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**ESTABLISHMENT AND ACTIVITY OF RADIO IN KHOREZM (1936-1945)**

**Abdullaev Jasurbek Rahimboy ogli**

Doctoral student of Khorezm Mamun Academy

*Abstract: This article covers the history of the penetration of radio into one of the most remote northern regions of Uzbekistan, located between the Kyzylkum and Karakum, as well as the uniquely isolated Khorezm region. In addition to this, in this article you will find information about local radio stations in the region, their activities in 1936-61, types of radio equipment, radio specialists, broadcasters and broadcasting staff. Of course, radio is one of the sources that strengthens the socio-political activity of the Khorezm population. That is why the residents of the oasis welcomed this new social phenomenon with awe and full interest. Peoples were passionate about popularizing it. The history of this unique miracle of the XXI century has its own peculiarities in Khorezm region.*

*Keywords: Radio, radio equipment, local radio, radioreporter, radioestimate*

**Introduction.**

The practice of transmitting wave signals over long distances has finally reached the inhabitants of remote areas as well, and it has made the whole of humanity aware of various forms of culture. Of course, radio is emerging as a powerful tool for shaping public opinion and culture. Although it was discovered several thousand years ago, it took only half a century to spread around the world. It lasted only 20 years as a theory (in 1867, James S. Maxwell predicted radio waves in his work on mathematics). based on the theory, the German mathematician Heinrich Hertz created radio waves. The first radio broadcasts (transatlantic radio broadcasts) were reportedly made between Cornwall and Newfoundland. [1].When radio came to Khorezm, it established its own National Television and Radio Company (NBC) in 1926 and became a large company in America. Khorezm Radio has long been a carrier of political, cultural and musical information provided by the government. Radio is so developed that even today, countries around the world celebrate February 13 as World Radio Day. Of course, the decision to celebrate it was made by UNESCO in 2011 and is closely connected with 1946, UN Radio first broadcast. Uzbekistan, as a member of the United Nations and its region, also celebrates Radio Day in Khorezm.

Literature review: The study of the history of radio is in full swing in various countries around the world, especially in Russia and America. Already in the two strongest of the world, radio is one of the most powerful means of promoting their interests as well as ideological struggle. Huge scientific research has been done on this topic, especially in the fields of journalism, documentary science, archiving and history, and there are hundreds of dissertations. Political scientist on radio history Gurchinski Dariush (History and development of radio broadcasting in Mexico. Kan.diss), S.V.Kravchenko (Positioning of radio stations in the conditions of the information market (on the first Moscow Fm-



diapazona.2013), A.M.Fechina (Commercial radio stations of the city of Samara and the region (1991-2018): istoriko-arkhivovedcheskoe issledovanie. 2021) used in the writing of this article from the dissertations of American Russian scholars. In addition, the research of radiologists from Tajikistan and Kazakhstan [2] also served as a good methodological source in the preparation of this article. There is no perfect scientific research on the history of Khorezm radio. However, we can obtain information from a number of theses, articles, and research on journalism and telecommunications (history of communication). For example, the scientific research of I. Yusupov, S. Nazarov, H. Yusupov [3] is important to cover the topic.

The article is based on the materials of the National Archives of Uzbekistan, Khorezm Regional State Archive, Khanka District State Archive, Yangibazar District State Archive. In addition, the decisions and laws of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers on radio and television and radio communications formed the methodological basis of the study.

### **THE HISTORY OF RADIO'S ENTRY INTO KHOREZM**

Due to the remoteness of Khorezm from the capital of Uzbekistan, any kind of communication with this region was not without difficulties. However, the arrival of the radio seemed to open the "sim-sim " doors for the people of this region.

According to archival data, the first radio waves entered the region in 1931. It was definitely not a radio station, it was just radio waves. The station itself was already in the Turtkul district of the present-day Republic of Karakalpakstan. Along with the Russian-made 909-wave RV-81 radio, the USSR People's Commissariat of Communications will send a specialist to Turtkul. Radio technician Murasov and Likson were the first Russian specialists to work for Khorezm radio. They used this radio to send airtime to 100 homes in Khorezm.4 With the advent of radio, we can't say that it took over the whole of Khorezm. Because the socio-political and economic problems of the society of this period were not sufficiently solved in the remote countries. One such problem is the issue of electricity, as radio receivers have been used with battery power due to the lack of electricity [5].

The mechanism of radio stations began to improve in 1932. According to the archives, this year there were 5 radio stations in the Republic of Uzbekistan. They operated in major cities such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Khiva, Termez and New Bukhara. The total capacity of radio stations was 62.65 kW. The data collected show that the radio broadcasts lasted 7.5 hours. The early years of the former Soviet era were aimed at raising the literacy rate of the Central Asian population. Therefore, 66% of radio broadcasts were educational programs. Information hours consisted of 13.7%, with the remainder consisting of musical, literary-dramatic, and children's programs [6]. The above broadcasts were provided only by the Central Radio of Uzbekistan. Broadcasting of Khorezm news began in 1933-1934 after the establishment of a small radio station in Urgench, which lasted 30 minutes a day [7].

"The Sun of the Revolution" January 18, 1936. N; 14 (2207) published a report on the

opening of a radio committee in Urgench on January 13, 1936. Of course, this was done in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee of Khorezm district No. 13/1 of January 13, 1936 [8]. This year, a radio committee was set up in Khorezm district and an estimate of 221,922 soums was approved for this committee. Finally, the first broadcast began on January 15th. Daily broadcasts were 2 hours and from February local broadcasts were extended to 4 hours. Initially, the broadcasts were distributed from Urgench to Khiva. Through Khiva it was given to the whole city.

Radio was rapidly entering the lives of Khorezm residents. A key factor in such a rapid process was the population of the oasis, as well as their strong need for information. In this regard, we draw your attention to the article "Radio equipment and photo buyers are growing" published in the newspaper "Revolution Sun" in 1936 ("Revolution Sun" March 26, 1936. N; 70 (2262). KhorVDA library. Collection of 1936-61). According to it, in February 1935, radios and cameras were sold for 59,545 soums in the Foto-radio store in Tashkent, while in February 1936, sales of this equipment amounted to 162,392 soums. The types of radio equipment also increased ("radiola", "tourist").

Radio began to become a source of encouragement and enjoyment for the people. The government tried to quickly install radios at public facilities. For example, the construction of the Toshsoqa canal, which began in the autumn of 1939, involved 35,000 farmers, laborers, engineers and technicians from all districts of the oasis. In addition to 9 temporary post offices, radio stations have been set up to keep the management informed of the construction process. According to statistics for that period, there were 0.2 telephones, 40 long-distance calls, 38 telegrams, 0.1 mailboxes, and 4.2 radio stations per 100 people in the region [9].

In its turn, "Sun of the Revolution" January 20, 1939. Here is the article N; 16 (3107). The 6th resolution on communication and radio broadcasting, which is important for Khorezm residents, was adopted: To oblige the Communications Department of Uzbekistan to consider the following in the plan: a) Construction of radio stations in Kushkupir and Yangiarik districts, as well as equipment of Hazarasp, Khanka, Mangit radio stations; b) Telephony in 15 councils of the Karakalpakstan ASSR and Khorezm region; d) installation of all radio stations on collective farms. To oblige heads of all departments of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party and the Council of People's Commissars of Uzbekistan to systematically monitor the implementation of this decision. The reports of the Khorezm and Karakalpak ASSR and the relevant people's commissars on the implementation of this resolution shall be heard in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party no later than May 1939.

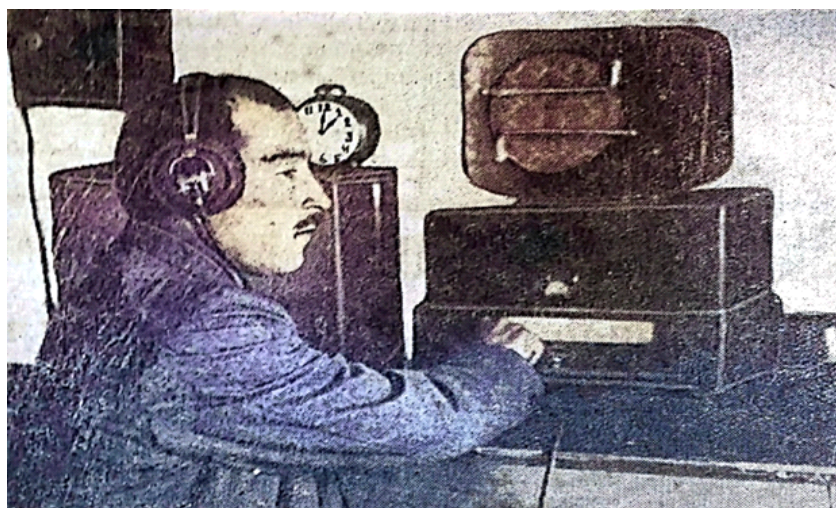
Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR Deputy KOVALYOV Secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party U.YUSUPOV "[10].

After this decision, in 1940-41, in accordance with the plan of the Radio Committee of Uzbekistan in the region, every day the regional radio committee took 10 and a half



hours from Tashkent, 4 hours from Moscow and began broadcasting 30 minutes of local information. The radio installations were also dramatically accelerated and made of better quality. For example, in the Urgench region alone, in the Kirov village council, in the kolkhoz town of the Party XVII congress, 35 radio stations were installed.

By 1948, 10 radio stations and more than 4,000 radio stations served the population in Khorezm region. Even radio stations were built on collective farms. For example, powerful radio stations of the Kaganovich collective farm, located near the center of the Yangiarik district, and radio speakers were installed in 432 collective farm households. Every day from the radio station studio he reads the experiences of advanced collective farmers, news and news about their labor activity. In the same year, a new radio station was built and put into operation at the Narimonov collective farm in the district, and radio speakers were installed in the homes of blue collective farmers. Radio stations named after Stalin in the Gazovot village council of the Koshkopir district, Stalin in the Stalin village council of the Khiva district, and various collective farms in the Gurlan district were constantly operating. In addition, new radio stations have been built in Khiva district, Lenin collective farm in Uzbekistan, Khazarasp district, Lenin collective farm in five rural councils.



(Fig. 1. Radio station of the collective farm "Communism" in Urgench district. "The truth of Khorezm" May 7, 1955. N; 89 (7494).)

In 1952, 14 collective farms in Khorezm region had their own radio stations. There were thousands of radio stations in urban and rural areas. In the first quarter of this year alone, more than 700 new radio stations were installed. According to newspaper reports at the time, 20 of the workers' homes on the Narimonov collective farm in the Bagat district had radios and 200 had radio stations. In 1955, in the Khorezm region, 49 collective farms had radio broadcasting networks, of which 28 collective farms had

their own radio station.

From 1951 to 1955, the number of broadcasting stations in Khorezm region increased 2.8 times, including 3.8 times in rural areas. The number of radio stations on collective farm radio stations has increased 11 times. The construction of new radio stations has increased year by year and the government has spent a lot of money on it. In 1956, a new 40-point radio station was built and put into operation at Honka 2-MTS. Radio speakers will be installed in the office and apartment of MTS, kitchen, magazine, living quarters of employees. In January 1957, a new 1,200 channeled radio was installed in the center of the Shovot district. It was through this radio station that a radio set was installed in the houses of 150 families on the Stalin collective farm. This year, more than 60 collective farms in Khorezm region will be fully radioed. Most of them had their own radio stations. In the last quarter of 1957, a 700-point radio station was built and put into operation at the Orjonikidze collective farm in the Pichokchi village council of the Khazarasp district.

At that time, in the seven-year plan of the XXI Congress of the CPSU, there should not have been any regions left in the Khorezm region that did not have its own radio station for seven years. In order to implement this plan, in May 1959, in Khorezm region, except for all districts, 73 collective farms received their own radio station.

In the 1960s, Gauya radios receivers arrived in Khorezm. The radio receiver operates on medium and long waves and can receive broadcasts from almost all countries. The receiver used a semiconductor instead of the usual radio lamp. The new radio receiver is named after the most beautiful Gauya River in Latvia. Thus, by the 1960s, radio broadcasting had become so sharp that it was now only available in provincial, district, or collective farm centers, now it even went to schools. We turn our attention to the article "School radio station" in issue N; 51. March 11, 1960 in the newspaper "Khorezm Haqiqati". "Students of Pushkin school of Khazarasp district built a radio station on their own. At present, the new radio station broadcasts weekly programs and talks about student self-service."

*Вспомогательная таблица к плану развития радиофикации в Хорезмской области за 1955 год.*

№ п/п	Наименование	Количество	Сумма в руб.
<b>Средства</b>			
1	Вспомогательная станция	1	2300
2	Сеть радиостанций	1	1500
3	Бухгалтерский пункт	1	1000
4	Радиостанция	1	1000
5	"	1	1000
6	"	1	1000
7	"	1	1000
8	"	1	1000
9	"	1	1000
10	"	1	1000
11	"	1	1000
12	"	1	1000
13	"	1	1000
14	"	1	1000
15	"	1	1000
Итого		15	15000
<b>Здания</b>			
Средств			2000
Здания			300
Итого			2300

The radio spread in the oasis so quickly that the need arose to build a huge new station in the province. Finally, in October 1961, RTUM (Radio and Television Transmission Center) was established in Khorezm. In 1961, Khorezm RTUM was renamed Urgench Radio and Television Station. For the first time in Khorezm region, a 30-meter-high TV tower transmits Khorezm regional television programs and radios via a Russian-made 100-watt TRSA-56 transmitter operating on 6 TVKs. started.

(Figure 2.XorVDA.f.251.opis1.ed.xr.133.13)



Staff and economic issues in Khorezm radio. Archival documents will be the main source for us in covering this issue. The Khorezm regional state archive contains documents reflecting the initial staffing and cost estimates of the Khorezm regional radio committee [11]. The documents contain data from 1937 to 1947. In 1937, a document approved by Mamontov, the head of the local instruction sector of the Uzradiokomitet, and the account showing the salary for February of this year indicated 10 staff units and allocated a total of 2,950 soums for February. In April of this year, 80,000 soums were allocated to the Urgench Radio Committee's fund, including 35,400 soums for a monthly salary. [12]. The structure of the Urgench Radio Committee in the records of staff units is shown. According to him, the committee includes a director (Bobojonov), 2 editors (Sidorov and Khudaiberganov), two reporters (Bekchanova, Atamuratov), 2 music directors (Atamurotov, Salaev), 1 accountant (Polosikhina), 1 secretary (Davletova) and 1 guard. (Bakhtiyarov). Monthly salaries are also distributed according to responsibilities. For example, the highest salary is allocated to the director (500 soums). Next came the salary of the editor and music director (400 soums). The minimum wage is allocated to cleaners and security guards (100 soums). Archive documents show that in 1938 the salaries of radio workers increased by 10% and the number of staff reached 15 (see Figure 2).

In 1946-48, the number of staff reached 35, but salaries did not rise. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers of September 13, 1946 and the plan of the USSR Central Gosplan 10 / X № 10-15 of 1946, from January 1, 1947, small radio stations were also allocated jobs and salaries. For example, Khiva radio station has 4 (Khudaiberganov Yuldosh - editor, salary 500 soums, Jumatov Khudaibergan-secretary, salary - 200 soums, Sapaev Kushimmat- reporter, salary 200 soums, Chernysheva - typist, salary 100 soums), for Khanka region Qalandarov Sobur, Sayfulina Zaytuna, Goyipov Nodir, for Kushkupir district has 3 states (Sapaev Said, Ataboev Ruzmat, Magay Valentina) [13].

### **Conclusion**

When studying the activities of Khorezm radio in 1936-61, it is the duty of every historian to look at that period from an objective and realistic point of view. The pioneers of that period invented the radio and called it a paperless and remote newspaper. In fact, radio entered Khorezm during the former Soviet era. From the point of view of the continuity of history and the development of society, the advent of radio was a future event. The Soviet state hastened it. Because in the plans of the Stalinist Five-Year Plan in that society, the strengthening of Soviet propaganda was set as a separate task. Therefore, radio broadcasting was carried out very quickly. The main reliable means of communication in remote areas of the Union and abroad was the radio. Radio broadcasting has also become a powerful tool for educating the population culturally and politically. Radio became firmly entrenched in the daily lives of the Soviet people, and the loudspeaker became a common thing in every family. The power of radio became even stronger during World War II. During these years, the radio industry, which broadcasts in the

languages of 70 peoples of the former USSR and in the languages of 30 foreign nations, has produced more and more new and high-quality products for the broad masses of workers and various sectors of the economy. "Record" "Moskvich", "Leningrad", "Riga". Branded radios are among them.

As we study the history of Khorezm radio, the archival materials reveal a lot to us. From the first years of the radio's existence until the 1960s, Russians worked as mechanical engineers in radio stations, and they were sent to Khorezm from Russia. The heads of the radio committee, their assistants, the heads of the district finance department, and the accountants were also Russian specialists. Archival materials show that in the early days the accounts were kept in two languages. However, after April 1937, salary accounts began to be maintained only in Russian. Russian-speaking radio broadcasters were paid more than Uzbek-speaking broadcasters (see KhorVDA. Fond 251, opis1.ed.xr.133). If we look at history realistically, this is natural. Of course, any owner of power uses his opportunities. Second, the changed government will have its own representatives in the society, which will serve for the stability of the government they have created. The other side of the issue is that in Khorezm there were no local staff who knew Russian or knew the radio mechanism. Archival materials show that the vast majority of those who worked in radiology and the committee were teachers with secondary education or representatives of the agricultural sector. It was not until the 1950s that amateur radio clubs were established to teach radio to the local population.

Articles published in the newspapers "Revolution Sun" and "Khorezm Haqiqati" kept in the library of KhorVDA show the great contribution of the local population in the development of radio. The population has published articles in these newspapers with students about complaints that radios are not working, that more radios and points are needed, that radios are being looted, that broadcasts are being broken, and that radio is being improved. In fact, the population also had a strong need for new information. They are interested in information about worlds and people they are unfamiliar with. They entered the political, cultural and economic, as well as enlightened life of the society through radio.

It should be noted that radio has become one of the electronic means of information and propaganda, and in the course of its activity it has transformed from a means of communication into a medium and one of the powerful tools of ideological struggle. As a result, a number of bilateral radio treaties were signed in the 1930s, including the 1936 Convention on the Peaceful Uses of Radio. Under this Convention, programs that call for violations of domestic law and order are prohibited in any state. Nevertheless, many countries, especially large states, use radio as a means of ideological struggle, and radio information aggression was the first media to show how powerful it is as a means of political and state intervention in a country's internal affairs, says researcher I.K. Usmanov [14,15,16].

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