
THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC NETWORKS IN THE SURKHAN OASIS. (USING THE EXAMPLE OF 1914-1941)**Sitora Ruzimakhmatova Boboeva***Termez State Pedagogical Institute**Termez, Uzbekistan*

Annotation: *The article describes the activities carried out in the energy and fuel industry of Surkhandarya region in the years from the beginning of the XX century to the Second World War, which examines the state of electrification of the country after the First World War, the GOELRO plan and its implementation in the country, training of technical personnel and problems in this area. The sources related to the construction of the Kumkurgan hydroelectric power station, the Termez power plant, are reflected in the article.*

Key words: *GOELRO, "Kolomna", farms, agrarian sector, Executive Committee, Private capital, Fund, energy*

After the establishment of the authoritarian Soviet regime in our republic, the main attention was paid to promoting the idea of building socialism. It is known that the policy of industrialization began to be implemented in the entire Soviet state. This policy, focused on heavy industry, also affected the economic life of national territories. According to V.V.Zaorskaya and K.A.Alexander's work "Industrial enterprises of the Turkestan region", in 1913 there were 702 industrial enterprises in the Turkestan region. 197 of them were cotton ginning, 19 oil, and 12 soap production enterprises. A total of 20,952 workers worked in these enterprises [1:8]. By 1917, 425 industrial enterprises were operating in our country, and by 1920, their number decreased to 138 [2:42]. In particular, the number of power plants decreased from 6 to 4 [2:43].

A number of factors contributed to the emergence of this situation: firstly, the lack of working capital necessary for the implementation of extensive restoration programs for the improvement and expansion of industrial equipment, as well as the lack of material resources, workers in enterprises were often forced to use residual raw materials and products. Secondly, the low wages of workers, insufficient to provide for their social needs, encouraged them to find illegal jobs. Thirdly, the absence of a stable currency, frequent changes in the market prices for production materials and goods, and the volatility of tariffs hindered the operation of production enterprises. Due to the lack of accurate accounting, it was not possible to take large or long-term orders and conclude fixed-term contracts [3:263].

The Soviet government focused on the nationalization of industry very quickly. By 1918, 11 percent of industrial enterprises in the central regions of Russia were owned by

the state, while in Turkestan this figure was 45 percent. However, it should be noted that most of the industrial enterprises in our country have stopped their activities due to factors such as lack of raw materials and lack of fuel. For example, 35% of power stations, 82% of cotton ginning enterprises, 62% of leather processing enterprises, and 74% of food production enterprises have closed [2:41].

Energy is the main branch of the national economy of the republic, the solid foundation of economic and technical development. The total installed capacity of the energy system of Uzbekistan is 11.5 mln. 55 billion per year in 37 thermal and hydropower plants capable of producing more than kilowatt/hour of electricity. The total length of electric networks of all voltages of the energy system of Uzbekistan is 228 thousand km. constitutes [4:32].

It is known that the movement of industrial development in the Republic of Uzbekistan and Surkhandarya region began at the beginning of the 20th century. During this period, Surkhandarya was one of the backward oases in terms of industrial development. In the oasis, some products were produced through small handicrafts based on manual labor, and there were almost no electricity-powered enterprises. We can learn this from the following lines: "The streets of Termiz were lit by kerosene lamps at night. During the winter months, wind, rain and snow often extinguished the gray kerosene lamps. This caused a number of inconveniences for the city. During this period, several cities of the Russian Empire were illuminated with electricity. Lieutenant-Colonel Krichinsky, the military chief of the city of Termiz, ordered and signed a contract with the owner of the local enterprise, N.F. Nerodetsky, on the construction of a power station" [5].

The draft contract for the electric lighting of Termiz and Pattakesar dated November 28, 1914 with the businessman N. F. Nerodetsky is cancelled. The reason was that the amount paid for lanterns to light the city was much higher than the cost of lighting the city with kerosene, metal lanterns. Also, these prices were higher than the normal lighting price of other cities [5]. Thus, the First World War (1914-1918) began in 1914, when the owner of the local enterprise, N. F. Nerodetsky, and the Governor General of Turkestan signed a contract for the electrification of Pattakesar (now Termiz). As a result, the "era of illumination" of the city of Termiz stopped [6:22].

At a time when the process of restoring industry in the national economy of our republic was still going on, the central bodies of the country were putting the issue of industrialization on the agenda. Even so, it became necessary to develop the industry due to the accumulation of internal funds and a somewhat rational use of the funds of the country itself.

The transition to a comprehensive industrialization program caused an overstretch of economic and human resources. Added difficulty and depended on how many moves he made. The issue of sources of funds has become one of the most acute problems.

Private capital was not deliberately brought closer to large-scale industry, and it was impossible to implement an industrial leap on the basis of industrial savings alone. The former party leadership of Mashaqqat approved the way to withdraw funds from the agrarian sector of the economy to the industrial sector.

As indicated in the report to the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Council of People's Commissars, before the revolution there were 20 cotton ginning factories in Turkestan, but in the economic year 1923-1924 there were 23, in the economic year 1924-1925 there were 36, and in 1925-1926 there were 49 [2: 15].

At the beginning of industrialization, there was no developed modern industry in our republic, the technical level of existing industrial enterprises was extremely low, and there was an extreme shortage of skilled workers who knew modern technology. As a result, the restoration of that national economy took seven to eight years. Uzbekistan's industry and agriculture were developed by training a large number of industrial personnel from among local people. New branches of industry, especially heavy industry, began to emerge in our republic. It required highly specialized personnel with theoretical and practical training. At that time, great attention was paid to the training of specialized personnel from local people, which was of great importance in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Hundreds and thousands of highly qualified engineers, technicians, chemists, electricians and others were required for the socialist industry of Uzbekistan. However, there was a lack of such personnel at that time. In the years 1925-1930, 57,000 engineers and 56,000 technicians were employed by the union, and another 84,000 engineers and 150,000 technicians were required to be trained [2:74]. All these reasons created additional difficulties in the development of the republic's industry. But in spite of such difficulties, former union leaders gave 106 mln. to the industry of our republic in 1925-1926. allocated sums of money. Industrialization in Uzbekistan began with the construction of hydroelectric power stations [7:9].

Because the development of cotton ginning, oil production, silk production, tailoring, winemaking and fruit canning industries, as well as the construction of enterprises producing agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers, the rapid development of mining and coal mining, of course, required a lot of electricity. .

After the October Revolution (October 25, 1917), the first steps towards electrification began to be taken in the oasis. On the initiative of the former head of the Soviet government V. I. Lenin, the State Commission for Electrification of Russia (GOELRO) was established in February 1920 [8:169].

In 1920, the first diesel engine with a capacity of 15 hp was installed in the city of Sherabad in the Surkhondarya district, and its electricity began to serve for the lighting of the military unit. In 1924-1925, the Termiz cotton ginning plant of Surkhondarya district was powered by a 75-horsepower "Kolomna" diesel engine, and in 1925-1936 by a 150-horsepower "Man" system, a 260-horsepower "Meteor" with a 20-horsepower "Krasny

Proletarian" engines, which were in 1936-1939, were powered by XTZ tractor engine with 90 horsepower [9:15].

On July 17, 1927, according to decision No. 10 of the planning commission of Surkhandarya district, it was decided to build power stations in the cities of Pattakesar, Termiz and Sherabad [9:64]. On November 14 of this year, a decision was made to allocate 75,000 soums from the local budget for the expansion of the Pattakesar power station [9:105].

By 1928, a power plant with a capacity of 50 horsepower was put into operation in the city of Termiz [9:26]. Electricity production in Surkhandarya district this year amounted to 119,320 kilowatts. Petr Lesnov, Kuzma Golovanov, Nikolay Avgul, Pavel Bogdanov and others contributed greatly to the commissioning of the first electrical networks in the oasis. By 1932, the city power network center was established in the city of Termiz [9:2].

By 1933, during the second five-year period (1933-1938), the number of industrial enterprises in Surkhandarya district also increased. The increase in the number of industrial enterprises created the need to build new power stations in Surkhandarya district. On March 23, 1933, the People's Commissariat of the former UZSSR decided to re-equip outdated "Caterpillar" electric power-generating diesel tractors. Later, it is planned to build the Kumkurgan HPP, taking into account their inefficiency in obtaining electricity. Engineer Martsinovich was assigned to check and justify the necessity of this construction [3:14].

At the same time, in decision No. 122 of 1933 of the former KP(b) of Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan SSR, the Presidium meeting found it wrong to economically and technically continue the project of the construction of Kumkurgan HPP, approved by the technical council of Glavkhlopkom on July 1, 1930, and VTESX and Uzbek cotton Council (Uzsovhlopka) organization was offered to stop the construction work quickly [10:35]. Thus, the construction of the Kumkurgan HPP was suspended until 1943.

By 1935, there were 10 power stations in Surkhandarya district. Later, industrial enterprises also got their own electric energy networks. In Surkhandarya district, these power plants produced 3 million 430 thousand kilowatt hours of electricity in 1936.

In 1939, for the construction of the Termiz power station, the State Committee of the Uzbek SSR allocated 530,000 soums for the construction with the decision No. 91/5 of June 7, 1939. Bank loan (bank loan - 250,000 soums) and local budget (from local budget - 280,000 soums) were determined as the main sources of funding for construction [11:196]. On June 13 of this year, an additional decision was made to increase the amount of capital for the construction of the Termiz power station with decision No. 939 of the Uzbekistan SSR ISS. In connection with the successful utilization of the allocated limits for the construction of the Termiz power station in the decision, 100,000 soums from the sewage construction of the city of Tashkent were allocated for the construction of the Termiz power station in the second quarter [11:196].

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

1. Tursunov, Zhovli Narzullaevich. "The Contribution of the Southern Regions to the Economy of Uzbekistan During 1970-1980s." *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements* 2.5 (2021): 186-188.

2. Пардаев, Тошкентбой Ражабович, and Жавли Нарзуллаевич Турсунов. "САНОАТДА МАҲАЛЛИЙ МУТАХАССИСЛАР ТАЙЁРЛАШГА ТАРИХИЙ НАЗАР." *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ* 26 (2019).

3. Пардаев, Тошкентбой Ражабович, and Жавли Нарзуллаевич Турсунов. "МУСТАБИД ТУЗУМНИНГ МИЛЛИЙ ВА ДИНИЙ ҚАДРИЯТЛАРГА МУНОСАБАТИ." *ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ* 23 (2019).

4. Турсунов, Жовли Нарзуллаевич. "Трудовой подвиг населения Сурхандарьинской области в годы Второй мировой войны." *Вестник науки и образования* 24-1 (102) (2020): 31-34.

5. TURSUNOV, ZHOVLI NARZULLAEVICH. "STAGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR." *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE* Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука (Тараз) 9 (2021): 311-313.

6. Турсунов, Ж. Н. "История экономического и социального развития городов Узбекистана (на примере городов Байсун, Шаргун, Шурчи). 1971-1990." Автореф. дисс.... кан. ист. наук. Самарканд, Институт археологии при Академии наук Узбекистана (1995).

7. Razhabovich, P. T., and T. Z. Narzullaevich. "A LOOK INTO THE HISTORY OF THE PREPARATION OF LOCAL PROFESSIONALS IN THE INDUSTRY." *Ўтмишга назар журнали* 26.2 (2019).

8. Pardaev, T. R., and Z. N. Tursunov. "THE ATTITUDE OF THE DESPOTIC REGIME TO NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES." *Ўтмишга назар журнали* 23.2 (2019).

9. Юсупович, Қўшоқов Сафарали. "ЗАРДУШТИЙЛИК ДИНИ ТАЛҚИНИ ВА УНИНГ МОДДИЙ МАДАНИЯТДА АКС ЭТИШИ." *Scientific Impulse* 1.12 (2023): 246-251.

10. Isaev, O. A. "The Categories of Early Farmers Residing in the Surkhan Oasis in the 20-30s of the 20th Century." *European Journal of Learning on History and Social Sciences* 1.1 (2023): 108-111.

11. Isaev, O. A. "The Categories of Early Farmers Residing in the Surkhan Oasis in the 20-30s of the 20th Century." *European Journal of Learning on History and Social Sciences* 1.1 (2023): 108-111.

12. Oybek, PhD Isaev. "In the Study of the History of Surkhandarya in the 30s of the XX Century, as a Historical Source." *Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics* 7 (2022): 100-102.

13. Isaev, O. A. (2021). From the Memories of Those Displaced as a Result of the Policy of Resettlement in the 1920-1930s of the XX Century (On the Example of the Surkhandarya Oasis). *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(10), 62-65.
14. Tukhtaev, Abdugani K. "The Role of Tourism in the Surkhandarya Oasis." *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 9.1 (2022): 169-172.
15. Tukhtaev, Abdugani K. "The Role of Free Economic Zones in the Economy of Uzbekistan." *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review* 5.1 (2022): 1-4.
16. Тухтаев, Абдугани Киличович, and Бахтияр Сатторович Сафаров. "ВЗГЛЯД НА ИСТОРИЮ МИРОВЫХ ДЕНЕГ." *Вестник науки и образования* 24-1 (102) (2020): 35-38.
17. Тухтаев, Абдугани Киличович. "Роль сельского хозяйства в экспортном потенциале Узбекистана." *Бюллетень науки и практики* 6.10 (2020): 174-178.
18. Турсунов, С., and А. Тўхтаев. "Жарқўрғон." Т.: Фан (2008).
19. Kushokov, S. (2023). EARLY RELIGIOUS SIGNS OF THE TERRITORIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *Research and Implementation*, 1(3), 71–77
20. Yusupovich, Kushakov Safarali. "ORTA OSIYODA ILK DINIY QARASHLARNING OZIGA XOSLIGI." *Scientific Impulse* 1.11 (2023): 115-120.
21. Yusupovich, Kushakov Safarali. "FACTORS WHICH ARE THE BASIS OF THE FIRST RELIGIOUS VIEWS." *Scientific Impulse* 1.11 (2023): 140-145.
22. Ramazanovich, M. N., & Abdunazarovich, P. B. (2021). Protection of Family and Youth in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 18, 221-223.
23. Расулов Ҳ. Сиёсат–маданият, ҳодиса ва фан сифатида //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 7. – С. 691-702.
24. Расулов Х. М. Шарқ ва ғарб: сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий маданият компонентлари уйғунлиги //ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ. – 2020. – №. SI-1№ 3.
25. Расулов, Ҳ. М. (2022). СИЁСИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА СИЁСИЙ МАДАНИЯТ. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(NUU Conference 2), 863-867.
26. Rasulov, H. M. (2021). ELECTION PHENOMENON I THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVING THE ELECTRIC CULTURE OF THE POPULATION. *ВОСТОЧНО ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ*, 75(part 6), 28.
27. Mina, Simona. "Political decentralization and promoting participative culture, solutions in counteracting the financial global crisis." *Managerial Challenges of the Contemporary Society* 2 (2011): 176-180.
28. Расулов Ҳ. М. СИЁСИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА СИЁСИЙ МАДАНИЯТ //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. NUU Conference 2. – С. 863-867.
29. Расулов Х. М. ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБЪЯСНИТЕЛЬНО-РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ //Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. – 2020. – №. 3. – С. 45-49.

30. Ramazanovich, N. M. (2022). IMPORTANCE AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(10), 322-328.

31. Zokirov, S. I., Sobirov, M. N., Tursunov, H. K., & Sobirov, M. M. (2019). Development of a hybrid model of a thermophotogenerator and an empirical analysis of the dependence of the efficiency of a photocell on temperature. *Journal of Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers*, 15(3), 49-57.

32. Горовик, А. А., & Турсунов, Х. Х. У. (2020). Применение средств визуальной разработки программ для обучения детей программированию на примере Scratch. *Universum: технические науки*, (8-1 (77)), 27-29.

33. Ramazanovich, M. N., & Kabilovich, B. O. (2021). Constitutional and Legal Framework for Providing International Peace. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 18, 218-220.

34. Mallaev, N. R., & Djalilov, S. S. (2021). Political and Legal Mechanisms of the Fight against Corruption in Uzbekistan and High Effective Measures against It. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(7), 1-4.

35. Mallaev, N. R., & Djalilov, S. S. (2021). Establishment of Legal Mechanisms in the Fight Against Corruption in Uzbekistan. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 12, 4-8.