rulers.





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