

CAPITALIST COUNTRIES OWN RICH COUNTRIES IN OIL AND GAS

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During the Soviet era, in the post-war years, the state paid great attention to the search for oil and gas reserves. New oil and gas fields began to be discovered. In particular, Kashkadarya became one of the main centers of the republic's economy in the oil and gas industry. The richness of the Kashkadarya region in oil and gas reserves was revealed as a result of extensive geological exploration work.

Today, the role of oil and gas in the world economy is growing exponentially. That is why oil and gas are called "black gold and blue fire." Large capitalist countries have been eager to include countries and regions rich in these rare resources in their "spheres of interest." Deceiving them, flattering them with flattery, and threatening them with weapons to make their underground resources serve their own interests and seize them has become the main goal of the capitalist world.

Turkestan has been rich in minerals since ancient times, and they have been used productively. After the Russian Empire was established in the country, special attention was paid to the development of minerals. In 1889, the arrival of the railway in the Fergana Valley increased the demand for oil. Therefore, oil drilling operations gradually expanded, and the fields began to be leased to Russian investors. In 1900, oil production was launched in Chimyan. The Fergana Oil Industry Company (since 1904, the Chimyan Mountain Oil Industry) discovered the oil field and launched. Oil was mainly used for the needs of the Turkestan railway.

In the regions under the Turkestan Governorate-General, the extraction of oil, coal, and copper from useful minerals was established. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were a total of 86 mines in the country, of which 27 were coal, 17 oil, 10 copper, 4 asphalt, 4 azokerite, 4 sulfur, 7 salt, 8 ganch, 3 lime, 1 ammonia, and 1 quartz. Local rich people owned only low-profit salt mines. Russian and foreign investors owned oil, coal, and copper mining in the country.

The lands under the Mangits were very rich in minerals, with flint gold deposits in the Darvoz principality, and scattered gold deposits on the banks of the Panj, Yakhsov, and Vakhsh rivers. Copper and iron deposits were found in the Darvoza and Guzar principalities, gold and sulfur in Kalif and Sherabad, marble in Darband, Nurota, and Guzar, and coal and oil reserves in the Boysun, Guzar, and Kurgan-tepa principalities. In 1896, by a special decree of the Governor-General of Turkestan, A. Vrevsky, only Russian citizens were allowed to mine gold in the emirate.

In 1897, an engineer named Zhuravko-Pokorsky obtained permission from the Bukhara government to process gold on the banks of the Safiddarya River by paying 5 rubles 52 kopecks for each gold. Thus, the emir was also deprived of the right to own natural resources. He could not lay claim to the mined gold, and if necessary, he could buy it for his treasury.

Socialism has achieved the goal of searching for and using useful minerals in the countries of the

Commonwealth.

The "black gold" industry of our ancient and ever-young country has entered the second century of its development. However, its rapid development was achieved thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Before the revolution, Turkestan was one of the backward countries of the Russian Empire. Its economy was colonial in nature and consisted of a raw material supply base. The first processing industries for cotton, silk and black leather were created. Until 1915, there were about 700 small semi-artisan type industrial enterprises in Turkestan, 90 percent of processed raw materials were agricultural products. There were weak coal mines and oil fields. Before the revolution, a total of 21,000 workers worked in all branches of industry in the country. Although the tsar's officials were not interested in the development of industry, they were afraid of the emerging revolutionary force. Therefore, the industry was deliberately left in a backward, dilapidated state. The underground resources were not properly explored. Oil wells close to the surface of the earth were wildly exploited. Technical and geological rules were not taken into account.

The above-mentioned ideas and data show that our planet still has oil and gas reserves.

The economical use of subsoil resources is an important task of humanity. Because if the current growth rates of industry in the world are maintained, by the beginning of the third millennium the consumption of mineral raw materials will increase by 14-15 times compared to the middle of our century.

If the search for and extraction of subsoil resources are organized in a standard and purposeful manner, if waste is not allowed, and if they are used in a planned manner, then it is clear that future generations will not know what oil and gas shortages are.

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