



# South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research (SAJMMR)

(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed International Journal)



DOI: **10.5958/2249-877X.2021.00062.X**

## GAZGAN CITY: EMERGENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND MODERN CONDITION

**Haydarov Dilshod Ochilovich\***

\*Teacher (PhD),  
Samarkand State University,  
UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes the history of the formation and development of the city of Gazgan and the main mining industry - marble mining. In addition, the current state of the city is revealed. One of them provides information on the formation and development of cities on the basis of the assimilation of these natural underground resources [2:64-65]. The work on the industrial scale of marble production in Gazgan was organized from the middle of the last century. The Gazgan deposit was opened in 1934 year, it has been using it since the 70-ies of the last century. The attention of the city at the level of the population is due to the fact that during the years of independence, the need for marble in Uzbekistan and foreign countries is growing, the main product of the production of Gazgans. The annual production capacity of marble slabs of the enterprise is 60 thousand m<sup>2</sup>. 2000 year from marble slabs began to be produced with the help of a bench from the Italian firm "Tema frugoli".*

**KEYWORDS:** Resource City, Marble, City, Industry, Enterprise, Mining Industry, Village, Gazgan.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that resource-intensive urban settlements arose as a result of the rapid development of rich and diverse natural conditions and natural resources of the territory.

From the very first period of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the lake it was known that in our region there are almost all elements of the famous Mendeleev system. In particular, in the mid-1990s, more than 100 thousand different mineral deposits containing about 2,7 thousand types of minerals and promising areas were identified, which represented mining. More than 60 of them were involved in production, he said. It has a reserve of about 970 billion US dollars, with more than 900 mining searches. The overall mineral – raw material potential of Uzbekistan is estimated at more than 3.3 trillion US Dollars [1: 230].

Genetic classification plays an important role in the study of urban settlements according to the rule adopted in the science of economic geography. This method of classification provides

information about the genesis of urban settlements. One of them provides information on the formation and development of cities on the basis of the assimilation of these natural underground resources [2:64-65]. According to some experts, Uzbekistan, at the same time, believes that the conditions for the formation of small and large resource cities in the territory of Central Asia began to arise in the middle of the 20th century. The resource notes that cities initially began to be formed on the basis of tiny working postings in the areas where energy and ruda resources were processed [3:10].

In this regard, the Navoi region, which is characterized by its richness in natural resources, occupies a leading position in Uzbekistan in terms of resource towns. Here, along with large resource cities such as Zarafshan and Uchkuduk, the city of Gazgan was formed on the basis of a unique decorative marble-fired mine in the Nurota district of the region (65 km north of Navoi). But the location of this city did not appear in the middle of the XX century, like most resource cities of its kind.

Its similarity to other resource cities is the fact that on the basis of mining, the distinguishing aspect is that it is an ancient city. According to some information, the beginning of the history of the city dates back to the early Middle Ages janius VII-th century. According to historical sources, the city of Gazgan is actually derived from the word “dug” or “qazgon” [4:6]. Gazgan marble is known from ancient times as a highly decorative product, relatively brittle, well polished, giving mirror reflection. Also, from time immemorial the gazganian were skilled in the extraction of marble khars, giving him gloss, preparing various, large-small souvenirs, gift-greetings. Gazgan marble was used in the construction and decoration of mosques and buildings in Samarkand and Bukhara in the middle ages[5:237]. In addition, the marble bowl made of marble in Sitorai Mohi – Khosa, the summer residence of the Amir of Bukhara, or the famous Uzbek poet Gafur Gulom, which was donated by the people's craftsmen of gazgan, is a vivid example of this.

The work on the industrial scale of marble production in Gazgan was organized from the middle of the last century. The Gazgan deposit was opened in 1934 year, it has been using it since the 70-ies of the last century. From here, a rare marble of yellow, white, pink, gray-yellow, orange, red and other colors is extracted. The variety of colors is 45 thousand, the total reserve of the mine is 9 million cubic, it is estimated. The annual volume of mining consists of 18 thousand cubic meters[6]. In 1953-1955 geological exploration works were carried out in this mine and in determining the reserves of the mine N.P.Petrov, G.F.Alfyorov, O.I.Shiller, N.V. Marxaliev such as geologists made a significant contribution [7:6].

Since 1936 year, mainly established an enterprise specializing in the extraction of marmalade and the supply of raw materials to consumers. With the construction of the plant in 1977 year, the Gazgan fortress began to develop as a settlement. The palette of goose marble is popular not only in all regions of the country, but also in other republics. The main thing is that the rainbow polish is in great demand and need as a building material for the recognized Gazgan marble of high quality. With its beauty and practicality, it even thrives in buildings and structures built in the cities of the CIS countries. For example, in Moscow, more than 20 metro stations, railway stations of the Russian Federation, the inner part of the Ostankino teleminora, as well as structures in the cities of St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Ulyanovsk, the capital of Ukraine-Kiev, the capital of Azerbaijan – Baku and Almaota, Qozog'istan [8:2].

Gazgan marble is popular not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad, and is used in a number of districts of Tashkent metro, including the Alisher Navoi Theatre of opera and ballet. Also, this marble was used in the walls of the Moscow Metro Station “Kuzneskiy most” vestibul, the

balcony gallery of Komsomolskaya station, “prospect veteranov” in St.Petersburg and the arch of the station "Admiralteyskaya" [6].

As a result of the reforms carried out in the years of independence on the basis of the requirements of the market economy, the company "Gazganmarmar" open Stock Company was established in 1994 on the basis of the previous state enterprise. This enterprise is a large enterprise in Uzbekistan, which produces coating and finishing plates used in the construction of natural stone (marble). “Uzqurilishmateriallari” is part of the company. The annual production capacity of marble slabs of the enterprise is 60 thousand m<sup>2</sup>. 2000 year from marble slabs began to be produced with the help of a bench from the Italian firm "Tema frugoli". Marble products produced at the enterprise are sold both in the domestic and foreign markets. In particular, it is exported to Russia, Afghanistan and Kazakhstan [5:237]. In the city again, the production of marble was also reported by the fine private enterprise.

In the conditions of the formation and development of new economic relations, social and household life in the city also changed. Today there are 4 – “Sheikhan”, “Marmarobod”, “Gulistan” and “Tumar” neighborhood citizens' gatherings, and this neighborhood has more than 10 thousand inhabitants.

Creative work is regularly carried out in the city. 4 schools, sports facilities, swimsuit service buildings and kindergartens provide services for the population in the town of gazgan. On the eve of the holiday of the 21st anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, young families of gazgan were awarded housing built on the basis of 15 samples [9:2]. All conditions have been created in these built-in housing, communications, electrical energy and natural gas installations.

At the same time, the decision of the president "on measures for the establishment of the Gazgan City Authority in the Navoiy region" was adopted. According to the resolution, in connection with the change of the boundaries of the city of Gazgan and the district of Nurata of Navoi region and its inclusion in the category of cities in the regional subordination of the city of Gazgan, the city of Gazgan in the subordination of Navoi region will be established.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. 611 of July 22, 2019 “on measures for the development of the Gazgan city of Navoi region in 2019-2021”[10]. According to the decision, 3 pre-school educational institutions will be built, 2 pre-school educational institutions will be reconstructed, as a result of which the coverage of preschool children will be increased from 85% to 100%, 2 schools will be reconstructed, 3 school buildings and the building of the Gazgan city public education department will be built anew, 1 village family polyclinic with, one sports institution will be reconstructed, the quality of providing sports services to an additional 1.5 thousand inhabitants will be improved, 13 multi-storey houses will be renovated, and 10 new multi-storey houses will be built.

The attention of the city at the level of the population is due to the fact that during the years of independence, the need for marble in Uzbekistan and foreign countries is growing, the main product of the production of Gazgans. The architectural value of this raw material is increasing in the modern processes in which the development of construction business is observed. The increase in demand has a positive impact on the improvement of the social household share of the urban population.

**REFERENCES:**

1. Karimov IA Uzbekistan on the Threshold of the 21st Century: Threats to Security, Conditions of Stability and Guarantees of Development. -T .: Uzbekistan; 1997. p.230.
2. Soliev A.S. Geography of the cities of the republics of Central Asia. Ch 1. - T., 1980. - S. 64-65.
3. Rayimzhanov Z.Kh. Development of resource cities in Central Asia: Author's abstract. dis. ... Cand. geogr. sciences. - T., 1992.S. 10.
4. Flag of friendship. 2010. 16 February. Page 6
5. Uzbekistan milliy encyclopedia. 11-cell - T., 2005 .-- B. 237.
6. Uzbek marble was used in the Moscow metro //https://kun.uz/119167?q=%2F119167
7. Flag of friendship. 2005. 6 December. Page 6.
8. Flag of friendship. 2010. 9 September. Page 2.
9. Flag of friendship. 2013. 15 November. Page 2
10. Gozgan city khokimiyat will be formed in Navoi region //https://kun.uz/news/2019/06/20/navoiy-viloyati-tarkibida-gozgon-shahar-hokimligi-tashil-