



VILLAGE HOUSEHOLD FOR SMALL HPPS CURRENT TO DO CONDITION IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. In this article, the guidelines for the application of small hydropower plants to agriculture were considered.

Keywords: Small hydroelectric plants, hydropower of Uzbekistan, Small hydroelectric plants, Small hydroelectric plants are their types.

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Current in the day of society development his energy with provided determines But energy of consumption day by day increased to go and him work release for organic from fuel use , global pollution of the environment take is coming and As a result humanity to his life serious risk is putting That's why for present day of energy current issues one , ecological clean , re recoverable unconventional energy from sources is to use. Our country area mostly in the mountains and plain in the districts located That's why for this in the regions big Hydroelectric power stations to build opportunity no . Because the kata hydroelectric power plants constant performance for to the rivers dams to build and harvest has been water in warehouses very big water size collection necessary

Main the text

Uzbekistan is a country rich in hydropower, oil and gas fuel and coal, which are effective sources of energy. Currently, fuel products are the main source of electricity production in our republic. 60 billion in our country every year. About m3 of gas is produced. Gas and other fuel products can be used up in 30-40 years. Approximately 48 thousand GW in one year in our republic. hour of electricity production, the share of gas and fuel-fired power plants is 84%, the share of coal-fired power plants is 3.5%, and the share of hydroelectric power plants is 12.5%.

Stages of hydropower development in Uzbekistan :

1st stage: 1923-1941. Until 1923, there was only Murgob HPP with capacity N=1350 KW in Uzbekistan. Since 1923, hydropower began to develop in Uzbekistan, and in 1930 the Hydroproject was established, in 1926 the Bozsuv HPP



with a capacity of N=4 MW, in 1933 the Kadirya HPP with a capacity of N=13 MW, in 1936 with a capacity of N=6.4 MW Borijar HPP, 1938-1941 Tavaqsoy HPP with N=73.6 mW and Komsomol HPP with N=86.4 mW were built;

2nd stage: 1941-1960 is characterized by increasing experience in hydraulic construction. During this period, new technical methods of hydrotechnical construction were developed, from the construction of small and medium hydroelectric power stations to the construction of large hydroelectric power stations. During this period, Chirchik - Bozsuv tract hydroelectric power stations, Farhod hydroelectric power station with capacity N = 126 MW, 1, 2, 3, 4 Namangan hydroelectric power stations, Aksuv hydroelectric power station, Okkavok hydroelectric power station, 6, 7 Shahrihan hydroelectric power station, Hishrav hydroelectric power station, Kumkurgan hydroelectric power station and other hydroelectric power plants were built;

3rd stage: 1961-1984 construction of hydraulic engineering reached the level of high world practice. High dams were built, large hydropower plants: Chorvoq HPP, Khojakent HPP, Ghazalkent HPP, Tuyamoyin HPP with a capacity of N=150 MW, Andijan HPP with a capacity of N=140 MW were designed and built;

4th stage: 1984-1990, during this period the first aggregates of the unique Charvoq HPP were put into operation; Gazalkent HPP with capacity N=120 MW, Uchgorgon HPP with capacity N=180 MW were built. The design and construction of hydropower facilities has risen to the highest world level. In the use of the hydropower potential of the rivers of Uzbekistan, the requirements of many sectors of the national economy, especially the irrigation sector, were taken into account, and it was carried out simultaneously with the construction of general hydrotechnics;

Stage 5: from 1990 to the present. agricultural energy consumption in 2005 was estimated at 11.7 billion. KWh has reached, by 2010 this figure will be estimated at 20 billion. It can reach KW hours and cause electricity shortages.

Hydropower concept of development in 2020-2030 within Uzbekistan Republic electricity energy with provision of 62 planned projects the work on , general construction of 35 hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 1537 MW and to the existing capacity of 186 MW from the modernization of 27 HPPs consists of Learned hydropower resources 27.5 billion per year . kW/ h organize is enough

In general in fact , in Uzbekistan energy projects cost seeing from 21,766.2 million dollars , for HPP - 2556.6 million the dollar organize reach , development possible has been of GES investment projects the list is given in table 1 . in Uzbekistan development possible has been of GES investment projects list work



release powers . Current large , medium and micro HPPs design , new hydroelectric power stations to build and work that they are standing modernization to do " Uzbekhydroenergo " shareholding society one series projects done is increasing . A camel water warehouse next to small hydroelectric power plant, Big Fergana on the channel small Hydroelectric power stations cascade construction , Ohangaron in the river Whip construction of a small hydroelectric power station , Collect in the river Zarchob small Hydroelectric power stations cascade to build these are is from Strategic important have was mother so micro from hydroelectric power stations one of them is " Tuyabogiz " water of Tashkent region warehouse under the construction of a small hydroelectric power plant started in 2017 is the project " Gidroproyekt " company done increased and to use submitted . 41.2 million per year kW.h electricity energy work releases "HPP is project-based for the value of 15.8 million dollars equal to out of which 8.1 million dollars from PRC " Eximbank " . funded . A camel water warehouse under this micro hydropower ten in four months dry finished Before such facility set up reach for at least three year time spent was Specialists said that the HPP common capacity to 11.4 MW equal to This year an average of 41.2 million kW* hours electricity energy work 1 thousand 600 households were released electricity until has been the need complete means that it is provided .

Summary

Therefore , large , medium and micro HPPs design , new hydroelectric stations to build and work that they are standing modernization to do " Uzbekhydroenergo " shareholding society one series projects done is increasing . A camel water warehouse next to small hydroelectric power plant, Big Fergana on the channel small Hydroelectric power stations cascade construction , Ohangaron in the river Whip construction of a small hydroelectric power station , Collect in the river Zarchob small Hydroelectric power stations cascade to build these are is from Strategic important have was mother so micro from hydroelectric power stations one of them is " Tuyabogiz " water of Tashkent region warehouse under the construction of a small hydroelectric power plant started in 2017 is the project " Gidroproyekt " company done increased and to use submitted . 41.2 million per year KW.s electricity energy work releases "HPP is project-based for the value of 15.8 million dollars equal to out of which 8.1 million dollars from PRC " Eximbank " . funded . A camel water warehouse under this micro hydropower ten in four months dry finished Before such facility set up reach for at least three year time spent was Specialists said that the HPP common capacity to 11.4 MW equal to This year an average of 41.2 million Kw* hours electricity energy work 1 thousand 600 households were released



electricity until has been the need complete means that it is provided . For this reason exactly from small hydroelectric power stations using them necessary when autonomous in mode used and left situations to the network electricity energy transmission for easy connections using network parallel use with , reasonable the work is considered

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