

Water Problems in The Central Asian Republic and Its Importance in Its Relations

Turdimuratova Jamila Mirzamuratovna¹

¹Laboratory chemist of the Department of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health of the city of Nukus

Abstract: This article discusses the problems of water in the Central Asian republics and its importance in relations. This problem has been systematically analyzed and the literature has been analyzed.

Keywords: United Nations, Central Asia, water issues, water demand, rivers, water resources.

Introduction

As a result of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, independent states were formed. In particular, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are represented in Central Asia. They have been recognized as independent states by the United Nations and many other countries and influential organizations in the world, and have established diplomatic relations. The Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Uzbek, Turkmen and Karakalpak peoples, whose history, land, ethnic origin, religion, customs, dreams, aspirations, goals, natural conditions and resources, and future prospects are the same, want to build a new life. and working together to do so [1-4].

There is so much in common in Central Asia that it is time to look at it and solve it together. One such issue that needs to be addressed is the water issue between states [5-9].

The problem of water is a matter of state-building and national security in Central Asia. In Asia, the demand for water increases mainly in winter and summer, as the demand for cotton and electricity rises sharply during this time. as a result, river levels fell and electricity production declined. The countries of the former Soviet Union, which have a very large system of rivers and canals, have created a single power grid "with the intention of rational use." Through a single power grid, it had large rivers and canals countries were selling electricity. Such electricity exports were beneficial to many countries of the USSR. The criterion of the Soviet structure of water use was the maximum total yield. In doing so, all the republics received the necessary compensation from the general budget of the USSR, but bilaterally not on the basis of agreement, but on a general basis [10-15].

Research Methodology

At present, such a scheme cannot be implemented by independent Central Asian states. Because in each of them, national interests come first. Common regional interests can be seen as the reconciliation of national interests through the provision of mutual services and compensation. In this situation, it is not surprising that there are disagreements between the Central Asian states on the issue of water.

The flow of water to the downstream countries is weakening. This, in turn, affects cotton production, creating a commitment to reduce water consumption during the summer months [16]. Therefore, these countries have their neighbors in the upper reaches of the rivers have gas in the winter and

they are indifferent to the need for coal. Uzbekistan is reluctant to pay compensation for water management and control to the countries that supply it, and these countries are reluctant to fulfill their obligations in return for compensation [17].

High water consumption in the region has also led to a decrease in the water level in the Aral Sea. Although the International Commission on Water Management was established in 1992, it has not been able to effectively manage the water mechanisms of all Central Asian states. Taking into account other problems that arose after the collapse of the USSR (the problem of division of borders, instability within the states, etc.), disputes over water may lead to future conflicts in the region.

In 1993, the Intergovernmental Aral Council (IASC) and the International Fund for the Preservation of the Aral Sea (IFAS) were established by the leaders of the five countries. It is no secret that the Island Rescue Program initially made great strides. However, it later lost its significance due to financial difficulties and the belief that it was impossible to save the Aral Sea [18-21].

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have largely ignored the plans, as they are at the headwaters of the island's rescue program. IFAS's role has been to ensure that governments make responsible water decisions. An IFAS committee has been set up in each country for this purpose. In the Dushanbe Declaration of September 2002, four countries - Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan - recognized IFAS's key role in water relations. And despite the fact that it needed to be strengthened and a second step was taken to save the Aral Sea, in August 2002 the President of Turkmenistan considered the organization to be under weak management due to the decline of its status.

Kazakhstan supports the use of transnational rivers and water as a common energy consortium. The idea of establishing such a single-line consortium is reflected in the 1994 Agreement on the Establishment of the Common Economic Space between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. But a single economic zone existed only orally.

The idea of creating a consortium did not lose its existence and the exception of Turkmenistan, each summit continued to sign a declaration on the idea at each summit (in Dushanbe in 2002, in Almaty in 2003).

Establishment of international consortia for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan causing investors to enter the country. This could disrupt water plans that have been in place since the 1990s. Therefore, the program "Water Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic" was developed, according to which the country took over the water infrastructure [22].

Research Findings And Discussion

It is clear from the Uzbek and Kazakh sides that it is in their interests to create consortiums on transboundary rivers. By 2003, representatives of the four republics had developed a "Regional Cooperative Strategy for Productivity and Rationality of Water and Energy Use in Central Asia". This strategy was based on the following directions: First, it was necessary to calculate the amount of water reserves, and then to determine the impact of anthropogenic factors on rivers and groundwater by taking into account changes in weather conditions in recent years. . The parties are political, had to reach a percentage agreement on water distribution while getting rid of technical and methodological problems.

In particular, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan wanted to regain their former positions. Representatives of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were ready to do anything to redistribute quotas. But it should be borne in mind that there is another side to the issue of the Amudarya, which is internal was an Afghan state struggling to rectify the situation. Between 1946 and 1958, a number of water treaties were signed between Afghanistan and the USSR, which provided the country with \$ 9 million a year in water from the Panj, Kunduz, and other tributaries of the Amu Darya. could be used in a cubic meter limit.

Political events in Afghanistan in the past have devastated agriculture in the north of the country, causing consumption to reach \$ 2 million. not more than a cubic meter. But then there was the demand for Afghanistan to have 7 billion tons of water (10% of the Amudarya's water capacity).

It is important to cite the findings of analytical organizations [24]. The International Crisis Group, in its pamphlet *Central Asia: Water and Conflict*, noted that "Central Asia has enough water and its water distribution system is weak." The thesis notes that the protracted economic crisis and excessive water use are high, even in technologically advanced Israel and Egypt. The thesis also states: "The region is a socio-economic forecasting the development does not lead to harm. To do this, it is necessary to take into account two important factors. The first is to calculate the increased water consumption since 1988-1990, and the second is the problems of the Aral Sea. The water level in the Aral Sea is falling by 20 cubic meters a year.

Conclusions

In this case, the steady increase in population, especially in the Fergana Valley, does not support water scarcity. Water scarcity could be exacerbated by water projects such as the new *Kambar-Ata* in Kyrgyzstan.

It is difficult to expect even greater opportunities from the *Amudarya*. Because of the growing demand in Afghanistan, the *Amu Darya* and *Vakhsh* cannot be connected to new water resources. Let us now turn to the *World Bank's Irrigation in Central Asia: Social, Economic, and Environmental Issues*. This document provided important insights into the potential of the agricultural sector in the region. As all countries strive to develop their home-based agriculture, it is very difficult to expect water savings. National budgets, on the other hand, are unable to bring in water-saving technologies.

As we can see, it is a serious problem that the countries in the upper reaches of the water use quota want to supply water to the lower states only at cost.

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