

SCIENTIFIC SUBSTANTIATION OF THE MOST OPTIMAL DIRECTION FOR INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER MANAGEMENT

Babadjanov Abdirashid Musayevich

candidate of economic sciences, senior research fellow.

Axmedov Azamat Kamilovich

candidate of economic sciences, associate professor.

Xodjimuxamedova Shahida Ibragimovna

candidate of economic sciences, associate professor.

Associate professor of the department "Accounting and audit".

Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers;

Scopus Author ID: 7611319; ORCID: 0000-0003-0164-0475 (Kori Niyoziy-39 Street, Mirzo Ulugbek District, Tashkent City, 700000, the Republic of Uzbekistan);

E-mail: pirbobo@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the priorities of innovative development of water resources. *The purpose of the work.* Innovative development of the water sector, identification of the most optimal directions of innovation and effective use of innovative scientific developments. *Transfer of method and methodology of work.* A comparative analysis of the most optimal direction of innovative development in the country was conducted. *Results.* The weakest link in water science institutions is the implementation of these scientific developments. The directions of innovative development are irrigation and reclamation, the use of which is the association of water consumers, as well as the creation of value added, the direction can be implemented through innovative projects. A non-governmental cooperative has been developed and operates on a commercial basis. *Scope of results.* The results of the research can be used as a mechanism for implementing innovative scientific developments in practice. *Conclusions.* As a subject, it is necessary to take drastic measures to modernize and develop water management, all branches and sectors of the agro-industrial complex, increase the income of scientists and researchers, improve the salaries of workers, the living standards of the entire population. It is expedient to work with a program of scientific orientation of innovative development of water resources of the whole republic, uniting qualified scientists with extensive experience in the water management system. It is necessary to develop an effective system that links the fields of production and science, to organize in the system with the participation of creators of innovative ideas and key consumers of scientific developments. In the proposed system, the main place is given to the counseling center, which serves as the main connecting link between theory and practice. In addition, scientific proposals and practical recommendations based on the analysis of water resources have been developed.

Keywords:

water management, innovation, scientific development, irrigation and land reclamation, development, direction, economy.

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Introduction

Special attention is paid to the transition to innovative economy, priority directions of innovative development on the basis of the application of the democratic principle at the new stage of economic reforms carried out in the country on the liberalization of water economy sectors and further deepening of market relations. One of the pressing issues facing today's water economy sectors is to achieve the country's innovative development in the short term.

Innovation development is a systematic process, which implies the implementation of clearly defined measures according to the plan, that is, in a strategic way. The main objective of the strategy is to develop human capital as the main factor determining the level of competitiveness of the country in the international arena and its development in terms of innovation, while the Republic is among the 50 most advanced countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index ranking until 2030.

Reforms in the system of educational and scientific institutions the introduction of advanced scientific achievements and innovations at the current stage of economic reforms in the country is one of the main factors in increasing the competitiveness of water economy sectors, strengthening their economic independence and their position in the market. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the integration of Education, Science and production, as a result of which it is necessary to create innovative scientific developments, to strengthen the scientific and technological potential of our country and to promote our economy.

Due to global climate change, population growth and economic sectors, their demand for water is growing year by year, the shortage of water resources is growing from year to year. The average annual volume of water used was 51-53 billion cubic meters, including 97.2% from rivers and streams, 1.9% from collector networks, and 0.9% from groundwater, which is 20% less than the allocated water intake limit.

The Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan should ensure the achievement of the following indicators by 2030 through the implementation of the priorities set out in the Concept, which include: increasing the efficiency of irrigation systems from 0.63 to 0.73; reduction of irrigated lands with low water supply from 560 thousand hectares to 190 thousand hectares; reduction of saline irrigated lands by 226 thousand hectares; Reduction of annual electricity consumption of pumping stations in the system of the Ministry of Water Resources by 25%; introduction of digital technologies for water metering and installation of "Smart Water" water metering and control devices at all irrigation system facilities; Automation of water management processes at 100 large water facilities; increase the total area of lands covered by water-saving technologies in irrigation of agricultural crops to 2 million hectares, including 600,000 hectares of drip irrigation technology; implementation of 50 projects in the field of water

management on the basis of public-private partnership.

In order to achieve these goals, water management should pay attention to the following: modernization of water management facilities; Organization of management of water management facilities on the basis of digital technologies; wide introduction of resource-saving technologies; expansion of attraction of foreign investments to the network; introduction of Public-Private Partnership in water management; issuance of water management facilities for use in agricultural; to encourage savings; training of qualified personnel for the water network, improvement of the system of professional development of employees.

In the modernization of the water economy, it is necessary to carry out activities such as specialization of production, economic conduct in the regions, introduction of scientific works on production and economic relations, science and technology, taking into account the extent to which the soil of each territory is saline and climatic conditions. When modernizing the water economy, updating it only technically, technologically is one of the main reasons for not achieving the expected result. Innovation is a complex of organizational, legal, financial and economic documents necessary for the implementation of scientific works in specific enterprises or production entities.

Thus, the transition of the water economy to the path of modernization and innovative development will be organized with the introduction of the latest scientific works of Science and technology into production. It is known that the weakest link in the scientific research of Water Resources was the introduction of these scientific works into practice, and today this problem has not found its effective solution.

Many scientific developments remain without timely introduction. The funds allocated for the research work are low in cost. There are several reasons for this, including: lack of funds for the introduction of scientific works by the heads of Water Enterprises; inability to accurately

allocate the profit from the introduction of scientific works; inadequate improvement of the state support and encouragement of the heads of the enterprise to low qualification and finally the introduction of scientific works has not been achieved [1].

S.Eat it. Bezdina said that "the financial burden of agricultural enterprises can increase with the formation of standards of payment for water" [2].

A.P. Sokolova said that "the role of the state in the training of specialists with innovative qualifications is not only to develop and implement educational standards that are adapted to the modern requirements of the economy. It is necessary to create conditions for active practice of students and specialists receiving analysis abroad, rapid perception of changes in the business environment, creative approach to solving unfamiliar tasks and transition to other educational services systems that allow finding alternative ways of achieving goals [3].

These scientists have highlighted the personnel, entrepreneurial activity and only technical aspects of innovation development in personnel research. During the transition of the country's water economy to the innovative economy, research on the scientific basis of the optimal direction of Water Economy Innovation Development has not been carried out. Also, conclusions on the scientific basis of the optimal direction of innovative development of water economy were formed and scientifically based proposals were made

Putting the issue

I. A lot of research has been carried out on the issues of priority directions of innovative development of water economy in the Republic. It is known that the main attention is paid to the world scientific research in the creation of innovation research on water supply. The process of interconnection of these components in production and science is analyzed in different ways.

In order to develop innovation in the water economy, attention should be paid to two main issues:

The first issue should be solved, the issue of providing water resources. Because, today, water is not supplied by centralized distribution of resources, and there are a number of problems in the supply of Water Resources. Taking this into account, it is necessary to organize the free supply of water resources by the private sector.

The second issue is that there are a number of obstacles to the free sale of scientific products to water users and free access to the foreign market with the product. It is necessary to create conditions for the free sale of a scientific product and a free exit to the foreign market with a scientific product. Another advantage of scientific products is that the implementation of technical and technological measures in the water supply reservoirs serving agricultural crops will improve the quality of products, increase its competitiveness in the account of the possibility of entering the foreign market with these types of products kengaytiradi. After the chief issue of innovation research is to generate more revenue, it will also be important to create added value through processing.

An important issue should be formulated from the account of non-traditional sources of financial resources;

Innovation in water management is associated with a number of challenges of the introduction of scientific work into practice. Therefore, the implementation of this work through cooperatives of the introduction of innovative scientific work into practice will give an opportunity to overcome the existing difficulties.

Innovation development in the water economy should be structured in three directions:

- irrigation;
- reclamation;
- it is the directions of the Association of water consumers.

These directions of innovation development in the water economy are given in the tariff.

The first direction is irrigation calculated, irrigation channels require effective, economical use of water and monitoring of their technical condition, the period of operation of the hydrotechnical facilities and the Prevention of their malfunction and the development of irrigation network.

The irrigation network of 77 percent of Water Consumers Associations and farmer Farms is soil-intensive, 44 percent are in need of network repair and restoration, and 10 percent are in need of network reconstruction.

As a result, the useful working coefficient of irrigation systems and irrigation networks is on average 0,63, and in a number of regions it is even lower, 35 – 40 percent of the water extracted from the main sources is lost in irrigation networks. Of the 1,687 pumping stations accounted for by water management organizations, 74% have been in service for 30 years, 20% for more than 20 years, 6% for more than 10 years, or 94% of pumping stations have exceeded their standard service life (16-18 years). 10.3 percent of 2,887 km of pressure pipes require replacement in the first place, resulting in many accidents during their operation, as well as high electricity consumption.

In the water management system, the irrigation system 28.4 thousand km and 54 432 different hydrotechnical facilities are being used, as well as 70 reservoirs and floods with a total volume of 19.4 billion cubic meters. As a result of the disproportionate distribution of Water Resources and the fact that irrigated lands have a complex relief, about 60 percent of irrigated lands are supplied with water using 1 687 pumping stations, and their annual electricity consumption is 8 billion kWh. makes up the clock.

The second line is considered melioration; in order to ensure the reliable supply of Agriculture with water, as well as to improve the land reclamation situation of irrigated lands, a special water management system has been restored in the Republic.

The use of water, the use of resource-saving technologies in the construction of Gidromeliorative systems, the use of

environmentally friendly technologies in the production of agricultural products, requires the main attention to the implementation of melioration measures.

The water supply level of 560 thousand hectares of irrigated land remains low due to the water shortage observed in the following years, the deterioration of the land reclamation situation and other organizational measures have not been taken in time, a total of 298,5 thousand hectares of irrigated land have been left out of use. 14,5 thousand kilometers of collector-drainage network, 93 reclamation pumping stations and 1 530 vertical drainage ear require reconstruction and reconstruction.

In order to improve the land reclamation situation of irrigated lands, the total length is 142.9 thousand km, of which 106.2 thousand km open and 36.7 thousand km closed horizontal collector-drainage network, as well as 172 reclamation pump stations, 3 897 vertical drainage wells are used.

44-46 percent of the land that is cultivated in the world is salted to different degrees. Such soils are also on average 60-70 per cent on the scale of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4].

Evaluation of the reclamation state of irrigated soils in the water economy will depend on the analysis of the natural omillarni, the composition and properties of the measures necessary to eliminate this omillarni, which will lead to the formation of salinization processes during the period of their use.

The third direction is considered to be the associations of water consumers, and the activities of the Association of water consumers are tied to the effectiveness of economic activities of agricultural enterprises. Rational management and effective use of Water Resources in the Republic, maintenance of reliable operation of water facilities are of great importance in the development of agrarian sphere.

The mechanism of innovative development of the agricultural sector should work effectively. In addition, a total of 155,2 thousand km of irrigation network and more than 10 280 pump

units are used by water consumer associations, farmer farms and clusters. In total, 12,4 thousand irrigation wells are used for irrigation needs, including 4 153 units in the water management system.

Improvement of the existing legislative and regulatory framework for the management, functioning and regulation of all aspects of the activities of water consumer associations and development of their requirements is a necessary condition for the development of water management activities, irrigation farming and increase the effectiveness of Public-Private Partnership in water economy.

These directions play an important role in increasing the efficiency of economic activities of Water Enterprises. In the introduction of innovative scientific works on water management into practice, it is necessary to add the product processing segment. This position is important for the creation of added value, as well as the use of irrigation and land reclamation systems. Particular attention should be paid to the implementation and regulation of innovative scientific works in these two directions (irrigation and melioration).

The need for water management to solve the main issues of automation of technological processes with the help of intelligent control systems has arisen.

II. The most optimal direction of innovative development of the country's water economy is the implementation of these innovation projects, at the same time, two issues are envisaged to be solved.

The first is to find the structure and sources of funding for the introduction of scientific innovations.

Second, it is necessary to concentrate the financial resources of the resources and develop further use mexanizmini.

It provides an opportunity to dwell on these two directions separately, to study in more detail the problems in them, to improve their effectiveness.

The first issue is that one scientific innovation introduced in the water economy is not

connected with other scientific innovations in this direction, from the organizational and economic side, it does not give an opportunity to use scientific innovation effectively. In addition, the system of creating innovative projects in the water economy is not sufficiently established, more precisely, it is necessary to develop special enterprises that develop innovative projects. It should be said that customers to the innovation project are also not clear.

The second issue, in our opinion, is that the mechanism for summing up and using financial resources, it is worthwhile to approach the problem in the following way.

In order to develop the agrarian economy of the country, it is worthwhile to introduce a scientific news project, to organize special cooperatives that introduce innovative projects, taking into account the difficulties of implementation by water reservoirs. Such cooperatives are engaged in the design, creation and implementation of innovative projects. Called " cooperative for the creation and implementation of innovative projects in the water economy", these cooperatives are non-operational and operate on a commercial basis. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the scale of the introduction of innovative projects. Water Enterprises limit their opportunities to carry out an innovative project due to the small size of the land area and product production costs, the lack of financial resources and, in most cases, the cost of introducing innovations does not justify itself.

In our opinion, both the researcher and the client of the research results must be attached to one system, creating between them an economic relationship based on mutual equality, independence. It is necessary to carry out the following omillarnim economic policy, which includes: the purpose of achieving the final result of the parties, the combination of the interests to be seen; the degree of compensation in the distribution of a solo result of the costs of the parties; the parties in the initial capital return share their position, opportunity and final results return amount (1 sum return shall be adjusted

depending on the position of the parties); participation of the parties together in organizational economic processes (subject selection, duration of research, research costs, mechanism of introduction, sale of the product and the final result (cost and income, taqsimlash, etc.) on an equal basis [5].

Such a system can be implemented on the basis of innovative projects. Innovation projects will be completed by incorporating all the one listed above and selling the yakuniy product (innovation product). Thus, as an important link in the introduction of scientific solutions, it is necessary to transfer the scientific supply of water economy to the road of innovative development. In doing so, research that is not clear to the current consumer is reduced. The study will be aimed at achieving the set goal and result.

The study is funded by subjects who are participants in the innovation project or the final product of the project can be pledged and financed to a medium-and long-term loan account. The introduction of the results of the research by the consumer will be changed, as now it will be possible to carry out the introduction of the research process at the same time, without waiting for the end of the research. On the one hand, this ensures that the research will be perfectlasa that in the process of introduction at a time, the gaps in the research and the issues that are not taken into account will be corrected in a timely manner, on the other hand, the period of introduction of the research result will be reduced, the gap between the research and Innovation projects can cover a certain direction of production, problems of certain climates [6].

Today, it is necessary to create all conditions for the development of the state innovation policy in the water economy and the creation of the legal framework and its gradual implementation. This, in turn, creates an opportunity for accelerated innovative activity in the network, acceleration of scientific and technical development and increase in the efficiency of water production.

Method of solving

Taking into account the need to analyze the current composition, rules and procedures in the water system of the Republic and improve them in the future, in our opinion, it is worthwhile to reform the water system in order to adapt this network in the water economy to the requirements of the stage of modernization and diversification of the economy.

It is necessary to adapt the method of solving tasks in two directions of water management activities:

The first direction should consist in the management and coordination of the activities of higher education and research institutes within the water economy, the selection of personnel, the management of the activities of the postgraduate and doctoral studies, the financing, the strengthening of the material and technical base of scientific institutions, the management of the construction and repair of Water Resources and other economic This direction should include functions such as the management of economic and financial affairs of scientific institutions. This direction should be headed by The Tashkent Institute of irrigation and agricultural engineers.

The second direction is in accordance with the objectives of generalizing the work of Water Resources in a comprehensive way, integrating science and production with each other, creating a system that facilitates the implementation of the research results, ensuring the guarantee of agricultural crop areas with water, supporting the introduction of water-saving technologies in agriculture, rational and purposeful use of Water Resources

As a result of the implementation of the work on the implementation of scientific works in practice of the higher educational institutions, research institutes, non-governmental scientific institutions and Water Enterprises, agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Azerbaijan in the non-coordination with each other, the research work is carried out, on the one hand, the quality of research leads to its low.

At the present time, a system has not been formed that leads to the interconnection of scientific research carried out in the first direction of water management activities in the Republic. Therefore, most programs aimed at the development of water economy are being prepared by ministries and departments. Such programs in the majority of cases give priority to administrative issues, the structure of which, theoretically and scientifically, without deep justification, does not always give the expected result from them. Therefore, the second direction of water management activities should be a generalization of scientific work, linking science and production with each other and developing the implementation of the program on the Republican scale. It is necessary to work with the program of scientific orientation of innovation development of the whole Republic of water resources by combining qualified, experienced scientists of different directions.

Such changes in the current structure of the country's water management system are as follows: if the researchers increase their job activity, they will create the opportunity to increase the cost-effectiveness of the research, to evaluate in every possible way the completed scientific work, including the assessment of its effectiveness.

Observations made in the study, it is conducted on the basis of knowledge and analysis. Methods of conducting research. Effective use of scientific and technological achievements and financing innovative projects in the agricultural sphere. USA. 2011, [7]. Investment in the Water Supply and Economic Problems: Solutions. Journal of Scientific Research Reports. India. 2020, [8].

Results analysis and examples

The most optimal direction of innovative development of water economy in the country is the development of an effective system linking the spheres of production and science. This system should be organized with the participation of the creators of innovative ideas (higher educational institutions, scientific research institutes, a group

of scientists, other forms of scientific organizations) and the main consumers of scientific work (ministries and departments, preparation, supply and service organizations, product Productions). The main place in the proposed system is given to the "Center for scientific supply of Water Resources", which serves as the main link between theory and practice.

On the basis of this system, joint activities of scientists, scientific staff and scientific consultants of higher educational institutions, research institutes and other forms of scientific institutions are based on mutual long-term agreements, and the issue of exchange of qualifications between them is resolved positively. Bunda, based on the established policy direction, the ministries and departments that manage the agro-industrial complex as the main financiers of innovative activities are the main ones.

In other words, in order to combine the activities of scientists, scientific consultants, employees of higher educational institutions on the basis of direct participation of representatives of the production of water resources, it is worthwhile to establish a coordination and methodological Council for the innovative development of Water Resources. Of course, this requires, first of all, the creation of organizational and legal foundations.

The following state support for innovative activities should be used in the organization. In particular: creation and organization of infrastructure for the support of innovative activities within the direction of innovation policy; organization of innovative projects and research topics on a competitive basis in order to ensure the formation of innovative projects and the transition of each of them from the stage of experimental design work; assistance in attracting extra-budgetary funds to the subjects of innovation; to provide the necessary information and information for innovative activities; to develop the capacity of personnel constituting innovative activities, including training and retraining of specialists in the field of innovation

management; to facilitate the development of foreign economic activities and international relations in the field of innovation, etc.

To do this, it is necessary to develop a targeted program for the innovative development of the water economy.

The main purpose of this program should be the creation of an innovative system for the development of the water economy in the Republic. The main objectives of the program should be as follows: development of a system of promotion of innovation and scientific and technical activities; organization and development of an innovative water infrastructure, including financial infrastructure, which provides financing of innovative projects; expansion of public and private network interaction aimed at prospective scientific and technical directions; development of the economy of the Republic on the basis of innovative activities; formation of a joint national innovation system of private and state institutions supporting innovation; improvement of the system of continuous training and retraining of personnel; creation of a cluster-type sustainable regional production education system capable of carrying out the following functions; development of a system of continuous training of personnel;; ensuring the competitiveness of the products produced in the agro-industrial complex in the domestic and foreign markets on the basis of wide introduction of innovation activities in all sectors; development of production of environmentally friendly products and storage of Agrarian ecosystem and development of attracting more innovations.

This program can be implemented in two stages.

At the first stage, activities are carried out to create the legal normative bases of innovative processes of the water economy of the territory, including the inventory of the subjects of innovative activity, the analysis of their status, the development of plans for the organization of the missing elements.

At the second stage, improvement of methods and measures for the development of

innovative water management activities of the territory.

The market relations in the agro-industrial complex and the peculiarities of the water economy, the creation of a scientifically based system of state support and development, are in demand. And budget funds are allocated by the state for research work. And for the introduction of the results of the study, no separate funds will be spent. The funds allocated for Science in developed countries are divided into three parts: for research work; for the introduction of research results; for the training of personnel and for the improvement of knowledge of consumers of Scientific Products [9].

Due to the territorial soil and climatic conditions, water supply, fertility, water supply level, product cost, sales price and competitiveness will be thoroughly analyzed and an innovation project will be developed. The innovation project will be developed by the design team at the cooperative, which is set up to put the above innovation process into practice. Then, from the cultivation of the product to the sale of it, weak joints in the system are identified, and it is necessary to solve the problems of these weak joints.

Again, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that on the basis of the innovation project, the supply of Water Resources in the cultivation of products should be well established, the supply of equipment and technology should be the most modern. Innovation allows the project, to be prepared by the current co-operative, to fully cover all the technological and procurement processes necessary for obtaining a high yield. Any delay or non-implementation of an event in the technological chain from the process of product preparation leads not only to a decrease in productivity, but also to a decrease in the profitability and economy of the industry. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the supply of water resources, to liberalize supply issues and to ensure the participation of the private sector in the process, as well as to create a competitive environment between them .

This will increase the quality of the product, reduce costs, increase the efficiency of resources will increase the confidence in the innovation project [10].

Conclusion

Despite measures aimed at increasing the level of integration between science and production, there are still many problems in this area waiting for their solution.

In conclusion, we can say that in the future it is desirable to create a scientific product that corresponds to world standards, to introduce modern technology into all sectors of the economy of water economy, within the framework of water economy, a number of measures have been taken.

In particular: development of scientific-based proposal on the direction of the introduction of innovative technologies in the network for the purpose of innovative development of the water economy; direction of investment in innovative scientific work and development of its potentials; formation of a single base of prospective investors in water supply and its constant updating; development of a long-term priority science program; creation of innovation funds in special scientific institutions for financing innovative activities; promotion of students, professors, teachers, scientists and scientific personnel in the Republican scientific institutions; development of scientific-based conclusions, recommendations on the basis of in-depth analysis of foreign experience on the basis of comparative analysis and efficiency of scientific research works carried out by scientists of Science in the country.

Through the implementation of the innovation policy in the water economy, it is possible to achieve an effective introduction of innovation and the account of the activity of innovation processes that cover the country. At the same time, the role of scientific institutions in the successful implementation of innovative strategies and projects is extremely high, and cooperation between institutional and regional structures is of great importance in raising the country to a new technological level.

As a result of the research carried out, the following main scientific proposal was developed.

Through the creation of special cooperatives, the commercialization of innovative scientific works, the financial status and profitability of commercialized projects are distinguished by the high level of risk. This, in turn, negatively affects the development of the business project. In order to reduce investment risks associated with the implementation and commercialization of innovative scientific works, it is necessary to create a risk infrastructure with the involvement of insurance companies.

A practical interpretation has been developed based on the formulation and implementation of innovative projects for the innovative development of water economy.

In our opinion, the implementation of such measures as expanding the scope of research work on the above-mentioned and other similar priority areas, improving the implementation of innovative innovations and scientific results, allocating sufficient investments to the scientific supply system will create a solid foundation for raising the quantity and quality parameters of Agriculture to the level of developed countries.

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