

## **Social Problems in Uzbekistan**

**Kasimov Dilmurodjon Azamjonovich**

*Shahrikhan district of Andijan province of general secondary school No. 14 history teacher*

**Abstract:** In the article, the construction of industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan ensures the employment of the population, but the imbalances between industrial enterprises and housing in their protection systems, the environmental situation and economic crises caused by the adverse effects of industrial enterprises on water, soil, and atmosphere are highlighted based on archival sources. Development of mineral fertilizers production and chemical industry enterprises connected with cotton cultivation in agriculture, increase of cotton yield, but negative consequences caused by chemicalization are described.

**Keywords:** man, industry, ecology, national economy, water, soil, atmosphere.

Industrial production is the process of turning raw materials into finished products under the influence of mechanical, thermal, chemical and other technical processing. The supply of industrial enterprises with advanced techniques led to an increase in their number. The positive aspects of the industry lead to the employment of the relevant sectors, the increase of production to a certain extent.

According to J. Greinat, a German scientist, environmental disasters in Central Asia are caused by the use of water only for cotton and industrial enterprises. But in environmental problems, excessive extraction of electrical energy from water has also caused climate changes. The construction of power stations by the countries of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan from the waters of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers has created an ecological risk.[1] In addition, J. Anders' researches analyzed the data that "many wastes of industrial enterprises in Central Asian regions seriously affect the composition of water, and polluted water circulation accelerates the death of all living organisms in nature"[2].

Despite the study of the negative effects of the chemical and heavy industrial enterprises operating in Uzbekistan on the environment, why the impact of the industrial enterprises on the urban ecology has intensified, and the nature protection systems of the enterprises have not been highlighted.

Every decade in Uzbekistan, only one branch of industrial enterprises, the enterprises connected with cotton cultivation, expanded. In particular, it was possible to see that the difference in the growth of industrial enterprises built in 1970 compared to industrial enterprises built in 1950 increased by 3.2 times in light industry and 19.9 times in heavy industry.[3] The chemical industry led the heavy industries, and the production of mineral fertilizers in cotton cultivation was increased. A lot of funds were allocated for the increase of industrial enterprises for the production of mineral fertilizers in the country. Production of mineral fertilizers in Uzbekistan (in thousand tons) in 1940-1.6, 1950-521.9, 1955-634, 1960-1120, 1963-1419 thousand tons were produced by chemical industrial enterprises[4]. This, in turn, had a positive effect on the

cotton crop and increased soil fertility. Indiscriminate application of mineral fertilizers to cotton fields has a significant impact on cotton production and preparation of cotton raw materials. In cotton cultivation, there are some changes in the system of applying mineral fertilizers to the land. Cotton fields were expanded, and cotton growing began to occupy an important place in agriculture. The land areas for cotton planting in Uzbekistan were as follows[5].

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.[6] 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.[7] 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.

The former union was not indifferent to the country's natural resources. He used all modern techniques to extract them, but did not take sufficient measures to protect them. The overexploitation of oil, coal and gas reserves in Uzbekistan has led to an increase in the environmental impact of natural resources in these areas. Indicators of production of fuel and some types of fuels in Uzbekistan during the Soviet Union.[8] As shown in Table 1.4, mining has been increasing over the years.

Years	Oil (with gas condensate)	Thousand tons Gas	Coal (thousand tons)
1970	1805.0	32.1	3747
1980	1329.4	34.8	5682
1985	1978	34.6	5250
1990	2810.0	40.8	6477

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. Measures taken to protect air pollution in Uzbekistan.[9] The decrease in 1985-1986 for the atmospheric air protection system is shown in Table 1.5.

Protection	1980й	1985 йи	1986 й	1987 й
Measures	72.9	65.1	67.4	73.1

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, Khorezm regions of the Uzbek SSR, 3 million 763 thousand people with lung disease-tuberculosis in one year, of which 1 million 400 thousand were children [10] indicated 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.

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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