



Surkhandarya Region's Electricity Lines

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the history of the electrical industry of Surkhan oasis and the works of Soviet government that was related to setting electrification, adopted official documents, the archive funds and analysis of the statistical materials in this article.

KEYWORDS

Pattakesar, Termez, Sherabad, Meteor, Red Proletary, Pavlograd, Chertkov, Volokovolian Chernyansk, Denou, Shargun, GES.

INTRODUCTION

Surkhandarya has been a district of Bukhara region since 1935. It was transformed into a region by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of March 6, 1941. This event of historical significance played an important role in the social, economic and cultural development of Surkhandarya.

As soon as the region was established, certain plans began to be developed for the development of industry, which has a special place in its economy. First of all, special attention was paid to the establishment of industrial enterprises. As early as 1941, industrial complexes were established and

began to operate in Termez, Jarkurgan, Shurchi, Denau, Sariosiyo, Boysun, Sherabad districts [1.p.15].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The smooth operation of these enterprises depends on its power supply. What was the situation in the Surkhandarya oasis? It is known from history that the first industrial enterprise in the Surkhandarya oasis was established in 1910, and its operation was carried out using a steam engine with 60 horsepower, and then with diesel with 50 horsepower [2]. But the streets of Termez were lit with kerosene lamps. During the winter months, wind, rain, and snow would often turn off these kerosene lamps. This caused a number of inconveniences for the city. During this period, many cities in the Russian Empire had electricity were illuminated with energy. The military chief of the city of Termez, Lt. Col. Krichinsky, ordered the owner of a local enterprise, N.F. Nerodetsky, to build a power plant and signed a contract. In 1914-1917, N.F. Nerodetsky, the owner of a local enterprise, and the Governor-General of Turkestan signed an agreement on the electrification of Pattakesar (now Termez), and before the order was issued, the First World War (1914-1918) began. As a result, the "illumination period" of Termez came to an end. In 1920, a fifteen-horsepower diesel engine was installed in Sherabad. Its electricity began to serve to illuminate the military unit with electricity.

In 1924-1925, the Termez ginnery of Surkhandarya district was equipped with a 75-horsepower Kolomna diesel, and in 1925-1936 with a 150-horsepower Man system, a 260-horsepower Meteor, and a 20-horsepower Krasniy. In 1936-1939, the 90-horsepower XTZ tractor was powered by a proletarian engine. On July 17, 1927, the Surkhandarya District

Planning Commission No. 10 decided to build power plants in Pattakesar, Termez and Sherabad. On November 14, it was decided to allocate 75,000 soums from the local budget for the expansion of the Pattakesar power plant. By 1928, the first 100-horsepower diesel was launched in Termez. The district had 119,320 kilowatts of electricity this year alone. Petr Lesnov, Kuzma Golovanov, Nikolai Avgul, Pavel Bogdanov and others played an important role in the commissioning of the first power lines in Surkhandarya district. By 1932, the city power grid was established in Termez. By 1933, during the second five-year period (1933-1938), the number of industrial enterprises in Surkhandarya region also increased. The growing number of industrial enterprises has led to the need to build new power plants in Surkhandarya region. On March 23, 1933, the People's Commissariat of the former USSR adopted Resolution No. 6. In view of the fact that the re-equipment of obsolete Caterpillar-type diesel tractors would not allow the use of electricity, he entrusted Comrade Martsinovich with the examination and justification of the need for the construction and main construction of the Kumkurgan HPP [8]. At the same time, according to the project approved by the Technical Council of Glavkhlopkom on July 1, 1930, the Presidium of the former Uzbek Communist Party (b) and the Uzbek SSR HK Resolution No. 122 of 1933 approved the construction of the Kumkurgan HPP. VTESX and Uzbek Cotton Council (Uzsovkhopka) The organization was asked to immediately suspend construction work [9].

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 had their own power grids. In 1936, power plants in the district generated 3,430,000 kilowatt-hours of

electricity. In 1939, for the construction of the Termez power plant, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic allocated a limit of 530,000 soums for its construction by Resolution No. 91/5 of June 7, 1939. Funding the constructionThe main sources are bank loans (bank loans - 250 thousand soums) and local budgets (280 thousand soums from the local budget).On June 13 of this year, by Resolution No. 939 of the Uzbek SSR, an additional decision was made to increase the amount of capital for the construction of the Termez power plant. In connection with the successful implementation of the limits for the first half of the year was allocated for the construction of Termez power plant, the resolution provides for the allocation of one hundred thousand soums for the construction of Termez power plant in the second quarter.The reason for this decision was that by May 1, 1939, only 58.7 thousand soums of the 568 thousand soums allocated by the public utilities of the Uzbek SSR for the construction of sewerage in Tashkent from a bank loan were used. In the third quarter of 1939, the People's Commissariat decided to return 100 thousand soums used by the Uzbek Chamber of Commerce for the first half of the year without damaging the construction of the sewerage system in Tashkent [11].

Employees of Surkhandarya district power gridshave been of great help with their services in providing. But the outbreak of World War II, which left a painful mark on the lives of the peoples of the world, also thwarted the plans that had to be carried out by the regional luminaries. The cold news of the war was greeted by the workers of the electrification network with a spirit condemning the treacherous attack of fascism and at the same time calling for new labor achievements.

As in all sectors of the national economy of Surkhandarya region, anti-war demonstrations took place in nurchi communities.

Moisenko, a worker at the Progress handicraft cooperative in Termez, said: "I strongly condemn the Fascist attack on our country and, if necessary, fight for the freedom of the homeland to the last drop of blood. his words also became a motto for the illuminators.On June 26, 1941 the bureau of the Surkhandarya regional party committee was held. The issue of "Reconstruction of industry and transport in accordance with the war" was discussed at the meeting.During the discussion, the state of industry and transport was discussed, and the following tasks were set for the party, Soviet and public organizations, as well as economic leaders. "Let all the work of industry and transport be subordinated to the interests of the front, and labor discipline be strengthened more than ever."During the years of World War II, the militaryization of the entire industry was one of the main tasks of the reconstruction of the national economy. First of all, it was necessary to place equipment and other material assets of factories and plants of the front and the regions near the front, as well as skilled workers and specialists in the eastern regions of the country, to immediately launch the evacuated enterprises.

At a time when the population of the Surkhandarya region and the national economy still do not meet the demand for sufficient electricity, the relocation of industrial enterprises from the western regions has placed an even greater responsibility on the oasis. During the war, the relocation of about a hundred industrial enterprises to Uzbekistan began to require the construction of many new power plants. During World War II, the Oktepa (January 1943), Ak-Kavak (March 1943), Kibray (September 1943) and Farhod hydroelectric

power stations were built near Tashkent. During the same period about a dozen industrial enterprises were sent to Surkhandarya region, including Pavlograd, Chertkov, Relocation of industrial enterprises such as Volokovolsky and Chernyansk. Additional diesel stations were built and put into operation in Termez, Denau, Shargun and Sherabad to meet the region's demand for additional electricity for industrial enterprises. By the end of 1942, the number of large HPPs in the oasis was 11 and the number of small HPPs was 2, and as of January 1, 1943, the fixed capital of these HPPs was 3,063,000 soums [13]. In order to meet the demand of the region's industrial enterprises for electricity, the construction of the Kumkurgan HPP began during the war years.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On February 4-5, 1944, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR adopted Resolution No. 136 "On measures for the construction of the Kumkurgan HPP." The resolution states as follows; In accordance with the resolution of GOKO of June 24, 1943, the resolution of the Central Committee of the Uzbek SSR and the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party "On the construction of a new hydroelectric power station and the subsequent use of hydropower" Kumkurgan prepared by SAOGIDEP. The total capacity of the HPP is 1,800 kW. The schedule of earthworks of 138 thousand m³ and reinforced concrete works of 2300 m³, the date of commissioning of the construction of Kumkurgan HPP in the fourth quarter of 1944 was approved. To speed up the construction of Kumkurgan HPP with the help of residents and collective farmers of Surkhandarya region, to provide H.M. Saakhov as construction

manager, Burimbaev as construction manager and deputy political unit, MP Tepner as chief engineer, technical support and staffing. Milsters was elected deputy chief of construction. The head of the Kumkurgan HPP, H.M. Saakhov, was tasked with completing the preparatory work (full supply of members for the construction of housing, cultural, household and economic management buildings, repair of roads and horse-drawn carriages, power supply of construction) by February 15, 1944.

Temporary transfer of six trucks from the Executive Committee of Surkhandarya region for the construction of Kumkurgan HPP (Daugach, director of plant No. 724 to Comrade Sultanov) to the collective farmers were engaged in the construction of the Kumkurgan HPP, the daily norm for each person at the expense of the collective farms through an additional fund:

100 grams - meat
200 grams of cereal
40 grams - flour

It was decided to set at the expense of vegetables and potatoes and a number of other measures - 200 grams [14]. The construction of the Kumkurgan HPP did not produce electricity during World War II, but Uzbekistan was considered one of the most important and urgent projects of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. By 1944. Low-power and portable power stations have been built at a number of plants and factories of the national economy of Surkhandarya region. For example: in 1944, ginneries in Surkhandarya region had a total capacity of 1,088 kW. horsepower (60 G2 brand in Termez with 150 kW of horsepower, 60 G 4 brandpower 400 kW. horsepower, 20 kW. horsepower brand

"Novorossiysk" with a capacity of 25 kW. horsepower brand "Victory", in Denau district 60 g 4 brand power 400 kW. horsepower, with a capacity of 18 horsepower ("Red Development" brand) power plants. Surkhandarya radiators have shown that they are true patriots not only behind the front but also on the front. From the first days of the war, many Surkhandarya power workers took up arms and fought in the bloody battles against fascism. Such people include MP Leskov, BE Zaripov, NI Dyakonov, AQurbanov, A.Sh., Salikhov, B.B.Shtaturin, N.GSuntsev, A.A.Abdurahimov, G.X.Xolto'raev, V.I.Semkin, M.X. Hakimov, X.X. We can cite the example of Khudoiberdiev, Ch.K. Karimov and other fighters. It is both a debt and an obligation for us to give information about some of these people. Zaripov Bogdanur Zaripovich was mobilized to the front from the first days of the war. He first fought against the German Nazis on the fronts of Ukraine, Belarus, Southwest Stalingrad (now Volgograd). For his heroism on the front, he was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, medals such as "For the Defense of Stalingrad", "For Victory for Germany". Nikolai Pavlovich Leskov, who began his career in 1940, also showed courage on the war fronts in 1941-1945. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his bravery. Dyakonov Nikolai Ivanovich served in the frontier troops in 1936 at the invitation of the Komsomol. He went from ordinary soldier to lieutenant colonel. N.I. Dyakonov took part in the liberation of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania in 8 frontier detachments. He is the owner of several orders and medals. He worked for many years after the war as an assistant director for personnel at the Surkhandarya Electric Networks Enterprise. Anvar Kurbanov, a machine gunner, took part in the liberation of Warsaw and Berlin on the first Belorussian front after being drafted into the former Soviet army in 1944. He was

awarded the medals "For Military Service" and "For Victory over Germany" for his bravery in battle. After his discharge from the army in 1950, he worked for many years as an electrician in the city power grid of Termez. And now he is on the verge of old age. Machine gunner A.Sh. Salikhov fought on the German front in 1942-1944. He was awarded the medals "For Military Service", "For Victory over Germany". After the war, he worked in the Jarqurghon power grid. B.N Shaturin fought on the front from June 1942 to July 1946. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his bravery on the front. He worked as an electrician in a mechanical workshop. N.G Tsuntsev fought as an intelligence officer in the 23rd Communications Landing Brigade from December 1941 to May 1945.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that the workers and employees working in the power grids were able to show that they had big roles in developing the regional economy of the country.

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