

THE REFORM OF WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE REGION IS AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR IMPROVING THE MECHANISM OF WATER RESOURCES

*Rakhmonov Golib Akhmadjonovich, base doctoral student
Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana city*

ABSTRACT: *Water is a natural resource necessary to maintain the life and work of the population, economy and especially agricultural producers, as well as ecological balance. In recent years, there have been consistent reforms in the effective use of land and Water Resources, improvement of Water Resource Management, modernization and development of water management facilities.*

The article explores the important condition for improving the mechanism of water resources for the reform of Water Management in the region on the basis of specific archival sources.

KEYWORDS: *water, water resources, aquaculture, agriculture, modernization, water scarcity, ecological culture.*

INTRODUCTION:

At the same time, due to global climate change, the growth of population and sectors of the economy, their demand for water increases from year to year, the shortage of Water Resources is increasing from year to year. The reason is that in recent years in Central Asian countries, in particular in Uzbekistan, years of low water are often repeated. During the years of independence, certain laws were developed and implemented in order to develop this system and provide legal guarantees in the country. In particular, the water and Water Use Act of May 6, 1993 is dedicated to the rational use of Water Resources. In particular, Article 111 states that “to meet the population and the future water needs of the economy, as well as to protect water and prevent the harmful effects of water, it is necessary to follow the basic and Basin tables of integrated water use and protection and other measures”[1]. Apparently, in the process of current reforms, a special program for the development of the country has been developed, which is the basis for the successful solution of socio-economic problems, first of all, in order to meet the needs and requirements of the next generation. creates conditions for the preservation of balanced natural resources and the environment in the country.

RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

More decrees and decisions made by our President in order to develop the industry and improve its effectiveness, as well as the work carried out on their basis, are clear evidence of our opinion. For



example, it should be noted that in the address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Supreme Assembly on January 24, 2020, there are a number of important areas, such as raising water management to a new level, the widespread introduction of energy sources. In agriculture, tasks were assigned to save irrigation technologies, control water resources and automate the accounting system. In particular, in the statement: “in 2020, we will introduce water-saving technologies on 44,000 hectares of land, that is, almost 4 times more than last year. For this, 300 billion will be allocated from the state budget. It is also necessary to automate the management of water facilities, water management and accounting system. These problems should be reflected in the concept of Water Management Development. To be presented to the Cabinet to approve the draft concept until April 1 of this year”[2].

During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the objective and scientific study of the history of irrigation in Uzbekistan. In particular, in 2017-2021, the priorities of the action strategy for the modernization and rapid development of Agriculture in the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan were “improving the reclamation of irrigated lands, developing reclamation and irrigation facilities, methods of introducing modern water and resource-saving agrotechnologies in intensive agricultural production, taking advantage of high-productivity agricultural techniques”[3].

We need to give more examples from this article. In addition, it should be noted that in many ways to ensure the legal effectiveness of the protection of water resources as the legal basis of this case, in particular, after Uzbekistan gained independence, this issue began to be paid serious attention. In particular, great attention was paid to the creation of the legal framework for the protection of nature and water resources and the improvement of legislation in this area. Two direct articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan address this issue. For example, Article 62 of the Constitution states: “citizens are obliged to treat the natural environment cautiously” and Article 68 States: “land, underground wealth, water, flora and fauna and other natural resources are nationwide wealth, rational use of which is necessary and they are under state protection”[4]. It is in accordance with the Constitution that a number of laws and regulatory documents are developed. In particular, the laws “on the use of water and water” and “on the protection of nature” are aimed at protecting nature and Water Resources.

The state of effective use of Water Resources depends on the correct Organization of the system of their effective use. By decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Agriculture and water industry was tasked with the implementation of state management of surface water resources and the introduction of market principles of water use at all levels on the principles of basin management of irrigation systems.

On the basis of this decree, according to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 320 of July 21, 2003, the management of water resources for many years on the basis of the administrative-godly principle was abandoned and transferred to the basin principle of management. The former system has become too weak to respond to the formation and development of market relations in the use of water in conditions of limited water resources and an increase in demand for it from year to year. Therefore, to put an end to these problems, the basin system of Water Resource Management was switched. The transition to a new, time-intensive method of managing the water management system set the stage for the gradual elimination of many problems[5].

In particular, during the years of independence in the Fergana Valley, the development of the irrigation and melioration sector and the strengthening of the financial supply of the system rose to the level of Public Policy. According to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 23, 2016 “on the investment program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017”, 131.49



million was allocated in the system of the Ministry of Agriculture and water industry in 2017. In the current year, it is planned to use financial and credit funds of us \$ 198.77 million for these projects. US dollar capital investments (109.5%) were diverted and exploited. In particular, the costs for the development of the irrigation system consisted of the following stages. With the support of the World Bank with international forces and capabilities, on September 16, 2015, the second stage of the project “Water Resource Management in the Fergana Valley” was implemented. During the years of independence, a number of important measures were taken to modernize the irrigation system, to reconstruct irrigation facilities.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the reforms carried out are ensuring the effectiveness of the work carried out in the field of Water Resources Management in the Fergana Valley, expanding and strengthening international ties in the field of Water Resources Management, timely and high-quality development of the concept of Water Resources Management in 2020-2030. Promising projects in the water sector. the work on the construction, reconstruction and modernization of water facilities will be carried out in stages in the future due to the expansion of investments, loans and grants. But nevertheless, the aquaculture system still does not adequately meet the requirements of a market economy, both qualitatively and organizationally. Therefore, in the context of the transition to a market economy, special attention is paid to the issues of scientific study of the water management system, increasing the effectiveness of the application of market principles in water management organizations.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke at the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly and said, “in the next 30 years, the air temperature in our region has risen by one and a half degrees. This is two times more than the average warming in the world. As a result, nearly a third of the total area of the glaciers disappeared. If this trend is maintained, in the next twenty years, the flow of two major rivers in our region, the Amudarya and the Syrdarya, can be reduced by 15 percent. The per capita water supply rate is expected to decrease by 25% and agricultural crop yields by 40%. If we do not take effective measures in time, the consequences of these problems will seriously undermine the socio-economic stability in our Region”[6], drew international public attention to a number of initiatives aimed at water shortages.

As a solution to this problem, it was emphasized by our president that in the process of creating a platform for water – saving technologies in Central Asia, the “United Nations-Water Resources” mechanism will be supported to attract and implement the most advanced technologies.

In particular, in the 2020-2030 concept of the development of water economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PD-6024 of July 10, 2020, the task of bringing the area under the implementation of water-saving irrigation technologies by the region to 154,6 thousand hectares in 2030. According to the implementation of this decree, promising tasks are planned for the implementation of water-saving technologies in the Fergana region in 2022-2026 on the development of the water industry on a total area of 125,5 thousand hectares in 2022-2026. As a result of this, to provide benefits in the purchase of raw materials (Granules) by organizing separate exchange sales for domestic enterprises producing equipment of drip irrigation technologies in our Republic, to extend the period of exemption from customs duty of imported raw materials (granules), to increase customs duty by up to 20 percent when bringing components of drip irrigation technologies produced in Uzbekistan, projects intended to support and develop local producers and allocate additional credit resource for commercial banks and ensure full financing of applicants have been identified.

CONCLUSION



In conclusion, after the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, fundamental reforms were carried out in its irrigation system, as in all other areas, carrying out huge fundamental changes. In the field of Reclamation, much attention was paid to the application and study of modern methods and experiments, since the goal was to preserve agriculture through appropriate irrigation.

In the Fergana Valley in general, important measures were taken to modernize the irrigation system. A large amount of money was spent on it to modernize the system, and this figure has grown from year to year. As a result, irrigation and reclamation zones were provided with modern equipment. During the years of independence, a number of practical measures were taken to further improve the water supply of arable land in the valley, to make rational use of land and water resources, to develop the industry, to increase the yield of agricultural crops.

REFERENCES:

1. <https://lex.uz/acts/-12328>. “Suv va suvdan foydalanish to‘g‘risida”gi O‘zbekiston Respublikasining qonuni.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasi. 24 yanvar, 2020 yil.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 7 fevraldagi PF-4947-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi qarori // O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to‘plami. №6 (766) 70-modda. Toshkent: Adolat, 2017.
4. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi. Toshkent, “O‘zbekiston”, 2023.
5. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining “Suv xo‘jaligini boshqarishni tashkil etishni takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi qarori, 21.07.2003 yil. 320 son.
6. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning BMT Bosh Assambleyasi 78-sessiyasida so‘zlagan nutqi. 2023 yil 20 sentabr. www.prezident.uz.
7. Rakhmonov, G. A. (2021). The History Of Water Resources Modernization Processes In The Ferghana Valley. *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations*, 3(12), 77-81.
8. Рахмонов, Г. (2021). Давлатлараро муносабатларни ўрнатишда трансчегаравий сув ресурсларидан фойдаланишнинг аҳамияти (Фарғона водийси вилоятлари мисолида). *Общество и инновации*, 2(11/S), 199-204.
9. Рахмонов, Г. (2022). FARG‘ONA VODIYSIDA SUVDAN FOYDALANISHNIYAXSHILASHDA SUVNI TEJOVCHI SUG‘ORISH TEXNOLOGIYALARINI JORIY ETISHNING QULAYLIKLARI. *Scientific journal of the Fergana State University*, (1), 28-28.

