



**MANAGEMENT OF EFFECTIVE USE OF TRANSBOUNDARY
WATER RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION**

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***Abstract:** the article deals with the issues of managing the effective use of transboundary waters in the context of globalization in agriculture, the efficiency of water resources use, measures to mitigate water scarcity, effective organization of water delivery services. Solutions for improving the integrated management system for transboundary water resources use between Central Asian countries are presented.*

***Keywords:** efficiency, water, drip irrigation, transboundary, agromelioration, irrigation, strategy, irrigation plan, limit.*

Introduction. The emergence of globalization in world countries and a significant increase in the population and the rapid development of sectors of the economy are contributing to a sharp increase in demand for cross-border waters. This results in water shortages in many regions of the world. Scientists say that "by 2030, 47% of the world population will have to live in conditions of water scarcity"¹. Currently, 70% of the world's consumption of tap water corresponds to agricultural contributions. In most developed foreign countries, the use of market mechanisms in the organization, financing and management of water supply is defined as one of the priorities of socio - economic development. During the years of independence, the system of Water Management in our country was radically

¹ <https://www.unicef.org/wash/water-scarcity>.



reformed, targeted and rational use of Water Resources was carried out, and the reclamation status of irrigated lands was improved. As a result of this, the volume of water transmission decreased by 10-12 percent at the expense of one hectare for the last 15 years after the transition to limit use of water, the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the activities of water farms improved. These activities laid the foundation for the growth of agricultural crop yields and the sustainable development of this network. At the same time, today there are also problems that are waiting for a solution to the organization of the use of Water Resources in agriculture, including the effective management of water supply, water use and the application of market mechanisms, the procedures for remuneration of water and the adaptation of contractual obligations to market relations are among the pressing issues. In 2017-2021, the strategy of five priorities for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan established priorities on "further improvement of the reclamation status of irrigated lands, development of networks of Reclamation and irrigation facilities, introduction of intensive methods to the field of agricultural production, above all modern agro-technologies that save water and resources"². Finding an effective solution to these tasks requires improving ways to apply market mechanisms in managing the effective use of cross-border water reuses in agriculture.

From the advanced foreign experience accumulated in world practice, our republic is demanding to improve the scientific basis of rational use of Water Resources in agriculture. In this regard, the development of scientifically based

² Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the use of water and water". Tashkent City. 1993. September 2.
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proposals and recommendations on improving the ways of applying market mechanisms in managing the effective use of cross-border water reuses in agriculture of our country based on the experiences of foreign countries is one of the pressing issues of today.

Review of thematic literature: Within the framework of this topic, many foreign and domestic economic scientists have been studied as objects of research. From this it follows that the effectiveness and effectiveness of globalization is manifested precisely at the level of interstate and international organizations, that is, in the adoption of a single convention in cooperation with the United Nations. Dukhovny V. A., Sokolov V. The proposal for integrated management of Water Resources and its projects brought data on bilateral and multilateral agreements and management structure in the field of collaborative management of water and energy resources in Central Asia.

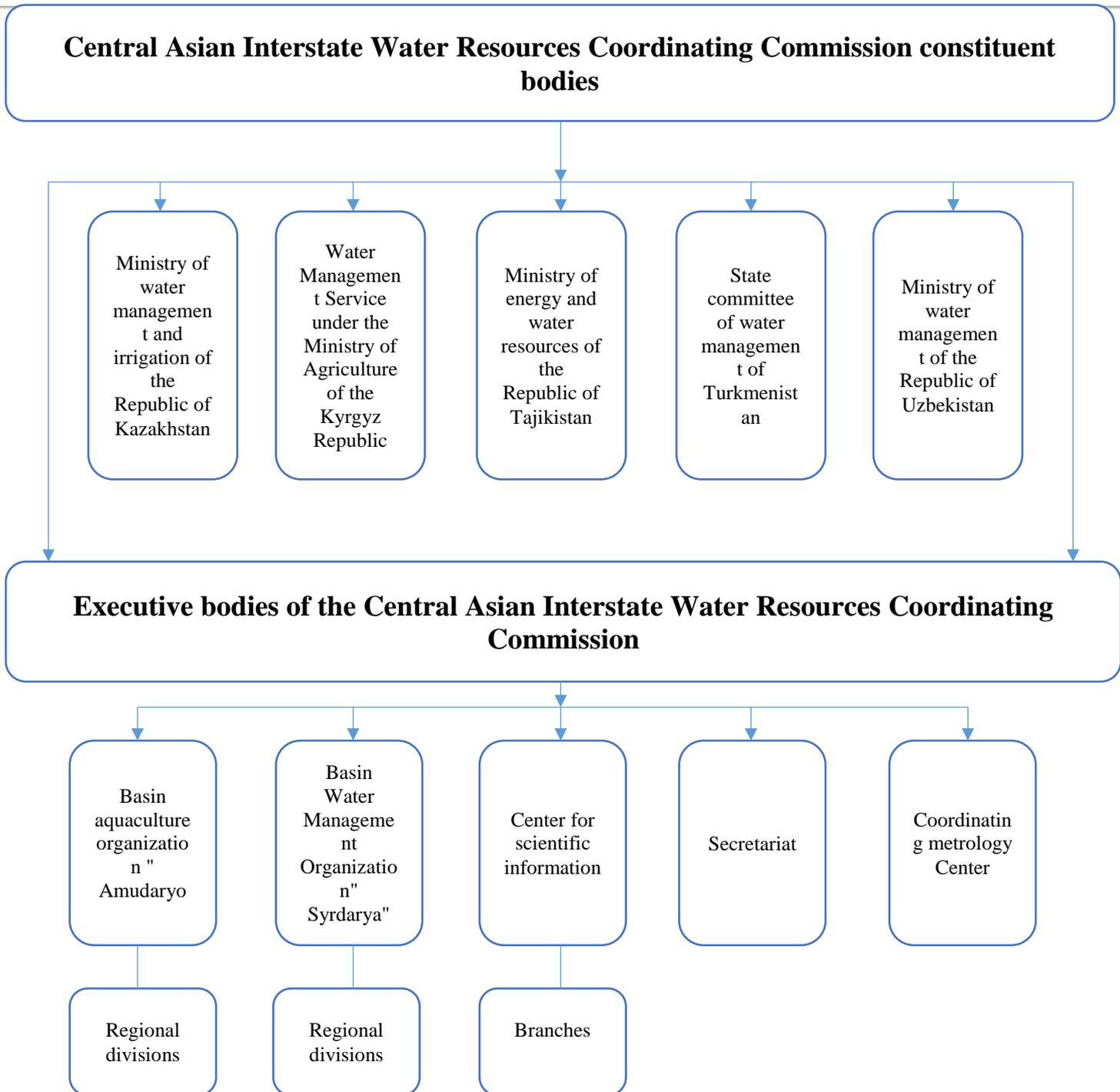
Research methodology: In Central Asia and our country, in the context of globalization, scientific conclusions were formed based on the revision of the structure of international concept and management and the use of statistical data, sampling methods, theoretical philosophical, objective approach, methods of economic analysis in the scientific and practical study of integrative issues. Techniques such as systematic and comparative approach were effectively used based on the data collected.

Analysis and results: In Central Asia, inter-state adopted documents are important in the use of Transboundary Water Resources, therefore, in the current period, in the use of Transboundary Water Resources in Central Asian states, there



is a need for the development of a convention at the international level on the use of Transboundary Water Resources within the framework of the United Nations. The international level convention aims to provide for Afghanistan to join the convention in agreement with all Central Asian states. But given the fact that the situation in Afghanistan at the moment has not improved to the fullest, the problematic situation in the implementation of the agreement Judah is many. It is as an effective solution to the problem that the countries of Central Asia, namely Afghanistan, are at a crucial level that together with the United Nations, develop a convention for the effective use of cross-border waters and, by agreement, it is advisable to implement the possibility of targeted use of cross-border water resources by adopting this convention. Because it is advisable to create a system of joint activities in which the processes of economic assimilation of the Central Asian states depend on each other. As a result of the convention adopted under the United Nations, all states operate within the established convention, the efficiency of water distribution from cross-border water resources as well as on a limit basis for each Republic is increased.

The current paytai Central Asia interstate water resources coordinating commission structure is as follows. (Figure 1)





**Figure 1: Central Asian Interstate Water Resources Coordinating
Commission constituent bodies**

Together with the United Nations, it is necessary to comply with the standards of this convention and to involve the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in this convention, as well as the inclusion of Central Asia as part of the structure of the interstate water resource Coordinating Commission alba by scling this convention, it is achieved to increase the volume and efficiency of production in these.

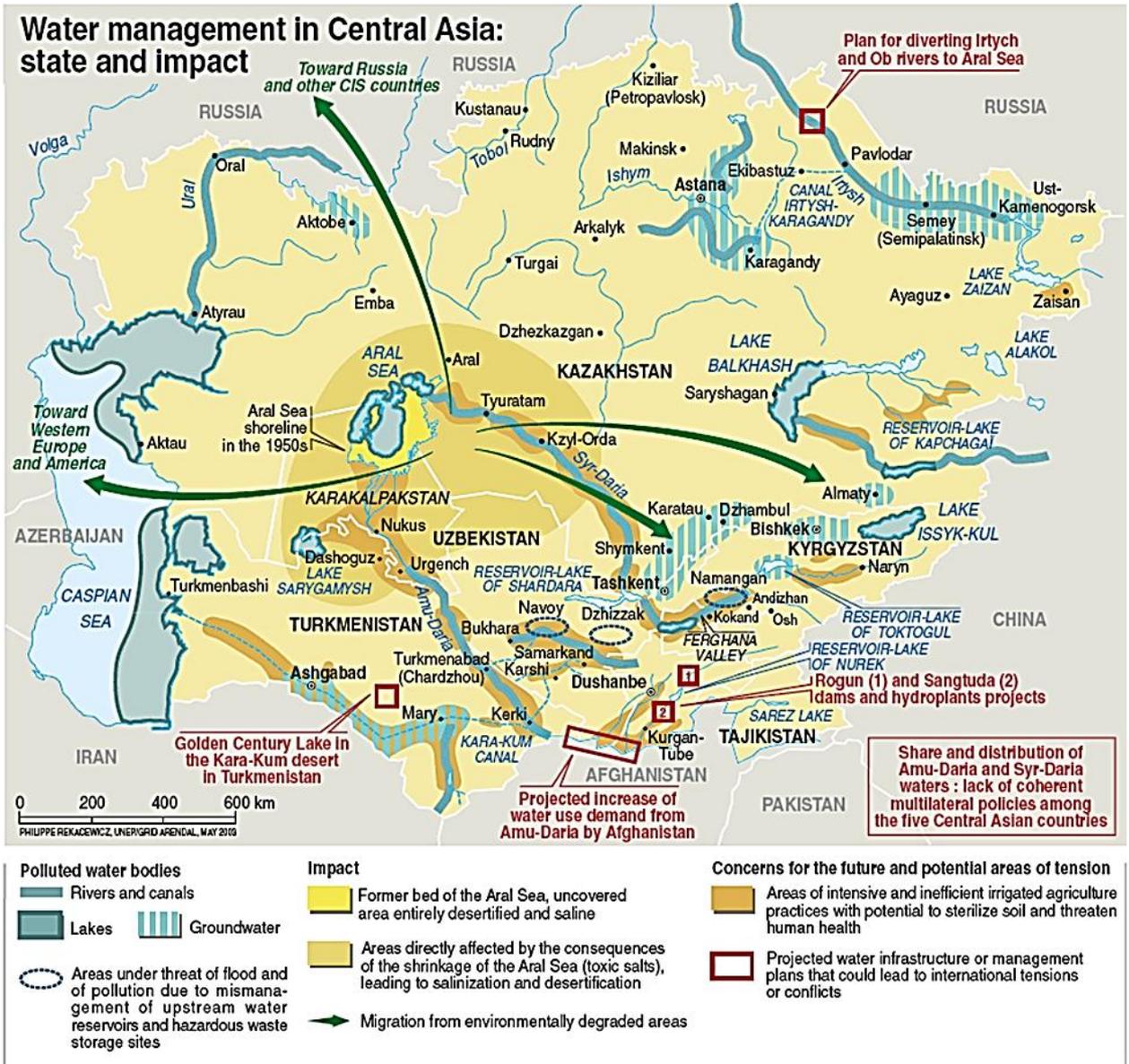


Figure 2. Water management in Central Asia

In the process of water resources management in Central Asia, zones harmful to human health are identified for the distribution and limits of water to

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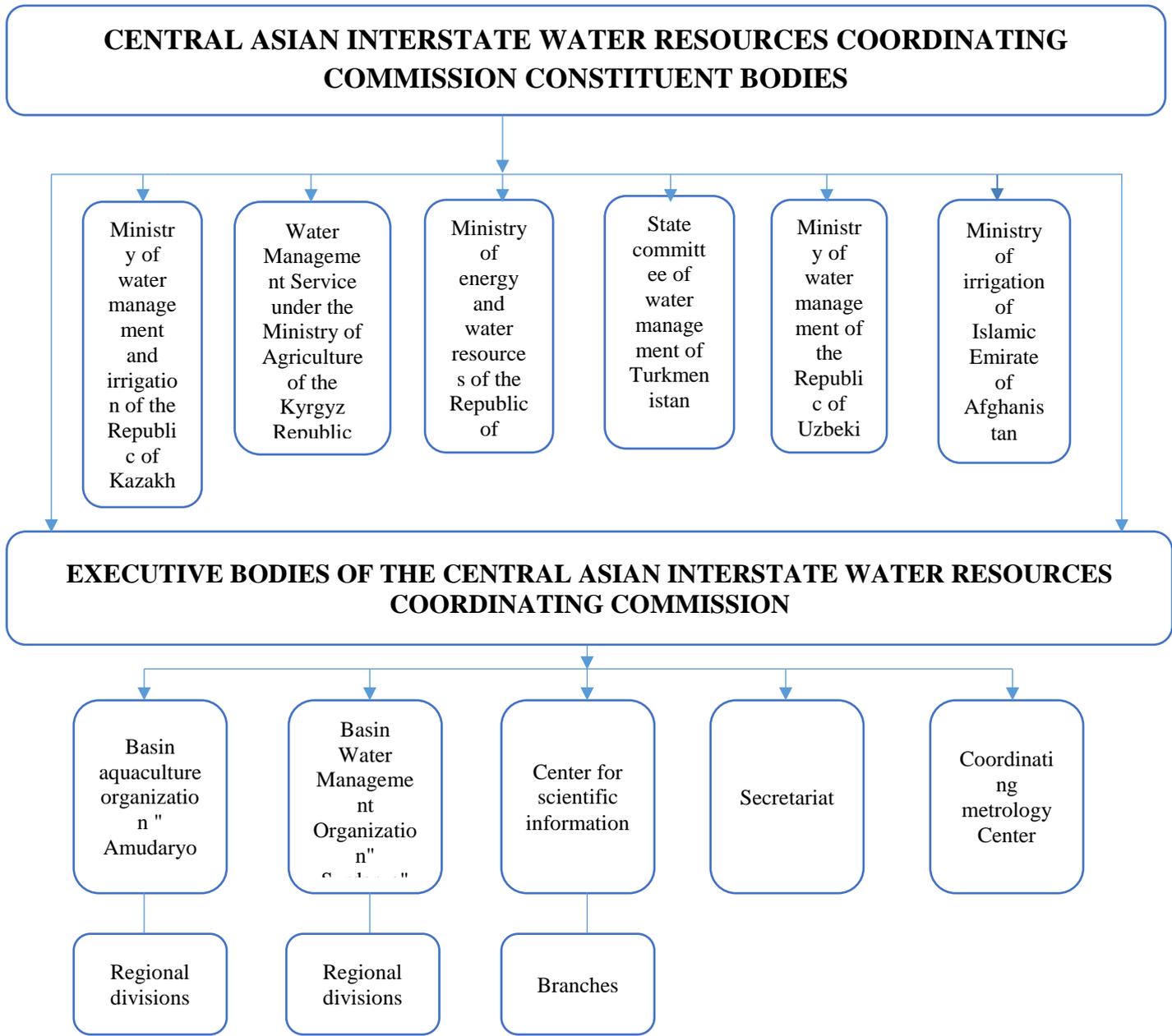
Central Asian countries, as well as for the supply of agricultural products. (Figure 2)

Currently, the following regulatory documents on the use of transboundary water resources and their regulation have been developed in Central Asian countries. The Central Asian interstate water resources coordination commission aims to add representatives to the constituent body of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan and to the executive bodies as well. (Figure 3) In the context of today's globalization and regional integration, Uzbekistan maintains a policy of rational use of cross-border Water Resources, achieving general consensus with neighboring countries in this regard. In order to organize the rational use of natural water resources in the region in terms of cooperation of Central Asian countries, each state seeks to establish mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring countries. The fact that our main water resources fall on the responsibility of the transboundary rivers Amudarya and Syrdarya, and the unilateral behavior of the neighboring countries located in their upper reaches in water management has a serious negative impact on the water supply of our republic. In particular, the transfer of the large reservoirs of Thokagul, Nurek and Qayrokum, built in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, from the irrigation regime to the energy regime, caused a change in the flow of water in the rivers.

We can clearly see the operation of reservoirs of neighboring countries in an energetic mode in the following examples. On the Syrdarya Basin, the Thattagul reservoir is located on the Norin River and has a capacity of Rs 19.5 crore.the M3



has a total water capacity of. This means that the water capacity of this reservoir is 1.5 times more than the annual flow of the Norin River.



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**Figure 3. constituent bodies of the Central Asian Interstate Water
Resources Coordinating Commission (author's development**

The possibilities of cooperating the cultivation of agricultural products by polluting economical technologists in the fruitful use of water resources are very wide. It is necessary to establish intensive gardens and animal husbandry, to create

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a feed base by introducing drip and rain irrigation on fertile lands. It also serves to satisfy the population's demand for food. We can also see the production of agricultural products in our republic on the basis of indicators up to 2016.

In addition, we can see the role of farms and peasant farms in agriculture, as well as the problems of using water resources, in their importance in the cultivation of products.³

Conclusions and suggestions: The current water problem can be solved in three ways in Aries:

First, the countries of Central Asia and the United Nations must jointly adopt a convention on the use of Transboundary Water Resources. It is necessary to fully regulate the water of the river. River water is regulated by the construction of reservoirs. The construction of reservoirs has many goals. It is necessary to regulate the water supply of rivers, ensure the use of energy resources, develop irrigation and water drainage, create Transport Highways, develop fisheries and prevent flooding.

Secondly, this construction makes it possible to transport a significant part of them from the regions with an excess of water resources through the redistribution of water between water bodies to the agricultural regions. The redistribution of water resources by God has been carried out in our country for a long time. Currently, part of Amudarya water is supplied to Bukhara, Navoi, Kashkadarya regions.

³ Dukhovny V. A., Sokolov V. Integrated Water Resource Management. - T.:2006. -35 p. SJIF:5.219

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Thirdly, water management and organizational and economic activities are carried out within each basin, aimed at saving and spending water. These activities include the restructuring of water management systems, repeated use of wastewater, the introduction of new techniques, market relations between water management organizations and water consumers.

From the fourth, to carry out the payment of the fee in the water limit Asao using market mechanisms.

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