

REDUCING THE OIL INDUSTRY OF FERGANA TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC

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Annotation: The article aims to illuminate the history of the oil industry's integration into the national economy of the republic in Fergana. In addressing this topic, archival documents from the National State Archive of Uzbekistan and scientific literature on the history of the oil industry were utilized. Factors influencing the oil industry were studied, and relevant conclusions were drawn on the subject.

Keywords: development of the oil industry, oil refining, oil industry, purposeful use of oil as the main raw material of the petrochemical industry.

Oil discovered in the Ferghana Valley has been widely used by people for their needs since ancient times. By the middle of the 19th century, oil production had reached an industrial scale. At the beginning of the 20th century, foreign capital began to be invested in the extraction and processing of oil in the Ferghana Valley, which contributed to the further development of this sector. The need for oil led to the expansion of this industry due to the emergence of automobiles and various types of transport vehicles, as well as the requirements of industrial enterprises.

The 15th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) outlined directions for further development of oil production. It defined the improvement of oil industry management in the first five-year plan, which covered the years 1928-1932, as well as the focus on oil and petroleum products to meet the fuel demand of all sectors of the economy[1]. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at this congress, attention was paid to the oil industry. In accordance with the resolutions adopted at this congress, attention was paid to the oil industry.

There were specific reasons why the Soviet government focused on developing the oil industry in the Ferghana Valley. Firstly, the Ferghana Valley was the country's main cotton base in the all-union division of labor. Secondly, it had industrial enterprises primarily focused on agriculture, such as cotton ginning factories, forming a cotton complex. Thirdly, this industry was developed to support these industrial enterprises, increase raw cotton transportation, and meet the fuel needs of industry and transport [2]. Producing fuel locally to meet the region's needs was more economically beneficial than importing it from abroad. Between 1926 and 1927, 450,000 poods of oil were extracted from the Chimyon oil fields in the Ferghana Valley. However, the republic's fuel demand was high during those years. The railway required 7 million poods, industry needed 1 million poods, and state institutions and the population's kerosene needs amounted to 1.5 million poods [3]. Fuel was imported to meet these needs. The locally extracted oil was insufficient compared to the demand, due to obsolete equipment in the oil industry and a lack of qualified personnel. To develop the industry, new equipment and machinery were brought in. Simultaneously, geological exploration was initiated to identify new oil reserves in addition to existing oil fields. As a result, many new oil fields were discovered and operationalized in the Fergana Valley, especially during World War II. This led to the

rapid development of the oil industry in the region. With the discovery of new oil reserves, by 1945, 478,000 tons of oil were extracted and processed throughout the republic, compared to 119,000 tons in 1940. By 1940, a complete oil industry complex was established in Uzbekistan, including construction trusts, two oil extraction trusts, an ozokerite production oil refinery, and an oil equipment plant [4]. Geological research conducted during World War II and the post-war years resulted in the commissioning of 15 oil and gas fields in the Fergana Valley, producing between 2 and 6 million tons of products from these fields [5]. As a result of geological research conducted during World War II and the post-war years, 15 oil and gas fields were commissioned in the Fergana Valley, producing no more than 2-6 million tons of products from these fields.

New oil fields discovered during World War II contributed to the growth of all branches of industry in society. This sector was also developed to provide fuel for vehicles involved in the war, industrial equipment, and agricultural machinery. Oil extracted from the Fergana Valley differs from oil extracted from other regions of the republic in terms of its composition, containing a large amount of gasoline and paraffin, as well as a high content of asphalt-resinous substances. Therefore, numerous geological exploration works were carried out in this area, and new oil deposits were discovered. In addition, natural gas, ozokerite, sulfur, and other products accompanied the oil extracted from the Fergana Valley [6]. These petroleum products were processed and used in the national economy. At the same time, efforts were made to extract additional oil through the re-processing of oil wells.

Starting in 1946, work began on extracting additional oil from the Fergana fields through repeated acid treatment of wells. A total of 2,971 operations were carried out during 1946-1967 through repeated processing of deposits, of which 1,728 operations yielded effective results. That is, an average of 1 million tons of additional oil was extracted from the fields. The highest annual growth in oil production during the development of these fields was 120.7 thousand tons in 1959. Due to the addition of new capacities in Fergana, the growth in oil production from successful processing varied, which contributed to sharp changes in oil production volumes ranging from 111 to 1,773 tons. The largest increase in oil production was observed in the Western Palvantash, Izboskan, and South Alamushuk oil fields [7]. Along with oil, associated gases were also extracted from oil fields.

At the beginning of the 20th century, natural gases released from the oil accompanying the extracted crude were burned and destroyed. In the years following World War II, attention was paid to this product. As a result of the development of the chemical industry, various products for public needs began to be produced from the gases released from the extracted oil. At the same time, in addition to oil, natural gas began to be extracted in small quantities from the Fergana Valley and the southern regions of the republic. The gasification of industrial enterprises and residential buildings was carried out using the extracted natural gas [8]. Economic benefits were provided to society through the gasification of industrial enterprises, as gas is considered to have a higher heating capacity than coal or other types of fuel. Therefore, serious attention was paid to the oil and gas industry, and efforts were made to extract as much as possible. Therefore, serious attention was paid to the oil and gas industry and efforts were made to extract as much as possible.

Oil and gas products are not only fuel but also the main raw materials for the chemical industry. Obtaining chemical products from natural gas created favorable conditions for further intensification of the production of nitrogen fertilizers, primarily necessary for agriculture. As a result, the production of acetylene and various products of organic synthesis, including raw materials for the production of plastics, acetate silk, artificial wool, and other products, was launched. It was even calculated that using gas as a raw material instead of coal at nitrogen fertilizer plants would reduce the cost of ammonia by 9.5 million rubles per year. To this end, the equipment of the "Tashgazapparat" and "Ferganagazapparat" factories in the republic was re-equipped for the

production of gas fittings and other products. Various orders were placed with other factories as well. For example, the preparation of cylinders for providing households with gas was entrusted to the Bolshevik plant in Kokand, while the production of 2.5-50 cubic meter gas-containing vessels was assigned to the Uzbekhim mash plant. As a result of implementing these measures, the development of industrial enterprises in the valley, including cotton monoculture in agriculture, was achieved through the orientation of the oil and gas industry towards the national economy.

Oil extracted from the Fergana Valley is processed to produce kerosene, gasoline, engine oil, fuel oil, and other products. These products are used for the operation of tractors, automobiles, aircraft, and diesel engines, depending on their types. In 1947, gas extraction began from the Cretaceous deposits of the Polvontosh oil field. In 1949, industrial oil and gas production started from the lower Cretaceous deposits of the South Alamushuk oil field. As a result, the extracted gas was effectively utilized, and both industry and households were supplied with gas. Gas pipelines were laid from oil enterprises near the cities of Fergana, Andijan, and Asaka (Lenin) to these cities. In these cities, all major industrial enterprises and many household needs were switched to gas fuel. According to the information, starting in October 1944, gas extracted from the Andijan region was delivered to some enterprises, cultural and domestic institutions, and households in the city of Andijan and its surroundings. This process led to an increase in production volumes at industrial enterprises in the Andijan region. In the 1950s and 1960s, Andijan Region ranked 7th in the republic in terms of industrial production. It was considered the main oil and gas supplier base of Uzbekistan. Nine oil and gas fields were located in the region, including "Andijan," "Khodjaabad," "Bustan," "South Alamushuk," "Polvontosh," "Khodja-Usman," and others. Oil, natural gas, and associated gases were extracted from these deposits. Additionally, the region was one of the first to achieve additional oil production through the use of new technologies and methods. For example, in 1955, water was injected into the South Alamushuk oil field as an experiment, resulting in the extraction of an additional 8,000 tons of oil. New technologies were applied to increase oil and gas production in the Fergana Valley, revitalize geological exploration, and accelerate the commissioning of discovered deposits. The process of oil and gas extraction was automated. In 1958, 750 wells in the Fergana Valley were connected to the central control panel, and the operation of oil pumps was automated. By 1959, the Fergana Oil Combine had completed the telemechanization of deep pumping wells at all oil fields. This resulted in an economic benefit of more than 5 million soums per year. Telemechanization made it easier to extract more oil from deep oil wells.

In conclusion, it should be noted that oil and natural gas, which are considered hydrocarbon fuels, are not only fuel, but also a very important raw material of the chemical industry, widely used in the national economy. The development of the national economy was achieved through the use of products extracted from the composition of oil and natural gas. Humanity has long studied the properties of oil and tried to use it efficiently. The fact that the Soviet government paid attention to the development of the oil industry in the Ferghana Valley, which was based on agriculture, was also linked to the development of cotton growing. Therefore, this area was developed, but at the same time, there were shortcomings in this area. This has had an impact on the development of the industry.

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