GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 12, Issue 5 May (2024)

# WATER PROBLEMS AND WATER RESOURCES OF USAGE CONTROL THE WORLD EXPERIENCES

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## ABSTRACT

This article describes the state of water supply in the countries of the world, management of irrigation networks, prevention of water wastage, improvement of water resources management, political solutions aimed at reducing water needs, use of purified water resources .

**Key words** : water supply, irrigation networks, private irrigation networks, secondary water supply.

## INTRODUCTION

The significant increase in population in the countries of the world and the rapid development of economic sectors are causing a sharp increase in the demand for water resources . As a result, water shortages are observed in many regions of the world . Scientists say that "by 2030, 47 percent of the world's population will have to live in conditions of water scarcity " [1]. Today , 70 percent of the world's water consumption is accounted for by agriculture. In most developed foreign countries, the organization, financing and management of water supply is defined as one of the priorities of socio-economic development.

In most developed countries, the organization, financing and management of water supply is the responsibility of the state. This shows how high the role and importance of water resources in the life of the society. For example, in Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Portugal, Austria, Romania, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland, irrigation is one of the priorities of the country's socio-economic development and is supported by the state. The US government regularly allocates subsidies to the water industry . In western countries such as Germany , Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, England, Norway, Switzerland and Belgium, the management of inter-farm and intra- farm irrigation networks is given to farmers , and the costs related to their maintenance and use are directly carried out by farms .

80% of the water consumed in countries located in the Pacific Ocean more than corresponds to the share of irrigated agriculture . States bear most of the costs of building and operating inter-farm irrigation networks to support irrigated agriculture . Usually, large irrigation networks (which are state-owned) are managed by federal or local government agencies . Most of the countries in this region have high water wastage and low water use efficiency. At the same time, private irrigation networks, which are being built independently and freely by farmers, are widespread in these areas. In particular, water is supplied to irrigated lands in Indonesia - 30%, in India - 40%, in the Philippines and South Korea - 50%, and in Nepal - 70% through private irrigation networks .

Taking into account the limitation of water resources and the need for rational use of water , the experience of paying for water use is becoming more and more popular worldwide. In almost all countries, this situation is aimed at covering the costs associated with the delivery

of water to the consumer and promoting more rational use of water resources, promoting the interests of society. Funds of water consumers are collected in different forms: payment for the volume of water consumed; payment for water delivery ; payment for a unit of water consumption (per person, household, irrigated hectare ) ; payment for exceeding the water usage limit ; payment for water pollution ; payment for exceeding the water pollution limit ; payment for the sale of the right to supply water (license) ; equity rights to water; enterprise taxation, including water charges , etc.

To the water The world experience of such different approaches to the payment of fees indicates that payments for consumed water are increasingly being implemented along with state support for agriculture .

While the need for water is increasing , most developed countries are at the low end of water consumption standards. This situation is becoming more acute due to the consequences of climate change on our planet. In the future, there is a possibility of interstate, intercity, interregional, intersectoral competition for water . This, in turn, can lead to the emergence of a political and social problem related to the lack of water resources.

In general, in our republic, the preliminary regulatory and legal frameworks for conducting and managing the activities of water consumer associations have been created. However, it should be noted that currently there is no separate law on the association of water consumers in Uzbekistan . Steve Hodgson, a well-known Western scholar on water issues, said: "The world's experience shows that where there is no legal basis for water, it is only for the rich and the officials to control it ." [2] Therefore, based on world experience, it is appropriate to adopt a separate law on the association of water consumers in our republic .

Currently, there are policy solutions aimed at preventing water wastage, improving water resource management, and reducing water needs . Most countries have adopted laws to conserve water and use it wisely. However, the reforms in this direction did not give the expected result, because they were implemented only within the framework of the use of water resources. However, the use of water is related to socio-economic and ecological problems, and its solution requires a unified, that is, a systematic approach.

It should be noted that in developed countries, basic water services, such as provision of safe drinking water, water treatment for food production , and wastewater treatment, have not developed equally. Experts estimate that if no effective measures are taken to clean water , by 2030 there will be 5 billion people in the world, that is, 67% of the planet's population [3].

Water deficiency grow up going one in the circumstances some countries his own development plans water resources manage strategy enter started For example , in Zambia water resources integrated management policy of the economy all fields cover received The country development national plans with mutually depends has been water resources of management this method because of many sponsors Zambia common help to the portfolio water to the field about investments enter started

Another one example , in Turkey Anatolia southeast regions development project - in the country slow developing in the area population income to increase directed many p network socio-economic development plan is considered His common worth 32 mln . The organization of the US dollar is 17 mln . equal to US dollars investment entered . This h areas of irrigation development with average one to a person right coming income three equal to increased Village

in places electrification and from electricity use level to 90 percent of the population level over , young of children scientist level decreased . With that together of the population activity growing , watered in the lands to the ground ownership of doing equal to do the right i principle passed . Water pipe there is was cities the number four equal to grew up As a result this h udud the most slow developing regions from the line out thrown

Australia this too in the direction one series measures done increasing own to politics one how much changes entered Including the government the most big in cities gardens irrigation , cars wash basins water with to fill such as restrictions entered in 2008 in Sydney secondary water supply - drink water and cleaned ( technical ) household services for water supply current done If water extravagance volume about thought is maintained has been water pipes and irrigation systems the most ineffective is considered it is Mediterranean around is located cities in countries water in the pipes of water loss of 25 percent , irrigation channels - 20 percent organize is enough These losses q isman bar side reach can Tunisia, like Rabat in cities this disappearances to 10 percent to shorten achieved . Current such as Bangkok ( Thailand ), Manila ( Philippines ) . in cities water to disappear against construction programs current not in q .

Reasonable in the countries of the world water supply as a result cleaned from water use level increased Some countries village in the farm again cleaned waste from the waters is using But the use of urban wastewater in agriculture is still low. Excluding countries with extremely limited water resources : 40% in the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian territories, 15% in Israel, 16% in Egypt.

supply has been developed through the method of seawater purification . For example, in Saudi Arabia, Israel, Cyprus and other similar countries, where the use of recycled water resources is low, drinking and technical water is widely obtained by this method .

In short , improving the use and management of water resources in the countries of the world ( whether they are developed or poor countries ) , timely supply of quality water is one of the important socio-economic issues . Various plans and projects are being implemented in this direction at one or another level in every country, measures are being taken to improve the use of water resources and improve the well-being of the population .

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