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Use and Protection of Water Resources

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Abstract This article will talk about one of the current global problems - the problem of water. The article also presents the world's water resources and needs for them, the differences between them.

Keywords. water resources, hydrosphere, river, glacier, planet's population, global problems, underground waters, world ocean.

All goods created in nature are created very perfect. Especially water is a special part of a miraculous miracle. After all, water is an invaluable gift of nature. Without water, there would be no life on earth. Most scientists also recognize that the first protozoa appeared in water. As long as there is water, flora, fauna and we, people, are alive. In ancient times, people revered water, revered water, revered water as sacred. In places where there are water sources, springs, streams, on the shores of lakes and in the immediate vicinity of them, people made their homes. They were engaged in agriculture, actively using water.

The sacred book of Zoroastrianism "Avesta", which was created on the territory of our Motherland more than III millennia ago, also states that water is a sacred blessing, all living things are connected with it. At that time, whoever spits into the water, throws garbage, pollutes the water, be it

a nobleman or an ordinary person, was severely punished and deprived of his ranks.

The hydrosphere has always influenced the biosphere layer of the earth. In all types of plants, in the body and organisms of animals, in nature there is a certain amount of water contained in the form of mineral-sedimentary rocks and earth, soil composition, as well as the atmosphere. On Earth, water occurs in 3 different forms. This is the state of liquid, gas (vapor) and ice. Water is the main factor of life, accounting for 80-90% of the plant organism, 75% of the animal organism, 3/2 of the human organism, that is, more than 70%. Under the influence of water, metabolism occurs in all cells of organisms. Various compounds formed from nutrients obtained by the body are delivered and absorbed by the corresponding tissue cells through water. According to medical data, with the loss of 6-7% of water in the human body, the temperature of the human body rises, the skin heats up, and the heartbeat and respiration become more frequent. As a result, deep weakness arises throughout the body, a person has a headache. Human death is inevitable if 12% of water is lost in the human body. 3/4 of the planet's territory is occupied by the aquatic environment, the total reserves of which are 1.5 billion km3, while the glaciers at the poles of the



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Earth and in the high mountains contain only 2.2% of all water.

Rivers are the main source of fresh water on land. The annual water discharge of the rivers is 47 thousand km3. Some areas, however; especially the African Australian mainland The Arabian Peninsula is very poorly supplied with water. Only 1/3 of the world's population consumes high-quality, and another 1/3 of poor-quality water. The world's 2.5 billion people need clean water. 3 million people die each year from lack of water. 25% of the world's population lives in water-scarce areas.

Waters are unevenly distributed in Central Asia, where 27% of total water resources are in Tajikistan, 27% in Kyrgyzstan, 39% in Kazakhstan, 6% in Uzbekistan, 1% in Turkmenistan. Various forms also exist in Central Asia. relief. There are steppes, deserts, valleys, oases and mountains that can also pose a threat to our area due to lack of water. The first president of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, in his work "Uzbekistan on the threshold of the 21st century: a threat to security, conditions of stability and guarantees of development" notes: "In recent years, a lot has been written and talked about the great natural blessing of water in the media. It is no coincidence, according to the UN, at present about 2 million inhabitants of the planet suffer from the lack of drinking water.

There is relatively much water in Uzbekistan compared to other countries. About 10 rivers, originating in the Pamir and Tien Shan mountains, have long satisfied the needs of our people for water. But in recent years, the shortage of drinking water in some places has become more serious. The waters of ditches and canals, even rivers, which were previously used by residents, are becoming unusable. The reason is known: at the foot of the river, residents use natoguri water, dump various

waste into the river, and drain the remaining oil. If we do not prevent this situation, if we treat this with indifference, then, unfortunately, soon in our country, there may be a shortage of water. "

There are countries that consume rain, snow and even groundwater as drinking water. For example, in England, 2/3 of the need for groundwater freshwater is met in the United States at the level of 9/10 in Japan. Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and other countries use mainly groundwater and rainwater due to the incredible pollution of water bodies.

Our people have NaCl "water will be purified seven rounds" but this NaCl is not in demand today.

Today, there are various global problems, among which the shortage of fresh water around the world is taking a bold step. This problem cannot be solved unanimously; the peoples of the whole world must fight it. Only then will this problem be avoided. And we should call a drop of water in our country like the apple of an eye. Because it is our duty to future generations.

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