

# ***THE CURRENT STATE OF USE OF NATURAL GAS FIELDS IN THE ISLET REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN***

***Iskenderov Alisher Bazarbayevich***

*Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz Senior Lecturer of the Department of Methods of Teaching Geography*

***Искендеров Алишер Базарбаевич***

*Нукусский государственный педагогический институт имени Аджинияза Старший преподаватель кафедры методики преподавания географии*

***Annotation:*** *the Aral Sea area has been extensively studied and studied in the present period. There have been several scientific studies related to the Aral Sea problem. In the study of mineral resources in our country, it is necessary to conduct a large-scale analysis of the conditions of the emergence of underground resources and the importance of their use in living.*

***Keywords:*** *Aral Sea, Aral Sea problem, Ustyurt gas-chemical complex, Shchapakhta, North Ustyurt, joy, Urga, Berdaq, Uchsoy.*

***Аннотация:*** *район Аральского моря был широко изучен в настоящее время. Было проведено несколько научных исследований, связанных с проблемой Аральского моря. При изучении минеральных ресурсов в нашей стране необходимо провести масштабный анализ условий возникновения подземных ресурсов и важности их использования в быту.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *Аральское море, проблема Аральского моря, Устюртский газохимический комплекс, Щапахта, Северный Устюрт, джой, Урга, Бетдак, Учсой.*

## **Introduction**

Currently, natural gas fields in the South Islet region occupy a special place in the development of self-sufficient programs with energy resources that can replace imports of our republic. One of the most valuable areas of the economy of

the South is the direction of finding, zone identification and use of the resources of the underground resources of the region.

One of the mineral resources of the islet is natural gas, which consists of natural gas fields, Shakhpakhta, Northern Ustyurt, gas condensates joy, Urga, Berdaq, Uchsoy, U.s.olaq natural gas fields. Recalculating the predicted reserves in this region, their reserves correspond to the deposits of the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods. The region's main natural gas fields are visible at several geological sites. In giving a geographical description of natural gas fields, a.M.Akramkhodzhaev, A.G.Babaev, A.A.Bakirov, I.O.Brad, A.A.Borisov, V.G.Vasilev, O.S.Vyalov, G.X.Dickenstein, B.F.D'yakov, N.U.Imashev, N.A.Bride, N.V.Nevolin, I.V.Skvorsov, A.I.Smolko, V.P.Tokarev, M.M.Chargin, Yu.A.We will learn through their work to the research of such outstanding geologist scientists as Fedotov.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

In the insular zone it is currently 2 trln m depending on geological data.cubic gas and 1.7 billion tons of liquid carbohydrate energy resources are located. In the islet zone, 8 natural gas fields are opened, of which 100 billion m<sup>3</sup> of gas products can be obtained. Gas condensate fields are collected in the urge, Berdaq, Uchsoy fields, and their daily flour is 5 million M.cubic gas, and condensate products are 12 million tons per year. The natural gas processing program is developing on a large scale in Uzbekistan. An additional copressor station " Gazli "was put into operation, and a 35 million cubic meters per day gas-drying facility was built at the compressor station" Qurghot". The construction of the Ustyurt gas-chemical complex was carried out within the framework of a large-scale modernization program of the industry of our country, which was approved. This is the first large-scale project in the field of petrochemicals, which is being implemented on the basis of long-term project financing not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the CIS. This project receives full political support from the governments of Uzbekistan and South Korea. The scientific analysis of these processes determines the relevance of this topic.

The area of the islet zone with natural gas deposits in general is located 550 km by Latitude, this natural – geographical area is located north of the islet sea. The Northern islet is bordered on the north by the southern steep slope of the Turgay plateau, on the East by the chinkimy slope of the Arisqum plateau, on the South by the lower Syrdarya foothills, and on the bottom shores of the Aral Sea of the 60s of the last century, and on the Northern chink of the Ustyurt plateau - on the West – by the Chogray plateau.

The central part of the territory consists of a plateau, which is made up of chalk, limestone and sandstone of the Paleogene. The plateau was strongly fragmented by erosion, as a result of which many supasimonic Heights and peaks were formed by flattened low mountains. The uppermost part of them is covered with sandstone rocks, while the slopes are steep. The absolute Heights are 100-250 meters (Mount Oqtov is 248 meters) and rise up to 100 meters from the surrounding plains. And the boots fit into flat anticlinal structures. They are formed mainly from Paleogene and Cretaceous rocks. In the western part, there are large and small peat sands in such swamps. It is also home to salt marshes, salt marshes, and desiccated salt lakes and dry hollows. The dumalokkol sinkhole covers an area of 60 km<sup>2</sup>.

The drought of the climate indicates an extremely low level of surface water. There are many small lakes that dry out in the summer, with the onset of hot days, their bottom becomes salty. It is also not very rich in groundwater. Groundwater in chalk and Paleogene Neogene deposits is more diverse in salinity.

The islet region can be divided into 4 regions of karab to the state of natural gas field research: unpromising; less promising; promising and highly promising.

Research work shows that the promising regions are made up of the South and South-East Islet regions, the eastern Islet lowlands, the Kazakhdarya, Sudocho'yo Gulch, Taldiq, aqqal'a, Mazortoaba and the southern Amudaryo subregion, the Sam Gulch and the Borsakelmas lowland of Ustyurt.

In Uzbekistan, between 2005 and 2020, there was a large increase in hydrocarbon production under the strategic program, of which in 15 years the gas

reserve is 1,015 trillion. cubic meters, oil reserves 69.8 million. the reserves of tons and condensate amounted to 65.7 million. increased to tons. In this regard, the bulk of the gas falls on the Ustyurt plateau. The gas reserve here is 579 billion. increases by cubic meters, the fuel is 53.9% of the gas detected during the strategic program. What kind of noble help the Aral Sea has done to our people is still giving our people their help after their tragedy. Oil and natural gas fields are being discovered from its dry aquatoria.

Natural gas deposits located in the islet region attract researchers with the similarity of the location of underground resources of the geological order to natural gas fields known to the world (CIS and foreign countries) and indicate that there are great opportunities in the future of the region.

### **Conclusion**

As a result of the effective implementation of reforms in Uzbekistan, political, social and macroeconomic stability is increasingly strengthened, the desire and interest of foreign investors and creditors to invest in our country is growing. This factor is equal to the comprehensive support of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, serves to create favorable conditions for international investors and creditors, to ensure the implementation of large-scale industrial projects in our country based on project financing with the participation of Advanced International Companies of their field.

1. The drought of the climate indicates an extremely low level of surface water. Therefore, effective study of hydrogeological research;
2. Large-scale coverage of the geographical description of the location of natural gas fields by studying the geological map during the period of exploration of high-altitude plots;
3. The islet region can be divided into 4 regions of karab to the state of natural gas field studies: unpromising; less promising; developing from a geological and geographical point of view that it is promising and highly promising;
4. To study the geographical conditions of the Aral Sea and the Ustyurt region, comparing natural gas fields.

## REFERENCES

1. Вахобов Хурбой Вахобович, Вахобов Улугбек Хурбоевич, Искендеров Алишер Базарбаевич. Типизация горнодобывающих и горно-перерабатывающих сооружений по степени их влияния на окружающую среду// Табiiй географиянинг регионал муаммолари Илмий конференция материалари тўплами. – 2002. С.103-105.
2. Iskenderov A. B., uli Saliyev E. P., uli Abdiramanov B. S. SANAATTI RAWAJLANDIRIWDA TÁBIYIY SHÁRAYAT HÁM TÁBIYIY RESURSLARDIŃ POTENCIALLARI //Educational Research in Universal Sciences. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 826-830.
3. Вахобов Х. Искендеров А.Б. Қорақалпоғистон минерал ресурслари ва уларни инженер-географик жиҳатдан баҳолаш// Тоғ ва тоғ олди худудларидан фойдаланишнинг географик асослари. Илмий-амалий конференция материалари.-Т.: ЎзМУ, 2002.-Б.38-39.
4. Вахобов Х., Искендеров А.Б., Саидкаримова З.С. Научно-методические основы изучения основных тенденций изменения литогенной основы ландшафтов в горнопромышленных районах// Ўзбекистон География жамияти ахбороти, № 23.-Т., 2003.-Б. 14-15.