



Professionally Important Qualities of Mining Specialists of Different Professional Groups

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Annotation: The article deals with the issues related to labor safety at work. The professionally important qualities of mining specialists of different professional groups are presented.

Keywords: occupational safety, occupational health, mining industry, coal sector, occupational disease, industrial accident.

Introduction.

The mining industry of the Republic is a priority and important direction in the country, and this is due to the fact that this industry is part of the primary sector, which is the extraction, processing, enrichment and marketing of materials that belong to the ore, energy or construction materials. Today, this sector of activity generates huge profits for the state, as well as an increase in the number of goods that are created with the help of extracted raw materials.

In this connection, in this industry great attention is paid to personnel, this is the most important aspect, as it is impossible to realize the full potential of development of the mining industry, if companies do not have the right specialists with appropriate qualifications.

In the management policy of large production companies one of the basics is the professional selection of personnel, the main criterion of which is professionally important qualities. Professionals of different professional groups have differences in professionally important qualities.

Material and methods.

For 74 years, the Republic of Uzbekistan has been morally and economically dependent on the former Union. "Our agriculture yields two-thirds of cotton, one-third of caracool, more than 60% of silkworm cocoons, large quantities of kenaf, fruits, grapes, vegetables and melons grown in the country... "In return," grown and given products, the Uzbek people were at the lowest levels of consumption on a union scale. Not only agricultural products were exported from Uzbekistan to the Center, but also the wealth of Uzbekistan's subsoil, particularly gold, in huge quantities, which led to a shortage of necessary consumer goods for the local population [1]. Uzbekistan is a strategic center of the semicircle, where such areas rich in oil and gas as the Persian Gulf, the Caspian Sea basin and the Tarim Sea are located. In other words, there are energy reserves around the semicircle that are crucial for the future of Europe and the world in the context of insufficient energy resources. The rapid development of the mining and metallurgical industry on a large scale has caused changes in the industrial appearance of Uzbekistan. For example, the industrial development of the central desert Kizilkum presented requirements for gold and uranium mining industry, and the construction of the Navoi mining and metallurgical complex there triggered the development of copper and lead industries. Uzbekistan was a leader in gold mining. Its first ingot was produced in



June 1969 at the Zaravshan gold smelter. By the end of 80s melting of "yellow metal" in the republic reached 50 tons per year. Having reached the main role of gold supply in the USSR, the republic gave almost 50% of the gold mined in the whole union. In 70-80 the production of uranium expanded and Uzbekistan was ranked 7-8 in the world in terms of uranium reserves. According to the latest researches, mines of Uzbekistan produced annually 5.5 billion dollars worth of minerals. However, "revenues from the extraction and production of gold, precious and non-ferrous metals, strategic materials, and other products demanded in the world market did not reach Uzbekistan's treasury. The Republic was in complete ignorance of where and in whose pocket went the revenues from raw materials, natural resources and the manufactured products themselves, its exports. Pumping out the republic's wealth and mineral resources, the union's enterprises transferred at best 1 percent of their profits to the local budgets. Such mechanism of plundering fundamentally stopped the development of national economy, depriving the Uzbek people of almost everything. Gold, precious non-ferrous metals, uranium and other strategic raw materials were exported outside the republic almost for nothing under the guise of state security [2].

As the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov said in his congratulatory address at the festive event dedicated to the 23rd anniversary of Independence: ". A. Karimov: "...Independence for us means taking our destiny into our own hands, becoming masters of our own underground and surface wealth, exercising unlimited material and spiritual literacy, taking our rightful place in the world. [4]. At the present time about 40 deposits of precious metals are explored. The main gold reserves in gold mines are located in the Central Kizilkum desert, and the republic is now in fourth place in the world in terms of proven reserves. The Muruntau mine is among the giant mines of the world. It is the largest on the Eurasian continent in terms of ore enrichment. Exploration of the Muruntau Mine has been recognized by the international geological community as the largest gold mining discovery of the second half of the twentieth century. Muruntau mine is a very large source, where millions of tons of ore are mined every year. The highest quality gold in the world can be obtained from it. This very situation serves as a rare example for the gold mining industry in the world. Modern technology has been introduced into the refining (obtaining the purest metal) process of gold. This technology includes a number of know-how. The result is a marketable grade comparable to the "four nines" degree of purity. [5].

The quality of the majority of types of products corresponds to the highest world standards. NKMK was among the first in the Republic in 2006 to implement a management system for cleanliness, ecology, industrial safety and health. The continuous improvement of production management methods is considered to be an important condition of the plant's strategic development. According to current plans of the Works, the quality of management system is brought in conformity to the world standards: the integration system is implemented in accordance with the requirements of standards of quality management, ecology, industrial safety ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:2004, ÎÏSÀS 18001:1999 [6]. For many years Navoi MMC - industrial complex - has been working steadily with high technical and economic indicators for the extraction and processing of gold-bearing minerals. In the year of independence of the Republic the production of gold increased by 1.5 times. These achievements were achieved due to complete practical re-equipment of the enterprises, creation of new productions as well as became possible due to adoption of the newest scientific and technical developments contributing to increase of efficiency of gold production. The work in this direction is primarily associated with the research in cooperation of NGMK with INTEGRA GROUP (USA), "Integra" YAJ (Russia), Vnipipromtekhnologiya (Russia), Tashkent State Technical University, Institute of Seismology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Institute of Nature Use and Ecological Problems of the Ukrainian National Mining Academy. [7]. In addition to the main production NKMK is also engaged in the production and extraction of phosphate rock, sulfate, acid for the production of gold and silver. The production of



liquid glass, explosive materials, polyvinyl chloride, and polyethylene pipes is also on stream. On the basis of local raw materials the production of crushed stone, asphalt concrete, shaping sand, limestone, marble and enameled granite products is organized. The plant also provides repair services for industrial equipment. It produces metal-cutting machines, construction metal structures, welding electrodes, household appliances, food products and other consumer goods. NMMC's innovation policy is aimed at the practical upgrading of its production base, technical re-equipment, and the introduction of advanced scientific developments. With the announcement of Resolution No. 916 of July 15, 2008 "On Additional Measures to Enhance Development of Innovative Projects and Technologies" a new group of innovation activities was established at the plant. At Hydrometallurgical Plant No. 3 an improved technology for flotation enrichment of gold-sulfur minerals was implemented. The gold-sulfide oxidation method was introduced in the Kizilkum conditions. The technology of sorption-cyanide bacterial oxidation of products by charcoal was introduced. Specialists of the plant and scientists of the republic use the created nutrient medium for bacteria life activity, their growth and processing. In the future it will give an opportunity of effective work of hydrometallurgical plants in the nearest 100 years, and also it will give an opportunity of improvement of work of complexes of ore processing of the combine. Leading highly qualified specialists of the combine are engaged in solving technological problems on development of subsoil wealth, production extraction, transportation and processing of ore.

Conclusion.

Close ties have been established with major research networks and academic institutions. Interindustry cooperation (associations) is developing at an accelerated pace. [8]. As a conclusion we can say that independent Uzbekistan - a country with great opportunities. The natural and geographical location of the republic itself opens up these opportunities. In the times of the former union we were deprived of the possibility to realize our rights. Because citizens of the autonomy were considered to be secondary people. And after gaining independence, the empire was not willing to just give these riches to Uzbekistan. But on the personal initiative of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. A. Karimov, we became masters of our riches. Now we have developed projects that will allow NMMC to work effectively for the next 100 years. Being an industrial locomotive, this enterprise today expands the names of its products and raises the economic potential of our state to a high level.

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