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HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE FUEL AND ENERGY INDUSTRY IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS OF UZBEKISTAN (1946-1990)

Abstract: The article provides detailed information on the work done in the second half of the twentieth century on the development of the fuel and energy industry in the southern regions of Uzbekistan and its results, as well as mistakes and shortcomings.

Key words: industry, geology, oil, coal, gas, energy, trust, pipeline, cubic meter, group.

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Introduction

In the post-war years, some work has been done to develop the fuel and energy industry in the southern regions of Uzbekistan. In particular, in 1947, 11 km of oil pipelines were laid at the Lalmikor enterprise and 2 oil wells were drilled. These works were left unfinished. Exploration of Kashkadarya's mineral resources began in 1948. In the same year, the Kanan Oil Exploration Group was established.

This oil exploration group explored Saxondara, Karakir, Doltanli, Oloviddin fields in 1949-1950. Based on the research, the geological condition of the Middle Village, Atchi, Tashbulak, Buva Shadi areas was determined. In 1954-1955, a geological conclusion was reached about the presence of oil and gas resources in the fields of North Mubarak, South Mubarak, Black China. In 1956, drilling of 8 wells was carried out in the North Mubarak Square. In 1956, an oil exploration expedition was organized in Mubarak, and in 1958 the South Mubarak field was discovered. On December 30, 1961, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR took over the eastern Kanan and Surkhondarya oil exploration expeditions from the Uzbekneftegaz trust in Bukhara. It was decided to establish a trust "Karshineftegazrazvedka" in Karshi. This trust was established on January 12, 1962. Oil production from the fields in Kashkadarya region began in 1965, and gas production in 1966.

In 1966, the Mubarak-Zirabulak gas pipeline supplied gas to the cities of Samarkand, Tashkent, the Fergana Valley, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. In 1963, Surkhondarya oilmen extracted 202,753 tons of oil instead of the planned 200,000 tons. During this period, the number of oil wells increased to 22 in Khovdak, 38 in Kakaydi and 48 in Lalmikor. In 1966, oil production in the region increased 2.5 times compared to 1940. During this period, the volume of oil, coal and gas production in Surkhondarya region has increased year by year. In particular, 2,000 tons of coal were mined in 1950, 58,000 tons in 1958, and 180,000 tons in 1966. In 1966, coal production in the province increased 56 times compared to 1940. Oil production rates have also increased due to the commissioning of a number of oil wells. In particular, 161,000 tons of oil were extracted in 1950, 191,000 tons in 1958, and 209,000 tons in 1966. Since 1958, gas production has been established in the region. Gas began to be extracted mainly from the Lalmikor fields. In particular, 1.34 thousand cubic meters of gas were extracted in 1958, and 17.4 thousand cubic meters in 1966.

In 1966, 161.1 million cubic meters of gas were extracted from the territory of Kashkadarya region, in 1970 this figure reached 3232 million cubic meters. In April 1971, Karshineft, an oil and gas production department under the USSR Ministry of Oil Industry,

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was established in Karshi. In the tenth five-year period, gas prospecting geologists discovered and commissioned the Shurtan, Kultak, Zevarda and Pomuq fields with a total volume of 700 billion cubic meters in the foothills of the Karshi Desert and Gissar Mountains. In 1977, 8 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted in Kashkadarya region, in 1979 - 9 billion cubic meters, and in 1980 - 14287 billion cubic meters [4].

In 1978, the construction of the 403-kilometer-long Shurtan-Syrdarya GRES gas pipeline began. Due to the commissioning of this gas pipeline, the population of the Fergana Valley and Tashkent region has been provided with uninterrupted gas supply. In 1978, construction began on the Shurtangaz field, which could produce 8 billion cubic meters of gas a year. If in 1966, 164 million cubic meters of gas were extracted in the Kashkadarya oasis, in 1967 this figure reached 1 billion 755 million cubic meters, in 1968 - 2.5 billion cubic meters, in 1969 - 2.7 billion cubic meters, and in 1970 - 3 billion 232 million cubic meters. In 1968-1970, work began on the construction of a gas-sulfur plant in Mubarek. The plant was built by four major construction companies: Bukharagazsanoatqurilish, Sredazneftegazstroy, Samarkandtrans Qurilish and Karshi Qurilishboshkamlari. It can be said that the sulfur plant in Mubarek was the only and the first gas processing enterprise in the country, which processed 47 billion cubic meters of gas a year and produced 220,000 tons of sulfur. At that time, there were only such enterprises in the world in France and Canada. 60 enterprises provided assistance in the construction of the plant. In 1971, the first stage of the plant was built and in 1978, the second stage was built and put into operation. In connection with the construction of the plant, the city of gas workers Mubarak appeared here.

The gas industry in Uzbekistan became a leading industry in the 1970s. 500 billion cubic meters of gas and oil reserves were discovered by Uzbekneftegaz in Mubarek, Urabulak, Kultak, Uchkur, Saritosh and Karavulbozor regions [5]. In 1979, the second line of the Mubarek Gas and Sulfur Plant, consisting of three blocks, was put into operation. The plant has the capacity to supply 10 billion cubic meters of purified gas a year to the country's main gas pipelines. In 1980, the Mubarek Gas and Sulfur Plant employed 870 people. In the same year, the plant produced 159.7 thousand tons of sulfur. After the commissioning of the third stage of the Mubarek Gas Processing Plant, the plant has the capacity to process 15 billion cubic meters of gas and produce 314,000 tons of sulfur per year. In 1985, the Shurtangaz plant was built to extract 30 billion cubic meters of gas and 750,000 tons of oil and gas condensate from gas fields in Kashkadarya region. The discovery and commissioning of rich gas fields in the Karshi steppe has made it possible to build the Tallimarjan GRES, the largest power plant

in Central Asia. The capacity of this GRES was 3.2 million kilowatts. The largest coal deposit in the south of Uzbekistan is located near the city of Shargun, where coal has been mined for many years in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya. It has met the coal needs of the people of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan. Construction of the Shargun coal mine, which began in 1950, began in 1958. The Shargun mine was the leader among the CIS countries in terms of the length of the cableway, and the second in the world in terms of the quality of gypsum produced. Shargun has been a provincial city since 1973. In 1973, compared to 1958, coal production at the Shargun deposit increased almost sixfold. In the same year, the number of employees in the Shargun Mining Construction Department exceeded 1,800. Loaders, conveyors, coal brewing equipment imported from Donbass, Angren, Zaporozhye and a number of other enterprises were installed at the Shargun deposit, which has an average annual production capacity of 36,000 tons of coal, during the 1970s and 1980s. However, due to poor technical safety at the Shargun coal mine, there have been occasional economic losses and accidents. For example, in 1976-1979, 204 hours of working time were lost and 214,000 rubles were lost in the coal mine due to lack of technical safety.

In addition, during these years, 2 deaths, 14 injuries and 54 people became disabled due to negligence in the process of underground and open pit coal mining. During this period, the use of coal, gas and oil deposits in Surkhandarya region and the extraction of minerals from them also increased from year to year. If in 1975, 153,000 tons of oil and 25.2 million cubic meters of gas were extracted from the Khovdak, Kakaydi, Uchqizil and Lalmikor underground reserves, by 1980 this figure had doubled. [10] By 1990, the region had produced 126.5 thousand tons. oil, 17,545,000 cubic meters of gas, 220,000 tons of coal were mined.

At the beginning of 1991, 157.2 thousand apartments in the region, including 115,000 in rural areas, were supplied with natural and liquefied gas. This year, the supply of natural and liquefied gas to households in the region has reached only 84%. The discovery of extremely rich natural gas fields in Kashkadarya has made Uzbekistan one of the leading gas-rich regions of the USSR. As early as the 1960s, Uzbekistan ranked fifth in the Union in terms of natural gas reserves. The availability of huge underground natural resources in the republic was supposed to solve many socio-economic problems in the region, increase the material well-being and living standards of the population.

CONCLUSION

However, Uzbekistan, which was in the system of imperial relations, could not independently manage its extremely rich natural resources. Profits from the

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republic's underground reserves would not go to the Uzbek treasury.

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