

## HISTORY OF OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE ROLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION IN IT

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### ANNOTATION

Oil plays an important role in the country's economy. It produces several dozen important products for various sectors of the economy.

Due to independence, there was a sharp turn in the oil industry. In Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions, oil production has increased sharply as a result of the launch of many large deposits (including Kokdumalak).

**Keywords.** Octane gasoline, aviation gasoline, surkov oils, kerosene, bitumen, fuel oil, gas pipeline

### INTRODUCTION

Petroleum industry. Oil plays an important role in the country's economy. It produces several dozen important products for various sectors of the economy. The first oil field in our country was discovered in 1904 in the Fergana Valley (Chimgan). At that time it was 278 m. 130 t per day from depth. oil mined. In the same year, an oil refinery was opened in Vannovsk (now Altiyarik). During and after the Second World War, new oil fields were discovered in the Fergana Valley (Southern Olamushuk, Polvontash Andijan) and in Southern Uzbekistan (Khaudak, Lalmikor). In 1959, with the development of many oil fields, the Fergana oil refinery was built. However, the production capacity of both plants was low, and the demand for oil products was met by imports. Due to independence, there was a sharp turn in the oil industry. In Bukhara and Kashkadarya regions, oil production has increased sharply as a result of the launch of many large deposits (including Kokdumalak). If in 1960 1.6 million. tons of oil (including gas condensate) were extracted, in 1980 - 1.3, in 1990 - 2.8, in 1997 - 7.9 and in 2004 - 6.6 mln. tons of oil were extracted. In order to fully meet the demand for oil products and achieve oil independence, since 1993, the French company Teknep, Japan's Marubeni and JJC, and Turkey's Gama have invested in Bukhara. Construction of an oil refinery has begun in Karavulbozor district of the region. The first stage of the plant was commissioned on August 22, 1997. The Fergana refinery has also been renovated with the help of foreign companies with completely new equipment and technology.

At present, the country's oil refineries produce more than 50 different products that meet world standards: high-octane gasoline (including B-92 gasoline), jet fuel, liquefied gas, diesel fuel,

coke, paraffin, motor oils. compounds, motor and surkov oils for cars, kerosene, bitumen, fuel oil, etc. These products not only meet the domestic needs of the country, but also some of them are exported to foreign countries.

The bulk of oil in the country (92%) is produced in Kashkadarya region. It is also mined in small quantities in Andijan, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Bukhara regions.

The role of Kaskadarya in the extraction and processing of natural gas in the country. The gas industry is the most developed and important branch of the country's fuel and energy industry. Its production and use is growing rapidly. For example, in 1990, the country had 40.7 billion. In 1995, 48.6 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted. By 2012, its volume will reach 60 billion. m3. Uzbekistan is now one of the top 10 countries in the world in terms of gas reserves and production. In the CIS, it ranks third after Russia and Turkmenistan. Gas is equal to 2/3 of the fuel balance of the Republic.

Production of natural gas, which is associated with oil in our country, began before the war. The first gas pipeline for industrial use (15 km) was built between Andijan and Andijan in 1944. However, the use of natural gas for industrial purposes began in 1950-1960. In the native valley, and later in Surkhandarya, in the 1960s in the Bukhara and Navoi regions, and since the 1970s in the Kashkadarya region and Karakalpakstan, huge gas reserves have been discovered. In particular, the development of the gas industry of the republic played a significant role in the discovery of Jarpaq and Gazli fields in the middle of the XX century. In 1958-1960, the Jargok-Bukhara-Samarkand-Tashkent gas pipeline was built. With the construction of this gas pipeline, gasification of industrial centers, cities and many villages in this zone of the republic has begun. In 1962, the Gazli field with large reserves was put into operation. As a result, Uzbek gas began to be transported mercilessly. The Gazli-Sverdlovsk (Bukhara-Ural), Central Asia-Central and Bukhara-Tashkent-Bishkek-Almaty gas pipelines, which were completed in a very short period of time, led to the European part of the former Soviet Union, the Urals, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, as well as to the Baltic republics. cubic meters of gas were shipped. The country's gas industry has developed with the growth of its production. In 1960-1970, the gas industry of Uzbekistan underwent dramatic changes. During these years, gas production in the country increased by 71.79 times (from 447 million cubic meters to 32 billion cubic meters). The country's gas industry has developed only through the discovery and launch of new gas fields. In 1971, the Shahpaxti gas field was launched in Ustyurt. Since 1970, all major thermal power plants in the country (except for Andijan, Fergana, Angren TPPs) have been converted to gas.

In 1972, the first stage of the Mubarek Gas Processing Plant in Kashkadarya region was put into operation, which made it possible to clean the gas from impurities before transferring it to the main gas pipelines. The plant has been expanded and production (gas processing) capacity has been increased. In 1994, its fourth stage was launched. At present, great importance is attached to the development of the gas industry of the republic and the processing of natural gas and gas condensate.

The largest gas and oil fields are located in the South-West Gissar and Bukhara-Khiva, Ustyurt, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions. The largest gas, oil and gas condensate fields are Gazli, Mubarek, Shurtan, Kokdumalak, Karavulbozor, Mingbulak.

During the years of independence, the Shurtan gas-chemical complex was built in the south-western part of Kashkadarya region. The Shurtan-Syrdarya-Tashkent gas pipeline has been launched to transport low-sulfur natural gas from the plant to the regions for energy needs. The Shurtan gas complex is the first in the world to use molecular sieves. Most of the country's gas fields (98%) are sulfur dioxide. Therefore, the use of sulfur compounds is envisaged in all existing and planned facilities for the processing of gas condensate. At present, the Fergana oil refineries, Mubarek gas processing plants and the Shurtan gas-chemical complex, which have become giants of the country's fuel and energy industry, produce about 100,000 tons of liquefied gas a year.

Gasification of cities and villages is in full swing. More than 70% of all households in the country are gasified. Foreign investments are being attracted in the development of the gas industry. 70 mln for construction of Khojaabad underground gas storage U.S. dollars were spent.

Thus, meeting the country's demand for oil and gas at the expense of its own resources has become a topical issue, and it is finding a positive solution as a result of the discovery and development of new fields. The National Corporation for Oil and Gas Industry of Uzbekistan (Uzbekneftegaz) was formed by merging the large-scale scientific and industrial sectors operating in the country. Despite the presence of gas fields in a number of regions of the country, currently the main place in the production of natural gas is occupied by Kashkadarya region (88%). Small amounts of natural gas are also produced in Bukhara (2%), Fergana, Andijan and Surkhandarya regions.

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