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**THE CONDITIONS OF THE MACHINE-TOOL PARK FORMATION
OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR MACHINE-BUILDING COMPLEX BEFORE
THE PERIOD OF «SOCIALIST» INDUSTRIALIZATION (1919–1927)**

Summary

The period of industrialization has become one of the most significant stages in the history of the scientific and technological development of Ukrainian society. At the same time, it coincided chronologically with those socio-political changes on the Ukrainian lands of the Russian Empire that occurred here at the beginning of the 20th century. This factor allowed historians to divide the period of industrialization on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR in the borders up to 1939 into «capitalist» (before the October Revolution of 1917) and «socialist» (beginning with the First Five-Year Plan of 1928) stages. Undoubtedly, the political context of this separation, often adopted in historical studies of the Soviet era, is contrived since industrialization is an objective phase of the process of social scientific and technological development. However, from the point of view of the scientific and technological potential assessment at the stage of industrialization of Ukrainian industry it was necessary to work in two completely different organizational environments. This

point allows us to follow this systematization of the industrialization process on the territory of Ukraine, which was part of the USSR, according to which «socialist» industrialization was preceded by a ten-year transition period. Exactly at this stage the nature of the further development of industrialization processes was determined in the Ukrainian SSR, the key role in which was played by the machine-building sector as the sphere of production of means for production processes mechanization.

Thus, before the «socialist» industrialization in the Ukrainian SSR, the main problem to be solved was the achievement of the productivity by republic machine-building complex, satisfying the scale of the supposed industrialization. In this issue, one of the determining factors is the technical equipment of machine-building plants, especially in terms of means of production. Since during the investigated period the main type of metals processing in machine-building was machining by cutting, in our case this was the condition of the machine tool park of the industry. The latter, in its turn, was determined by the relevant conditions that established for various reasons. Based on the foregoing, the aim of this research work is the assessment of the conditions of the machine tool park formation in the Ukrainian machine-building engineering in 1919–1927. To achieve this goal the general historical picture of the of metal-cutting equipment assembly process in the Ukrainian machine-building complex during the studied period was reconstructed. The reasons proved the claimed procedure of the machine tool parks formation of machine building engineering plants were discovered. The results of the respective activities in the context of forthcoming scale industrialization were determined. At the same time, the general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis were used, as well as special historical methods of research - problem-chronological and cliometric.

As a result of the conducted research, it was established that the formation of the machine tool park of the Ukrainian SSR machine-building complex in 1919-1927 was realized in the conditions of high import dependence in metal-cutting equipment and insufficient electrification of industry. No significant steps were taken by the Soviet government to strengthen the scientific and technical potential of the national machine-tool industry in comparison with the pre-revolutionary period. First

of all, the scientific support of the machine-tool complex was not organized. Also, the production capacities of the republic machine-tool construction were not developed. The system of appropriate vocational education was not created and the production of the metal necessary for manufacturing metal was not established. As a result, before the «socialist» industrialization, the country did not have its own resources for the advanced quantitative and qualitative development of the machine-tool park of the Ukrainian machine-building industry. And the machine-building plants turned out to be equipped mainly with low-productive, largely obsolete, imported metal-cutting equipment with the corresponding problem-related maintainability.

Key words: *industrialization, machine-building, machine-tool park, machine-tool building, industry, metal-cutting equipment, scientific and technical potential.*