



THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUYAMUYUN HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX AND RESERVOIR

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ABSTRACT

The article reveals the history of the Tuyamuyun hydroelectric complex, the problem associated with floods in the Amu Darya, as well as the history of the struggle of the authorities and the people with these disasters.

KEYWORDS Oasis, Karakum, Kyzylkum, Tuyamuyun, Tashsaka, Amu Darya, structures, reservoirs, canals, buildings, agriculture, excavator, bulldozer, main canal, riverbeds.

INTRODUCTION

Since time immemorial, it has been no secret to anyone that the Amu Darya occupies an important place in the fate of the inhabitants of the Khorezm oasis. If the fertile flow of the river had not filled this low-lying plain between the Karakums and Kyzylkums and brought it into a state suitable for agriculture, the "Khorezmians" who occupied places near Akchadarya would not have been able to turn their new land into an oasis garden, noble flesh from their homeland. Therefore, such dreams as containing the irresistible Jeyhun, using its healing waters as needed and in the right places, have been passed down for centuries from generation to generation. The issue of obtaining water from the lower reaches of the Amu Darya with the help of engineering structures was raised in 1930, when it was proposed to create hydrotunnels in the Tuyamuyun and Takhiatosh districts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 1932-1934, a drawing for the construction of a dam, hydroelectric power station and reservoir was developed in Tuyamuy. But in the situation of the growing threat of war, along with the policy of industrialization of industry, collectivization of agriculture carried out in the country at a rapid pace, insufficient attention was paid to the construction of large industrial enterprises, railways, reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations in Uzbekistan.

In the proposed project of 1953-1954 by engineer A.A.Bayukov, the construction of the Tuyamuyun hydroelectric complex 137.5 m above sea level was founded, aimed at using the possibilities of interaction between land and water in the basin of the lower Amu Darya, in connection with this, it was supposed to build a reservoir with a capacity of 5.9 cubic meters. m reservoir, a hydroelectric power plant generating 170 thousand kWh of electricity[1].

Engineer M.The chapter of qoriev's book "great projects", published in 1961, "large reservoirs in Central Asia", talks about hydroinshoots — Taxiatosh and Tuyamuyin dams, which are intended for future construction in the lower reaches of the Amudarya. "This structure, which chokes Amudarya water in the tuyamoyin tangis," the author wrote, " Firstly, provides all the channels of Khwarezm on the Left Bank of the river and the Pakhtaarna canal on the right bank with the necessary amount of water, and secondly, allows 300 thousand to irrigate new land.

Tuyamuyun dam is 20 m high. 5 billion cubic meters above it. a huge reservoir of kilometers will be built. This reservoir regulates wastewater to a certain extent. While the Norak reservoir funds the summer flood waters of the Vahsh River, the winter waters coming out of the Norak hydroelectric plant are saved by the Tuyamoyin reservoir. So, the Tuyamuyun reservoir and hydrotechnical facilities will allow 530 thousand to master the land in total." [2]



In 1962, specialists of the Kuibyshev branch of the Institute "Gidroproekt" found out that the natural resources of Sultan-Sanjar and Koshbulak could be used for the Tuyamuyun reservoir. On the basis of Resolution No. 731 of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party and the Republican Council of Ministers of December 26, 1964, the Tuyamuyun system trust was established. Khorezm and Urgench CIM (construction and installation management) were transferred to a new trust with all construction facilities, personnel and equipment. Initially, the Trust team was tasked with such tasks as the construction of the 2nd main dam, which would provide additional water to the Tashsaka canal, excavation of the first stage of the Turangisaka canal, development of land plots for the Khanka rice farm[3]. Soon, CIM "Rock", "Pitnak", "Yangibozor" were formed as part of the trust.

A number of specialists supervised the construction of an industrial and construction base, a subsidiary agricultural plant, an energy train, a concrete plant and an automobile plant, a residential center, a school, a kindergarten, a club, a store, consumer service points near the Pitnak railway station and the village of Shorlovuk, founded in 1965.

In 1965, the Pitnak SMU team started the construction of the South Khorezm Canal, whose capacity was 210 cubic meters per second and which improved the water supply of 185,000 hectares of irrigated land[4]. The canal started 150 meters below Pitnakarna near Tuyamuyun and connected to the main Tashsaka Canal at its 18th kilometer. The average depth of the channel above ground level was 12-15 meters, and the width was 60-70 meters. Since the channel passed through rock ridges that existed in the balance 38-40 meters above the average level of the oasis, it was here that it was necessary to deepen the bottom to 50-60 meters.

Working with enthusiasm, mechanics could dig 150-200 cubic meters of soil a day with ordinary excavators. In some cases, the mechanisms were powerless when digging out layers of gravel and rock boulders. Therefore, excavators with 2 monoblocks and the movement of soil at a distance of 70 meters were delivered to the Pitnak railway station. In parallel, 2 more EKG-6 excavators were assembled, each of which had a capacity of 4 cubic meters. The work of assembling these gigantic and disparate excavators powered by electricity took quite a lot of time and tireless work. As a result, when they came into operation, the main core of the canal was dug at intervals of 1.5 years.

Along with the courage of excavators, there was also the colossal work of car drivers. Cars like "Maz", "KRAZ", "ZIL", like an ant caravan, tirelessly transported and extracted soil from the channel bed. As a result, the tops of the rocky ridges overflowed, and in some places, with the help of bulldozers, high hills were created from piles of soil (the remainder of which is 33 meters, like the historical Chingiztep)[6].

In 1965, the team of the trust " Tuyamuyun system" performed work in the amount equivalent to 7303,5 thousand rubles. In particular, 280.0 thousand rubles were invested in the Ozerny collector, 181.8 thousand rubles were invested in the collector Gazavat-Davdansk, 1047.6 thousand rubles were invested in the agricultural state farm "Khanka", 1245.8 thousand rubles were invested in the overhaul of the main structure of the Tashsaka canal, 200.2 thousand rubles were invested in the construction of a concrete landfill[7].

In 1966, the community was part of the 67-kilometer Palvan-Gazavat canal. completion of the construction of the waterworks, correction of the Amu Darya riverbed, completion of earthworks at the beginning of the canal Turangisaka, development of 400 new lands for the state farm " Khanka ", 2092 sq.m. he had obligations to perform works related to housing and construction of a shared room for 140 places.

In 1966, the community of Pitnak CIM, along with the construction of the canal, carried out the construction of its main facility, 2 3-storey dormitories for 60 places each, 2 residential buildings for 15 rooms, a school for 324 students, a kindergarten for 50 places, a consumer service plant, a greenhouse, a warehouse for storing 25 tons of vegetables.

As the number of facilities under construction at the Tuyamuyun hydroelectric complex, the village of energy train and the city of Drujba increased, the number of workers and mechanisms also increased at the Pitnak CIM. In June 1967, the management had 30 excavators, 33 bulldozers, 14 car-scraping machines, 3 dredgers at its disposal.

In 1967, the team of the Tuyamuyun system trust collected construction and installation works worth 8 million 97 thousand rubles, earthworks worth 20 million 608 thousand rubles, and housing of 1640 sq. m. was built and commissioned. 545.4 new land plots were developed in the Khanka farm.

In the spring of 1969, the Pitnak SMU team completed the construction of the South Khorezm Canal. At the foot of the rocky ridges of the new canal, a watershed called "Perephad" was built, which began to provide water to the 32-kilometer Khazorasp main canal and the 17-kilometer Progress settlement. At the celebration dedicated to the opening of the canal, Sh.Rashidov (Soviet party and statesman, writer. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek SSR 1958-1983) warmly congratulated and deservedly rewarded the builders and workers who supported them[5].



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that the problem of water and water resources is relevant for people who live in highly saline places, the coastal area, especially the threat of flooding, lack of drinking water and other reasons always cover the area. The construction of waterworks and reservoirs has become the solution to these problems.

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