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Research Article

INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIFICATION OF UZBEKISTAN IN 1920-30 YEARS

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the changes that took place in Uzbekistan's industry in 1920-1930, news in the field of electricity production, newly built power plants and their capacities are highlighted based on new factual information.

KEYWORDS

Industry, electrification, Sredazekoso, factory, electric power, Hydroelectric power station, thermal power plant, production, raw material.

INTRODUCTION

According to the historiography of the Soviet era, the process of industrial restoration in the Uzbek SSR was completed in 1928-29, and the period of extensive (reconstruction) reconstruction of the industry began in 1929-30. As a result of the technical restructuring of the industry during the period under review, some enterprises, in particular cotton ginning enterprises, were reduced in number, leaving 66 factories out of 297. The oil production plant was reduced from 36 to 9[1.342-343]. Reduced factories were technically updated, powerful mechanisms and equipment were installed. Reconstruction of the coal industry began in 1930.

The technical reconstruction of the industry of the Central Asian republics depended mainly on electricity. Strengthening the energy base of the industry was important for its development. In 1927-28, very little work was done in this field. By 1932-33, the power of electricity increased somewhat. But it corresponded to 1.56 cubic meters per worker. The production of electricity was lagging behind the construction and

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reconstruction of factories and plants in the Central Asian republics [2.16-17].

At that time, SredazECOSO, which fully controlled the social and political life of the Central Asian republics and took control of the management issues, discussed the construction of power stations in the Central Asian republics, including the Uzbek SSR, about 8 times during the years 1926-30. For example, in January 1927, considering the construction of the Alamadin hydroelectric station, it was found that major mistakes were made in the design of the station.

At the meeting, it was emphasized the need to start the construction of the thermal power station along with the hydroelectric power station [3.133-134]. Also, in February 1928, at the joint meeting of SredazEKOSO and SredazGosplan, the issue of the construction of a power station in Fergana district was considered. It was noted that it is necessary to use the possibilities of all farms in the district for this construction [3.113].

Also, it should be emphasized that although the rivers of Central Asia are recognized as having the most important and large resources that produce cheap energy, its use was implemented very slowly. The power reserve of Central Asian rivers made up 14% of the reserve in the Union. Several hydroelectric power stations were built on Chirchik, Norin, Isfara, Shahrikhan, Chu and Vakhsh rivers. 18,153 million in Central Asia by 1927-28. Kvt. hours of energy was produced, and by the end of 1932(33, this number increased 7 times. For example, 15 million kWh of electricity was produced in Uzbekistan in 1924(25, and 44 million kWh of electricity was produced by 1932(33[4.35]. As a result of the increase in electricity production, the number and capacity of industrial enterprises in the Central Asian republics also increased.

As a result of the implementation of the industrialization program in Central Asia, the gap between industrial products and agricultural products has also changed. Since 1931, the industrial leadership of the Central Asian republics has significantly increased. If in 1929-30 the weight of industrial products was 45% compared to agricultural products, by 1931(32 this amount was 51%[5.17-18].

Construction of new power stations in the Uzbek SSR began in the early 20s. For example, in 1923, the construction of the Bozsuv hydroelectric power station began near Tashkent, and its first line was put into operation in 1926. The Bozsuv hydroelectric power station was the first of the hydropower facilities built in Uzbekistan during the years of Soviet power [6.34].

The commissioning of the Bozsuv HPP together with branched power lines made a big change in the supply of electricity for industry, urban transport and meeting the household needs of the city of Tashkent.

Fuel-powered power stations were built, reconstructed and expanded in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Termiz, New Urganch and other cities. By the end of 1928, the production of electricity increased 10.4 times from the pre-war level, and the capacity of power plants increased by 4.2 times[7.36-37].

In 1932, the first thermal power plant in the republic - Fergana Thermal Power Plant, and two years later - a new diesel power plant was commissioned in Tashkent. In 1933, one of the major constructions of that time, Qadriya HPP, and in 1934, Borjar HPP was built and put into operation in Tashkent [7.37].

In 1932, a decision was made on the construction of the Chirchik Electrochemical Plant and the Chirchik hydroelectric power stations.

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The first hydroelectric power station on the Chirchik river - Komsomol hydroelectric power station - was put into operation in September 1940. In 1941, the Tovaksoy power station was put into operation.

Along with the construction of large power plants, small power plants were also built in all regions of the republic. From 1928 to 1940, the number of power stations increased from 113 to 640 [7.38].

So, in the period under review, "socialist industrialization" was carried out in Uzbekistan based on the will and interests of the Center. The built industrial enterprises were built based on the interests of the Center. Nevertheless, the construction of power stations in the republic led to a number of changes in energy and other sectors of the national economy.

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