

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF GAZGON

Sobirova M.T.

Teacher of Navoi State University

Ochilova M.Sh.

Navoi State University

2th year student of the Geography and Fundamentals of
Economic Knowledge department

Abstract: The article provides information about the geographical location, population, economy, toponym of the city of Ghazgon. Also, brief information about the history of the formation of the city is given. Although the city is newly established, it is considered an ancient settlement. At the same time, it is appropriate to say that the city of Ghazgon is considered a typical ancient region.

Key words: City, population, Marmarabad, marble, national composition, icon, toponym, Bukhara, Nurota, geographical location

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ГОРОДА ГАЗГОНА

Собирова М.Т.,

Преподаватель Навоийский государственный университета

Очилова М.Ш.

Навоийский государственный университет

Студентка 2 курса направления География и
основы экономических знаний

Аннотация: В статье даны сведения о географическом положении, населении, экономике, топониме города Газгон. Также даны краткие сведения об истории образования города. Хотя город и является недавно основанным, он считается древним поселением. В то же время уместно сказать, что город Газгон считается типичным древним регионом.

Ключевые слова: Город, население, Мармарабад, мрамор, национальный состав, икона, топоним, Бухара, Нурата, географическое положение

Any growth first has a starting point. Literally, this point can be called a solid foundation. All other changes: step-by-step development processes come from this source. The reason for the emergence of such a large-scale momentum is based not only on economic opportunities, but also on spiritual resources.

If we talk about the city of Gazgon, which has received the status of a new city of New Uzbekistan, the basis of today's changes in this area, which is one of the oldest corners of the republic and rich in marble mines, is also closely related to the above factors.

In fact, the territory of Gazgon city is rich in rainbow marble, as well as many rock paintings, petroglyphs, remains of an ancient fortress, signs of the Sughd culture show the rich history of this corner. If we consider these principles, it becomes clear that the process of fundamental changes in Gazgon did not happen by itself.

The city of Gazgon is located almost in the heart of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The city of Gazgon is located 10 km west of the city of Nurota, 90 km

from the city of Navoi, on the outskirts of Kyzylkum, at the western foot of the Nurota mountain range. The city borders Nurota, Navbahor and Konimekh districts. The climate in the interior of the city is dry, continental. The area of the city is 0.05 thousand km² (59.4 thousand hectares) and the border length is 105.3 kilometers.

At the beginning of the 20th century, only a few families lived in the Gazgon area, and the opening of a marble mine in the 1930s led to an increase in the population. Workers from different regions of the former Soviet Union and even from other countries came to work at the "Gazgon Marble" enterprise, which caused the population to gather in the area.

By 1975, the city received the status of a town-type settlement, and at that time the population reached 3,500 people. From that time, high-rise buildings for miners began to be built.

After the independence of Uzbekistan, the population of the city reached almost 5,000 people, and although the stone processing industry continued to work in the area, the potential of the marble mines was not fully utilized. In addition, during that period, Gazgon was transferred from the status of a town to the status of a village. When Uzbekistan entered a new history, it became an urgent task to improve the lifestyle of the population by effectively using underground resources and attracting investors to this process.

During his visit to Navoi region on March 2, 2018, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev called for restoration of the ancient and original quality of Gazgon marble and granite, for rational use of the priceless underground treasure for the well-being of our people, and for construction materials. and taking into account the high demand for stone slabs in the foreign market, set the tasks of establishing granite and marble processing enterprises based on the most modern technologies in the region. After that, the "Marmarabad" LLC cluster project was developed under the auspices of "O'zqurilishmateriallari" joint-stock company and "O'zmilliybank" joint-stock company, and a complex of two-stage investment plans for 2019-2020 and 2021-2022, consisting of a total of 64 projects confirmed. According to it, it is planned to increase the volume of marble and granite mining by almost four times, and the volume of processing by five times. During the President's visit to Navoi region on March 12, 2019, he got acquainted with the production process of rock products at the "Marmarabad" enterprise, which started operating in Gazgon. In this historic visit, he emphasized the need to constantly study market requirements and launch the production of marketable products. This ensures the purchase of goods and the stable operation of the enterprise. While inspecting the company's products, the head of state noted that they are not inferior to their alternatives in the world. Tasks were given to use effective technologies, reduce the cost of products due to the reduction of transport costs, thereby entering foreign markets. It was also noted that it is necessary to train personnel for deep processing of decorative stones based on world standards, to use local construction materials in construction work. At the same time, a presentation of the projects of production of building materials, establishment of industrial sculpture from marble in cooperation with Chinese investors, and development of the Gazgon region in

Navoi region was held in 2019-2020. The President made a proposal to bring a railway to develop the infrastructure and industry of this region.¹

After these historical events, on May 3, 2019, the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan passed the resolution "On changing the town of Gazgon, Nurota district, Navoi region, to the city of Gazgon, including the city of Gazgon in the series of cities subordinate to the region, and changing the borders of Nurota district, Navoi region" according to the decision, the city of Gazgon under Navoi region was established. The area of the city of Gazgon is 0.05 thousand square kilometers (59.4 thousand hectares) and the length of the border is 105.3 kilometers, of which it borders with Bukhara region (47.1 kilometers). According to the data of July 1, 2024, the population is 9,200 people, the number of citizens' assemblies is 4, the number of households is 1,615, and the number of families is 2,592.

According to the national structure, uzbeks, tajiks and representatives of other nationalities live in this area. It should be noted that on July 22, 2019, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On comprehensive development measures for the city of Gazgon, Navoi region in 2019-2021" was adopted. On this basis, the economy of the city, specializing in the production of industry, animal husbandry and building materials, is rapidly developing today. There are 3 schools in the city, and 12 preschool educational organizations, 8 of which are family non-governmental preschool educational institutions. In addition, there is one health facility. Also, there are 14 joint ventures, 164 small industrial enterprises, and 280 business entities in the region. 135 pedagogues-teachers, 86 educators, 6 doctors and 56 medical workers work in the city. A total of 1,554 students study in schools, and 791 children are educated in pre-school educational institutions.

In addition, on September 24, 2020, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures for the establishment of Gazgon city administration within Navoi region" was announced.² On November 4 of this year, an organizational session of the Gazgon City Council of People's Deputies was held, according to which the candidates of 4 sector heads - the mayor, the prosecutor, the head of the internal affairs department and the head of the state tax inspection confirmed.

It should be noted that in 2019-2020, the government developed measures for the comprehensive development of the city of Gazgon of the Navoi region, and on this basis, a number of works were carried out in the area.

The state unitary enterprise "Marmarabad" occupying an area of 6 hectares in the city was built on a hilly area within 1-2 years, and the activities of a large cluster enterprise were launched, and the efforts of hundreds of local specialists working here today are not only representatives of our country. , but also recognized in foreign mass media.

It is known that the main demand for living in the city depends primarily on communication networks, road infrastructure, high quality of service and many other factors. Therefore, many works were carried out by the housing and

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi-www.lex.uz (<http://lex.uz/docs/5015039>).

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi-www.lex.uz (<http://lex.uz/docs/5015039>).

communal services department of the city of Gazgon. In the first half of 2021, within the framework of the “Prosperous neighborhood” program, many multi-storey buildings were repaired, their surroundings were beautified, and many buildings were modernized. Despite the short time that has passed, as a result of the works, a number of new objects, new streets were created, and the modern infrastructure of the city of Gazgon was improved. The continuous continuation of such works and, most importantly, the attention of our state and government to the further development of the city indicate that in the coming years, Gozgon will become a new city of New Uzbekistan.

Although today's relics and landmarks with a history of thousands of years preserved in the territory of Gazgon speak of the glorious history of this corner, the secrets of the ancient past of this place have not been fully explored yet. Although a number of scientists have started work in this regard, but due to various reasons, these researches have not been fully completed.

Although the old historical scholars also paid attention to Nurota land in their works, especially to the life of scholars who lived there, there are no special notes about Gazgon in these sources. In particular, Narshakhi, who lived in the 10th century, wrote in his book "History of Bukhara" that “Nur is a big place. It has a mosque. He has many connections. People from Bukhara and other places go there every year for pilgrimage. The people of Bukhara exaggerate a lot in this matter. A person who goes to the pilgrimage of light will have the virtue of a pilgrim; when he returns from pilgrimage, they decorate the city with hedge because he came from a blessed place. This Light is called Nuri Bukhara in other regions. Many of the subjects are buried there”,³ noted. It is not surprising that Gazgon is also meant when it is said that “He has many relations”. However, taking into account the dense population of Gazgon and the fact that this settlement was an important trade point, ancient historians did not pay full attention to the importance of this corner. can be concluded.

Interest in the history of Gazgon began in the 50s and 60s of the last century, and archaeologists carried out excavations several times. After Uzbekistan gained independence, special attention was paid to the realization of the history of the regions. After that, a number of Navoi, Nurota and Gazgon scholars began to study the history of Gazgon.

Until today, the most important source related to the history of “Gozgon” is R. Asadov's work “Gazgonnoma”⁴. Although this work is not a complete scientific treatise, it is the only publication dedicated to the past of Gazgon. In addition, Istam Bobonazarov's “History of Shahimardon”⁵ is a work dedicated to the history of the ancient mosque located in Gazgon. In addition, in the works of professor Dodo Nozilov, “Heart-felt stories about master craftsmen”⁶, “Customs, rules and symbolic expressions in the architecture of Central Asia”⁷ and other works, in the book “World of Architects”⁸ by P. Zohidov, local historian Suyundik from Nurota.

³ Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshaxiy Buxoro tarixi.-T.:1991.

⁴ Asadov R. G'ozg'onoma T.: -2003

⁵ Bobonazarov I. Shohimardon tarixi T.: - 2017.

⁶ Nozilov D. O'rta Osiyo me'morchiligida odatlar, qoidalar va ramziy ifodalar T.:2011.

⁷ Nozilov D. O'rta Osiyo me'morchiligida odatlar, qoidalar va ramziy ifodalar T.:2011.

⁸ Zohidov P. Me'morlar olami. -T.:1996.

In a number of works of Mustafa Nurotoi, in the book “Nurota district: yesterday and today”⁹ authored by H. Qurbanov and others, in a word, in several works on the history of Nurota and Karmana, partial information about Gazgon is given.

There are several assumptions about the meaning of the toponym “Gazgon”. The most famous of these is “ghazi” “killed in battle”, “martyred (Arabic) warrior” and Tajik – “on” (-s) from the combination of the plural indicator - in the form of “Gozion”. was formed and later took the form of “Gozgon” to make it easier to pronounce.

According to Mahmud Koshgari¹⁰, “Gazgon” means “uneven land” and was used to refer to places that are not suitable for building houses and planting crops.

Some local patriarchs explain the origin of the toponym “Gozgan” as follows: Genghis Khan conquers Nur. At that time, the khan's beg named Ghazi Khan stayed and ruled in this village and died there. Later, the village was named “Gozikhon”. Local residents have another opinion about the toponym. The stone thrown at Palakhmon was called “ghazban”. The above term “fanatic” seems to be correct. Because one of the streams near Gazgon is called “Gairut” and these two terms have the same meaning.

In the dictionary of geographical places in Uzbekistan, Gazgon is given a different definition: Gazgon is actually a Turkish word, a corruption of the word “kozgon” (“goose mine”). shape, because there is an assumption that priceless marble stone was mined from this place and its people were engaged in stonework. Another assumption is that the Koriz, villages and settlements around Gazgan, shepherd flocks were called by both Persian and Turkish names.

For example, Pargat-fargat, Koriz-Kakh Rez, Pashshot, Chiltan, Kukhir Ravuk, Besh Budoy, Yonbosh, Hindikush, Pakhsa, Pakhol, Navroz, Sultanboy, Dushokha, Charkhana, Shamalguduk, Korizi Kalon, Boshang, Khojakorson, white eagle, Dilshad, Kurka Sokhta, Shahid, Kuhisiya, Karakarga, Tumar, Changli, Olchin, Kuduqcha, Uzunkuduq, Esankura, Turdiboy kura, Kumcha, Arba, Kamarko‘ton, Ko‘toni gum-gum, Ikrom dula, Dushocha, Sokhta, Barot, Kudugu Momarahim, Sultanboy, Jumaboy kudugu, etc. Arabic toponyms are also found in Gazgan. One of them is “Arba” pass road. This term means “gate” and “unit of measurement” in Arabic.

In conclusion, it should be said that the reforms and initiatives carried out by the head of our state make a great contribution to the development and progress of the city of Gazgon, as well as the rise and expansion of its economy. The development and expansion of the city's economy contributes to the employment of city residents and their employment.

References

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Qonunchilik ma‘lumotlari milliy bazasi-www.lex.uz (<http://lex.uz/docs/5015039>).
2. Abu Bakr Muhammad Narshaxiy Buxoro tarixi.-T.: -1991.
3. Asadov R. G‘ozg‘onnoma T.: -2003
4. Aslanov O. Gazgon city: yesterday and today.-T.: -2021.

⁹ Qurbonov X. va boshqalar. Nurota tumani: kecha va bugun. T.: -2021.

¹⁰ Mahmud Qoshg‘ariy Devoni lug‘atit turk T.: -1963.

5. Bobonazarov I. Shohimardon tarixi T.: - 2017.
6. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy Devoni lug'atit turk T.: -1963.
7. Nozilov D. O'rta Osiyo me'morchiligida odatlar, qoidalar va ramziy ifodalar T.: -2011.
8. Qurbonov X. va boshqalar. Nurota tumani: kecha va bugun. T.: -2021.
9. Zohidov P. Me'morlar olami. –T.: -1996.