

## THE WORK OF THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA IN THE XVIII-XX CENTURIES

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**Abstract:** The mining enterprise performed a massive function in the boom and improvement of the Emirate of Bukhara from the 18th to the twentieth centuries. This article targets to discover the number factors of this industry, its key activities, and they have an impact on it had on the region's economic system and society.

**Keywords:** activities, emirates, copper mines, valley, items, productions, merchants

**Introduction:** The mining enterprise performed a widespread position in the Emirate of Bukhara in the course of the 18th to twentieth centuries. Located in present-day Uzbekistan, Bukhara used to be famed for its wealthy mineral resources, which contributed to the monetary improvement of the region.

One of the major minerals extracted in Bukhara was once copper. Copper mines have been abundant in a variety of components of the Emirate, in particular in the Zarafshan Valley. The extraction and smelting of copper ore had been imperative things to do that supported the nearby economy. Copper used to be used now not solely for the manufacturing of cash however additionally for the manufacturing of utensils, weapons, and different vital items.

Another necessary mineral useful resource in Bukhara used to be salt. The location had massive salt deposits, in particular in the Paykend and Karakul areas. Salt mining used to be a thriving industry, offering an indispensable commodity for day by day life, protection of food, and trade. It was once no longer solely extracted from underground mines however additionally gathered from salt lakes and springs.

Bukhara was once additionally recognized for its deposits of treasured and semi-precious stones. The vicinity had mines producing treasured gemstones like rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, as properly as semi-precious stones such as amethysts, jaspers, and agates.

These gems have been incredibly valued and used in jewelry-making, ornamental items, and as exchange goods. In addition to the mining of metals and gemstones, Bukhara had good sized deposits of herbal assets such as coal and oil shale. Coal mines had been operational in the Qoraozak and Navoi areas, supplying gasoline for heating, cooking, and industries.

Oil shale, observed in the Karakalpak region, was once some other precious aid used for making oil and lubricants. The mining enterprise in Bukhara had a considerable effect on the social and monetary cloth of the region. It furnished employment possibilities for the nearby population, contributing to the prosperity and improvement of the Emirate.

The income generated from mining things to do performed a critical position in the monetary balance of the place and supported the increase of different industries.

However, it is quintessential to observe that the mining enterprise in Bukhara confronted challenges and obstacles all through this period. Limited technological advancements, political instability, and socio-economic elements hindered the industry's full potential. Nevertheless, the mining region remained an imperative section of the economic system and endured to make contributions to the general improvement of the Emirate of Bukhara all through the 18th to twentieth centuries.

Various sources from the Astrakhaned length supply data about many separate markets in Samarkand, such as potters, blacksmiths, jewelers, tailors, hatters, grocers, butchers, ironworkers, chitupas, dyers, and bakers. Due to the development of many architectural constructions of this period, the look of the metropolis additionally changed.

For example, at some point of the duration when the role of the Uzbek emirs strengthened, Yalangtoshbi constructed the Sherdor and Tillakori madrasas (1631-1642) in Registan Square. Along with gardens, there have been additionally water mills in the neighborhood of Samarkand. The ditches from the Siyob canal are used for paper production, consisting of the world-famous Samarkand paper manufacturing workshops.

During this period, Tashkent performed a vital function in the administrative administration and monetary lifestyles of the country, the place there had been many merchandises for the home and overseas markets. It is stated in the sources that Tashkent used to be especially well-known for mining merchandise and change family members with the Kazakh steppes.

There had been gardens and vineyards round Tashkent. Outside the Tashkent fort there is the Kaikovus pond. Sources point out this rectangular as the location of the throne of the awesome sultans and the house of the governors of Tashkent. In Tashkent and its surroundings, there have been caravansary for retailers from specific international locations to stop. Also, caravanserais had been erected alongside the mountain avenue alongside the Chirchik river.

Although the area of Tashkent in an oasis on the border of the considerable steppe areas used to be of gorgeous significance for the improvement of the town economic system throughout this period, the sources additionally grant data about the many assaults of the settlers. At the identical time, there is additionally data that the shielding partitions of Tashkent supplied safety to the city's residents many times.

The metropolis of Bukhara, which grew to become the capital in the course of the Shaibani period, used to be also one of the principal military-political, administrative and cultural centers, and the dwelling of the Ashtarkhan rulers used to be positioned here.

According to sources, the town of Bukhara, which is of excellent significance in the monetary existence of the country, used to be surrounded via an excessive wall with numerous gates and divided into three parts. Two components of it belong to the ruler, and one phase belongs to the retailers and the market.

The town has a lot of densely constructed residential and monetary constructions (caravans, times, baths, etc.), and in accordance to indistinct information, there are agricultural lands in and round its territory.

Bukhara, Samarkand and different cities had been additionally necessary in the monetary and cultural existence of the country. In some years of the 17th-18th centuries, Andijan used to be the core of Ferghana, and at different instances the metropolis of Akhsi carried out this task. During this period, there have been many giant cities such as Karshi, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Jizzakh, Khojand, Khorezm, and later Ko'kan, however change and financial family members between cities have been vulnerable beneath the rule of centrifugal forces.

Political disunity and the presence of semi-independent estates considerably confined their interaction. During this period, the foremost centers of handicrafts had been cities, however due to the weakening of mutual financial family members and the improvement of the herbal economy, the manufacturing of the most vital handicraft merchandise started out to increase in many giant villages.

The country's want for handicraft merchandise was once by and large met at the cost of the merchandise of nearby craftsmen. During this period, cloth and associated crafts (spinning, making gauze, stitching clothes, etc.) proceed to develop. Most of the artisan populace in Samarkand and Bukhara have been small material producers. In different cities of the country, distinctive kinds of fabric are additionally made.

The country's want for handicraft merchandise was once usually met at the rate of the merchandise of nearby craftsmen. During this period, cloth and associated crafts (spinning, making gauze, stitching clothes, etc.) continue to develop. Most of the artisan populace in Samarkand and Bukhara had been small material producers. In different cities of the country, one-of-a-kind sorts of fabric are additionally made.

They are unique through the pleasant of the product, the kind of silk, processing, coloring, and different factors of cloth preparation. The major uncooked substances of fabric are cotton, silk, and hardly ever wool. Cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Shahrisabz and massive villages round them are well-known for fabric such as olacha, boz, chit, dukhoba.

In this period, pottery, one of the most developed branches of crafts, exists in all principal cities and many villages of the country, and in the improvement of this industry, alongside with the traditions normal of the complete of Central Asia, nearby traits are additionally distinguished. Artisans who make pottery are more often than not divided into three categories: bowlers (containers for food, fruits, sweets), jugs (containers for liquids, khums) and makers of constructing substances (polished bricks, ovens).

Minerals have been broadly used in Turkestan in view that historic times. Among them are army weapons, family items and craft equipment are made. In general, technical enhancements and manufacturing effectivity are now not given enough importance. As a result, the use of simple weapons and guide labor endured for centuries.

There had been even instances when the mines have been left to their very own devices. Such a state of affairs was once observed in the 16th-19th centuries, that is, at some stage in the Khanate period. Non-use of minerals is one of the important reasons of backwardness and disaster throughout the Khanate period.

At the stop of the 18th century, the impartial ruler of Tashkent, Yunuskhoja, requested the Russian emperor to ship specialists in order to acquire gold. Taking this into account, the emperor gave directions to ship T.S. Burnashev and M. Pospelov to Tashkent. They got here to Tashkent in 1800 and have been obtained via Yunuskhoja. Then they engaged in prospecting in the mountains around the town and knowledgeable Yunushoja about the absence of gold in these places. They cited that there was once no mining gear and experts, and concluded that it was once not possible to begin the mines.

In fact, there was once certainly no way to open the mines at that time. Due to the lack of railways, it was once no longer viable to carry the imperative tools and experts from Russia. In this way, Yunuskhoja's very worthwhile dream did now not come true, and the Russians back to their homeland. After Russia conquered the Khanates, they commenced to open minerals. This case has end up very extreme in Fergana region.

It is recognized that the Uzbeks have already commenced oil manufacturing in the region. This work was once persevered and developed through representatives of Russian change and industry. They began their endeavor in 1868, engaged in oil manufacturing in settlement with Khan of Kokand Khudoyor Khan.

Feodorov, Khludov, Zako, Gromov and others had been worried in this work, and in accordance to the contract, the khanate ought to be given a tenth of the product. However, the work was once stopped due to lack of technical gear and different difficulties. After the termination of the Kokan Khanate, the motion to open mineral deposits intensified.

### **Conclusion**

The mining industry in the Emirate of Bukhara played a pivotal role in the region's economic and social development during the 18th to the 20th centuries. The abundance of mineral resources, combined with the entrepreneurial spirit and technological advancements, propelled Bukhara to prominence in the mining sector.

By leveraging its natural resources, the emirate not only met its own demands but also became a significant player in regional trade and commerce. The legacy of this vibrant industry can still be witnessed in the region's rich cultural heritage and architectural marvels that stand as a testament to its once-thriving mining past.

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