

## **WATER RESOURCES OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR EFFECTIVE USE OF THE PROVISION OF POPULATION WITH DRINKING WATER.**

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**Annotation:** This article provides information on water resources of Uzbekistan, the annual water consumption in the country, issues of drinking water supply, solutions, ongoing and planned work on the provision of drinking water in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Air, temperature, water resources, annual water consumption, supply, funding, drinking water problem, sewage, groundwater, rural settlements, urban population, and investment programs, World Financial Institutions.

### **Relevance:**

Atmospheric air temperatures around the globe are increasing due to climate change. Rising air temperatures will automatically increase the need for water. Global population growth, declining freshwater 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. Therefore, in the future, countries with drinking water reserves will suffer huge economic losses if they buy water and earn large profits, while countries with low drinking water reserves will suffer huge economic losses. The data presented show that drinking water is a current problem today. [5].

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 "On the program of integrated development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems for 2017-2021" (PP-2910) was adopted taking into account these important tasks. In particular, it is aimed at creating more comfortable and decent social and living conditions for the rural population, increasing the efficiency of drinking water supply and sewerage services in the country in 2017-2021, ensuring consumers' access to quality drinking water throughout the region. [1].

## **The main part**

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 the countryside. The average total water resources in Uzbekistan is 81.7 km<sup>3</sup>, of which 71.7 km<sup>3</sup> of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers. The remaining 10 km<sup>3</sup> waters close to the account for the contribution of groundwater and other rivers. The annual water consumption in our country is 62-65 km<sup>3</sup>. And about 25 km<sup>3</sup> of this water from Amudarya river, 11 km<sup>3</sup> from Syrdarya river, 19 km<sup>3</sup> from other rivers and 9-10 km<sup>3</sup> from the rest of the cube is taken from the ground. 85% (53-55 km<sup>3</sup>) of this water is used for irrigated agriculture, 12% (6 km<sup>3</sup>) for industrial needs and 3% (1.7 km<sup>3</sup>) for utilities. About half of the used water (23-25 km<sup>3</sup>) is discharged through ditches and into open water basins, the remaining 8-10 km<sup>3</sup> the is thrown into small rivers and lakes.

Annual groundwater reserves in Uzbekistan, 19 km<sup>3</sup> of which an average of 9.5 km<sup>3</sup> per year is used. The mineralization of the bulk of this water used is 3 mg / l. does not exceed This figure indicates the good quality of water, and therefore one third of it (3.43 km<sup>3</sup>) is spent on drinking water, the rest for technical purposes. Water resources are not only a source of water for the population, industry and irrigated agriculture, but also a primary factor in maintaining socio-economic development and ecological 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 provinces account for 7% of total freshwater resources. [6].

Development of the drinking water supply system in Uzbekistan, provision of the population with quality drinking water is one of the priorities of social policy. It should be noted that the supply of clean drinking water to consumers is one of the vital services provided to the population. With this in mind, the consistent implementation of critical 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 districts, including rural areas. [4].

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has been working hard to improve the supply of quality drinking water to the population. 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 drinking water supply and sewerage services in cities and districts, 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 the provision of quality drinking water to the population of 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 homes and the growing urban population require the implementation of practical measures to radically improve the supply of drinking water and sanitation. These measures should be aimed at modernizing water supply and sewerage facilities, water pipelines, pumping stations, distribution nodes, drinking water and sewerage networks on the basis of modern energy and resource-saving technologies. [2].

According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 20, 2017 "On the program of integrated development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in 2017-2021" (PP-2910) in Uzbekistan 10.2 thousand kilometers of drinking water pipes and networks, 1677 It is planned to implement the assembly and target parameters of the program of complex development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewerage systems in districts and settlements, where it is planned to build and reconstruct 1,744 water towers and reservoirs, as well as 1,440 pumping stations. In addition, it is planned to implement large-scale projects for the construction and reconstruction of 20 drinking water supply facilities, the construction of 302 km of water supply networks. A targeted program for the construction and reconstruction of drinking water supply systems and critical facilities of interregional importance has been adopted.

It is planned to implement 36 investment projects in the regions of the country with the involvement of loans from international financial institutions. 4.8 trillion (Uzb) sum to finance the targeted program for construction and reconstruction of drinking water networks and sewerage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions in 2017-2021, including 2.2 trillion (Uzb) sum from the state budget, 2.6 trillion (Uzb) sum or 730.7 from international financial institutions. million dollars will be directed.

An Interdepartmental Working Commission has been approved to coordinate the work in this regard and monitor the implementation of the decision. The resolution also envisages the establishment of the 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, the provision of quality drinking water to the population, especially in rural areas.

In addition, the resolution provides for the certification of drinking water supply facilities in each settlement and the creation of an electronic database of drinking water supply facilities in order to use the facilities of the drinking water supply system in accordance with existing requirements.

Implementation of this decision will radically improve drinking water supply and sewerage systems in cities and districts, villages and mahallas (communities). Secondly, it will increase the provision of the population with centralized drinking water supply to 84% in the

country and 90% in some regions. It allows creating a more comfortable and decent social and living conditions for a wide range of people, especially in rural areas. [2].

### **Conclusion:**

There is a shortage of drinking water in Uzbekistan from year to year, especially in summer. In addition, the country's population is growing at a high rate. In the next 1-2 years, its number is expected to reach 35 million. This situation indicates that the demand for water will increase and the 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, raising the living standards and quality of life of our people. Today, as a result of propaganda and advocacy work in our country to raise environmental awareness and rational use of water, there is a growing sense of responsibility for fresh water. After all, conserving drinking water is a civic and human duty of each of us.

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