

**The Need For Formation of Knowledge on The Effective Use Of Water Resources in Young People in The Process of Globalization.
(In The Example Of The Aral Sea)**

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Abstract: The article deals with the issues of intensive development of irrigation systems, effective management of water resources and improvement of irrigation infrastructure, application of agro-technical measures in agriculture, implementation of innovations to improve the reclamation of irrigated lands, efficient and rational use of water resources illuminated.

Keywords: globalization process, water resources, technology, investment projects, Aral Sea, irrigation system, climate change, deficit, reform.

The main part. Agrarian and industrial production, the basis of the development of social life, undoubtedly forms the water management system. Indeed, the development of agriculture and the economy is directly linked to the irrigation and land reclamation sectors.

Every year, a large amount of funds is allocated from the state budget for the modernization of irrigation networks and pumping stations. According to the data, until the beginning of the XXI century, the low water season was observed every 6-8 years, but now it is doubling and repeating every 3-4 years. In addition, water scarcity is one of the environmental problems observed not only in our country, but all over the planet. In fact, this

is due to climate change, the increase in demand for water, the declining resources.

It should be noted that at a time when globalization is intensifying, today the world's 1 billion. More than half of the population suffers from lack of clean drinking water. According to the World Water Council, by 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will face freshwater shortages. Based on the above, it is necessary to form in students the perception that the Aral Sea problem is one of the most important issues for Uzbekistan in the field of ecology.

Taking into account the seriousness of the ecological catastrophe of the Aral Sea, an international scientific conference on "The Aral Sea problem, its gene pool, its impact on flora and fauna and international cooperation on mitigation measures" was held on March 11-12, 2008 in Tashkent. Representatives of the United Nations also took an active part in the conference.

On August 29, 1992 in Nukus, participants of the International Scientific and Practical Conference on the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea Basin appealed to the governments, parliaments and the public of Central Asia, the Russian Federation and other CIS countries to establish an international fund to address the Aral Sea basin.

On January 4, 1993, a meeting of the Presidents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan was held in Tashkent, at the end of which the heads of state decided to establish the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. The main task of this intergovernmental organization is to develop and finance environmental and scientific-practical projects and programs aimed at environmental rehabilitation of the regions affected by the Aral Sea disaster, as well as to address common socio-economic problems of the region.

As one of the member states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Uzbekistan attaches great importance to strengthening its activities. During its chairmanship in the Fund (1997-1999), Uzbekistan made active efforts to develop the legal framework of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, to establish contacts and cooperation with international organizations and financial institutions in order to ensure sustainable development in the Aral Sea basin. In particular, in October 1997, a technical meeting of international donors was held in Tashkent, as a result of which the implementation of the international project "Use of water resources and the environment in the Aral Sea Basin" was launched [2].

The holding of an international conference on the Aral Sea in Tashkent in March 2008 at the initiative of Uzbekistan was a great impetus for a broad international discussion of the Aral Sea problem. This is evidenced by the participation of more than 90 international organizations, representatives of public financial institutions and prominent research

centers in Japan, Germany, China and Arab countries. At the end of the forum, the Tashkent Declaration and an action plan for the implementation of projects worth about \$ 1.5 billion to address the tragic consequences of the Aral Sea tragedy were adopted.

At present, with the active support of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, various international organizations and foreign countries, Uzbekistan is expanding the infrastructure of delta water resources in the arid part of the Aral Sea, returning ditches, increasing water use efficiency, desertification, dust and salt flight. In order to expand the area of tree plantations and a number of other similar projects are being implemented. Over the past decade alone, more than \$ 1 billion has been spent on projects and programs aimed at improving the situation in the region, including about \$ 265 million in foreign investment, technical assistance and grants.

Due to climate change, permafrost stocks are declining, population growth and the need for clean drinking water, clothing and food, and employment, and the need to allocate large amounts of water to agricultural production, as well as environmental flora and Changes in the fauna also motivate us, that is, all water consumers in the country, to use water efficiently, to conserve it, to adapt to the conditions caused by water shortages. In this regard, the necessary normative documents are being developed in the Republic and certain work is being done.

Adaptation to water scarcity in Central Asia needs to be carried out jointly by all countries in the Central Asian region. In the context of water scarcity, in order to keep the environment clean and meet the water needs

of all water consumers, attention should be paid to the following:

- adoption of regional laws on environmental protection and use of water resources;
- development of general laws in the countries that take strict measures (even criminal) against those who use water resources inefficiently and harm the environment;
- It is necessary to train the population to keep the environment clean and use water resources efficiently in times of water scarcity.

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