

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF THE RATIONAL USE OF WATER IN ACORN CARE**

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### **Abstract:**

Many countries in the Mediterranean region are located in the arid to semi-arid regions of the world that are known to have limited water resources and suffer increasing water scarcity. Sustainable management of these resources will become increasingly complex in the future as climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of drought and water shortages. There is an increasing concern about the effective and efficient use of water for agriculture, and water conservation in general. The promotion of effective water use and on-farm water management are identified as important contribution to management strategies to address problems of water scarcity and to promote intensive agriculture on environmentally sound grounds. The conceptual frame of rational water use is based on research papers and discussions during the second MELIA project workshop and on papers uploaded on the Melia website. Most of the contributing partners focussed on the solutions to local and regional issues for rational use of water resources. They have also identified instruments and measures that could be employed to contribute to the rational use of water, mainly in the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** Oral Infections, Diagnosis, Treatment, Antibiotics, Root Canal Therapy, Dental Abscess, Imaging Techniques, Patient Education.

### **Introduction:**

The Mediterranean is one of the regions to be affected most by climate change, facing water problems such as scarcity, pollution, conservation, sanitation and management of resources. Water is a scarce commodity in most Mediterranean countries and its availability is declining to a critical level. With the following features and characteristics shared by Mediterranean countries: Warm, sunny and dry during a relatively long summer and a relatively long rainy season during autumn, winter and early spring. A general shortage of water, at least in certain

regions of the respective countries. A threat of pollution of groundwater and surface water, due to the lack of dilution, dispersion Ideal circumstances for intensive agriculture to grow crops that need a warm and dry climate. This results in the export of agricultural products to countries with a colder climate. In most regions irrigation is needed to sustain this intensive agriculture during the dry summer, however, in some countries irrigation is required almost all year. The occurrence of droughts, frequent or occasional, depending on the region. Droughts lasting several years occurred in the Middle East and southern Europe in the past two decades. Tourism is one of the most important economical branches. Tourism provided countries with hard currency (the economy in certain countries largely depends on this). Tourism requires high standards of sanitation, drinking water and food, and, furthermore, clean beaches and water to swim in

#### Conclusion:

Relative susceptibility to disease outbreaks and even epidemics due to the sanitary conditions, the warm climate, the relatively high proportion of disease carriers and locally endemic diseases.

Relative shortage of funds for both capital investments and operating costs in the municipal public sector. We add the following features: result of migration from rural to urban areas.

Trans-boundary water dependencies and challenging questions of overlapping political and administrative boundaries affecting shared water bodies. According to Abdin and Gaafar (2009) other important factors contribute to the deteriorating water situation in most Mediterranean countries. These driving forces can be categorized in four subgroups: social forces (poverty, inequity, cropping patterns and consumer behaviour), physical variables, economic forces and political forces (for instance irrigation water subsidies). In the Mediterranean region nearly 70% of the available water resources is allocated to agriculture. In the arid and semi-arid countries of the region agricultural water use accounts for as much as 80% of the consumed water. In the Northern countries this can be about 50% of the total available resources (Hamdy and Lacirignola). According to De Wrachien (2003), more than 16 million hectares are irrigated. As water resources in the eastern and

southern Mediterranean are decreasing, they are expected to be the main limiting factors for agricultural development, natural capacities. Therefore, governments have made great efforts, and have invested heavily, to improve water resources management through the application of new technologies in urban and agricultural areas. Such investments are intended to reduce water losses and to increase water availability at local levels. However, when entire river basins are considered, the issues become more complex. The situation clearly calls for a review of existing policies. This review should embrace an integrated view and should, regarding water resources, consider both demand management and supply augmentation (Sapiano, 2008). Demand Management: Regulatory instruments must be formulated in order to adjust, limit or degradation of the natural resource base. The underlying aim should be to give priority to the environment and water uses that have the highest social and economic value. Supply Augmentation: A programme of measures must be developed which should wherever possible encourage incentives for the augmentation of the current water supply both at a local and a regional level

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