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Agriculture, Industries, Their Ecological Problems In The National Economy Of Uzbekistan (60-80s Of The Xx Century)

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Abstract:

In the first decades of Soviet power, the command-administrative system of management to a certain extent supported the socio-economic situation with an emphasis on the potential of the "socialist society" and the choice of the path of extensive economic development of the socialist economy.As a result, the sectors of the national economy have developed on the basis of administrative-command-and-control, a moral vacuum has emerged, and negative evils such as fraud and corruption have escalated, leading society to the brink of collapse.The planned economy has become a serious obstacle to "planned development."

Keywords:economic monopoly, cotton, silk, vegetables, grapes, market relations, Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR, the Tajik SSR,Turkmen SSR, raw materials.

Introduction

The Greater Central Asian Economic Region was one of the largest agrarian-economic regions of the Soviet state in the 1960s. In addition to its natural conditions, it included four republics connected by geographical location - the Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Turkmen SSR. The region is called the "Greater Central Asian Economic Region" because it differs from other economic regions of the country in terms of production potential and labor force.The Greater Central Asian Economic Region, as one of the most important economic regions, played a key role in the planning and design of the Soviet state in the 1960s [1. 14].

A number of authors who have studied the economic zoning policy of the Soviet state write that it consisted of a set of specialized territorial production complexes of economic-administrative regions of the country - individual regions, provinces, allied and autonomous republics or a group of small regions [2. 3].A number of other authors have interpreted the economic turnover of economic regions as a product that is considered necessary for the national economy, natural resources are obtained at low cost, relying on cheap labor.Given the characteristics of economic regions, the use of their resources as much as possible is the first issue to be addressed [3. 166]. Unthinking, scientifically unproven ideas, such as maximizing opportunities and overtaking states in the capitalist system, have also put the economy of the country's economic regions in a much more difficult position.Economist N.S. Ziyodullaev writes that economic management in this way "would divide the national economy into sectors and manage them on the basis of planning, which would eliminate the fragmentation of the socialist economy."

However, such expansion in the national economy and specialization in one area have strengthened the planning policy in the country and in practice strengthened the economic monopoly. The economy was also affected by circumstances that were alien to Soviet society, such as policies pursued without regard to the basic laws of economic development, market relations, and the free exercise of money and commodity exchange. The social, economic and financial aspects of the unified

macroeconomic system of the USSR were not in line with national interests.

The Main Findings and Results

The republics of the Greater Central Asian Economic Region are considered to be the only economic region of the country, including the Kazakh SSR.However, the Kazakh SSR differed from the Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Turkmen SSR by significant differences in terms of geographical sectors of the economy. In particular, in the Central Asian republics, agricultural machinery was developed, while the main industry of the Kazakh SSR was ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.Kazakhstan's energy sector is based on coal mining, while the Central Asian republics specialize in hydropower and gas production, while Kazakhstan's agriculture is based on meat and wheat, while the Central Asian republics specialize in cotton, silk, vegetables, grapes, and astrakhan.Apparently, the Central Asian economic region was a large agricultural complex, mainly in the field of cotton, while the Kazakh SSR was different from them. In this regard, in the development of the national economy of the country after the Second World War, the Kazakh SSR was particularly developed in terms of production.

The lands of the Uzbek SSR, the Kyrgyz SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Turkmen SSR in the Greater Central Asian Economic Region, which specializes in the cultivation of cotton and other agricultural products, accounted for half of the total land area in the USSR. 9/10 of raw cotton, 2/3 of cocoons and astrakhan, 1/3 of rice, a certain amount of wool, tobacco, fruits, grapes, melons and other agricultural products grown in the Union are grown in this economic region [4. 52].One-sixth of the world's fiber production comes from the Central Asian region, which generates billions of dollars a year. In addition, the Central Asian republics account for 15 percent of vegetable oil, 100 percent of cotton machinery, 90 percent of ginning equipment, 20 percent of weaving machines, and 12 percent of phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers. He produced a number of looms, various mechanisms for irrigation and tillage, as well as yarn.Cottonseed oil produced in the Central Asian republics is supplied to food and soap producers in the North-West, Central, Volga, Ural, West-Siberian economic regions of the country [5. 30].

Economist N. Ziyadullaev writes that the Greater Central Asian Economic Region differs from other economic regions of the country by its two main features. These are, firstly, the climate, land and water resources, rich mineral resources, and secondly, the high birth rate and the adequacy of the labor force [4. 51]. If in 1959-1981 the population of the whole country increased by 30%, in the large Central Asian economic region it doubled to 27 million people [6. 33]. The population of the region has been growing by 600,000 every year. Central Asia ranks sixth in the country in terms of territory and fourth in terms of population [5. 8].

During the years of Soviet rule, the policy of strictly centralized national economic planning seriously disrupted the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan, one of the Central Asian republics. According to the regional division of labor, Uzbekistan was developed around the "cotton" raw material complex, and the "Cotton" program consisted of 11 parts, clearly aimed at specific goals.These include expanding the area under cotton, increasing cotton yields, providing the single economy with high quality raw materials, maintaining the quality of raw materials, expanding cotton production, regular supply of labor in cotton growing, efficient use of water resources and high water supply. stage-by-stage implementation, ensuring soil reproduction, environmental protection, development of a complex of economic sectors serving industrial and agricultural production, strengthening the technical base of cotton growing, improvement of the cotton complex in the national economy on the basis of economic methods, improvement of the service mechanism in the economy.The program was to fully meet the needs of the country's economy in raw cotton and to establish foreign relations by providing the socialist countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with raw materials [4. 122]. At the same time, between 1970 and

1980, 80 percent of Bulgarian and Hungarian textile enterprises, 70 percent of Polish textile enterprises, and the vast majority of enterprises in other “socialist countries” worked on the basis of Uzbek cotton. Other regions of the USSR earned 40 billion soums a year from cotton imported and processed from Uzbekistan [7]. Between 1985 and 1990, the Soviet government owned 21 percent of the world’s cotton, and the fiber was exported to more than 30 countries. From 30% to 97% of the fiber used in the textile industry in the countries of the socialist system was provided by cotton grown in the Uzbek SSR [8. 8]. The fact that 90% of Uzbek cotton fiber is exported unprocessed alone brings ten times more net income to the country’s budget each year than the center’s subsidy to Uzbekistan [9. 93].

Undoubtedly, cotton growing, animal husbandry, poultry, vegetable growing, rice growing in the Uzbek SSR are the largest sectors of the country’s economy, and this complex has served not only the republic, but also the country's population in food and other products.In the early 1970s, Uzbekistan accounted for 1/3 of the Central Asian region, 60% of the population, 2/3 of industrial output, 70% of astrakhan leather, 100% of hemp, 75% of silk, 72% of cotton, 16% of rice, vegetables, fruits and grapes, the main part[10. 153], also supplied large quantities of gold, mercury, tungsten, and petroleum products[11. 11-12]. Nevertheless, the republic was in a difficult economic situation.

The agricultural sectors of Uzbekistan, serving the common interests of Uzbekistan, demanded the construction of new collective and state farms specializing in cotton growing, and the “regular development of new lands” [12. 42]. As a result, Mirzachul, Jizzakh deserts, Surkhan-Sherabad, Karshi steppes were developed. The development of these lands further strengthened the policy of the cotton monopoly. State farms adapted to cotton growing were established here.

However, the developed lands were put into operation with major shortcomings and unresolved issues, and the funds spent by the state to improve the reclamation of the land were not used properly. With the steady increase in the plan for planting cotton, alternating planting on the developed lands was abandoned, and high-cost raw cotton was planted.In Uzbekistan, arable lands are composed mainly of gray soils, ordinary soils, and in some places saline soils, so the soils are heavily fertilized. During the Soviet era, the soil structure deteriorated due to the abandonment of crop rotation, large-scale cultivation of crops that take away the capacity of the land, over-fertilization of lands to increase productivity, and insufficient irrigation.Over time, areas become thinner, yields decrease, and soil erosion increases. It has become impossible to harvest from the soil without more mineral fertilizers. There is a growing need to replace lost substances in the soil with mineral fertilizers.

In order to increase productivity, the fields were treated and the cotton fields were poisoned with various chemicals. The amount of pesticides applied per hectare of land exceeded the dangerous level.While 45-50% of these substances applied to cotton have a beneficial effect, the remaining 50-55% are washed from the soil and released into the air, which has a negative impact on people and the environment [13], farms did not receive the planned harvest. The soil was contaminated with harmful salts, especially heavy metal compounds - fluorine, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium, mercury, leadand others.

It should be noted that the mistakes of the Soviet government in the development of new lands also affected the regime and system of water use. While this may seem to save the canal and river water on the one hand, on the other hand, it has changed its physical and chemical composition or the use of wastewater has affected not only the quality of the land but also its productivity. The well-drained water in the reservoirs contained substances necessary for the soil, and the fields were irrigated with cold water, without the necessary minerals. Therefore, the reclamation condition of the land

deteriorated. Productivity has also declined. The Tuyamoyin Reservoir, located in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, the only major structure in Central Asia, has played an important role in the economic development of not only Uzbekistan, but also neighboring regions of Turkmenistan.The reservoir consisted of 4 large basins with a flow of 7.8 billion m^3. This amount of water was intended to irrigate 0.7 million hectares of new lands, to improve the reclamation of so much land, to grow several tens of thousands of tons of cotton and other agricultural products each year.However, with the construction of the Tuyamoyin reservoir, the Khorezm fields did not receive about one kilogram of nutrients per cubic meter of water. In particular, the depletion of calcium in wastewater has led to a deterioration in soil quality. In general, if there were more than 50 reservoirs in the territory of the Central Asian republics, they led to the wasteful evaporation of large amounts of water and the infiltration into the ground, worsening the reclamation of the surrounding lands.

Of course, since the 1960s, the Soviet government has paid special attention to nature conservation.To this end, on April 22, 1960, the USSR Council of Ministers "On measures to strengthen the regulation and protection of water resources in the USSR", July 12, 1962 "On improving the state accounting of lands and their use in agriculture" [14. 157], March 20, 1967 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU "On urgent measures to protect the soil from water and wind erosion", July 5, 1968 "On measures to improve health and development of medical science in the country" [15. 68], May 31, 1968 of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On protection of forests from fire and their protection from harmful insects and diseases" [16. 165], Resolutions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of September 20, 1972 "On measures to protect nature, further improve the efficient use of natural resources" and December 29, 1972 of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On improving the use of natural resources and strengthening nature protection" decisions were made.In fact, from January 1, 1977, a number of all-Union state standards in the field of nature protection were introduced. Although the decisions seemed to mark a new stage in the work of protecting the environment, the Soviet economy did not allow the five-year plans to be set and the strict requirements for their implementation to be met.

By this time, the world community began to implement programs of ecologically oriented socio-economic development, in which the interests of the people should be paramount.The United Nations General Assembly has developed a special environmental program, UNEP, to develop proposals on desertification, soil degradation, depletion of freshwater resources, ocean pollution, deforestation, and the loss of rare animal and plant species.At a time when the world community was moving to resource-saving, environmentally friendly technologies, mass automation of production, the Soviet government refused to participate in meetings of the world community on environmental issues. Only in 1988 did the USSR accede to the Convention for the Protection of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

At the same time, the interests of a single national economic complex in the Soviet state took precedence over the geographical, national and regional interests in the regions. In 1959, the Law of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR "On Nature Protection" was adopted.The law provides for state regulation and protection of the use of all natural resources in the territory of Uzbekistan[16. 41-42]. On November 27, 1961, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan established the Society for Nature Protection and Landscaping of Uzbekistan.In February 1963, at the 1st session of the 6th convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a permanent deputy commission of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on "Protection of Nature and Natural Resources" was established. Such

commissions have also been formed in regional, city and district councils of deputies[16. 131].

It should be noted that the Standing Committee on Nature Protection under the Supreme Soviet of the USSR regularly analyzes the compliance of ministries and departments of the republic with nature protection legislation. Archival documents confirm that he noted the existing shortcomings and deficiencies in this regard. For example, in the analysis of nature protection processes in the 1970s, a number of significant steps were taken in the country to protect the environment and the proper use of natural resources. In particular, it is planned to launch facilities for the treatment of harmful emissions and wastewater into the atmosphere.However, it has also been found that there are many problems in dealing with events that have a detrimental effect on the external environment. In particular, the commissioning of industrial facilities without treatment facilities, pollution of pools with untreated effluents, insufficient measures to eliminate air pollution, in particular, the harmful "contribution" of ginneries, chemical plants, vehicles. abundance, the use of harmful chemicals, and significant deficiencies in their storage and transportation [16. 67-71].

On February 16, 1965, the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted a resolution "On measures to protect the health of the population in connection with the expansion of the use of chemicals for the protection of plants in agriculture." On April 16, 1965, the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR adopted a resolution on the tasks set out in the resolution and took some measures to strengthen control over compliance with sanitary norms and requirements for the use, storage and transportation of toxic chemicals in agriculture. However, adverse health conditions and the use of chemicals in agriculture have been reported on a regular basis.

1960 Under the slogan "Chemicalization - the need of the hour" in the agriculture of Uzbekistan, chemicals were used excessively in agriculture, especially in cotton. Soil quality has deteriorated as a result of overuse and uncontrolled use of pesticides. In the Andijan region of Uzbekistan, there have been more than 100 cases of soil pollution[17. 174]. Women also went to work in fields poisoned with herbicides and pesticides "to fulfill an international duty". About 30 to 40 percent of newborns suffer from various diseases.As a result of the growing number of poisonings among the population, 59 people in 1966 and 94 people [18. 2] in 1967 fell ill with toxic chemicals in the state farm "Norin" in Andijan region, in the collective farm Komunna.Between 1966 and 1967, there were 476 cases of severe poisoning from chemicals[16. 36].

Aviation was also widely used to treat cotton fields with chemicals. However, the situation was not good at the airfields where the planes spraying crops were placed. The spraying planes were launched in an emergency situation without being inspected.Even the spraying equipment of the planes is broken, and in some cases they do not work, and the sprayed drugs fall into the fields, villages where people work [19. 94]. Between 1970 and 1975, the use of the most toxic butyphos in the air and the application of chemical fertilizers increased 1.5 times [20. 20]. As a result of such carelessness in 1982 in Galaba, Orta Chirchik districts of Tashkent region 1 person, in 1984 8 people were poisoned [19. 18]. In 1985, 98 collective farmers were poisoned at the K. Marx collective farm in Buvayda district of Fergana region, 6 of whom died [19. 81].In general, 80% of people living in cotton-growing areas suffer from various diseases, 40% of them suffer from cirrhosis, 40% from allergic and gastrointestinal diseases, and 20% from jaundice [21. 35]. By the mid-1980s, more than 70 percent of adults and more than 80 percent of children and more than 80 percent of children in the Khorezm and Bukhara regions and the Karakalpak ASSR were suffering from one or more diseases [22].

Toxins pass through the body into the body of the population through substances and open water bodies, adversely affecting their health. As a result, in the mid-1980s, a sudden increase in diarrhea and paratyphoid was observed in Kashkadarya,

Jizzakh, Tashkent, Bukhara, Surkhandarya and Navoi regions. Between 1980 and 1985, the number of patients with malignant tumors increased from 204 to 242 per 10,000 population, and the incidence of active tuberculosis increased to 5.4 thousand in rural areas by 1985 [23].

The rules of storage of chemicals in warehouses were not followed either. About 30-40% of the existing chemical warehouses in the country are operational. There are no treatment facilities in the warehouses, the area is not fenced, and the warehouse area is easily accessible [19. 99]. In the early 1970s, 8 of the 34 existing airfields in the Samarkand region were typical warehouses for storing toxic chemicals [24. 97]. According to the Republican Commission for Nature Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Uzbek SSR, only 21 out of 157 warehouses for the storage of toxic chemicals in the Tashkent region alone. By 1988, of the 194 collective and state farms in the province, only 29 of the 158 warehouses were typical warehouses for storing toxic chemicals [19. 138]. In 1988, more than 5,000 tons of toxic chemicals accumulated in the warehouses of collective and state farms of the republic. A lot of mineral fertilizers are scattered in the open fields. For example, in Jizzakh region, 200 tons of fertilizers were stored in the same way. The situation is similar in Karakalpakstan and Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Tashkent regions [25]. During the rainy season, some of the fertilizer flowed into ditches and ditches.This has led to the spread of dangerous diseases among people, pollution of soil, water and air. In particular, in 1967, in the collective farms of Moscow (Shahrikhan), Leninsk (Asaka), Andijan region, 75 tons of Dust chemicals were left in the open in the cotton fields, which affected the population's drinking water and increased the number of livestock deaths and poisoning [26].

In 1988, inspections of the supply, preservation and effective use of mineral fertilizers and plant protection products revealed that the material and technical base of farms and associations "Uzselkhozhimiya" was poorly developed, did not meet the requirements of agricultural services.Fertilizer delivery plans by type were not followed, fertilizer storage was not provided, and their breakdown was allowed. 128 thousand tons of fertilizers were stored in violation of the rules[27].

It should be noted that the use of chemicals in order to increase productivity in agriculture has intensified, especially after the instructions of the 1986 KPSS MQ. During the 1980s, the supply of chemicals doubled, and the consumption of pesticides, herbicides, and sulfur pesticides increased to 11.6 kg per hectare of irrigated land [28]. In general, the amount of toxic chemicals and defoliants sprayed on cotton fields was 10-15 times higher than the national average, and more than 80 types were used. In 1989, the amount of chemicals applied per hectare of land reached 19.5 kg, in some regions up to 40-45 kg. In the Union, this amount averaged 3 kg [29. 33].

It should be noted that in the developed countries of the world at the time of the transition to new science-based production, resource-saving and environmentally friendly technologies, mass automation of production, the Soviet economy retained key aspects of the planning system.The implementation of large-scale plans for the deployment of productive forces, the further development of large hydropower, reclamation and other projects will lead to serious damage to nature, flora and fauna, water and land resources in the regions, as well as the improper formation of most industrial centers came.

For example, on July 1, 1960, after the establishment of the Department of Chemical Industry in the National Economic Council of the Uzbek SSR with the participation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, the department registered 14 enterprises operating in different regions [30]. One such enterprise was the Kokand Superphosphate Plant. This enterprise was established in 1934 under the fertilizer plant of the Council of People's Commissars of Glavazot. It was commissioned in 1935. Initially, the plant produced 10,000 tons of products, but in

1938 it reached 93.4 thousand tons [31]. The Samarkand Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant was built in Samarkand region by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of July 2, 1962, which produces 100,000 tons of ammonia per year. In 1963, at the suggestion of the State Committee for Chemical and Petroleum Industry and with the consent of the Central Asian Economic Committee and the Government of the Republic, the plant's ammonia output was increased to 200,000 tons. At that time, according to Soviet economists, 1 ton of ammonia produced at the Samarkand Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant fell to 30.7 rubles, which allowed to grow the cheapest raw material in the entire Soviet Union, ie twice as cheap [32].

On July 15, 1963, a meeting of leaders of the republics, organizations and enterprises of the Council of the Greater Central Asian Economic Region will be held. Speaking at the event, the chairman of the State Committee for Central Asian Cotton Growing M. Kulikov expressed his opinion on the need to further expand the production of mineral fertilizers.He said that if in the 1960s 131 kg per hectare of land. nitrogen, 57 kg. If phosphorus was used, now 174 kg of nitrogen per 1 hectare of land, 120 kg of phosphorus [33. 60]. Therefore, the speaker suggested that the supply of nitrogen fertilizers should be increased by 40%, phosphorus by 80%, and by the 1970s, the supply of nitrogen fertilizers by 70%, and the supply of phosphorus by 2.5 times [33. 20-22].

At the same time, these enterprises have become an industry that causes endless damage to the environment. It should be noted that the problem of air protection in Uzbekistan has its own regional characteristics. In March 1967, a letter from the Prosecutor's Office of the Uzbek SSR to the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR provided information on violations of the law on nature protection in the republic.It is noted that at that time, all rivers and canals in the country, especially in large cities such as Tashkent, Angren, Almalyk, Samarkand, Andijan, Chirchik, Yangiyul, received untreated wastewater [33. 52]. According to the Ministry of Water Resources and Land Reclamation of Uzbekistan, at that time, 17% of municipal effluents discharged into the country's water basins were not treated at all [33. 167].

The climate of the republic was more prone to atmospheric pollution than the climate of the European part of the country. Here, harmful gases, various wastes, could reach distant lands in dry weather, without exposure to moisture.Therefore, harmful substances emitted from enterprises quickly become pollutants in the atmosphere. For example, in 1955-1956 alone, the amount of dust in the air at a distance of 500 meters around the ginneries of the republic (for example, Tashkent and Yangiyul) was 16.8 mg / m3. Even after the installation of dust collectors, according to the data of 1958-1959, the amount of dust in the air remained significant (up to 2.8 mg / m^3) [33. 90]. At the Samarkand Superphosphate Plant, the furnaces that were supposed to trap sulfur did not work well, resulting in a 16 percent increase in emissions in 1962 compared to 1961. Other industrial enterprises in Samarkand region also supply 18.6 thousand cubic meters of water. discharged dirty or incompletely treated wastewater [33. 76]. Samarkand Meat Processing Plant supplies 790 cubic meters per day to the Siyob Canal. drained Ammonium ions in the water, yeasts increased[33. 75]. At the "Gelion plant", a 40-fold increase in chromium in the Siyob Canal was observed as a result of wastewater discharged [33. 27]. The issue of pollution of the Siyab Canal has been raised throughout the country for several years, but over the years no concrete goals have been achieved [34. 176]. Kattakurgan Oil and Gas Combine has been producing 10,000 cubic meters of oil per day for several years. as a result of the discharge of dirty effluents turned the Chegonak collector, which flows from the outskirts of the city, into a flowing canal. As a result, it increased nitrate by 2.3 times, ammonium nitrogen by 1.3 times, physiolim by 13 times, petroleum products by 3 times, and zinc by 7.4 times.

The warehouses of the Kokand superphosphate plant were filled with unnecessary products worth 33.2 thousand rubles[35]. For years, the plant has been dumping wastewater into the Kipchak canal, which runs through Kokand. As a result, groundwater is contaminated and diseases such as fluorosis (tooth decay) and rickets (calcium deficiency) have increased among the local population [36. 258]. Caused the birth of children with disabilities [37. 185]. This plant, one of the main polluters in Uzbekistan, received serious attention only in the 1980s. The plant was fined 198,743 rubles. Until January 1, 1988, it was warned to stop discharging toxic wastewater [38]. The new Kokand chemical plant also used a large amount of water. However, it was not able to treat the water, which polluted the surrounding water resources, especially groundwater [39]. In 1989, the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Uzbek SSR decided to close the New Kokand Chemical Plant, which pollutes the fresh groundwater of the Sokh Reservoir [40].

Andijan region of the Fergana Valley was also one of the most developed areas of industry, in particular, the chemical industry. In 1968, there were more than 15 industrial enterprises in the city, and in 1976, 26 industrial enterprises. However, the technical support of enterprises was low, equipment and safety precautions did not meet the demand.In the 1970s, 3 out of 140 warehouses in the regional collective farms and 1 out of 19 warehouses in the state farms were typical warehouses for storage of toxic chemicals. Elsewhere, toxic chemicals are scattered on farms, in fields, along roads and ditches, and near settlements [41]. In the 1970s, the area near the Hydrolysis Plant in the Andijan region was highly polluted due to the plant's lack of a sanitary protection zone. The population living around the plant was mainly suffering from respiratory diseases[42]. By 1986, one plant emitted 739 tons of emissions per year, which doubled in 1987 [43]. The damage to the environment of the Andijan hydrolysis plant was so great that 7 types of solid chemical emissions from the plant were released into the atmosphere 20 km from the plant. flowing into a distant canal. This changed the quality of drinking water and led to an increase in the number of patients with acute intestinal diseases among the population living near the Andijan hydrolysis plant by 1988 [44. 57]. In general, Andijan region ranked first in the country in terms of air pollution. By 1988, the incidence of various diseases had increased by 5.7% of the urban population, and in 1989 by 9.7% [45. 62-04]. When the sanitary condition of industrial enterprises was inspected in 1990, 82% of industrial enterprises in Andijan did not respond and were identified as sources of air, water and soil pollution [46. 199].

This situation was complicated by ginneries, which are an important sector of the republic's cotton industry. In the 1970s, the plant in the country produced 460,000 cubic meters of water per day without treatment. 119,000 cubic meters to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek SSR, 48,000 cubic meters to the Ministry of Cotton, 31,000 cubic meters to the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables, and 21,000 cubic meters to the Ministry of Health. Coincided [47]. In the first half of 1981, ginneries in Karakalpakstan released into the atmosphere 7196.8, ginners in Bukhara region - 2663.3, ginners in Andijan region - 3141.4, ginners in Khorezm region - 3277.0, ginners in Fergana region - 4376.9, Namangan region ginners - 4686.5, Jizzakh region ginners - 5405.2, Samarkand region ginners - 68597, Surkhandarya region ginners - 7887.6, Tashkent region ginners - 9618.6, tons of waste and dust released into the atmosphere [38]. Of course, in order to prevent air pollution, enterprises cleaned 549.6 thousand m3 of gas per hour with waste and dust removal equipment in 1988, but in 1989 this figure fell to 55.1 thousand m3 of gas per hour [49. 78]. Toxic emissions from permanent sources were also increasing[40. 79].

The intensification of administrative commands and the insistence on the implementation of five-year development plans in order to "pass the development" from other countries did not allow

ministries and agencies to adequately use their powers in the field of nature protection.According to the materials provided by the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR and other organizations, the basin inspectorates of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the USSR have not always been able to take action against enterprises that do not comply with the law.For example, in 1976, the basin inspections of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the USSR were carried out by 5227, or 61%. In 1975, none of the 32 orders issued by the Lower Amudarya Basin Administration were implemented.

The main task in protecting the environment is to develop standards that serve to improve the environmental situation. However, in this case, too, the Soviet state did not follow the established norms.In May 1974, the Regulations on the Protection of Water Surface from Flushing by Sewage allowed the storage of 420 harmful substances in reservoirs. The number of such substances officially permitted in the July 1988 Sanitary Rules and Standards for the Protection of Water Surveillance from Pollution reached 1,345 [41. 7].

In Uzbekistan, water has always been a problem. In this region, where irrigated agriculture is developed, the locals have been paying special attention for years to save water and prevent pollution. However, under the Soviet state's policy of economic development, the use and storage of water remained a major problem.The Syrdarya and Amudarya rivers are one of the main industrial-agrarian regions in Central Asia. 100% of Syrdarya water and 80% of Amudarya water are used for agriculture in Uzbekistan [42. 267]. There are 47.9 million hectares of land in the Syrdarya region alone, of which 1.5 million hectares are arable land. hectares in Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, Syrdarya, Tashkent and Jizzakh regions [43]. 400 million cubic meters from the enterprises and arable lands here. wastewater is discharged into the Syrdarya. Wastewater collected in the industrial centers of the country, such as Tashkent, Bekabad, Yangiyul, Ahangaron, Almalyk, Chirchik, is also discharged into the river.As a result, Syrdarya waters are 30-60 times more polluted than oil products, 6 times more with phenolam, 13 times more with zinc and 1.2 times more with mercury [44]. These circumstances have upset the natural balance that has existed and existed for many centuries, not only in Uzbekistan, but in the whole of Central Asia [45. 563].

The aggravation of the environmental catastrophe in Uzbekistan is due to many factors, including the complete lack of technology to save and reuse water used in industrial enterprises. There were serious mistakes in the use of water and groundwater resources in the Mirzachul, Karshi, Surkhan-Sherabad steppes, in the new farms established in Central Fergana and in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya.Sewage from the mills, from the newly developed lands, was discharged into the sands, creating new lakes, the old ones were enlarged, and large areas for livestock grazing were flooded. For example, the situation is similar at the mining and metallurgical plant in Zarafshan, where water is discharged into the sand every day without cleaning.The issue here was not only the pollution of the water used, but also its consequences. The wastewater discharged from the plant into the desert also disrupted the composition of the groundwater in the Kyzylkum, causing many lands to become saline and swampy.For example, from 1976 to 1985, 555.2 thousand hectares of land in the country were saline. In Khorezm region, unsalted lands accounted for 86% in 1970, but by 1989 these areas had fallen to 68%.In Karakalpakstan, saline soils accounted for 54% of the total arable land. However, the average amount of water used to irrigate each hectare of land in these provinces is 36,000 cubic meters. meters, which was more than the norm on March 4, based on this science-based irrigation. But these waters also flowed into the sands [46. 172]. As a result, lakes such as Arnasay and Aydarkol, which are formed from water discharged into the sands and deserts, have 5-8 cubic meters of

water that should flow into the Aral Sea every year. km of water. In general, as a result of inconsistencies in land use and development around the Amudarya, a critical ecological situation has arisen.As a result, large tugai forests were built around the river, sheltering trees, birds and animals, and the waters of the Amudarya flowed through the Karakum Canal through sandy deserts into the Caspian Sea due to the lack of a clear channel. The fresh water of the river fills the Kelif-Uzboy basin and accelerates the salinization process. The flow of water to Khorezm and Karakalpakstan has been declining year by year.

Conclusion

In general, the policy of the Soviet state for more than 70 years, in particular, the reckless use of natural resources, the collapse of agriculture under the monopoly of cotton, violence against nature, the long-standing ecological culture and responsibility, non-recognition of traditions and values together they also had a great influence on the relationship between nature.In particular, it has been forgotten that if the balance in one area of nature is disturbed, its consequences can affect other areas as well, and the possibilities of nature are not infinite. Over the years, blind treatment of nature, obedience to the laws of nature in the interests of man, regardless of the consequences, has become the main direction of state policy.That is why environmental tragedies have reached a dangerous level in the USSR. Even the necessary measures on ecology did not take place in the system of education. Some aspects of ecological culture, in particular, such concepts as “ecological culture”, “ecological education”, “ecological responsibility” were not included in the plans of ideological work carried out by the state, so the traditions and customs were interpreted as a thing of the past.

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