

IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY ENTERPRISES IN OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the development of energy enterprises in our country and the improvement of mechanisms for providing cities and villages with energy. Strategies and actions aimed at improving the management of energy resources, the introduction of innovative technologies and improving the reliability of energy supply are considered. These initiatives contribute to the improvement of energy infrastructure, energy efficiency and sustainable development of the energy sector.

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Improving the mechanisms for the development of energy enterprises in Uzbekistan implies the introduction of new management practices, innovative technologies and effective strategies aimed at optimizing the work of the energy sector. This includes improving energy distribution and use processes, improving energy efficiency, implementing digital solutions and ensuring sustainable and reliable energy supply for all regions of the country.

Significant steps are being taken in Uzbekistan to improve the mechanisms for the development of energy enterprises and the digitalization of the energy sector. The main areas of reform include infrastructure modernization, the development of renewable energy sources, and energy efficiency improvements.

Infrastructure modernization:

It is planned to install metering devices at all stages of gas production and delivery, as well as integration with the system of tax authorities.

Implementation of the program of modernization of the gas transmission system and revision of the organizational structure of energy enterprises.

Development of renewable energy sources:

Introduction of mandatory energy storage systems at new solar and wind power plants with a capacity of more than 1 MW.

Projects for the installation of renewable energy equipment in new multi-storey buildings and private land plots.

Digitalization of the energy sector:

The Digital Uzbekistan 2030 strategy includes the development of digital infrastructure, e-government,

and the national digital technology market.

The introduction of electronic payment systems for all government duties and fines, as well as more than 400 information systems and electronic services.

These measures are aimed at improving the efficiency of energy sector management, reducing dependence on external energy resources and adapting to climate change. The introduction of innovative technologies and digitalization will help improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of the Uzbek economy.

The decisive state of the industry involves the emergence of a large-scale crisis in the field of heat supply in the near future, the solution of which will require large financial investments. It is a matter of time to rationally decentralize the Heat Supply for heating the House.

Most industrialized countries have taken a different approach:

they improved the safety and automation level of heat-producing equipment, increased the efficiency of gas stoves, sanitary, environmental, ergonomic and aesthetic indicators;

a comprehensive energy measurement system has been created for all consumers;

adapted the regulatory and technical base to the requirements. consumer expediency and convenience;

the degree of centralization of heat supply is optimized;

switched to the general method of reception, alternative sources of thermal energy.

The result of these works was the implementation of energy savings in all sectors of the economy, including utilities. A consistent increase in the share of decentralized heat supply, the maximum proximity of the heat source to the consumer and the measurement of all types of energy sources by the consumer not only creates more favorable conditions for the consumer, but also saves Real gas fuel.

Decentralized Heat Supply (DT) is the most radical, efficient and affordable way to eliminate many disadvantages. The rational use of diesel fuel in the construction and reconstruction of buildings, combined with energy-saving measures, allows Russia to save a lot of energy. For a quarter of a century, quarterly and regional boilers were not built in the most developed countries.

The only way to create and develop a DT system using autonomous heat sources in the currently difficult conditions. Depending on the heat supply of the apartment, this is the supply of heat and hot water to a private house or a separate apartment in a multi-storey house. The main elements of such autonomous systems are: heat generators-heating devices, heating and hot water pipes, fuel, air and smoke exhaust systems.

Today, a modular boiler designed to organize autonomous diesel fuel is developed and mass-produced. The principle of block-modular construction allows you to easily build a boiler with the required power. The absence of the need to lay the heating trunk and build a boiler will reduce the cost of communication and significantly increase the pace of new construction. In addition, these heating boilers allow the use of such boilers for the rapid supply of heat in emergency and emergency situations.

Central heating supply is characterized by the presence of a broadband subscriber heating network, which is provided with a multi-network (factories, enterprises, buildings, apartments, residential buildings, etc.) electric. Connected circuit of the heating system-the central heating system is designed to work in very hot water. Its cost is much lower than the cost of an independent circuit, with the exception of elements such as a heat exchanger, expansion tank and makeup pump, the functions of which are performed centrally at the heat station.

Overheated water from the main external heating system is mixed with water from the domestic heating

system (t \ u003d 70 - 750s), and as a result, water is supplied to heating devices at the required temperature. In this regard, the internal heating devices of the House are usually equipped with mixing plants (elevators). The disadvantages of the interconnection scheme, which are associated with the risk of mixing hydrostatic pressure, are raised directly through a reversible heat pipe, which is dangerous for the integrity of heating devices and system fittings.

Decentralized hot water supply (hot water) and heat supply have so far only been applied in the absence of a central heating supply, or in cases where centralized hot water supply is limited. Modern innovation technologies allow the use of decentralized hot water systems in the construction and reconstruction of multi-storey buildings. Local Heat Supply has many advantages. First, the quality of life of St. Petersburg. Petersburgers are improved: heating can be activated in any season, regardless of the average daily temperature outside the window, hygienic fresh water flow from the tap, the likelihood of erosion and burns and system failures are reduced. In addition, the system provides an optimal heat distribution, eliminates heat loss as much as possible, and also allows you to rationally consider resource consumption. In residential and public buildings, the local hot water treatment source is gas or electric water heaters or water heaters that use solid or gas fuel.

The advantages of decentralized heating systems help to increase the reliability of heat supply, since they are not connected to hot networks more than 20 thousand km in our country, and due to regulatory life (25 years), most of the pipes lead to accidents. In addition, the construction of an extended thermal highway is associated with the capital value of capital and large weight loss. According to the principle of action, hot pumps refer to thermal transformers, in which the change in thermal potential is carried out as a result of work. Today, energy conservation policies are a priority for the development of energy and Heat Supply Systems. In fact, each state enterprise develops, approves and implements energy saving and energy efficiency plans for enterprises, workshops, etc. The heating system of the country is no exception. It is very large and uncomfortable, consumes a lot of energy, and at the same time there are no large losses of heat and energy. Let's see what a Heat Supply System is, where the greatest losses occur and what energy saving measures can be applied to increase the "efficiency" of this system.

Heat supply-heat supply of residential, public and industrial buildings (structures) to meet the consumer's household (heating, ventilation, hot water supply) and technological needs. In most cases, the Heat Supply is to create a comfortable internal environment - at home, at work or in a public place. The Heat Supply includes tap water and water heating in swimming pools, heating greenhouses, etc. In modern central heating systems, the heat transfer distance reaches several tens of kilometers. The development of Heat Supply Systems is characterized by an increase in the capacity of the heat source and the unit capacity of the installed equipment. The heat capacity of modern thermal power plants is 2-4 kcal / hour, in regional boilers-300-500 kcal/hour. in some heat supply systems, several heat sources work together for common heat networks, increasing the reliability, flexibility and efficiency of the Heat Supply.

An important advantage of decentralized systems is the possibility of heating apartments and local regulation of hot water systems. However, the operation of the entire complex auxiliary equipment by a heat source and non-professional employees (residents) does not always allow the heating system of apartments to fully take advantage of this advantage. It should also be borne in mind that in any case, it is necessary to establish or attract a repair and maintenance organization to serve heat supply sources.

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