



FIRST STEPS FOR MODERNIZATION OF WATER FARMING IN THE REPUBLIC: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

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Annotation:

The article analyzes the implementation of reforms in the water management system in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, special attention to the rational and economical use of water resources in the irrigation system, the gradual improvement of modernization in the industry. In this regard, during this period, a number of decisions, laws were developed and implemented in order to develop the system and legally guarantee it.

Keywords:

Water management, water resources, land reclamation and irrigation, irrigation technologies, reservoirs, drainage and collectors, reform.

The main part. After the independence of Uzbekistan, as in all areas, significant reforms and a number of measures have been taken in the water management system. Today, the country's irrigation system pays special attention to the rational and economical use of water resources, and modernization processes in the sector are gradually improving year by year. During this period, a number of decisions, laws were developed and implemented to develop and legalize the system. .

In particular, on April 7, 1992 the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved the Regulation on water protection zones of reservoirs and other water basins, rivers, main canals and collectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as drinking water and domestic water supply, medical and cultural sources. The adoption of the resolution "On approval" was of great historical significance.

According to the resolution, a number of measures have been developed to strengthen the protection of rivers, reservoirs, reservoirs and all sources of water supply from the harmful effects of industry, construction, transport, agriculture and other facilities.

The Cabinet of Ministers approved the Regulations on water protection zones of reservoirs and other water basins, rivers, main canals and collectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as drinking and domestic water supply, water sources used for medical and cultural purposes.

Great work is being done in our country on the rational use of water resources, improvement of land reclamation, improvement and modernization of water facilities. In particular, water-saving technologies (drip, rain, film on the field, irrigation using flexible pipes) are being widely introduced. 1497 Water Consumers' Associations have been established to regulate water use in the lower echelons of water management.

The State Program for the Improvement of Land Reclamation for 2008-2012 has been implemented, on the basis of which systematic reconstruction and cleaning works have been carried out in the collector-drainage networks. This work is effective in the development of water resources and land reclamation of the country, increasing the volume of agricultural production, providing the population with food.

Improving the legal framework for water management is of vital importance in the economical and rational use of available water resources. Of course, some work has been done in this regard.

One of them is the Law "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the deepening of economic reforms in agriculture and water management." Based on it, a number of amendments and additions were made to 10 laws in the field of agriculture and water management, including the Law "On Water and Water Use". Relevant legislation has developed and put into practice a number of norms aimed at the rational use of water, the introduction of energy-saving technologies, the improvement of the technical condition of hydraulic structures.

According to the amendments to the Law on Water and Water Use, Water Users' Associations (SFUs) have been transformed into Water Consumers' Associations (SIUs), and their status, obligations and responsibilities have been clearly defined. Also, according to the amendments to the Law "On Administrative Liability", the amount of fines imposed on those who violate the rules of water use has doubled. This, of course, will serve to further increase the responsibility of water users and consumers.

Currently, members of the Committee on Agriculture and Water Resources of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis are cooperating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and other relevant agencies to improve the legislation on water and water use.

In particular, a draft "Procedure for the use and consumption of water" was developed and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for consideration. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, in cooperation with the State Committee for Nature Protection, developed a project on "Procedure for issuing permits for special use and special consumption of water" and submitted it to the relevant ministries and departments for approval.

Currently, irrigated land in the country is 4.31 million hectares or 9.7% of the total area. They grow ninety percent of agricultural products. Land reclamation and maintenance of groundwater levels will be carried out through a 141,000-kilometer-long collector-drainage network, 3,475 vertical drainage wells and 123 reclamation pumping stations.

It should be noted that in our country, great attention is paid to land protection, especially land reclamation. It is gratifying that the analysis shows that in our country a certain efficiency is being achieved in this direction. For example, 227.5 billion soums have been allocated for this purpose at the expense of the Irrigated Land Reclamation Fund. Within the framework of 237 projects, structural repairs and restoration works were carried out. As a result, there is an opportunity to improve the reclamation of more than 260,000 hectares of irrigated land.

In addition, the main part of public water resources in the country is irrigated land. This, in turn, requires its judicious use, further improving the performance of existing irrigation systems. Therefore, in accordance with the agreement with the state leasing company "Uzmeliomashlizing", last year a total of 189 land reclamation equipment and machinery were delivered to specialized enterprises and farms, which helps to accelerate the work in this direction.

According to experts, the decline in soil fertility is mainly caused by salinization caused by rising levels of mineralized groundwater, incomplete implementation of anti-erosion measures, non-compliance with the standards for the use of organic and mineral fertilizers.

Therefore, the measures taken to improve the reclamation of lands are important not only for their rational use or to achieve high productivity in agriculture, but also for the well-being of our people. By the twentieth century, man's attempts to subdue nature, climate change, the waste of water in agriculture and industry, and the use of it by some countries for political purposes pose a serious threat. It is estimated that more than 1 billion people in the world now suffer from lack of clean drinking water.

According to the World Water Council, by 2050, two-thirds of the planet's population will face the problem of freshwater shortages. It is obvious that the rational use of water resources, the improvement of the legal framework in this regard is an urgent task today. Irrigated agriculture accounts for 98% of agricultural production in the country. 180 thousand km for water supply of irrigated areas and other sectors of the economy. canal, 141 thousand km formed a water management system consisting of a ditch. Every year a large amount of money is allocated from the state budget for its effective work.

The draft "Regulations on water protection zones, coastal areas and sanitary protection zones of water bodies" is being developed. These documents pay special attention to the widespread introduction of water-saving technologies, the organization of economical and rational use of water resources, the prevention of water pollution and depletion. Strong with law enforcement.

Therefore, it is important to regularly review the implementation of the adopted legislation, to identify shortcomings in the field of law enforcement, to formulate vital proposals to address the shortcomings. Last year, together with the relevant ministries and departments, the implementation of the Law "On Water and Water Use" in Surkhandarya, Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara regions was analyzed. On this basis, practical proposals for more effective implementation of the norms of the law have been developed, specific measures have been identified to address the shortcomings in the implementation of the law. It should be noted that the analysis of the relevant legislation shows the need for further improvement of water legislation.

In short, by applying the above proposals in practice, we can more effectively organize the irrigation system by overcoming the shortcomings in the irrigation network, forming a culture of water use, training, improving management in the sector, sharing experience with advanced countries, introducing modern technologies.

Currently, the following methods and types of irrigation are available:

1. Irrigation on the surface.
2. Irrigation.
3. Irrigation from under the soil, from the inside.
4. Drip irrigation.
5. Spray, finely dispersed, aerosol, mist irrigation.

The method and type of irrigation affects the order of irrigation, labor productivity in irrigation, land reclamation, leveling, location of water networks, construction, construction and operating costs, product productivity and others. The correct choice of its type determines the yield and productivity of agricultural crops.

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