THE HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION OF SOME ELECTRIC POWER STATION IN UZBEKISTAN SSR

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The Central Committee of the CP(b) of Uzbekistan and the government of the Uzbek SSR submitted a proposal to the Central Committee of the All-Union Bolshevik Communist Party (VKP(b)) to build a number of new large hydroelectric power stations in Uzbekistan.

On November 18, 1942, the State Defense Committee adopted a special decree "On the construction of five hydroelectric power stations in the Uzbek SSR". The Union government allocated more than 0.5 billion rubles for their construction.

The VII plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan (February 1-4, 1943), which discussed the new industrial construction and the tasks set before the party organizations of Uzbekistan, made a decision to build Aqqavoq-1 (second turn), Aqqavoq-2, Salor, Lower Bozsuv-1 and Farhod hydroelectric power plants, as well as two large thermal power plants in the Bekobod metallurgical plant and "Tashkent-Stalinugol" mines in a popular and fast way.

The Bureau of the Central Committee of the CP(b) of Uzbekistan and the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR have defined specific measures for the construction of each power station. In addition, the Plenum instructed the Bureau of the Central Committee of the KP (b) of Uzbekistan and the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR to develop a proposal for the use of the existing hydro resources of the republic in the construction of new power plants by the spring of 1943.

During the war, a number of large and medium-sized power plants were built in the Uzbek SSR. In 1943, Oktepa hydroelectric power station, Akkovok-1 and 3, in 1944 Kyi Bozsuv-1, Salor hydroelectric power station, Chirchik Electrochemical Plant IEM, in 1945 Toligulon and Namangan 1-hydroelectric power stations and others were put into operation. In these years, two aggregates of Farhad hydrostation, the largest in Central Asia, were built. Construction work continued at 10 hydroelectric power plants that were put into operation after the war.

These hydroelectric power plants (with the exception of Farhod Hydroelectric Power Plant) were built in an unprecedentedly short period of time – 12-18 months, instead of the usual 3-4 years for such construction projects.

During the construction of the Farhod hydrostation, at least 500 medical personnel – doctors, paramedics, medical nurses – provided medical assistance to the builders. Some of these employees worked in a hospital with 200-250 beds. Not only Tashkent region, but also other regions of our republic began to send their qualified medical personnel to work in construction.

In Uzbekistan, Chirchik construction collective of builders has the experience of building industrial and hydrotechnical facilities, the traditions it has created.

More than two and a half thousand cubic meters of concrete was laid in one of the aggregates at the Komsomol hydrostation in just 45 days.

Farhod hydrostation will be several times larger than Oktepa and Komsomol hydrostations. Only one and a half year was allocated for its construction and operation, but there are probably no pessimists who do not believe that this task will be completed within the specified time.

At the end of January, beginning of February, 1943, the first part of the 1st Akkovok hydrostation was completed and put into operation. In March of the same year, the 3rd Akkovok hydrostation will be put into operation. Construction of the 2nd Akkovok hydrostation begins, and this hydroelectric power station also launched new enterprises with its power that year.

The honorable work of Chirchik builders did not end there. In 1943, they are scheduled to build the Salor hydrostation, Lower Bozsuv and Niyozbek hydrostations.

The strict conditions of the wartime require the rapid construction of facilities, which means the rapid design of the Farhod station. Next, within 1 month, the working project of the derivation channel and the schematic project of hydrotechnical facilities should be drawn up. This request will certainly be implemented in due course.

Our organization did not work badly during the construction of the projects of such structures as the Kattakurgan pond and the Katta Fergana canal, – writes the head of the Central Asian office, engineer E. Rabinovich.

The construction of Farhad hydrostation solved three main issues. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan began to receive a large amount of electricity. On the one hand, the Farhod hydrostation improved the energy supply of large industrial centers – Tashkent, Chirchik, Leninabad, and on the other hand, it enabled the start of construction of new industries, in particular, the Qayraqqum HPP on the Syr Darya.

Secondly, the dam solved the problems of irrigating the vast lands of Mirzachol.

Thirdly, the Farhod hydrostation – as a public construction, made it possible to provide electricity to the Chirchik chemical plant, cotton ginning plants, and the Tashkent industrial district.

First of all, despite the provision of defense enterprises of Uzbekistan, there was a serious need for electricity. In the center, the People's Commissariat of Power Stations of the USSR noted "A lack of capacity in the Tashkent hydrosystem in the winter of 1942–1943".

On February 10, 1943, mass construction work began in Farhodstroy, and 50 thousand collective farmers came here. At the end of February, their number reached 70 thousand. But there are few technical mechanisms, only 2 excavators, while 40-50 excavators were needed to start construction. 70% of the 130 vehicles delivered instead of 400 have been repaired.

During the years 1945–1947, an average of 28-30 Komsomol youth brigades operated in Farhodstroy. 15 excavators, 14 steam locomotives, 400 cars, 2000 kW auxiliary hydroelectric power plant, 5 auxiliary plants were included in the construction, which was completed within the time limit set by the State Defense Committee.

According to the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on January 16, 1950, a group of those who showed courage in the construction were awarded with orders and medals.

During the war years, dozens of power plants were built and expanded in industrial enterprises of the republic. Construction of small kolkhoz hydroelectric power stations has increased significantly. In the years 1941–1945, 65 rural hydroelectric power stations, 19 thermal power stations were built, and 138 collective farms were electrified. In accordance with the decision of the Soviet of People's Commissars of the USSR dated February 8, 1945 “On the development of rural electrification”, in 1945 the construction of 300 small collective farm power stations began in Uzbekistan.

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