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ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN SOCIETY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE LIGHT OF TRAINING OF WORKERS FOR PRODUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRIC MACHINES AT THE TURN OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES

Summsry

This article assesses the degree of compliance of the social and technological development in the Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire with the level of world scientific and technical progress at the turn of the XIX–XX centuries. As the main indicator of the specified degree of development, defined the procedure for training of workers for production, operation and maintenance of electric machines. Such a methodological approach is dictated by the fact that the use of electric machines became a major factor in transition from industrialization of factories and enterprises to industrialization of the society as a whole. And the more rapidly technical capabilities and quantitative amounts of technical means were expanding, the more the society was becoming industrialized. At the same time the process of electric machines production in the late XIX – beginning of XX was still very little mechanized, and their operation and maintenance required expertise not available in general education system. Because of this, the saturation of society with electric cars was almost directly dependent on the

number and expertise of the corresponding workers. Thus, the level of the organization of workers-electricians training, taken with regard to the chronological framework, quite accurately reflects the degree of society's willingness to accept the achievements of scientific and technological progress (the level of social and technological development).

In the period under consideration, in the Ukrainian provinces of Russia there were already present tendencies to the mentioned transition to industrialization of the society as a whole. However, as a result of this study was found that these trends manifested only in Odessa and Ekaterinoslav province, and only in those social strata that were directly carrying out measures on industrialization. Therefore, the demand for profiled vocational-technical education from the proletariat found the corresponding proposal in the scientific and technical community. At the same time, both the public authorities and domestic business community were not ready to perceive the industrialization of the society that was already beginning to develop and did not create conditions for increase of the formation pace of own electric machine construction. As a consequence, a certain paradox of social technical development was formed in Odessa and Ekaterinoslav regions. Its essence was that while there were objectively unmet needs in the workers-electricians, there was their surplus at the same time.

Keywords: *education, workforce, electrical machinery, electrical engineering, industrialization, social and technical development, production.*