

THE IMPORTANCE OF OIL AND GAS IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract: *In this article, we will talk about the importance of oil and gas in the modern world, its role, and especially its importance in Uzbekistan. Oil and gas have been known to humanity for a long time, and the consumption of products obtained from them in the national economy, the need for them have been increasing year by year.*

Key Words: *gas production, petroleum, economy, importance, humanity, the need of the population.*

Introduction: Oil has been used in Uzbekistan since ancient times. Oil is used in the fight against agricultural pests due to its characteristic pungent smell. In order to prepare medicine from oil, Abu Ali ibn Sina conducted experiments on driving oil. Khorezm geographer Bakrom (in the 13th century) was the first to mention the technology of oil drilling in Baku. That is why oil and its processing is one of the oldest industries in Uzbekistan. Oil production in Uzbekistan began in 1876. Russian businessman D.P, in the early 80s of the 19th century, Petrov produced up to 10 pounds (160 kg) of oil per day from each of the 2 wells drilled up to 25 meters. In 1880-1883, the number of these wells reached 4. The wells were dug by the percussive method. Their walls were covered with boards, and oil was extracted using special long buckets. According to some information, up to 5-10 tons of oil per day obtained from such wells.

Materials And Discussion: Russian businessman D.P. In 1885, Petrov dug two wells in Shorsuv and obtained 400-500 kg of oil per day from them, from which kerosene and kerosene were extracted in a special boiler. It is for this reason that sources indicate that the beginning of the oil industry in Uzbekistan dates back to 1885.

The first oil field in Uzbekistan was opened in 1904, it was mined from a depth of 278 m in the Chimyon oil field in the Fergana Valley (formerly Vankovsk). About 130 tons of oil released from it per day. In the same year, an oil refinery was launched near the Altariq railway station. There are also opinions that the emergence of the oil industry in Uzbekistan begins from this date. Kerosene is mainly obtained from refined oil. Kerosene and residual kerosene were loaded on carts and camels and sold in the markets of Central Asia, Afghanistan to cotton processing factories in Tashkent, Andijan, Kokan, oil growers and residents.

Oil residues were used as fuel in railway transport. Later, several mines were opened in the Fergana basin (in the fields of Yorkoton and Moylisoy near Chimyon), the Chimyon-Altariq oil pipeline was built, and the oil refinery was expanded. During this period, Russian and foreign capital took full control over oil production, oil processing, and sale of oil products. In 1913, a total of 13 thousand tons of oil was extracted. After the October coup in former Tsarist Russia, oil fields and oil refining enterprises were transferred to the state, and the exploration and operation of oil fields was also given to the power of the Soviets. In the following years, new oil fields were opened and put into operation quickly. The Altariq plant has been expanded. In that period, the infrastructure of the oil industry was created in the republic. 196,000 tons of oil were produced in 1941, and 478,000 tons in 1945. By 1950, oil production in Uzbekistan reached 1 million 342 thousand tons. Since the 50s of the 20th century, mechanization tools have been used in oil fields, and turbine drilling has been introduced. In 1959, more than 1 million 460 thousand tons of oil were

extracted from 9 oil fields in Fergana Valley and Surkhandarya region. At that time, the oil fields discovered in the Bukhara-Khiva region were put into operation, and the oil and gas production department was established on their basis. At the beginning of the 70s of the 20th century, oil production decreased as a result of the depletion of reserves in some oil fields. Deep wells had to be dug to find new oil fields. 5,200 m deep oil wells were drilled in Vorukh, 5,670 m in Gumkhana, 5,805 m in Chust-Pop, and 6,006 m in Mingbulok. As can be seen from the given information, the first oil and gas fields in Uzbekistan were discovered and put into operation in the Fergana swamp.[1.103]

The first use of gas in our republic began in Fergana. In 1944, a gas pipeline was laid from the Andijan mine in the Fergana valley to the city of Andijan, and in 1951, gas extraction from the Polvontash mine began. In 1933, a deep exploration well was drilled in the Khovdok field in Surkhandarya, and in 1934, oil erupted from a depth of 158 m in the form of a fountain. 75-100 tons of oil per day started coming out of 4 drilled wells. Also, in 1936, the Uchkizil field was opened on the north side of Termiz, and in 1939, the Kokaydi oil field was opened. Later, Lalmikor, Amudaryo, Koshtor, Mirshodi, Gajak oil and gas fields were explored. After Fergana and Surkhandarya regions, geological exploration was carried out in the Bukhara tectonic plate of Western Uzbekistan.[2.87]

The history of the composition and development of the gas industry in Uzbekistan began mainly in 1953 with the opening of the first gas field in the Setanlantepa region in the Kyzylkum desert. A large amount of work has been carried out in the oil and gas areas of Bukhara region. On October 17, 1956, a powerful gas fountain erupted from a 600-meter well in Gazli Square. With this, a new era has begun in the gas industry in Uzbekistan. Later, SHortan, Zevarda, Pamiq, Alan, Kokdumaloq, North Ortabuloq, Kruk mines were discovered and put into operation in the Bukhara-Khiva region. [3.62]

In the years of independence, a number of gas condensate fields such as Urga, Sharqiy Berdakh, Uchsoy, Surgil were discovered in Ustyurt region, and some of them were put into operation. It is appropriate to directly connect the development and progress of the oil and gas industry in Uzbekistan with the independence of our Republic, and reflect on the significant achievements made in this field in the following years. After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of the oil and gas industry became an important issue. On December 23, 1992, the oil and gas industry and all related enterprises and organizations were united under a single management and the Uzbekneftgaz was established. In 1993, oil spewed out of the very deep layers of the Fergana basin (Mingbulok structure), as a result of exploration and drilling operations, an anomalously high-pressure oil layer was found at a depth of 6,000 meters, and today, work on it continues intensively. The oil industry of the republic has the ability to fully satisfy the oil requirements of the national economy. In particular, after the opening of the Kokdumalak oil and gas condensate field, the Bukhara Oil Refinery was completed in 1996 in Karavulbazar district of the Bukhara region in cooperation with the French company TEKTER. In 1997, the Uzbek-US joint venture "Uz-Exaco" was established, specializing in the production of high-quality lubricants. In 2000, the Fergana oil refinery was completely renovated. This plant specializes in the production of lubricants and fuels, more than 30 technological oils are produced, and the Altiariq Oil Plant was re-equipped in the fuel direction.

Conclusion: The increase in oil production leads to the development of industry, transport and agriculture, while the demand for motor fuels and oils, bitumen and coke, and liquefied natural gas has grown rapidly and petroleum products in order to improve the volume of production, their quality and increase production efficiency, to provide the republic's need for oil products at the expense of internal reserves, to increase the capacities

of the oil refining industry, to speed up the oil refining process, to increase the product type and improve the quality of oil and gas processing and petrochemical industries are facing huge challenges. The republic's oil refining industry fully meets these needs for now.

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