



Some Environmental Problems Related To Land And Water Resources In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

After the independence of Uzbekistan, as in all areas, the water management system has undergone significant reforms and a number of measures. The article focuses on the problems of development of water management systems in Uzbekistan, the economical and rational use of water resources, as well as irrigation and land reclamation.

KEYWORDS

Water resources, decision, land reclamation and irrigation, water scarcity problem, investment projects, reform.

INTRODUCTION

The main part

Agricultural lands in the country make up 20481.1 thousand hectares, or 46.12% of the total land area, and the water fund is 831.4 thousand hectares, which is 1.87% of the total land area. This, of course, does not have a positive impact on economic development. More than 70% of Uzbekistan's land area is desert and mountainous, and the semi-desert is a dry steppe zone. The oases created in these zones, economic and social systems and

water supply of the population are mainly satisfied by water sources from other regions. Therefore, today the problem of drinking and irrigation water in our country is one of the tasks of state policy.

This problem is especially relevant for the regions of the country located in the central desert zone. The deterioration of the reclamation of lands is also a clear proof of our opinion. For this reason, some environmental problems related to land and water resources are observed. These are:

- Deterioration of land resources;
- Groundwater level rise;
- Pollution of land and water resources;
- Increased incidence;
- Discharge of return and wastewater into relief and natural reservoirs without treatment or partial treatment;
- Deterioration of ecological reclamation of lands, etc.

Life requires a number of reclamation measures to prevent the above-mentioned environmental problems. It is known that lands for nature protection, health, recreation are occupied by state reserves, national historical natural and monumental parks, reserves, natural monuments, dendrological gardens, botanical gardens, specially protected natural areas, lands with natural healing factors, as well as public recreation. land plots allocated for acquisition and use for tourism.

The main part of this category of lands is occupied by nature reserves and national and dendrological parks. All of these are specially protected areas and activities contrary to the purpose of their use are prohibited. The purpose is to protect natural processes and events, flora and fauna, to preserve, increase and study their rare and endangered species, to organize the prevention and treatment of diseases in areas with natural healing factors, to organize tourism and public recreation. consists of At present, special attention is paid to the targeted and rational use of land resources in the country.

The deepening of agricultural reforms and the implementation of laws regulating land relations have risen to the level of the most important requirements of our time. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers, normative documents of the State Committee for Geodesy and Cadastre are being adopted to implement them.

The composition of the reclamation system depends on the type of land to be reclaimed, the set of indicators that control the

reclamation procedure. In short, the reclamation system includes elements that directly implement, conduct and protect the reclamation effects, the sources of the involved resources. For example, water, equipment for receiving technological wastes in reclaimed areas, as well as energy supply facilities that provide a two-way communication between the control effect and the controlled object in the system, monitoring of reclamation and surrounding areas, as well as nature protection facilities, production warehouses, service and other facilities of consulting and land use services, which provide an integral link between land users and land reclamation. Land reclamation systems can belong to individual land users in terms of their size and importance: to a farmer, an enterprise, a group of land users, to the state: large systems that are important to the economy can also belong to entities or state property. Reclaimed lands are serviced by the reclamation system, but are not part of it as property. Not only reliable and efficient technical equipment of land reclamation, but also its correct application, adherence to technological processes, depends on the art of its proper management in difficult weather conditions. In these abstract conditions, not only economic damage, but also the risk of accidental disturbances must be decided along with other risks in the management of the reclamation system compared to other measures. Mistakes in the management of a land reclamation system can lead to over-irrigation or drying of lands, destruction of dams and reservoirs, flooding of lands, and so on. Land reclamation is an important part of improving the natural conditions, reconstruction.

Land reclamation creates conditions for more efficient use of lands without changing their use, allows to change their use, improves the socio-economic conditions of people's lives, cultivates and rehabilitates large areas, for example, irrigation of Mirzachul has dramatically changed the landscape of the country. Land reclamation has a specific

customer, a clear goal is set before it, which is a very powerful, costly measure that has a strong impact on nature. It allows you to significantly increase the usefulness of some space.

Requirements for reclamation of water fund lands Improvement of properties of subsoil soils: surface shape (shoreline leveling, burial), vegetation removal, removal of dead animal burials, waste disposal, peat mining, contaminated soil, waste deposit removal. Indicators of reclamation regime on lands used for recreational, historical-cultural and scientific purposes include sanitary-ecological requirements, ensuring the preservation of invaluable nature and anthropogenic objects. Reclamation actively influences the development of agriculture, helps to improve human life and activity. Land reclamation belongs to the category of natural sciences and is interconnected with all natural, fundamental and a number of other sciences, and deep knowledge of them is very important in the correct and accurate definition of land reclamation solutions.

Currently, there is a shortage of water resources in some areas. Therefore, land reclamation tasks include water conservation, increasing the efficiency of irrigation systems, reducing water wastage, increasing land use efficiency (EFC), planting additional lands, reconstruction of irrigation systems, reconstruction, improvement of irrigation techniques.

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