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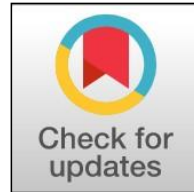
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**WATER RESOURCES IN KASHKADARYA REGION AND MODERN  
APPROACH TO THEIR USE**

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**ANNOTATION:** in this article water resources in kashkadarya region and modern approach to their use, the main rivers and their tributaries that receive water in agriculture are given. Water distribution facilities are analyzed by district and drip irrigation is highlighted when using water.

**KEYWORDS:** water, water distribution facilities, agricultural lands, stations, rivers and water volumes, drip irrigation methods.

**INTRODUCTION.** In recent years, consistent reforms have been carried out to ensure the efficient use of land and water resources, improve the water management system, modernize and develop water facilities. At the same time, due to global climate change, population growth and economic growth, their demand for water is growing every year, the shortage of water resources is growing from year to year. The demand for the priceless gift of water is growing all over the world. Due to climate change, the effects of global warming, industrial acceleration and other factors, the formation of water resources in the Central Asian region is also changing, and water shortages are increasing significantly. In this global context, the Concept of Water Resources Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030, the Strategy for Water Resources Management and Irrigation Sector Development for 2021-2023 have been developed, with international organizations for their implementation. The systematic work carried out in cooperation is bearing fruit.

Kashkadarya region is a region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was founded on November 1, 1924. In the south-west of the republic, in the Kashkadarya basin, on the western edge of the Pamir-Olay mountain system, between the Amudarya and Zarafshan rivers, the Gissar and Zarafshan ridges. It is bordered by Bukhara to the northwest, Surkhandarya to the southeast, Turkmenistan to the southwest and west, Tajikistan and Samarkand to the east.

According to statistics, the world's population is now about 7.5 billion. By 2050, there will be at least 10 billion people living on Earth.

**MAIN PART:** Uzbekistan consumes an average of 50-60 cubic kilometers of

water a year, 90% of which is used for agriculture. In this regard, the situation with the use of water for agricultural purposes in Kashkadarya region. The main river is Kashkadarya. Its tributaries are Jinnidarya, Aksuv, Yakkabagdarya, Tankhozdarya, Guzardarya (along with Big and Small Uradarya). Rivers are saturated with snow, rain and glacial water. River water is mainly used for irrigation. Chimkurgan, Kamashi, Pachkamar reservoirs; There are canals in Faizabad, March 8, Eskibog, Eski Anhor, Kasan, Pakhtaabad, Karshi and others. Six pumping stations and open and closed collector drainage networks have been built in the Karshi desert.

In order to develop scientific and innovative projects in the field of irrigation and land reclamation, to conduct research on water-saving technologies in accordance with regional conditions, the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers under the Karshi branch A scientific laboratory is being established at the expense of funds.

*As can be seen from the table, the water use situation in Kashkadarya region is characterized by the large number of pumping stations and electric motors in Kamashi, Karshi, Kitab and Guzar districts.*

*Naturally, as the world's population grows, so does the demand for the planet's natural resources, especially water. With this in mind, many countries around the world are implementing new projects aimed at reducing water consumption in agriculture. The most popular of these is the drip irrigation system.*

*According to historical records, several centuries ago, our ancestors used pottery to cultivate in waterlogged and dry lands. They fill the pottery pots with snow and rain water during the winter and spring months and bury them next to the roots of the crops during the season.*

*We know that water is stored for a long time in ordinary ceramic pots, but a certain amount of moisture seeps on its surface. It went into the moist soil and went to the root of the crop. As a result, the plant is constantly absorbing the necessary moisture, growing rapidly and producing abundant fruit. It is well known that in many parts of the world, people use different methods to cultivate their land.*

## **Aggregates of pumping stations and electric motors in the water supply system of Kashkadarya region**

№	Districts	The number of pumping stations is:	hence:	
			number of pump units	Number of electric motors
1.	Kamashi	11	41	41
2.	Yakkabog	2	7	7
3.	Qarshi	10	36	36
4.	Shahrisabz	2	9	9
5.	Koson	6	21	21
6.	Guzar	10	41	41
7.	Kitob	9	40	40
8.	Dehqonobod	4	14	14
9.	Chiroqchi	2	7	7
10.	Mirishkor	3	3	3
11.	Nishon	2	2	2
12.	Muborak	1	1	1
<b>Jami:</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>222</b>

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 94 of 23.02.2021 "On measures to improve irrigation and land reclamation in Kashkadarya region in 2021"

It was adopted in order to widely introduce digital and water-saving technologies in Kashkadarya region and to improve the reclamation of irrigated lands on the basis of the principles of PPP, reliable supply of water to agriculture and other sectors of the economy.

- according to him
- Address lists:
  - Priority projects for the construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation of irrigation and reclamation facilities in Kashkadarya region in 2021 at the expense of the national budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
  - o On repair and rehabilitation of irrigation systems in Kashkadarya region in 2021 at the expense of the local budget;
  - o Transfer of water facilities in Kashkadarya region to the private sector in 2021 on the basis of public-private partnership;
  - “Roadmaps” for improving irrigation and land reclamation in the districts of Kashkadarya region in 2021;
  - Key targets and indicators to be achieved as a result of the implementation of measures for 2021 in Kashkadarya region.

According to the resolution, the following targets are to be achieved:

- Reduction of irrigated areas with low water supply from 83.5 thousand hectares to 55.3 thousand hectares;



- Replacement of 3 pumping units and 14 electric motors at pumping stations with modern energy-saving ones, reduction of annual electricity consumption of pumping stations from 2.4 billion kWh to 2.3 billion kWh;
- Increase the area of water-saving irrigation technologies from 69.7 thousand hectares to 130.1 thousand hectares, including the area of drip irrigation from 11.8 thousand hectares to 39.4 thousand hectares;
- Reduction of saline areas from 232.3 thousand hectares to 227.8 thousand hectares, including medium and strongly saline lands from 47.7 thousand hectares to 45.6 thousand hectares;
- Increase the number of water facilities from 73 to 342 on the basis of digital technology "Smart Water";
- Implementation of a total of 10 projects in the water sector based on the principles of PPP.

**CONCLUSION.** In short, drip irrigation is, first and foremost, the rational use of water. This system not only increases productivity but also labor productivity. Helps to improve the reclamation of the land, the effective implementation of agro-technical measures.

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