



## History of Studying of Electrification in Uzbekistan 40-60 th Years of XX Century

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**Abstract:** During the Soviet era, many studies were created on the history of electrification, its role in social and economic life. It is noted that the important reform of electrification took a special place in the changes and updates of that period. The article analyzes the historiography of these works published in the Soviet period, most of which date from the 1940s to the 1960s and geographically cover the territory of present-day Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** history, historical literature, historiography, electricity, electrification, GOERLO, HSE, industry, economy, engineer.

### Introduction:

The historiography of the Soviet era emphasized the fact that the participation of the peoples living in the country in the industrial development took place during the period of socialist construction, and that Turkestan had its place in the economic reforms of the Soviets, and the works of Western researchers were sharply criticized.

### Main part:

In the literature of the Soviet era, the process of electrification is reflected in many studies. Historian V. Ya. Nepomnin's work states that industrial changes in the country were carried out under the leadership of the party, while K.E. Zhitov's book, which briefly describes the history of Uzbekistan, paid more attention to cotton cultivation and irrigation systems in the economic reforms implemented in the country during the colonial and Soviet government, S. Ziyodullaev and I. Manokhin said that almost no electricity was produced for production purposes in the country. In D. Allamuradov's work, it was concluded that the success in restoring agriculture with the help of the RSFSR and sister republics created the necessary conditions for the formation of the TASSR industry[1].

In a series of works by B.A. Desyatchikov on the history of electrification in the late 1940s and early 1950s, it is stated that the electrification of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the plan to electrify the entire Soviet Union, and the deep meaning of the idea of electrification is not only in making profound changes in all sectors of the national economy-industry, agriculture, and transport rather, it is emphasized that the territory of the Soviet country, all republics, regions and districts should be included in a single electrification plan on a large scale[2].



Technical scientist G'. Rahimov's book provides basic concepts about electrification, electricity and current, power stations, and their consumers. In Yu. Kostikov and A.S. Danziger's treatises, the lighting device that has been serving mankind for many years - the electric lamp and its advantages. The history of electromagnetic telegraphy in the works of V.A. Yarotsky, O'. Tolaganov's work provides information about electric locomotives[3].

In the works of engineer I.N. Oransky and A.Kh. Hamidov, there are technical issues of distribution of electricity in agriculture, construction of electricity networks in rural areas, O. Orifov, R.B. Bekjonov's books reveal information about human activities, the role of energy in life, as well as information about today's major field of energy - atomic energy, the history of our country and world energy[4].

C. Karaboev's treatise states that "socialist industrialization of the country is envisaged on the basis of comprehensive development of heavy industry and electrification of the entire national economy, collectivization of agriculture and the implementation of the cultural revolution", and that it is the main factor in the development of cotton production[5], only by 1928 did the industry of Uzbekistan produce a gross product it is shown that it has reached the level of 1913 in terms of output[6].

The range of general literature on the subject includes works of M.G. Vahabov, Kh.Sh. Inoyatov, R.Kh. Abdushukurov, A. Aminov, A. Bobokho'jaev, P.A. Kovalev and Z.D. Kastelskaya[7]. They covered issues such as the country's economic and industrial indicators during the colonial and Soviet era, the entry of Russian and foreign capital into the region, its impact on the productive forces, and partly the establishment of power stations in the country.

Information on the history of electrification is also partially described in the parts of the brief guide-index and other scientific literature on the history of the industry published on the city of Tashkent in different years[8].

M. In Musaev's work, it is stated that the policy of transition to the NEP in 1921 created the necessary conditions for the implementation of the electrification plan, by 1924, about half of the republic's industrial enterprises were restored, and 9 power stations were built[9].

Historian scientist G.Rashidov's work, issues such as the role of industrial representatives in the country's political life in 1917-1918, including the workers of the electrified enterprise - the Tashkent Tramway Society, were analyzed in the establishment of the institutions of Soviet power[10].

In the article published by E. Tashbekov, based on census materials in the city of Tashkent in the late 19th century-50s of the 20th century. the number of highly qualified specialists was also discussed[11].

The first representatives of Soviet electrification, who directly participated in the commission of the GOELRO plan - G.M. Krijanovsky, A.V. Winter, I.I. Radchenko, G.O. Graftio, KA. Kruga, R.E. Klasson. The collection of memoirs of and other engineers, as well as the work of GOELRO on the electrification of individual regions, in particular, Turkestan, is a collection of very interesting information[12].

In V.A. Suvorov's monograph on the history of the development of railway transport in the country, the need for electricity in this sector is also partially covered, and in another work of the author, an analysis of the industrial economy of Turkestan in the early years of the NEP (1921-1925) is given[13].



Academician S.K. Ziyodullaev's "Torch of Industry in the East" analyzes the state of the industry in Uzbekistan until 1917. In 1913, more than 86 % of the gross industrial output was made up of enterprises processing agricultural raw materials, and there were six small power stations with a total capacity of 3,000 kWh. It is analyzed that it produces electricity and corresponds to only 1 kWh per capita[14].

The same author in his other work V.V. Zaorskaya and K.A. Alexander's data, based on more than 20 % of heavy industrial enterprises of Turkestan were not equipped with engines, and 40 % had engines with an average power of only 17.5 hp. It is noted that it was 1000 kW, that there is only one oil network and one oil drilling plant, and that there is not a single higher educational institution that trains qualified workers and specialists[15].

In another monograph of the scientist, the general and regional characteristics of the industrial development of our republic, partly information on the history of electrification is presented, while another work is devoted to the regional problems of the economy of Uzbekistan. The further development of the energy base emphasized the importance of improving the systems of energy use in the sectors of the national economy, conducting an energy-saving policy, and attracting secondary forms of energy[16].

In professor O.B. Jamalov's pamphlet can be found information about electrification and industry. The author notes that the contribution of the Soviet government was incalculable, "in particular, the energy industry developed at an unprecedented pace, and by the 1960s, the energy industry of the republic increased by 1,600 times compared to 1913, which produced 11 times more electricity than Turkey and 48 times more than Afghanistan"[17].

In Sh.N. Zakirov's monograph, the history of the republic's industry, the principle bases of its reasonable location are shown[18].

In the book (1966) devoted to the main issues of economic construction carried out in the territory of Uzbekistan in the years 1917–1965, the state of productive forces and production relations at different historical stages was analyzed, in which the authors "The scientific conclusion of the economic history of the peoples of Central Asia deepens the historical changes in the life of a backward country in the past. necessary for understanding"[19].

In his monograph of S. Ubaydullaev notes that the average annual salary of Turkestan workers is 33 % lower than that of Central Russian workers, and that the construction of railways in the country directly affected the growth of banking, trade and industrial capital[20].

In the monograph published in the second half of the 1960s, the level of development of the main sectors of the national economy of Uzbekistan until 1917, industrial forms, and the impact of economic relations on the productive forces were analyzed. It is noted that the number of enterprises in the energy industry was 6, and the number of employees was 73, and the gross product production was only 0.02 %" [21].

### Conclusion:

The disintegration of the Soviet state created the basis for the emergence of studies reflecting approaches to the problem based on new principles in Uzbekistan and neighboring countries. In many dissertation studies, it has been proved that during the period of colonial and Soviet rule, the industry of Turkestan was mainly transformed into a raw material supply chain, the indicators of electrification of the country were at a much lower level than the central regions,

and it was observed that due to the neglect of this sector, it lagged behind the development of the time.

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