



SOME COMMENTS ON THE HISTORY OF THE SOVIET PERIOD OF RADIALIZATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	October 14 th 2021	This article describes the information on the establishment of the Centers in Uzbekistan, the implementation of experimental tests in the field of broadcasting, the measures carried out to revive the work on radio broadcasting, as well as the information on the activities organized for the purpose of obtaining the school of economic knowledge and advanced experience of the population.
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INTRODUCTION

A sharp increase in the development of science, technology has created many modern means of mass media and propaganda. Here is one such tool is radiadir. Radio is derived from the Latin word, which means "I radiate", "I radiate light". Radio was invented by Alexander Stepanovich Popov in 1895 year[8], serving as a means of political, socio-economic, educational, cultural upbringing[7, 40-41].

Since 1924, the material technical base of radio broadcasts has been created in Uzbekistan. From 1925 onwards, experimental tests in the field of broadcasting began. Regular trainings began in 1927, and during the past period a lot of work was carried out to improve the material and technical base of radio in the Republic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In September 1929, the opening of radiomarkazni in Tashkent played an important role in the development of the Republic. In December 1931, The Tashkent Central Asian Development Committee was established, which was later renamed the Uzbek state government. On December 1, 1932, the enterprises in the Republic reached 1900 units, including 176 units in clubs and teahouses, 583 units in collective farms, sovkhoses and car tractors, 15 units in schools and so on 655 units with individual devices. At the end of 1932, five receiving stations (Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva, Termez and New Bukhara) were launched in the Republic with a total capacity of 62.65 kWh, with a population of 7,5 hours of music (49.3%), information (13.7%), literature-dramatic (44%), children (26%), educational (66%) and hearing-impaired programs transmission cycles[4, 21-24].

Especially in the years of the Second World War, Radio's position in everyday life was greatly increased. Residents of the situation in the battlefields were informed by radio. The service of the radio was very great in inspiring the people to victory. The evaluation of the press organs on the various events, the explanatory work of political informers and propagandists influenced radio listeners and increased the place of Communist Party Ideas in the society. The information given inodao had the power to exert greater emotional influence on the information printed in the Gazette. This has significantly influenced the political direction of Information[7, 40-41].

REULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 1953-1956, the radio industry was headed by the main Department of radio information of the Republican Ministriect of Culture. This organization was criticized for its activities in many regions of the Republic. In particular, according to the leadership of this organization, this institution has achieved much success in enriching broadcast content and in seeking out new forms of it to improve its radio service. However, some songs provided superficial and shallow materials that could not give spiritual feed to radio listeners. As a result of this, the "successes" of the population in the construction of Communism, The Daily colorful life of the Soviet Union and the struggle of the population in the execution of decisions of the plenums of the Central Committee of the CPSU were often not expressed in the training programs.

Also in this period, the work of the broadcasting departments and radio brakes in the districts was not regulated. In NATO, the creation of programs in many collective farms, as well as in the district and regional departments, broadcasting is entrusted to radio-



technicians or employees who are far from this Sphere[3] .

In the life of Soviet society, the indicator of ideological influence increased as the role of radio grew. In 1950-1960, the main branch of the Republican, local and regional organizations was aimed at the construction of radio lines of local importance. The successful performance of this very task was considered of great importance. Because the role of Radion in the propaganda among the urban and rural population was great.

In 1950-1960, the volume of one-day broadcast of the Soviet Union amounted to 1200 hours. Broadcasts are conducted in 66 languages of the peoples of the USSR. Every day on the air is broadcast a text-reading broadcast, which is equal to the number 300 of the four-lane "Pravda" newspaper. The average daily broadcast capacity of 123 television centers in the country is 900 hours. In the USSR, there were more than 40 millionopropriomniks, 35 million radio stations, 19 million television sets . In 1954, 20 million 875 thousand 400 post-mortars were registered in the USSR. Radithe broadcast was carried out in several modes: the first program was broadcast every morning from 6 to 1 hours, on Saturday from 2 hours; the second program was also broadcast every day only from 15:00 to 1:00 at night, on Sundays it started at 9:00; the third program was also broadcast every day, but was broadcast from 19:20 to midnight. Without taking into account the volume of local investments, the total volume was an average of 49 hours per day[1, 15] .

In order to carry out the tasks and decisions of the government on the promotion of Agriculture in the Republic, measures were taken to revive the work of radioactivity not only in the cities, but also in the villages of the Republic. In particular, on June 22, 1954, on the execution of the resolution of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR "on further expansion and completion of the radiolation of the villages of Uzbekistan", the communications staff of the Republic carried out a number of works in the field of radioization, development of broadcasting and technical means. As a result of the measures taken in the Republic on radionalization and its completion, the number of radionuclides in the Republic increased. In particular, the total number of radio reception points in the Republic in 1954 increased from 299 thousand, in 1960 to 1405 thousand. And this is the word radionuclide 16,2 per 100 people. Including in the village there is an increase from 121,3 thousand to 777 thousand and is 14,8 points per 100 people[5, 26-27].

A special place in the system of the Soviet Union was occupied by the resettlement of districts. The size

of the district was not so large. In rayonosidaos, broadcasts are usually conducted 2-3 times a week for 15-20 minutes. The Rayon broadcast was the main function of the district party committee, the agitation department and the agitation department. In this work, an initiative, diligent and genuinely committed person is selected for the task of a correspondent. Byuro of the district party committee approved the composition of the editorial Soviet of the district radio editorship working on the basis of the public. Also, this byuro once a month listened to the correspondent's information on the fulfillment of the monthly plan. It should be said that this is confirmed not only by the themes, but also by the author himself. In the district, secretaries of the district party committee, chairman of the District Executive Committee and department staff, collective farm chairmen and Sovkhoz directors, komsomol employees, intelligence representatives were often required to leave[2, 20-21] .

In 1934 year in Namanga was in 333 radionuclides. In 1950, the number of radionuclides in the region reaches a total of 5253 units. Of this, 2353 of them were located in 4,7 percent of the villages. In 1952 year in the villages of Namangan region, the plan to build zoos was completed by 110,1 percent. Radiouzels capacity increased by 10 percent. The number of radionuclides in the "Stalingrad" collective farm of the Namangan region reached 80 units. By 1954 year, the number of rural settlements in the region increased five times more than in 1948 year. The number of radionuclides also increased 6 times in the same year and 8 times in rural areas. A total of 11 thousand radionuclides were installed in the region, of which 7 thousand radionuclides were installed. By 1955 year, 44 collective farms acquired their own. In the same year, 7870 apartments were radiated in the region. By 1956 year, the number of radiouzels in the regional collective farms reached 49 units. Until 1958, 11 districts, 62 kolkhoz radiouzeli served 46 thousand apartments. In particular, the largest number of radionuclides is 31 units in the 518-th plant, 84 units in the regions of the Middle East Reservoir, MTS, bus 32 units in the new prosperous village Soviet, Namangan City Artel "Pyatiletka" organization 28 units, Uchkurgan MTS 31 units, Uychi MTS 35 radionuclides installed[5, 30-31] .

Since 1940, the activity of the region has been established in Termez city of the surkhandarya region. Until the beginning of 1950 years, only the inhabitants of the city of Termez had the opportunity to listen to the broadcasts through the wire. In 1954, the mountain Boysun district and all districts of the region will be radiated. In 1950, the number of radionuclides in the region was 3883, of which 1879 were located in the villages, that is, 49 percent. By 1955, the total



number of radionuclides in the region reached 16000, of which 1450 were located in the villages. It can be seen that this radionuclide increased by 7,7 percent, compared to 1950 years. 156 units in Termez railway construction, 26 units in oil and gas processing Kokayti Department, 15 units in Heydar Department, 46 units in Denov cotton plant installed in radionics[5, 34].

In 1955, the Communist Party assigned to the relevant Soviet organizations the task of completing all collective farms and Soviets, machine-tractors, as well as other living punks. For example, in the first quarter of 1955 more than 32 thousand radio stations were installed in Uzssr and more than 24 thousand of them were built in rural areas. Radiolarization of villages was carried out in Bukhara, Samarkand, Andijan and Fergana regions in particular[3].

In 1955, most of the collective farms and Soviets in the Republic conducted their work in an exemplary way, we can know through the press materials. For example, in the Gyzduvan District of Bukhara region there are regular production of kolouzel in collective farms named after Stalin, in the Andijan District of Lenin, in the komsomol district. Radio stations in the localities were not only announcing news sent from Moscow and Tashkent, but also delivering news on their territory to the population. Bunda was especially important in the direction of propaganda and promotion. On the other hand, it can also be observed that although uzouzel are installed in some places, they do not carry out their activities. For example, in 1954, in the koshilov collective farm in the Tashkent region Chinoz district, the construction of radiouzel was completed, most of the farms were fitted with radio tongs. However, in 1955, by order of the chairman of the collective farm, accumulators inouzel were obtained and installed on cars, and as a result radiouzel did not carry out its activities[3].

As a result of a more extensive process of the government's radionalization of the Republic, by 1950 only in the Tashkent region itself radionuclides reached a total of 15400 units. Of these, 8082, that is, 5,4 percent were in the villages. In 1955, the number of radionuclides was 56400 units, 47700 units, that is, 2,6 percent were located in the villages. As a result of the measures taken to radiate the Republic, the number of radionuclides in the Republic increased by 3.6 per cent for 5 years. The number of radionuclides in the city of Tashkent reaches from 22295 thousand in 1950 and 43700 by 1955. For 5 years, it has increased by 1,9 percent. 44 units at the cotton plant named after akhunboboev, 250 units at the Chkalov plant № 84, 1400 units at the textile combine, 250 units at the Tashtekstilmash plant, 85 units at the canop production plant, 249 units at the Tashkent

Medical Institute, 20 units at the 11-th school, 20 units at the psychiatric hospital, 20 units at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, 17 units in the sanatorium named after Kaganovich, 18 radionuclides were installed[5, 35-36].

In 1956, Kuva rayonida 9 of Fergana region worked as a teacher. In total, there were 6378 radio stations in the district, 3920 of them were located in collective farms. In general, the Kuva rayonida radiotechnics installation plan was completed at 230 percent. In 1951, there were 680 radio stations in this district, in 1956 their number increased to seven marathons[6].

In the SSR, many Republican, ylka and oblast Studios went on the way of increasing the volume of their broadcasting and television programs. In a number of Regions, the size of the bladder increased by 2-3 times in time. But such a trend had to have a certain limit, as well as be based on the creative possibilities and technical means of local radiokomitets. These conditions were not taken into account all the time and as a result the quality of the studies decreased[2, 7-8].

In all-union, there are organized trainings for agricultural workers in order to have a school of economic knowledge and advanced experience. In the broadcasts of this cycle, the speeches of scientists and specialists, apators, heads of fields, zapis recorded on a tape recorder of the sessions and seminars of cattle breeders in the spectacle of the achievements of the national economy of the USSR, as well as reports from the best collective farms and sovkhozs in different zones of the country were heard. The main direction in the work of Radio editing was the spread of advanced experience. During the agricultural work, the district has become one of the main and most operational sources of information on the progress of work in collective farms and Sovkhoz. The leaders of the farms and party organizations have always been giving radio editorials information about the state of affairs in their farms. All news worthy of attention and transmission were immediately broadcast[2, 13-22].

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan has also carried out extensive activities among the Allied resupplifications. Within the framework of this activity, trainings were given under the title "competition – public creativity", "we are patriotic internationalists", "friendship flag", "Soviet lifestyle", "our Contemporary", "International – Friendship Club", "Labour autograph of young people". They covered the national policy of the party, the processes of strengthening economic and cultural relations of the Allied Republics. Uzbekistan has heard the program of its audience under the motto "single



family". It highlights the joint work of the multinational nations living in Uzbekistan and their achievements.

In conclusion, starting from 1927 year, the enterprises were intensively developed in the following years, and a lot of attention was paid to the work on radio broadcasting in the country, especially in rural and remote areas of the population. In the press of this period, the work of radio workers in the jipsification of more than a hundred nationalities was highly appreciated.

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