



ISSN: 2350-0328

**International Journal of Advanced Research in Science,
Engineering and Technology**

Vol. 7, Issue 4 , April 2020

Concept Development Water Management with the Green and Water

Kotova L.V

Tashkent institute of architecture and civil engineering

ABSTRACT: This article discusses the shortcomings in the absence of a scientific-based development concept taking into account the environmental and water factors, the necessity to create a single mechanism for water management, focusing on the rational use of water resources, their restoration and protection, the provision of the population and economy with water resources and the timeliness of management decisions in water industry.

I.INTRODUCTION

In order to achieve this aim in conditions of limited economic opportunities, both for water user enterprises and the state, in determining the main directions of development of water management and its transition to market relations, it is necessary to proceed from the principle of minimizing costs in water use and choosing environmentally effective solutions, which have a positive economic effect.

In accordance with applicable law, the range of implementation of water conservation tasks should be limited to the most urgent and socially significant, as well as implemented by the state in the frame of programs for the protection and restoration of water resources and water consumptions at the expense of their own profit in the framework of economic activities. The main disadvantages of the existing water resources and water consumption management system in the region, based on the economic mechanism: - lack of interconnection between resource blocks in assessing the cost of water resources, board standards are determined on the basis of completely different fundamental approaches; the lack of adaptation mechanisms for the water resources management system to market relations, which leads to an underestimated standard cost of water resources, which in turn does not allow the full implementation of economic instruments in water consumption; the exigency need for urgent "greening" of the tax system; - the non-economic nature of the regulation mechanism in the water sector and the allocation of limits on the use of water resources.

The main cause for all these shortcomings is the science-based development concept, taking into account the environmental and water factors. The problems discussed above are need to create a single mechanism for water management.

The main characteristics of this mechanism should be: - focusing on the rational use of water resources, their restoration and protection; - consistency and complexity in the use of water resources in the regional economy; - provision of the economy and population with water resources; consistency of resource blocks of the economic mechanism among themselves and at hierarchical levels; - timeliness of management decisions in the water sector of the region due to effective feedback. A complete solution of problems in the field of water consumption, is currently impossible protection and restoration of water resources, but it is necessary to identify a number of areas that will significantly smooth out the emerging contradictions. The main directions of rational water consumption include organizational, regulatory, technical, economic and regulatory measures aimed at regulating economic relations in the water sector of the economy. The main approach should be is the program-targeted which aims to improving public administration in the field of rational use of water resources and the phased achievement of the strategic goal of water use, also long-term target indicators of the state of a particular water body. A complete solution of problems in the field of water use are protection and restoration of water resources currently impossible, but the determination of a some specific tasks and directions, their consistent implementation will significantly smooth out the inconsistencies in water consumption and significantly optimize the development of this sector of the economy.

It should be noted that some programs and decisions on water consumption, such as protection and restoration of water resources have been developed and adopted for implementation.

For instance, in order to increase the quality of fresh water supplying in Tashkent and certain areas of the Tashkent region during 2019-2022, some investment projects are being implemented with the involvement of international financial institutions and the local budget of the city. In recent years, this implementation is carried out.



ISSN: 2350-0328

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

Vol. 7, Issue 4, April 2020

The plans include reconstruction and modernization of drinking centralized water supplying's: water intake facilities, distribution water supply networks, water treatment plants, and water disposal facilities. In the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issues of the state of water supply and the implementation of program activities were considered. In order to improve the effectiveness of water management programs, it is advisable to develop a unified concept of public policy on water recovery, protection and management, as well as a mechanism for funding them from specially formed funds and budgets at different levels.

The principle of decentralization of direct management impacts should be an important principle of improving the state management of water resources at the present stage. The use of non-traditional water resources should be an important area of water management. These include the reuse of water (recycling), the use of wastewater for industrial water, mine and mine water.

The main criterion in this case should be the economic feasibility of using non-traditional water resources, in accordance with the specifics of production taking into accounts the requirements for its quality. A fundamentally important reserve for water management is the identification of water management and technological possibilities of water conservation, i.e. reducing water consumption by reducing waste of water. Water loss is defined as the difference between the amount of water removed from the source and the amount of total rational need for it. Water production, preparation and delivery are used, so water loss is a loss of finished commodity products. As the analysis shows, water loss is caused, on the one hand, by technical reasons, and on the other hand - by the traditions and way of life of the population. Therefore, the solution to these problems is seen in improving water use schemes and technologies.

The ideal scheme for the use of water in industrial plants should be a waste less scheme of water circulation. In this scheme, once taken from a source the volume of water is not returned back to the water source, which excludes its contamination. In addition to improving the technological schemes for the use of water for industrial hubs, it is advisable to create group revolving water systems. This is facilitated by a number of conditions: - a high concentration of industrial enterprises of different industries in a relatively compact area, which will reduce the cost of construction of common networks, reduce their length and quantity; the presence of water users that form wastewater of different quality, which opens the prospect for mutual neutralization of wastewater of one plant to neutralize the wastewater of another plant;- the proximity of industrial and household wastewater sources, which will allow the use of clean household sewage to recharge industrial revolving systems; - the presence of water users with different levels of water quality requirements, which opens up opportunities for cascading and reuse of water.

Water management and economic management are the most important area of water management in the region. The economic mechanism involves building an effective system of payments for water use, implementing rent taxation and creating conditions for self-financing the development and operation of enterprises and organizations of the region's water industry in the structure of integrated water use programs. The transfer of relations between the owner (state) of water objects (water as a natural resource), specialized water management organizations (carrying out water withdrawal, transportation, water treatment, etc.) and end-users of water into the orbit of economic (market) relations creates an objective basis for water use fees. At the same time, it is important to note that in the formation of the board it is necessary to trace a single, interconnected chain of water management links of all participants in the water use process: from the owner of the water object to the final consumer of water.

In connection with the above, in the context of the region's water industry adapting to the market economy, a number of institutional changes are needed, both directly within the water management system itself and in the water management system as a whole.

Thus, the proposed areas of water use and water management in the region will significantly optimize the rational water use in the region and create new prerequisites for the effective development of the water sector.

REFERENCES

1. Belokonev, E.N. Water and Water Supply / E.N. Belokonev, T.E. Popova, pG.N. Puras. - M.: Phoenix, 2012. - 384 p.
2. Nikoladze, G.I. Water Supply / G.I. Nikoladze. - M.: SINTEG, 2002. - 248 p.
3. Somov, M.A. Water Supply. Textbook / M.A. Somov, L.A. Kvitka. - M.: INFRA-M, 2014. - 288 p.
4. <https://lex.uz/docs/>