

The Emergence and Current State of the Electricity Sector in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: In Uzbekistan, as in all countries, the electricity sector is developing, major reforms are being carried out in our country. As an example, the wind power plant being built in the Nurabad district of Navoi region is an example. This article compares and analyzes the emergence, previous state and current indicators of the electricity sector.

Key words: Electric energy, Power stations, accounting object, GEC, quality characteristics, energy efficiency.



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There is no person who does not use electricity in everyday life. No matter where we are, we use electricity, even people working and traveling in mountains, deserts, rivers or seas, vast oceans and even impenetrable jungles use radios, telephones, watches and the like that work using electric batteries. A one-day power outage in a certain city or part of the country, in addition to causing billions of dollars in damage, can also cause many disasters. For example, in 2003, we heard on television and radio about the events that occurred when all the power generating stations in cities and districts located in the border region of the United States and Canada stopped working. One of the interesting aspects of electrical phenomena is that phenomena related to electricity are not only created by human hands. We can also encounter many electrical phenomena in nature. For example, thunderstorms, lightning, geomagnetism, and windstorms that occur before rain in spring are among them. Studying electrical phenomena not only enables us to master electrical energy but also to use it safely.

Analysis and results: Therefore, before describing electricity as an accounting object, we must first clarify what the concept of electric current is. According to the definition given in physics, electric current is the orderly movement of charged particles in one direction. We can cite the following as examples of electrical phenomena: electrification of objects, the appearance of an electric field, electrical phenomena in nature, electrical conductors, the appearance of positive and negative charges, the mutual repulsion of objects charged in the same direction, the mutual attraction of objects charged in different directions, the structure of the atom, the structure of electrons and the nucleus, the distribution of electric charges in conductors, electric capacity, series connection of electric energy, parallel connection, short circuit phenomena, electric voltage

phenomena, current strength, electrical resistance, the thermal effect of current and its practical application, etc.

In power plants, mechanical, nuclear and other types of energy are converted into electrical energy. Today, thermal, hydro, wind and nuclear power plants are widespread. In thermal power plants (TPPs), the energy of fuel is converted into electrical energy. Power plants that use water energy are called hydroelectric power plants (HPPs). Electrical energy is generated through them. For a hydroelectric power plant, a river is dammed with reinforced concrete. In this case, the river water rises and is discharged through a specially laid pipe. There is a large impeller here. The water hits the impellers and turns the wheel. At the same time, the generator rotor rotates, and the generator produces electrical energy. The first hydroelectric power plants were built in Germany and England in the mid-19th century. The first hydroelectric power plant in Uzbekistan was built in 1926 on the Bozsu Canal. In nuclear power plants (NPPs), the heat released as a result of a nuclear reaction turns water vapor into steam, which, in turn, drives turbines and a generator. Electricity is generated from the generator. No NPPs have been built in Uzbekistan. In addition, the generator rotor can be used to generate electricity by using the wind to rotate turbines using the rise or fall of water in the seas and oceans. Wind power plants are built in places where air currents are constantly moving, for example, on the coast or in open plains. Usually, they are located far from consumers.

While power plants are useful in terms of generating electricity, they also have harm in the process of their operation. There are even cases of human death if safety rules are not followed. Therefore, in-depth study of electrical phenomena not only increases knowledge about nature, but also allows for its effective use.

Electricity production is one of the largest industries in our republic. Some information about them can be found in the tables below.

Electricity is recognized as an asset of economic entities in accounting, both as a finished product and as a commodity. As an asset of enterprises selling electricity, this commodity has the following characteristics:

It is bought for sale
Electricity is also characterized by natural losses, which are reduced by natural phenomena when running on wires.
This purchased item will not have a physical appearance, i.e. cannot be seen, held, drawn, stored in special warehouses, and cannot be counted.
Electric energy is transmitted through special transmission devices (wires on poles, underground cables) and delivered to consumers
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1 picture. Characteristics of electricity as a commodity

All of the above indicates that electricity is a very important object of accounting, which is a means of reflecting the financial relations arising from its purchase and sale.

Energy supply plays an important role in the country's economy. In the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in particular, in our country, most technologies, even the smallest devices, consume 2-4 times more electricity than in developed countries. For this reason, energy efficiency is one of the biggest problems. Neglect of energy conservation, inaccurate and inaccurate operation of measuring instruments in the transmission of energy resources, high energy consumption in technological processes, and obsolescence of electrical equipment lead to an increase in the waste of energy resources. This has created a need to introduce the most modern technologies and systems into the sector.

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