

WATER RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article provides information about water resources of Uzbekistan, annual water consumption in the country, drinking water supply problems, solutions, current and planned work to provide drinking water in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Air, water resources, annual water consumption, temperature, water supply, financing.

Introduction

The atmospheric air temperature is rising all over the world due to climate change. Rising air temperatures automatically increase the demand for water. Global population growth, reduction of fresh water resources, increasing demand for drinking water, conservation of drinking water resources and the need to conserve water resources. According to UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, by 2025, half of the world's population will suffer from a shortage of drinking water, and by 2035, two-thirds of the world's population will have access to drinking water. Thus, in the future, countries with drinking water reserves will suffer huge economic losses if they buy water and make a big profit, while countries with low drinking water reserves will suffer huge economic losses. The data presented show that drinking water is an urgent problem today. [5].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to the data, the average person in the world uses 100 liters of water for daily needs. This figure is 140 liters in the city and 80 liters in rural areas. The average total volume of water resources in Uzbekistan is 81.7 km³, of which 71.7 km³ are from the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. The remaining 10 km³ of water is close to the count due to groundwater and other rivers. The annual water consumption in our country is 62-65 km³. Moreover, about 25 km³ of this water from the Amu Darya River, 11 km³ from the Syr Darya River, 19 km³ from other rivers and 9-10 km³ from the rest of the cube is taken from the land. 85% (53- 55 km³) of this water is used for irrigated agriculture, 12% (6 km³) for industrial needs and 3% (1.7 km³) for municipal needs. About half of the water used (23-25 km³) is discharged through ditches and into open water bodies, the remaining 8-10 km³ is discharged into small rivers and lakes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The annual reserves of groundwater in Uzbekistan are 19 km³, of which an average of 9.5 km³ is used per year. The mineralization of the bulk of the water used is 3 mg/l. This indicator indicates good water quality, so one third (3.43 km³) is spent on drinking water, the rest - on technical purposes. Water resources are not only a source of water for the population, industry



and irrigated agriculture, but also a major factor in maintaining socio-economic development and environmental balance.

Fresh groundwater resources in Uzbekistan are mainly concentrated in the Fergana Valley (34.5%), Tashkent (25.7%), Samarkand (18%), Surkhandarya (9%) and Kashkadarya regions (5.5%). Other regions account for 7% of the total fresh water resources. [6].

The development of the drinking water supply system in Uzbekistan, providing the population with high-quality drinking water is one of the priorities of social policy. It should be noted that providing consumers with clean drinking water is one of the vital services provided to the population. Given this, the consistent implementation of the most important programs and projects for the development of drinking water supply systems in recent years has significantly improved the situation with water supply in cities and regions, including rural areas. [4]. Over the years of independence, Uzbekistan has done a lot to improve the supply of quality drinking water to the population. The consistent implementation of important priorities, programs and projects for the development of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the country has significantly improved the centralized supply of drinking water and sewerage in cities and regions, as well as rural areas. Many settlements that do not have access to drinking water are provided with drinking water through grants and loans from international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. However, a number of problems related to providing the population with quality drinking water in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Jizzakh, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Khorezm regions remain unresolved. The steady growth of the population in our country, the construction of hundreds of new houses and the growth of the urban population require the implementation of practical measures to radically improve the supply of drinking water and sewerage. These measures should be aimed at modernizing water supply and sewerage facilities, water pipelines, pumping stations, distribution nodes, drinking water supply and sewerage networks based on modern energy-saving and resource-saving technologies. [2]

An Interdepartmental Working Commission has been approved, which coordinates work in this area and monitors the implementation of the decision. The resolution also provides for the creation of a Clean Drinking Water Fund, which will pay special attention to the further development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the country, providing the population with high-quality drinking water, especially in rural areas. In addition, the resolution provides for the certification of drinking water supply facilities in each locality and the creation of an electronic database of drinking water supply facilities for the use of drinking water supply system facilities in accordance with existing requirements.

CONCLUSION

From year to year, there is a shortage of drinking water in Uzbekistan, especially in summer. In addition, the country's population is growing rapidly. It is expected that in the next 1-2 years their number will reach 35 million. This situation indicates that the need for water will increase, and the amount of water will decrease. In short, the implementation of these important vital tasks will contribute to the socio-economic development of our country, the further prosperity of our cities and villages, and the improvement of the standard of living and quality of life of our people. Today, as a result of propaganda and propaganda work in our country to increase



environmental awareness and rational use of water, a sense of responsibility for fresh water is growing. After all, preserving drinking water is the civic and human duty of each of us.

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