

Rational Use Of Water – A Guarantee Of Preservation Of The Future

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Annotation: the world, whose goal is now developing, says that the increasing demand for Water Resources has become an important problem due to the increasing demand for human hormones, and thus the preservation of Water Resources has become an important problem. In the coming years, the strategy plans of the countries of Central Asia in the age of Water Resources and what their outcome could be, have been explained in detail.

Key words: Water Resources, resources, Central Asian countries, geopolitical stability, Water Policy.

As you know, water sources are not eternal. With the growth of the world population, the demand for water and food is increasing. The level of use of many water resources has come out of the limits of stability printouts, water resources have been in great danger due to climate change and deterioration of environmental conditions. According to the estimates of the World Resources Institute, by 2040 year, 33 states of the world will face the problem of extreme water scarcity. Among these 33 countries, there are all the countries of Central Asia. Uzbekistan is also, of course, among them.

It remains to be said that water is an important factor for geopolitical stability, it can be used as a political weapon in a situation that is not reasonably regulated and can lead to serious conflicts. Therefore, the development of effective and sustainable practices of water use and distribution is very important for the future economic and social development of all countries.

As in all Central Asian countries, household water use in Uzbekistan is very high, especially in the gardens in the dacha areas. Open water pools in these apartments (swimming pools, swimming pools) are filled with drinking water, in most cases this water is often updated, this scarce resource is also used when cleaning cars. The gardens are watered for hours with drinking water in the waterway, fountains and so-called microclimate, the so-called sprinkler system is a valuable resource, that is, it consumes a large amount of drinking water.

Water and water reserves in the world, their impact on social realities, decrease in the amount of drinking water, attention to water, anthropogenic effect, historical summarization and analysis of work carried out in the Republic and the countries of the world in order not to pollute water;

The ideas put forward in the books “Avesto” and “Quran” about water and its rational use, the values formed by our ancestors, the ideas about the preservation of natural blessings and their role in the human civilization are shown;

The water policy carried out in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, the development of its economy and the role of our people in the lifestyle are promoted;

With the use of all materials, multimedia materials are prepared in educational institutions and for the population outside education.

We know that despite the sharp reduction in the supply of drinking water in many countries, the cost of this resource does not reflect its real value. Among all the countries in the world, Germany is one of the countries that consumes the least water and has the highest prices for obihayot, an average of 311 cubic meters of water is used per person per year, and the cost of each cubic meter is equal to 1,91 dollars. Among the developed countries, it has the lowest price and one of the countries that consumes the most water per capita is Canada, in this state, 1420 cubic meters of water is consumed per person per year, and the price for each cubic meter is 0,40 dollars.

In urban water supply systems, water is distributed at a very low cost. 69 cities, 335 villages and 2902 inhabitants of the village are covered with reserves of water from the Talabi erosti. Unfortunately, in most cases, the householdonlarda even, the measuring devices are not installed. In rural areas and in areas far

from the city center and where there is no centralized piping system, people use the wells they dig themselves. These wells in most cases do not have lisenziya, the use of water in farms without measurements and to a greater extent than necessary leads to a decrease in the source of underground reserves.

In addition to the use in the farm, irrigation and irrigation of fields is a place where most of the water is wasted. Only 10 per cent of the total water demand is produced in Uzbekistan, and the rest is dependent on the troops of the country. Uzbekistan uses 90% of the total amount of water for irrigation of only 10 percent of crop areas.

Of course, in the field of Agriculture, several measures are being taken to save water. According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “crops that require a lot of water, such as cotton and rice, have been reduced and replaced by grain cereals, vegetable-melons and garden-vineyards. In particular, compared to the 80 years, cotton fields were reduced by almost 50 percent and rice fields by 75 percent.” Although in recent years Uzbekistan has reduced the volume of cotton production, it still ranks eighth among the world's leading cotton exporters. It is permissible to mention that cotton is the most consumed crop of water, and 10-20 thousand liters of water is spent per kilogram.

Together with the agricultural sector, the industry has also had a negative impact on the groundwater situation over the last 40-50 years. Groundwater reserves were reduced by 35 percent as a result of unauthorized use by enterprises.

We almost do not have information on how enterprises engaged in the production of drinking products use their water resources. Of course, these enterprises will pay for the environment and water payments that are legally established, but will these small amounts of payments cover all the damage they cause to their environment?

In order to monitor the rational use of groundwater and organize the accounting, the following conclusions were made by the State Department of Geology and mineral resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 when 1073 wells were in inventory:

6 6 679 the system of regulation of the use of groundwater in Wells is ineffective;

if the current level of water pollution continues in the next decade, there is a risk that more than half of the existing new erosion water resources will be lost.

Water is the source of life. From time immemorial, our people recognized water as an invaluable blessing of nature and paid attention to its saving and rational use. By The xx-XXI centuries, man's attempt to subjugate Nature, Climate Change, wastage of water in agriculture and industry, the use of some states for political purposes poses serious risks. According to information, now more than 1 billion inhabitants of the world suffer without clean drinking water. The butunjahon Water Council said that by the year 2050, two-thirds of the planet's population will be exposed to the problem of freshwater scarcity. It can be seen that the rational use of Water Resources, the improvement of the legal framework in this regard, the creation of multimedia products that promote the saving of water using modern communication technologies are one of the urgent tasks of today.

Modern requirements require the skillful use of scientific-based innovative multimedia methods of propaganda in the organization of socio-educational work. Including, the creation of a multimedia product aimed at promoting the rational use of water is also a period requirement. The creation of media products based on social psychology, artpedagogics, cultural animation technologies teaches the population and young people to use water resources wisely and to use them in a way that they feel the glory of their country. It will serve to solve the important problems facing our country in this regard

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- if the current level of water pollution continues in the next decade, there is a risk that more than half of the existing new erosion water resources will be lost.

To solve the problem, the committee recommended the following: the introduction of a number of amendments to the legal system and the development of additional laws; the creation of effective monitoring punches equipped with 500 automatic monitoring systems for the monitoring of erosti waters by the end of 2021; the creation of an analytical database on all water reserves.

There are also a number of other laws and measures aimed at solving the water problem in our country. In the Republic, the law on the use of water and water was adopted. In addition, on May 4, 2017, the decree of the president of Uzbekistan “on measures to control and take into account the rational use of groundwater reserves for 2017-2021” was signed.

Although over the past decade Uzbekistan has been able to improve its water and sanitation services, almost half of the population does not have access to the water pipeline system. It is very important to develop the practice of sustainable use of water in the country, to increase the level of the population in terms of water conservation and training of more productive use, to establish the correct use of water in crop

and gardens throughout the Republic. Otherwise, the consequences can lead to negative consequences and an extreme shortage of water

In order to achieve water saving, it is important that Uzbekistan learn from the experience of developed countries, take an example of their mistakes and achievements, apply to their many years of experience and carry out these operations in a state that has adapted them to local conditions. Germany's experience in this regard plays an important role.

Even if Germany is a country rich in water resources due to frequent rains throughout the year, it is considered one of the least water-consuming countries (the population is estimated at a total of 190 billion. it consumes only 3% of the water supply, which is a cubic meter). In 2017 year, an average of 123 liters of water per day was used per capita (in the US, this indicator is 380 liters per day), which is a much lower result than in other countries. Germany sends 96% of the waste water coming out of the household and organizations to its 10000 water processing plants. 99% of the population is connected to the Central Water Supply System.

It is worth noting that the worldview of the German people is of great importance in saving water. In Germany, more than 188 billion cubic meters of water is produced, of which 17 percent is consumed, and the rest is stored in water reserves. According to the results of the study, the reason for the extreme carelessness of three – quarters of the German population in water use is a sense of responsibility to nature, which has been absorbed into them since childhood. It is also studied that water saving can benefit them both economically and financially.

There is also the possibility of using a modern dishwasher that uses 6 liters of water, to turn off the water in the tap when washing teeth and chewing gum, to install water-saving toilets and toilet facilities is typical for Germans. The example of Germany and the implementation of water saving measures there under local conditions can be of benefit in preventing future water shortages. Of course, there are other countries in the world where it is possible to take an example together with Germany.

Australia also has the opportunity to apply a number of water saving measures on our own. For example, the water resources market in Australia and the practice of processing wastewater used for irrigation can also be successfully used in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan, where there is a need to introduce water sustainable management systems.

Water based on market relations is a very effective method that is used not only in Austria, but also in the US, Chile, South African Republic, Iran and The Canary Islands of Spain. Within them, Australia is the country that most effectively uses this system. If the water market brings some farmers more income to sell their allocated water than to use it in their own agriculture, then the purchase of water for other farmers will be more profitable, because with this water they will have the opportunity to grow a cube product. The water market has been recognized as the key to success in helping Australian farmers transition from drought times to harmless and increase productivity in agriculture.

Is it possible to apply similar water market practices in Uzbekistan? If the irrigation network is not decentralized, effective measuring systems are not installed, the rights to water are not recognized, and these rights are not separated from the rights to land, then for now, these practices can not be supported.

The Earth and the general environment should be thoroughly studied, suitable for the use of purified water. Because the high amount of salts contained in the processed water can precipitate soil salinity. Here, of course, it is worth mentioning the special instruction on how to safely use purified water, developed by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations program on the environment.

It should also be noted that there are many other ways of using re ishlangan water. It is desirable, for example, to use it for washing cars, in pools where fish are stored, and even in the fight against fires and filling some entertainment artificial lakes. In general, the use of recycled wastewater, along with bringing significant economic and social benefits to Uzbekistan, allows to reduce the negative impact of the country on ecology and improve the quality of water supply.

In October 2018, the European Investment Bank (EIB) allocated a loan of 100 million euros for the implementation of water and wastewater initiatives for Uzbekistan. We hope that this loan will serve as a maximum solution to the water problem within the country, taking into account the advanced practices in the world.

If we talk about other ways to save drinking water, then too. For example, the recycling of "gray water" (waste water used in households with fragments from the toilet, that is, water from bathing, washing, increased use in the kitchen), their use in cleaning the toilet, watering the gardens or washing the carriages will help to save drinking water. Of course, for this it will be necessary to reduce the chemical products used at home, replace or limit them to natural products.

According to the way for environmentally sustainable houses published in Austria, if again "gray water" is used in the toilet, it is quite possible that households can save up to 50 liters of drinking water per day. If "gray water" is also applied to laundry, it would be possible to save up to 90 liters of drinking water every day. In Japan, for example, the hand washing slats are installed so that the toilet seat flows, so that if everyone washes his hands after the toilet, then for the next user, the toilet seat is filled with water.

Taking into account the most advanced practices of Australia, Germany and other countries, for the protection of water in Uzbekistan and its effective application, the following can be recommended:

drawing up water sustainable management system plans to meet the demand of the population for water use in the household and agriculture;

decentralization of irrigation system and the creation of a market-based water distribution system in agriculture;

implementation of reproduce wastewater treatment practices in industry, agriculture and households;

encourage the installation of special equipment for rainwater harvesting and the installation of private water treatment systems;

increase the responsibility and transparency of water supply services;

to create certain quotas for the use of drinking water in households;

increase the amount of payments in the case of excessive use of drinking water than necessary;

increasing the level of the population on the topic of water problems, encouraging them to learn how to save water not only in irrigation, but also in household conditions.

If we consider the impact of climate change on the reduction of the level of Water Resources saturated with rain, the demand for water from the rapidly growing population, then today's water supply policies and systems should be flexible and innovative, based on the principles of stability.

If we do not want to face serious problems with water supply in Uzbekistan in the future, it will certainly be necessary to change the worldview of people from ego-centric printing to eco-centric, to widely promote their living by understanding their impact on the environment and ecology.

Information about the details of the events that are happening in the world at the moment is becoming popular on various sites and social networks of the internet every minute. In addition to the content, relevance, objectivity, quickness of the content, a special competition was formed in the field of design. Research on improvement of methodological and methodological foundations of multimedia technologies of socio-educational, propaganda and ideological education, development of criteria and levels of evaluation of its object Seo National University Center for Health Systems Research, Gosha, KASP(South Korea), JOICFP, JSHEP (Japan); School of Public Health and Primary Care, Peking Union Medical College and School of Public Health, (XXR); Sophe, Eric, AAPAC, NIH, NHC, nhic, Caha, chhcs, Global Health Technologies Coalition, International Life Sciences Institute, Hprc (USA); Database of Internet Resources in Public Health the Department of Health of England, Brighton University, AYPH (United Kingdom) is conducted in such leading scientific centers of the world.

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