



HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUEL INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 28 th August 2021 Accepted: 26 th September 2021 Published: 21 st November 2021	The article analyzes and illustrates the development of the Surkhandarya oasis fuel industry and the work of the Soviet government in this area on the basis of archival and statistical materials. The economy of the republic, in particular, the Surkhandarya oasis, the fuel industry is being formed on the basis of coal, oil and natural gas deposits found and mined underground. The oil industry, which plays an important role in the economy of our country, has a long history. The article covers the exploration, discovery and commissioning of primary oil fields in Uzbekistan

Keywords: Chimgan oil field, Yorkuton, Khovdak, Kokaidi, Termezneft trust, Voroshilov oil trust.

INTRODUCTION

Our republic is extremely rich in underground and surface resources. As our first President IA Karimov said, Uzbekistan is justifiably proud of its mineral wealth - it contains almost all the elements of the Mendeleev periodic table ... in general, the potential of mineral resources is about \$ 3.3 trillion. [1, p. 230].

The republic's fuel industry has been formed and is developing on the basis of underground coal, oil and natural gas deposits. As of 1998, about 160 oil and gas fields were discovered in Uzbekistan, 115 of which are located in the Bukhara-Khiva geological province, 27 in the Fergana Valley, 10 in Surkhandarya, and 7 in Ustyurt [2, p. 36].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The oil industry, which plays an important role in the economy of our country, has a long history. The first oil field in Uzbekistan was discovered in 1904 in Fergana. This was the Chimgan oil field, which extracted 130 tons of oil from a depth of 278 meters. Later, the Yorkuton and Syarohs deposits were discovered [2, p. 36]. After the October coup, oil fields and refineries were nationalized, and many specialists from other republics, including Russia, began to come to Uzbekistan to explore and launch oil fields. In 1926, engineers V. Voni and Korvitsky, for the first time, began to search for minerals on behalf of the center. As a result of these excavations, ash and potassium salts were found to the east of Mount Kuhitang. In 1927-1928, the Yurchi and Denov swamps were studied, and the issue of draining these swamps, providing new land for agriculture and obtaining peat fuel from these swamps was studied. The work carried out by geologist N.P. Tuae in 1930-

1931 is of great importance in the Surkhandarya industry. As a result of the analysis of oil products in the Surkhandarya region by Academician Gubkin, oil reserves were discovered in the south of the Surkhandarya in 1934-1935. In 1933, on the recommendation of geologist NP Tuae, the first exploration excavations were started in the Khovdak area. In 1934, oil was pumped to a depth of 158 meters and 100 tons of oil per day were extracted. In the same year, four more oil fields were drilled.

New oil fields were discovered in 1940 in the Kokaidi fields on the left bank of the Surkhandarya River, east of the center of the Zharkurgan district, and industrial oil was extracted from here. In 1936, excavations were carried out at the Khovdak and Uchkizil oil depots. Termezneft Trust was established in Termez [p. 2,37].

But there was also a problem in this area. This was a shortage of workers in the oil fields. The main reason for the problem was the fact that this profession was a new profession for the people of Surkhandarya. He took appropriate measures to resolve these issues. 200 people were sent from Jarkurgan, 30 from Baysun and 8 from Sherabad to supply the Khovdak and Uchkizil oil fields.

In a short time, the annual production of the Khovdak and Uchkizil fields exceeded 800,000 tons. Conditions began to be created for workers to prevent staff turnover. New buildings were built. At a meeting of the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan, it was decided to improve cultural and social services for oil workers. The People's Commissariat of the USSR was instructed to prepare buildings for the opening of schools in the oil fields, to provide them with school supplies, and to open canteens for the workers. Necessary food, industrial goods and cultural goods



were allocated for trade. Gradually, however, large quantities of oil began to be extracted at the Khovdak and Uchkizil enterprises. Since 1939, industrial oil has been extracted from two new oil fields in Kakaidi. In 1939, the Khovdak oil field alone produced three times as much oil as in 1938. In 1940, the number of oil fields in the Republic reached 11 [p. 2.37].

The outbreak of World War II had a negative impact on the activities of oil workers. In Surkhandarya, as in the rest of Uzbekistan, all sectors of the economy were subjugated to the interests of the war. From the very first days of the war, Voroshlov held a rally in all the industrial enterprises, agricultural and cultural institutions of the region, as well as in the Voroshlov Oil Department, devoting all his efforts and efforts to victory.

The oilmen were the first to go to the battlefield, and those behind the front devoted all their energy to work.

The region's oilmen extracted 2.6% more gold in 1942 than in 1941, and in 1943 they increased it by 6% in an attempt to extract more. It was increased to 105 thousand tons instead of the planned 100 thousand tons [4, p. 23].

During World War II, new Lalmikor oil fields were discovered and put into operation. By the end of 1944, the amount of oil had doubled to 126.6 thousand tons. The teams of mechanical and electrical repair companies of the Kokaidi oil field have made a worthy contribution to the success of the trust. In particular, the masters Gavrilkina, Sapolenikov, Dyakov, Papov, Famenko showed a great initiative, especially in wartime. The Trust team mobilized internal reserve materials and equipment to implement the proposal. As a result, several hundred thousand soums worth of equipment was produced. Drivers Nasachev, Gagarina, Maltsena and Stakhanov drivers Yartsev, Minsev, Chegodyaev, Mustakaev, Pokholonar Pokholivas, Makholivar Namolivolvi Makolivov and Sakhalin worked diligently to ensure the timely delivery of trust and enterprise cargo. In accordance with the order of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the former USSR, a large group of oil workers of the USSR, including a group of senior oil workers, Saokov, Manager of Voroshilov Oil Trust, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Dobarkin, Voroshilov Oil Trust, Mechanic of Kokaidi Oil Power Plant, Medal for Meritorious Service The head of the technical department of the Voroshilov Neft Trust was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor.

During these years, the oil products needed for the national economy increased three times compared to the oil extracted in previous years [3].

During World War II, the Voroshilov Neft trusts worked hard to bring victory closer.

The oilmen were not only productive, but also creative. For example, a special fund has been set up to prepare gifts for conscripts and to provide assistance to servicemen. The trust team went out to harvest grain on the weekend and donated the proceeds to the fund. The amount of funds raised in this fund reached 7,000 soums. In addition, a number of food items were prepared [3].

During the war, the region's oil workers extracted 441,500 tons of oil. Surkhandarya oil industry workers worked hard despite the post-war difficulties. The Khovdak oil field team of the Voroshilov Neft Trust has achieved new successes in oil production by expanding the labor competition. Here

The drillers showed good results. Farmers Isokhonov, Ibragimov, Kushev, Turdiev have completed 150% of the daily tasks for the commissioning of new wells. The work of the construction and installation team also helped to speed up the drilling process by 160%, fulfilling the production plan [3].

In the post-war years, a 12-farm building for dry oil producers was built and distributed to workers. In addition, 4 new houses were built for Jairakhona oil prospectors [3].

On November 7, 1947, 11 km of oil pipelines were laid at the Lalmikor plant, 2 oil pipelines were dug and gas storage tanks were built. The first industrial oil was extracted from 2 wells [7].

Exploration of these oil wells has accelerated over the last 10 years.

In 1963, the Termez Oil Department was equipped with pumps that sucked deep oil wells. The Kakaydi and Lalmikor oil fields were equipped with machine tools and the SKN-5 and SKN-10 oil pumps were operated in Khovdak. In 1963, according to the state plan, 200,000 tons of oil were to be extracted. In fact, 202,753 tons were mined. Cocaidi oil field - 72505 m, Lalmikor - 122795 m, Khovdak - 7453 m. The total number of oil wells is 22 in Khovdak, 38 in Kakaydi and 48 in Lalmikor [8].

In 1970, "Zharkurgan oil" N.G.D.U. 5638 tons of oil were extracted from the Kokaidi oil field, 53688 tons of oil from the Kokaidi oil field, 66994 tons from the Amu Darya, 11720 tons from Lalmikor, 15100 gas, in 1980 a total of 198040 tons of oil and 151003 gas were extracted.

CONCLUSION

In the 1980s, oil companies became self-sufficient. In October 1987, the Surkhandarya Drilling Department [9], and in January 1988, the Zharkurgan Oil Production Association became a full-fledged farm. During this period, 380 people worked in the Surkhan



Drilling Department. According to the department, 19,854 meters of oil wells were drilled, which is 101.3% of the annual plan, or 354 meters more than planned. Net income is 811,000 soums instead of 520,000 soums. As a result, the community was included in the "Book of Respect". Almost all drillers have contributed to this success. In particular, M. Fakhriddinov, A. Yushkevich, T. Pardaev, cavaliers of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, who served in the USSR, worked well together. The team's chief brigade T. Pardaev drilled at the Mirshodi oil field. Over the past 3 years and 8 months, they have drilled 4 wells at the projected depth. As a result, a total of 12,630 m of drilling was performed [9]. The brigade saved 147,812 soums during the drilling of 4 wells.

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