

ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article describes information about the construction of industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan in 1940-1980, their role in the national economy, positive and negative effects on the environment. During the time of the former Union, the construction of industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan among the sister republics, their connection with cotton production, the implementation of various decisions and laws in the cotton industry, and the negative factors caused by mistakes and shortcomings were analyzed based on historical data.

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Today's pandemic situation in the world confirmed that human life is inextricably linked with the surrounding environment. Science and technology development, which is rapidly developing in the world, not only improves the living conditions of people, labor productivity, but also brings about socio-ecological changes in the environment. The impact of industry on the natural environment and the loss of its resources is huge.

Industry is a complex of enterprises that produce raw materials, materials, fuel, energy and products or provide services to the population. Industrial production is the process of turning raw materials into finished products under the influence of mechanical, thermal, chemical and other technical processing.

In Uzbekistan, many studies have been conducted on the development of industrial enterprises and their role in the national economy. In particular, Sh. Askarov, A. Khazratkulov, N. Oblomurodov, G. Hallieva, B. Pasilov and others[1] can be given as an example.

During this period, there are also a number of scientific research works related to the topic, for example, Sh. means not received[2].

For example, A. Rudenko in his research said that "intensive development of industrial enterprises in 1950 led to the increase of chemical man-made pollution of the environment in the city of Almalyk by the 1990s. In the composition of all underground waters in the city of Almalyk, waste elements of the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine exceeded the norm. This made the waters unfit for use" [3] he said.

In order to create technical bases for the development of the cotton industry and cotton farming, several heavy industries have been built in the country. In this regard, the task of expanding the production of cotton raw materials to a high level was made the main issue. During the Second World War, the

industrial enterprises built for the production of weapons were transformed into enterprises serving the national economy by 1946. The main constructions in the industrialization policy of the former union began with placement in the central cities of the republic. The rapid construction of industrial enterprises was relevant only for the development of cotton farming. Therefore, industrial enterprises began to be built in places where they were encountered. In the city of Tashkent alone, many industrial enterprises were transformed into complexes of industrial enterprises that prepare agricultural cotton raw materials.[4]

Many industrial enterprises were adapted to production serving cotton cultivation. During this period, electrical engineering industries were well developed as a result of adaptation to energy, fuel, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, agriculture and irrigation system.[5] In particular, in 1946-1950, industrial enterprises produced 300 types of national economy products in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan.[6] In the rest of the regions, the level of growth of national economy products also reaches a high level. The production volume of products increased from 465% to 810% in Tashkent region, from 159% to 227% in Fergana region, from 177% to 209% in Bukhara region, from 154% to 309% in Surkhandarya region, from 158% to 204% in Khorezim region, from 176% to 243% in Karakalpakstan ASSR.[7] By the 1960s, the production of gas, oil, mineral fertilizers and chemical industrial enterprises were expanded in the country, and the production volume of the industrial enterprises located in the ordinary city of Tashkent increased 10 times compared to 1953.

In the 1960s, there were more than 20 mineral fertilizer production and chemical industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, and the industrial enterprises mainly produced mineral fertilizers for agriculture. The heavy chemical industrial enterprise is located in the regions of Chorjoi, Almalik, Chirchik, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Navoi, Samarkand. By 1970, the number of heavy chemical industry enterprises had increased to 7. The increase in the number of heavy industrial enterprises from year to year has also had a great impact on production mechanisms. Therefore, 80% of the heavy industrial products of the Soviet Union were produced by Uzbekistan, 12% by Turkmenistan, 4% by Tajikistan, and the rest by the Kyrgyz republics. More than 30 heavy chemical industries were operating throughout the Union, of which 22 heavy industrial complexes are located in Uzbekistan.[8] The Union was mainly supplied with chemical products and chemical mineral fertilizers by the Chirchik Electro-Mechanical Combine, Fergana, Navoi, Kokan and Samarkand superphosphate plants. For example, a superphosphate factory located in the city of Kokan of the Fergana Valley, workshops adapted to ammonium superphosphate and sulfuric acid were built and production expanded. In 1963, a factory producing chemical nitrogen fertilizers was launched in the city of Fergana, which supplied Uzbekistan with ammonia, saltpeter, defoliants, sulfuric acid and various chemical fertilizers. Mineral fertilizer production in the republic increased from 1229 to 1419 thousand tons in 1962-1963. The center committed to the republic a plan to produce 4811 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers and 36.9 thousand tons of defoliants by 1970. This required further expansion of chemical fertilizer production in the republic.

During 1966-1970, 92 enterprises in Uzbekistan were connected to cleaning equipment and 102 enterprises were planned to build sewage systems, but 13 cleaning equipment and 14 sewage systems were connected in the republic. It was not controlled where the funds provided for the material and technical base of the enterprise allocated for industrial enterprises were used. Failure to complete the tasks assigned in the plan on time, and the impact of harmful chemical and metal waste in industrial enterprises have had a negative impact not only on the environment, but also on the health of workers. Industrial workers could not walk off the job for fear of losing their jobs. However, their health and industrial enterprise did not provide sufficient sanitary-hygienic conditions. Many chemical, oil, and metallurgical workers consumed excessive amounts of alcohol, which is one of the methods of self-sterilization in order to protect their health. As a result, alcoholism also increased in industrial enterprises. In 1986, the increasing incidence of workers' diseases in the industrial enterprises of Jizzakh, Karshi, Samarkand, Navoi, Termiz, Tashkent, Karakalpakstan ASSR, Khorezm regions led to the opening of 12 tuberculosis and 23 narcology hospitals.

The economic growth in the republic was mostly related to heavy industry enterprises. In 1985, the production of mineral fertilizers in chemical and forest complexes increased by 25.5 percent, acid by 48.4 percent, chemical fibers by 52.1 percent, and synthetic and plastic masses by 3.4 percent. Therefore, the contribution of heavy industry in terms of capital production funds was equal to 73.0 percent in 1985.[9] The negative impact of the chemical industry on nature was seen in the changes in the water quality of the main rivers in the republic. In 1986, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 471 industrial enterprises discharged waste into the rivers during the day. As a result, the possibilities of using river waters became limited. The toxic chemicals in the water have led to a decrease in soil fertility.

One of the main water reserves of Central Asia, the Amudarya, which brings 78 cubic meters of water per year, and the Syrdarya, which brings 36 cubic meters of water [10], are currently experiencing a catastrophic period. In the 1960s, the unplanned use of water sources for irrigation of agricultural lands and development of industrial enterprises, the location of various reservoirs and tributaries to the water supply streams of Amudarya and Syrdarya prevented water from reaching the Aral Sea. In 1951-1960, 58 cubic kilometers of Syr Darya and Amudarya waters, and 17 cubic kilometers in 1971-1980, were poured into the Aral Sea. The opening of new lands, the use of river water by industrial enterprises for large purposes had a great impact on the level of the Aral Sea. Year after year, the decrease in water volume has caused the coastal regions to be exposed to ecological danger. The environmental problems of the Aral Sea began to threaten transboundary areas as well, and caused the problem to become a social problem on a global scale. The border around the Aral Sea had a negative impact on the economic development of the Republic of Turkmenistan. Salt dunes exposed at sea level have affected the orchards of Turkmenistan, causing the trees to dry up and die. All the republics of Central Asia used these rivers. Therefore, the ecological fate of water has affected not only Uzbekistan, but also the economy and social life of neighboring countries.

Industrial reserves of fuel and fuel are located in the Angren, Shargun and Boisun mines, almost all of the mined coal - 96.5% is lignite and the rest is hard coal. The role of coal products in nature is considered very large. Coal formed some minerals in the soil, and it also served as a means of protecting the land and crops from pests. 87 percent of coal mining in Uzbekistan was carried out by the open method. Dust from coal mines spread around during open mining, causing changes in the air composition. It is known that man cannot live without air. Many diseases are easily spread through the air. In the social protection of the population, it is necessary to protect the atmospheric air first. However, during the time of the former Union, the allocation of funds for the protection of the republic's environment has decreased over the years.

Vast valleys rich in plants, dilapidated placement of production enterprises in oases, construction of large chemical industry enterprises that are not fully ecologically based have damaged many areas of the green world in the republic.

In 1985, among the population of Surkhandarya, Tashkent, and Khorezm regions of the Uzbek SSR, 3 million 763 thousand people, including 1 million 400 thousand children, had lung disease-tuberculosis in one year, indicating that the ecological environment is deteriorating. The increase in the number of various diseases, such as the birth of disabled children, anemia in mothers, and the increase in gastrointestinal diseases, proved this. Such changes in the ecological balance had a negative impact on the dynamics of population growth.

In conclusion, the former union managed industrial enterprises only taking into account their capabilities. Natural resources and natural wealth in Uzbekistan have been wasted. There was no mention of the need to preserve and appreciate natural resources. It has been forgotten that natural resources contain a precious gift like human life. The oil fields and oil refining industry in Uzbekistan have also begun to affect the environment with their waste. Changes in the environmental situation have begun to be felt in the districts and villages near the Bukhara oil refinery. The implementation of

measures to protect atmospheric air came late.

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