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THE EMERGENCE OF THE GAS-SULFUR INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT HISTORY (IN THE EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION)

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Annotatsiya: O'zbekistonda kimyo sanoati rivojlanish tarixi bir necha bosqichlarni o'z ichiga olishi. Neft va gaz industriaysining rivojlanishi tufayli kimyo sanoatida yangi tarmoqlar vujudga kelishi Respublikamizning janubiy viloyatlari Qashqadaryo viloyatida gaz-oltingugurt sanoatining yuzaga kelishi va rivojlanish tarixi ilmiy asosda tahlil qilingan.

Аннотация: История развития химической промышленности Узбекистана включает несколько этапов. Появление новых производств химической промышленности в связи с развитием нефтегазовой промышленности.На научной основе проанализирована история возникновения и развития газосерной промышленности в южных регионах нашей республики, Кашкадарьинской области.

Abstract: The history of the development of the chemical industry in Uzbekistan includes several stages. The emergence of new industries in the chemical industry due to the development of the oil and gas industry. The history of the emergence and development of the gas-sulfur industry in the southern regions of our republic, Kashkadarya region, was analyzed on a scientific basis.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston SSR, sanoat, fabrika, gaz-oltingugurt, zavod, islohot, jamiyat, ish haqi, hunar maktablari, ayollar maktablari.

Ключевые слова: Узбекская ССР, промышленность, фабрика, газосерная, фабрика, реформа, общество, заработная плата, художественные училища, женские школы.

Key words: Uzbekistan SSR, industry, factory, gas-sulfur, factory, reform, society, wages, art schools, women's schools.

Today, new trends have emerged in the world economy that are not characteristic of previous periods of human development. The meaning and character of the economy has changed radically. The rapid development of industry in the countries of the world, the deepening of the sphere of interstate economic

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relations, the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which operates on an international scale, and the history of the field are becoming more interesting, and researches related to it are being conducted on a large scale. Various scientific research centers, specialized scientific institutions and higher educational institutions of the world are carrying out large-scale scientific research and research on the history of the industrial sector and its new branches.

Due to economic reforms in Uzbekistan in recent years, structural changes have been made in the country's industrial production system, and a wide path has been opened for modern industrial development. A number of successes are being achieved in terms of democratization of economic life, fundamental changes in the political system of the sector, establishment of a new form of management and composition of various forms of ownership of industrial enterprises, training of personnel of the sector. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted: "Special attention should be paid to the effective implementation of the policy in the field of industry, the organization of the industry on an innovative basis, and the stimulation of the production of products with high demand in foreign markets." Today, the role and importance of the chemical industry in the world economy is increasing tremendously. In recent years, the chemical industry, which has emerged in the heavy industrial base of Uzbekistan, is rapidly developing.

"We gave a lot of money to the chemical industry. Technologies have been updated in terms of energy efficiency. Now is the time for this network to add value. There are great opportunities. If we adjust the quantity, quality, and price in each direction, export will increase 5-6 times," said Shavkat Mirziyoyev [1, 134].

The history of the development of the chemical industry in Uzbekistan includes several stages. Due to the development of the oil and gas industry, new industries have emerged in the chemical industry. The path of development from the traditional methods of oil extraction to the mechanized and complex electronic digitalization process has been covered. In the process of researching the history of the chemical industry, we see that the stages of its development consisted of a struggle of certain theories and views.

Historical sources and architectural monuments that have reached us testify that mankind has been familiar with oil and gas since ancient times. According to archaeologists, the use of chemical industry resources in Uzbekistan began about 8 thousand years ago. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the acceleration of the development of the chemical industry in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, the abundance of gas and oil fields in the region, required the development of the chemical industry and the establishment of independent enterprises specialized in the field [2, 4].

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In the 1970s, geologists discovered gas fields containing up to 6% sulfur in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, in particular, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. Sulfur is an important element widely used in industry, agriculture and medicine. Considered a mystical substance since ancient times, sulfur is a fiery and explosive metal that can be used as a powder or liquid. Sulfur, which is very useful for human health, is also the raw material of sulfuric acid, one of the important acids used in industry.

Sulfur corrodes fuel metals and quickly destroys them, and has a negative effect on human health. A large number of sulfur-containing gas deposits in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions creates the need for the construction of a plant that will extract sulfur from gas and produce synthetic fiber from gas. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, there was a need for the construction of a single and large factory in Kashkadarya, in the Mubarak district, which would extract sulfur from gas and produce synthetic fibers from gas, which was not yet available in the countries of the USSR [3, 219]. Due to the fact that such factories and enterprises have not been built in our country before, several large research institutes have developed them in cooperation with design organizations. The project of the plant was prepared mainly due to the enthusiasm of the scientists and engineering-technical staff of the institutes "Vostokgiprogaz" in Saratov and "Giprogazochistka" in Moscow [1, 47]. More than 88 million soms of capital is planned to be spent on the construction of this plant, and it is planned that these expenses will be fully repaid within 2.5-3 years.

In March 1968, the construction of the gas-sulfur plant was started. In 1969-1970, factory construction continued rapidly. In the construction of the plant, sophisticated equipment came from Yugoslavia, Romania, GDR and Czechoslovakia. Experienced engineer A. Shevkin led the construction of the plant [4, 302].

The unique aspects of the construction of the sulfur plant arefirst of all, the pipelines needed to send the desulfurized gas to industrial centers were laid, 158 kilometers of pipelines were laid from Yakkabog to Mubarak, and the water problem was solved.

Secondly, bringing sulfur-containing gas to the plant was one of the problems that engineers and technicians thought about, because such gas cannot be brought in ordinary pipes, it is clear that sulfur-containing gas will completely destroy ordinary metal pipes in 3-4 years. In order to solve this problem, the Kharsiz Pipe Plant in the Donetsk region of Ukraine produced pipes coated with special tar for the Mubarak gas-sulfur plant and laid them on the roads between the Mubarak gas fields and the plant.

At the end of 1971, the first line of the giant gas-sulfur plant was completed in Kashkadarya region. Until now, such an enterprise existed only in France and Canada. This giant enterprise with a total area of 68 hectares has turned into a large factory supplying 220,000 tons of sulfur.

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By 1978, the construction of the second stage of the Mubarak gas-sulfur plant was carried out quickly. A column weighing 240 tons was installed [5, 271].

In 1979, the second line of the Mubarak gas-sulfur plant, consisting of three units, began to produce products. The plant has the capacity to deliver 10 billion cubic meters of purified gas to the main gas pipelines of the country per year.

The construction of the third phase of the sulfur plant was started rapidly. In 1980, 870 people working at the plant were active in all spheres of society [6, 102].

Summary. For the first time in Central Asia, a new branch of the country that extracts sulfur from gas has been created. This became the basis for continuous supply of raw materials necessary for the chemical industry of sulfur gas fields of the country.

The construction of this plant became an important foundation in determining the historical experience of the southern regions in the field of sulfur industry and the place of the results in the development prospects of the chemical industry of Uzbekistan.

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