

# Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Saving Water and Electricity

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**Abstract:** *After gaining independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone significant changes in the agricultural sector, one of the most important sectors of its economy. The laws, decrees and resolutions of the Oliy Majlis, the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on agriculture and water resources have opened up opportunities for the development of the sector. Measures have been taken in the country to abolish the cotton monopoly and to reconsider the composition of arable land on a scientific basis. The task was set to provide the Republic with the most important food resources in a market economy. In order to ensure the independence of the republic, the area under cotton has been reduced, and great importance is attached to improving the reclamation of lands. The state farms, which were operating at a loss in the agricultural sector, and the economically unjustified farms were transferred to the forms of management, farms and dehqan farms, and more economic benefits were obtained from the lands. The wider and deeper introduction of new economic relations in rural areas requires that they be strengthened on a legal basis.*

**Keywords:** *water, electricity, energy saving, energy resources, current legislation*

**I. Introduction.** It is important to create a legal basis for agricultural reforms, to consistently strengthen the legal framework of socio-political life. Therefore, it is important to study and thoroughly understand the laws, especially departmental regulations. After the independence of our country, effective and efficient measures have been identified to ensure the reliability and safety of the existing hydraulic structures in the country, their proper use. In particular, the laws "On water and water use" (1993) and "On the safety of hydraulic structures" (1999) were adopted. Chapter 29 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On water and water use" consists of 119 articles and was signed on May 6, 1993. The objectives of the law are to regulate water relations, rational use of water for the needs of the population and the economy, protection of water from pollution, pollution and depletion, prevention and elimination of harmful effects of water, improvement of water bodies, as well as the protection of the rights of enterprises, institutions, organizations, farms and citizens in the field of water relations (Article 1). The Law on Water defines state ownership of water (Article 3) and the composition of the single state water fund (Article 4) [1]. Articles 5, 6, 7 of the law define the powers of public authorities in the field of regulation of water relations. Powers of public administration and control in the field of water use and protection are specified in Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the Law. The Ministry of Agriculture and Water of the Republic of Uzbekistan has special powers in the field of regulation of water use within its competence. is a state body. The law also defines the relationship between water users, water use facilities, types of water use, including primary and secondary water users. Article 30 of the law stipulates that limited use of water is mandatory for all water consumers, as well as full or partial payment for water used for the maintenance and rehabilitation of water supply facilities, financial support of personnel working in this

field. shown. Article 32 of the law lists the rights of water users and Article 35 lists their duties. The rights of water users include: - checking the quantity and quality of water supplied; - Require compensation for water not received under the contract. Chapter XIII of the Law is devoted to the use of water bodies for agricultural purposes, Article 48 of which contains the rules of planning the use of water in agriculture, and water use plans: for systems of district significance - district authorities; On systems of regional (Republican) importance are approved by the regional (Republican) bodies of agriculture and water management. According to Article 49, regardless of the form of land use ownership, inter-farm canals and structures within the irrigated lands of the water fund are used as a single system of groundwater abstraction and are state property and cannot be privatized. Article 54 of the law prohibits water users from arbitrarily relocating hydraulic structures in 41 canals and reservoirs of inter-farm importance, as well as the construction of temporary barriers, pumps and other structures in order to increase or decrease water intake. shown. Article 55 of the law provides for the movement of tractors, agricultural machinery, cars and other vehicles over canals and other hydraulic structures, as well as the movement of livestock from unintended places. Models 78,79,80,81,82 of the Law are devoted to the use of water bodies, including Article 82, which states that hydroelectric power stations, as well as rivers, streams, main and inter-farm canals and other hydraulic structures in collectors are state water bodies.

## II. Discussion

The use of facilities is carried out by the bodies of agriculture and water resources in accordance with the rules developed during their design [2]. Chapters XXVI and XXVIII of the Law are devoted to the procedure for liability

for violation of water legislation and recovery of damages. In order to ensure the guaranteed supply of water to the population and the economy and its economical and efficient use in the context of increasing water scarcity, the Cabinet of Ministers of August 3, 1993 "On the Republic of Uzbekistanvaqt 385 "Temporary procedure for limited water use". It defines the order of interaction between water management bodies and water users. For violation of the laws and regulations of water use by the Republican Inspectorate "Uzsuvnazorat" in violation of the requirements of the Law "On Water and Water Use" and the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 3, 1993 No 385 An "act" is drawn up and a fine is imposed (Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 320 of 21 July 2003). Safety of hydraulic structures (GTI) (as complex natural-technical systems), forecasting their future condition is a very important, very complex and unique task. Of all the indicators that GTI evaluates, 42 are the most important in terms of their reliability and safety. In particular, in 1999, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the safety of hydraulic structures" and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 20, 1999 No. 398 "On the safe operation of large and critical water facilities and This has become even more important with the adoption of the Resolution "On measures to increase the reliability of the service life." The Law "On Safety of Hydraulic Structures" consists of 15 articles, Article 1 of which describes the purpose of the Law, ie the design, construction, commissioning, operation, reconstruction, restoration, conservation and completion of hydraulic structures. regulation of relations arising in the implementation of security activities. Article 2 of the Law is entitled "Legislation on the safety of hydraulic structures" and Article 3 is entitled "Basic concepts", in which the legislation on the safety of hydraulic structures consists of this Law and other legislative acts. The basic concepts include and describe hydraulic structures, user organization, emergency, safety declaration of hydraulic structures, safety criteria of hydraulic structures, the permissible level of risk of accidents at hydraulic structures. Article 4 deals with the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of safety of hydraulic structures, Article 5 deals with the powers of local authorities in the field of security of hydraulic structures, and Article 6 deals with state control over the safety of hydraulic structures. Article 7 of the Law contains the cadastre of hydraulic structures, Article 8 - the basic requirements for the safety of hydraulic structures, Article 9 - the obligations of the user organization to ensure the safety of hydraulic structures. 43 The Declaration of Safety of Hydraulic Structures is set out in Article 10, which states that the organization that operates a hydraulic structure at the design, construction, commissioning, operation, decommissioning stage, as well as after its reconstruction, overhaul, restoration or conservation It is a question of drawing up the declaration of safety of construction, the procedure for drawing up the declaration. State examination of declarations of safety of

hydraulic structures Article 11 of the Law on inspection of hydraulic structures Article 13, creation and use of emergency material reserves to ensure the safety of hydraulic structures Article 14, liability for violation of the legislation on safety of hydraulic structures 15 listed in the article. According to this Resolution, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Safety of Hydraulic Structures" shall come into force from the date of its publication in the press, ie from August 20, 1999, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan In accordance with the Law "On the safety of hydraulic structures", to ensure that ministries and agencies review and repeal their regulations that contradict this Law, and in accordance with all articles of this Law. Relevant work is being carried out in our country. Standard regulations on the management of the main canals 1. The management of the main canals (further - in the text it is called the Department) is a structural division on regulation of water resources belonging to the management of the basin of irrigation systems [3] . 2. In its activity the Department complies with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and other resolutions of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 44 decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers. , Resolutions of the Board of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, orders and other decisions of the Ministry, orders of the Basin Department of Irrigation Systems and other legislation, as well as this Regulation. 3. The Department is a legal entity, has a seal with the image of the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its name, bank accounts. Tasks and functions of the Department The Department is responsible for the implementation of technical policy in the regulation of water resources in the system.

### **III. Conclusion**

The main tasks of the Department are: - rational management of water resources of main canals (systems) and structures and increase its efficiency; - Ensuring compliance with the established procedure for water use through the main canal (system); - Ensuring the technical reliability of main canals (systems) and water facilities; - preparation of the main channel (system) for reliable use and its maintenance; - reliable accounting and reporting on water intake and water supply; - Introduction of water-saving technologies, increase the efficiency of targeted use of allocated funds, material and technical resources, machinery and equipment and their targeted use. Functions of the Department: - manages water resources and provides water supply in accordance with the limits set by the Basin Department of Irrigation Systems; 45 - enters into contracts for water supply with irrigation systems and pumping stations, energy and communications departments, determines the mode of use of internal pumping stations and units of the system; - make adjustments to the schedules of

water supply to irrigation systems, taking into account the general state of water resources; - ensures the introduction of market principles and mechanisms of water use; - prepares and implements proposals to increase water supply to individual channels of the system; - keeps records of water intake and water supply in the system as a whole, compiles the balance of water resources in the system; - Controls the rational management of water resources on main canals (systems) and water facilities; - ensures reliable use of the water system in general; - Provides the system with the necessary amount of water meters, introduces and improves modern systems of communication, automation and telemechanics in the management of water resources; - Creates a set of measures for the complete and current repair, ensures the targeted and efficient use of funds allocated for these purposes; - develops and introduces resource-saving technologies, optimal forms and methods of work in order to reduce the cost and improve the quality of repair work; - Disseminates best practices in the organization of work in the system of canals, the achievements of science in the field of water management; - together with the joint directorates of the enterprises under construction prepares proposals for modernization, reconstruction and re-equipment of systems and facilities for inclusion in investment programs, organizes the implementation of investment programs on the main canal (system); 46 - prepares proposals for the development of schemes for the future development of water management in the irrigation system. Rights of the Board. The Department has the following rights: - to request and receive from enterprises, institutions and organizations the necessary materials to address issues within its competence in the prescribed manner; - to give conclusions on the draft decisions on water resources management submitted to it for approval; - Carrying out repair work in other systems and domestic

reclamation networks on a contract basis; - In accordance with the established procedure to submit a proposal to bring to justice those responsible for violations of the rules of use in water management systems, the order of limited use of water; - Irrigation systems have the right to make adjustments to the limits of water resources approved by the basin management within 10%, taking into account the current state of water resources, and other provisions of the legislation [4]. Decisions made by the Department within its competence are binding on local governments, businesses, as well as officials and citizens.

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