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THE ROLE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN THE FERGANA REGION IN THE HISTORY OF UZBEKISTAN IN 1925-1940

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the importance of hydrocarbon fuel, which stimulated the development of the economy of Uzbekistan and the rise of the entire industry, by studying the history of the oil industry in the Fergana Valley in 1925-1940. After the national territorial demarcation, the extraction of oil from oil wells and the processes of its processing were studied in connection with all sectors of the national economy during the five-year period planned on the basis of the procedures established by the Soviet government. The article is devoted to the history of the oil industry in the Fergana Valley in 1925-1940, based on archival documents in the funds of the National State Archive of Uzbekistan, scientific research of foreign and local researchers, and includes conclusions on the topic.

KEYWORDS

Dynamics of oil production rates, development of all sectors of industry, five-year plans, development of engineering and transport sectors, national economy, personnel in the field of oil industry.

INTRODUCTION

In the history of the world, oil, which is considered a hydrocarbon fuel, has its importance, it has been known to mankind since ancient times, and various products have been produced from it. But raising the process of oil extraction and processing to the industrial level dates back to the middle of the XIX

century. In the early days, oil was extracted by simple methods based on manual labor, later oil was extracted by drilling and drilling with the help of technology. As a result of the increased demand for oil in the world market, attention to the oil industry has increased. As a result, new technologies for oil

extraction and processing were widely used. A.A. Abidov, O.G. Hayitov, I. Kholismatov's textbook "Oil and Gas Geology" contains such opinions about oil. It is said that oil is like the blood flowing in the veins of the industry as the force that drives it [1]. In the process of economic development, the natural growth of the population, the demand for natural resources and hydrocarbon fuels, especially petroleum products, increases. Because in the field of fuel and energy, oil is a very important resource in terms of value. For this reason, the topic studied in the article has its importance.

The researcher studied the history of the oil industry in the Ferghana Valley in 1925-1940 and aimed to illuminate the topic through the opinions and researches of a number of historians and experts in the field through pamphlets and monographs.

Analysis of literature on the topic. In the study of the history of the oil industry in the Fergana Valley in 1925-1940, scientific treatises and monographs on the subject published in the Soviet era and the years of independence, textbooks, accepted regulatory documents related to the field, and information contained in the annual reports of oil industry enterprises were used. Including D.A. Katrenko's pamphlet "Black Gold" published during the Soviet period, K.N. Bedrintsev, B.A. Desyatchikov's pamphlet "Industry of Uzbekistan in 30 Years", K.P. Kalitsky "On the conditions of oil accumulation in the Fergana region", A.K. Karimov, Kh.V. Avazmatov's treatise "Oil and gas in the service of the people", Sh.N. Ulmasbaev's "Industrial development of Soviet Uzbekistan", Sh.N. Ulmasbaev S.A. Sliva's pamphlet entitled "Industrial development of Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet power", S.K. Ziyadullaev's "Industry of Uzbekistan and the main economic problems of its development", A.R. Muhidov, T.T. Tajiev's

"Uzbekistan's black gold", I.E. Mintz's "Uzbekistan's fuel industry", M. Mahmudov's "Fergana Valley oil and gas development of industry" monograph, A.K. Rahimov's pamphlet "The Story of Oil and Gas Miners of Uzbekistan" published in the years of independence, A.A. Abidov, O.G. Hayitov, I. Kholismatov's textbook "Oil and Gas Geology", National State Archives of Uzbekistan R-101 "Trust of State Coal and Oil Enterprises of the Turkestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Ugleneft)" fund's collective volumes, R-27 fund's collective volumes were used.

Research methodology. In this article, in the study of the history of the oil industry in the Fergana Valley in 1925-1940, using comparative and analytical methods, the topic was covered on the basis of several factors. In the study of this issue, conclusions and proposals were developed using relevant pamphlets, monographs, textbooks, scientific research works, and archival materials.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

By the beginning of the XX century, as a result of the increasing need for oil in the world market, oil drilling was started in Iran in 1908, in Mexico in 1910, in Bahrain in 1932, and in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in 1938 [11]. As a result of processing the extracted oil and producing various products for the national economy, oil was called by different names: "black gold", "liquid gold", "black blood" [9].

In 1925-1929, the need for fuel increased in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. Due to the fact that the extracted oil products did not fully satisfy the need for fuel, in 1924-1925 a large amount of fuel was brought from abroad. The transported fuel was about 70 percent. By 1929-1930, this figure was 65 percent. During this period, the main part of the fuel

transported to Uzbekistan was oil extracted from the city of Baku, Azerbaijan[8].

Due to the need for fuel, the attention to the development of the oil industry increased. In order to search for new oil fields, expert geologists began to explore the areas. As a result, new oil fields were discovered. In 1926, the Shorsu IV field was discovered, and in 1937, an oil field was discovered around Andijan. During the Second World War, oil fields such as Polvontash, Southern Olamushuk, Shahrikhan, and Khojaabad were discovered and put into operation in the Fergana Valley. By 1934, the first oil fountain erupted in the Khadog area of Surkhandarya region. In 1936, oil fields were found in Uchkizil, Kokaiti, and in 1943 in Lalmikor [6].

In 1927-1928, attention was paid to the revival of the national economy, mainly to the revival of the industrial sector. In this process, special attention was paid to the development of the fuel industry. As a result, in 1913, oil production was 13 thousand tons, and by 1928, this indicator was 17 thousand tons. Nevertheless, as a result of the increasing need for fuel in the course of the restoration of the industrial sector in the republic, the shortage of fuel began to be felt. During this period, there was a high demand for oil products as a fuel. For example, in 1924-1930, three-quarters of Central Asia's fuel needs were met by oil. By 1929-1930, oil accounted for 69 percent, coal for 24 percent, and firewood for 7 percent. Although fuel was used relatively little in this area due to the lack of industrial development, fuel consumption was high for transportation needs. For example, in 1924-1925, 79% of the fuel used for transportation was used for railways, 0.3% for steamships, 10.2% for industry, and the remaining 10.5% of fuel was used for various administrative organizations and the needs of the population. By 1929-1930, 62% of fuel was spent on

railways, 0.6% on steamships, 21.4% on industry, and 16% on various administrative organizations and the population [8].

Five-year plans were implemented to restore and develop the industry in the republic by diverting oil products to the national economy, and during these years, the oil industry, like all other industries, grew. The first five years include 1927-1928, 1932-1933. By the years 1927-1928, the volume of products produced in Uzbekistan, all branches of industry, compared to 1913, were developing. In particular, oil extraction was 13 thousand tons in 1913, and by 1928 this indicator was 17 thousand tons. During these years, as a result of the development of other branches of industry, the need for fuel increased. This, in turn, spurred the growth of the fuel industry. But despite this, the extracted fuel could not fully cover the demand for fuel in the republic [2]. Obsolescence of oil production technologies and low rate of oil production with the help of mechanization could not fully cover the industry's need for fuel. Due to this, in addition to the fuel mined in the republic, fuel was imported to cover the need from abroad. Oil extracted mainly from Baku, Azerbaijan was imported. One ton of imported oil was 60 soums in Tashkent and Fergana regions. One ton of Fergana coal cost 27 soums.

This process, especially in the field of transport, the use of new technology, that is, the steam locomotive, caused an increase in the cost of fuel. According to the information given in the monograph of I. E. Mintz entitled "Uzbekistan's fuel industry", one ton of oil extracted from Baku, Azerbaijan was produced in Tashkent and Fergana regions, although it was transported from 1000 km. Coal brought from Fergana has 2 times lower heat release properties than oil. Nevertheless, the use of local coal was considered economically favorable. Because of this, instead of the

oil brought from Baku, the issue of using local fuel has been raised. However, due to the development of automobile transport and the mechanization of agriculture, the need for oil is increasing year by year [8. 8-9-p.].

“Ugleneft” trust was established in 1922 to develop the mining industry. In 1923, “Turktop” trust was established in its place. By 1924, the “Turktop” trust was transformed into the “Uzbekneft” trust. In 1930, the “Uzbekneft” trust was dissolved and the “Sredazneft” trust was established. In 1936, this trust was divided into two. One is the “Kalinineft” trust, established in the city of Kokan, Fergana region, and the other is the “Termizneft” trust, established in the city of Termiz, Surkhandarya region. “Kalinineft” trust was involved in the identification of oil fields and the development of the oil industry in the Fergana Valley (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan). The “Termizneft” trust was engaged in identifying oil fields and developing the oil industry in the Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara regions, as well as in the Vakhsh valley [7].

As a result of the activities of the trusts created for the development of the mining industry, and due to the improvement of the methods of oil extraction, productivity increased. In 1928-1929, the amount of oil produced in the Chimyon oil field was 11.6% of the total oil production as a result of the oil drilling process. This indicator reached 36.5 percent in 1932.

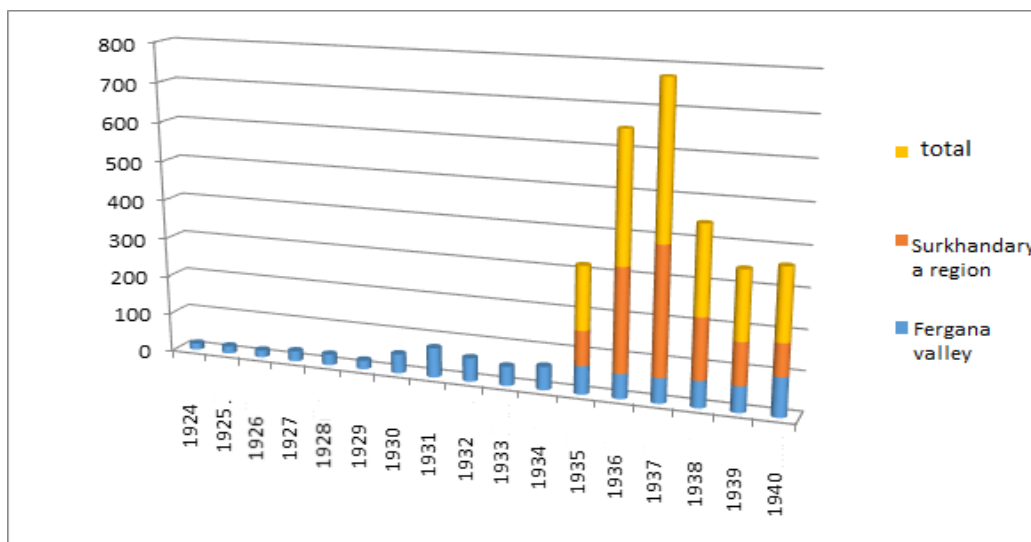
In the first five years, the oil production industry in the Fergana Valley was expanded. The level of power supply and mechanization of basic work processes has increased. As a result, in 1933, about 98% of the oil extracted from Chimyon oil fields was mechanized. As a result, productivity increased. In 1924-1925, oil extraction and processing was 42.8 percent compared

to 1913, and in 1927-1928, this figure was 132.1 percent. The revival of the industry in the republic, the technological supply caused an increase in the pace of work. In the first five years, oil production increased 3.3 times compared to 1913 [3].

In 1937, mechanized oil production accounted for 89.4% of the total oil production in our republic. This, in turn, became the basis for producing more oil and meeting the need for fuel. In 1937 alone, 362,000 tons of oil were extracted in the republic. But due to the lack of ready industrial reserves in the process of using the extracted oil and the development of the newly opened Andijan oil fields was slow, by 1940 the extracted oil decreased from 362 thousand tons in 1937 to 119 thousand tons. But despite this, it can be observed that in 1940, compared to 1913, the oil extracted in Uzbekistan increased by 9 times [8. 10-p.].

Compared to 1913, there was growth in all branches of industry. Oil products were produced in the amount of 0.28 million soums in 1913, 0.12 million soums in 1924-1925, 0.37 million soums in 1927-1928, 2.07 million soums in 1932, and 9.53 million soums in 1937 [5].

By the end of the second five-year period, instead of the three oil fields in 1932, seven oil fields were produced in the Fergana Valley. The extracted oil was 61 thousand tons in 1932, and this figure reached 393 thousand tons by 1937. In 1938, the main fund of the oil industry enterprises was 1351 thousand soums, and the gross output was 3128 thousand soums. In 1913, this amount amounted to 409,000 soums [4]. This process indicates that the oil industry is developing. In the second five-year period, the oil industry increased 4 times in 1932 and 21 times in 1940 compared to 1913 [3. p. 57]. From the table below, we can see that oil production in 1937 was even higher than in 1940 [10]:



The development of the entire industrial sector in the republic by 1925-1940, including the development of the oil industry, was firstly due to the use of new techniques in the processes of oil extraction and processing, secondly, the opening of new oil fields as a result of the search for expert geologists to determine the areas where oil is located, and thirdly, the first training that prepares specialists who know the field well the establishment of the country was also the main reason. In 1919, in 1919, a technical school of mechanics was opened in the city of Kokan, Fergana region, where mechanics, heat technicians, specialists for cotton ginning and oil factories were trained. A technical school of mechanics was opened in the city of Koqan, Fergana region, where mechanics, thermotechnicians, specialists for cotton ginning and oil factories were trained. By 1935, this technical school was transformed into an oil technical school and became a place for training geologists, geophysicists, drillers, miners and energy workers with secondary education for the oil industry. Specialist personnel with experience in the oil industry taught at the technical school. Since the technical school is located in the center of the oil region, students were able to conduct practical training in oil fields. During the Second World

War, the relocation of the Grozny Oil Institute to the building of the Kokan Oil Technical College also increased the prestige of this technical school. Because the qualified specialists of the Grozny Oil Institute started teaching the students of the technical school. I. Gaydukov, V. Permyakov, A. Parnitskiy, who are among the well-known oil scientists of this institute, started teaching at this technical school, which caused the prestige of the technical school to increase. Geologists, geophysicists, drillers, miners and energy workers with secondary education in the field of oil industry who studied at this technical school contributed to the further development of this field [7. 35-p.].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in 1925-1940, the oil industry in the Fergana Valley increased compared to 1913. The reason for this is, firstly, the introduction of new technologies in the process of industrial revival, and secondly, the identification and commissioning of new oil fields in the Fergana Valley and throughout the republic by expert geologists of the oil industry, thirdly, this industry developed as a result of the opening of an

educational institution in the republic that prepares secondary-educated specialists in the oil field in the city of Koqan, Fergana region, fourthly, the need for oil increases year by year due to the development of road transport and the mechanization of agriculture.

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