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History of the Construction of Tallimarjon Waterfront

Urokova Dilnoza [1]

[1] Karshi State university 3rd year history faculty

Abstract:

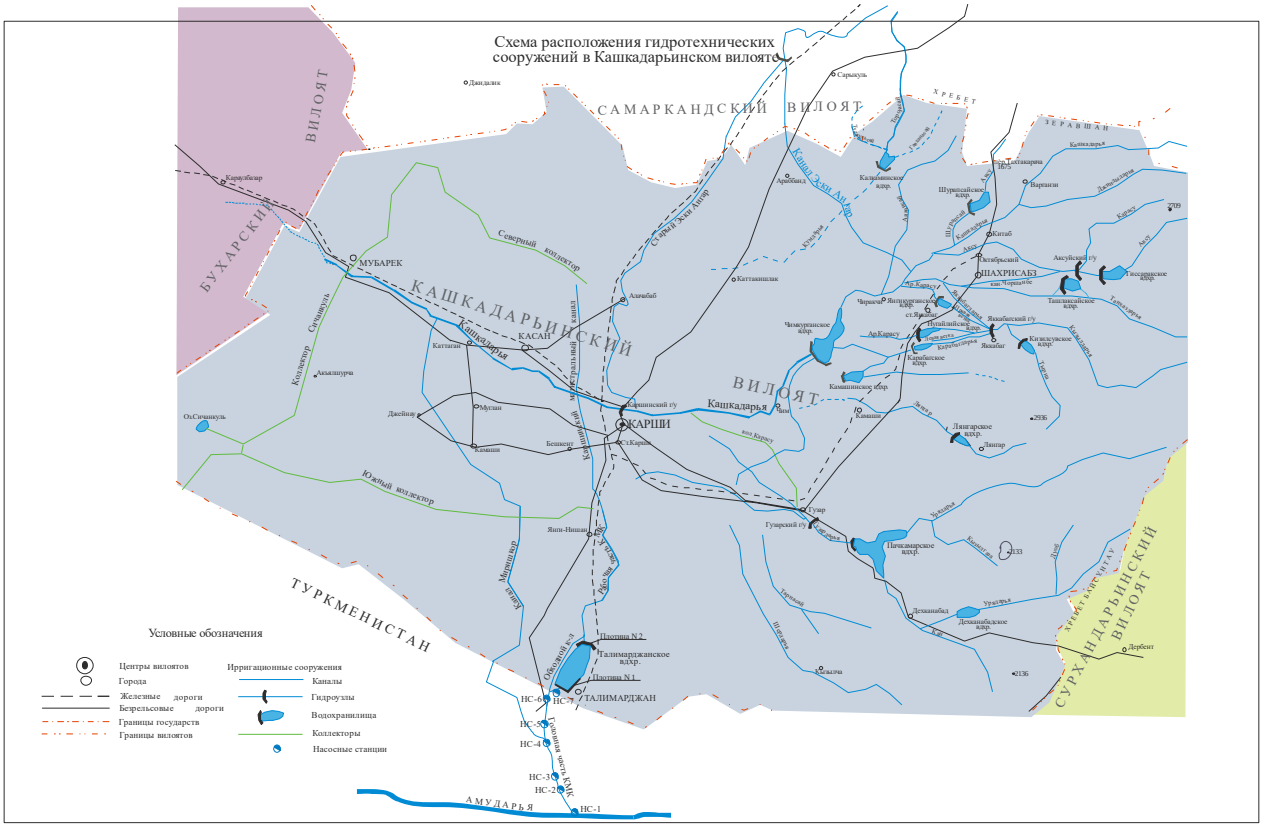
Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida iqtisodiy islohotlarni amalga oshirish jarayonida Tallimarjon suv omborining ahamiyati va qurilish tarixi ko‘rib chiqiladi. Suv sohasida suv havzalarining foydali hajmini saqlash va quyidagi sedimantlar miqdorini kamaytirish masalalari dolzarbligini aks ettiradi. Tallimarjon suv ombori, Nishaon tumanida joylashgan, katta gidrotehnik ob'ekt bo‘lib, 9015,82 gektar maydonga ega. Maqolada, shuningdek, 2010 yildan 2016 yilgacha bo'lgan muddatda amalga oshirilgan muhim qurilish ishlari va texnik-iqtisodiy asoslar haqida ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi. Tallimarjon suv ombori va uning gidrotehnik inshootlarining muhimligi, iqtisodiy va ekologik ahamiyati hamda kelajakdagi rejalari tahlil qilinadi.

Keywords: Tallimarjon reservoir, hydraulic engineering, pumping station, dam, asbestos-cement pipe.

Tallimarjon Reservoir is an artificial reservoir in Nishon District, Kashkadarya Region of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a large hydrotechnical facility. It was built at the foot of the main canal. Tallimarjon is located near the railway station, on the plain between Amudarya and Kashkadarya. The area allocated for the reservoir bowl is 9015.82 ha (Resolution No. 379 of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR dated June 10, 1977). A water protection zone with a width of 500 m (WZ) is established along the perimeter of the flood. The water protection zone of 1767 hectares was determined by the decisions of Nishan district hokimity No. X-292/8 dated August 10, 1994 and Kashkadarya regional hokimity No. 375-X dated November 8, 1994. including coastal 128.2 ha. The boundary of the water protection zone runs along Dam No. 1, then east to the railway, and is marked by "Water Protection Zone" signs installed ever**y 200 m.**[1]

[1] Gapparov F.A., Nazaraliev D.V., Mansurov S.R. Use of reservoirs. Tashkent-2019.

In 2010, the Asian Development Bank allocated a $350 million loan to Uzbekistan for the modernization of the Tallimarjon thermal power station. In 2011, the technical and economic basis (TIA) of the project for the construction of a 500 kV high-voltage line from the Tallimarjon TPP to the Sogdiyona substation was approved. In the second half of 2013 (14 months ahead of schedule), 218 kilometers of single-chain transmission line was put into operation. The cost of the project is $188,494 million. In March 2013, according to the results of the tender, a contract worth $861.78 million was signed with the consortium of companies "Hyundai Engineering and Construction" and "Daewoo International Consortium" for the ready delivery of two combined cycle steam-gas tube units (BGTA) at Tallimarjon IES. BGTA-1 with a capacity of 450 MW was commissioned in August 2016.[2] During construction, the 14-meter-deep soil layer was replaced, 450,000 m³ of soil, 55,000 m³ of concrete were completed, 4,500 tons of metal structures were installed, 316 km of cables and 30 km of pipelines were laid. The number of construction workers reached 2300 people. BGTA-2 with a capacity of 314 MW was commissioned in November of the same year].



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[2] Ganiev Sh.R. General hydrology and climatology. Educational and methodological complex. Samarkand-2019.

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The total cost of the project is $1.28 billion. The equipment supplier was the Japanese company "Mitsubishi Corporation". The hydrotechnical facilities of the reservoir include the reservoir basin, dam 1, dam 2, 7 pumping stations, a water release facility, a rotary channel with a head adjuster, and a drainage pumping station. The location scheme of the Talimarjon water reservoir and facilities is presented in Figure 1.1.[4]

In conclusion, the reservoir basin was formed by the construction of two dams from the north and south in a gorge with a natural depth. Due to its natural depth, its banks are in the form of a slope.

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