

Industrialization And Policy Of The Soviet State And Its Impact On The Ecological Situation

Khurshida Yunusova¹

¹Professor, Doctor of History, Faculty of History, Department of History of Uzbekistan, National University of Uzbekistan.
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Abstract

This article discusses industrialization and politics of the Soviet state and its impact on its environmental situation. At the same time, the Uzbek people have always adhered to their historical traditions and values, such as their long-standing settlement culture, reasonable attitude to the environment. In particular, it was decided to put into operation facilities for purifying harmful wastes and waste water released into the atmosphere. However, it has also been found that there are many problems in eliminating events that have a harmful effect on the external environment.

Keywords: Soviet State, Industrialization, Politics, Environmental Situation, Historical Traditions, Values, Long-standing Settlement Culture, Reasonable Attitude, Environment.

INTRODUCTION

The use of a Soviet state more than 70 years, especially natural material resources, is to fall into the mire of the cotton of agriculture, forcibly affairs of nature, cases, such as recognition of ecologically cultural culture and responsibility, traditions and values, also had a profound effect on human treatment in nature. In particular, if the balance of nature is disturbed, its consequences can be tasted in other areas and it was forgotten in this system that the potential of nature is endless, not limited [1.415-421]. Over the years, it has become the main direction of government policy, ignoring the effects of nature unattending to the effects. Because of this, environmental disasters have reached a dangerous level in the USSR. Even necessary environmental measures did not take place in the educational system. Since some aspects of ecological culture, in particular concepts such as “ecological culture”, “ecological education”, “ecological responsibility” were not included in the ideological work plans implemented by the state, traditions and customs in this regard were interpreted as a thing of the past.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Among the allied republics, the Uzbek SSR was among the republics with a severe ecological situation. The reckless use of natural raw resources in the policy of the Soviet state, the consistent introduction of the cotton monopolies, overturned the natural balance that had existed here for many centuries [2.563]. Therefore, the aggravation of the ecological situation in the republic cannot be attributed only to the 80s of the XX century. At the same time, the Uzbek people have always adhered to their historical traditions and values, such as their long-standing settlement culture, reasonable attitude to the environment.

But it is necessary to take a deeper approach to the reasons for the aggravation of the ecological situation in the years we are studying. In this society, where the factors of extensive development of the economy are very important, “the idea of carefully treating the incomparable wealth at the disposal of the country was completely alien” [3.106].

In the 1970s, in the analysis of the processes of nature protection, a number of significant works were carried out in the republic on the protection of the environment and the proper use of natural resources. In particular, it was decided to put into operation facilities for purifying harmful wastes and waste water released into the atmosphere. However, it has also been found that there are many problems in eliminating events that have a harmful effect on the external environment. In particular, the commissioning of industrial facilities that do not have treatment facilities, pollution of ponds with untreated effluents, insufficient measures taken to eliminate atmospheric air pollution, in particular, in this regard, it was observed that there are many harmful “contributions” of cotton gins, chemical plants, motor vehicles, the use of harmful chemicals, and huge deficiencies in their storage and transportation [4.1786].

In 1979, the law on “Protection of Atmospheric Air” was adopted in the country [5]. The law stipulates the issues of installing protective devices against toxic gases and other wastes in large state enterprises, and ensuring that enterprises operate only on the basis of permits issued by state organizations. The task of creating a state control system for monitoring and protecting the atmosphere was also defined. Organizations included in this control system were given the right to limit or prohibit the release of pollutants into the atmosphere, and even to suspend the activities of some workshops and enterprises in case of violation of current procedures. Such a draft law was later developed in the allied republics, in particular in the Uzbek SSR, in 1981 and put to public discussion [6.127]. The public of the republic made many suggestions regarding this project. From these proposals, it was possible to see that the general public is seriously concerned about environmental pollution. This draft law entered into force in the republic on January 1, 1982.

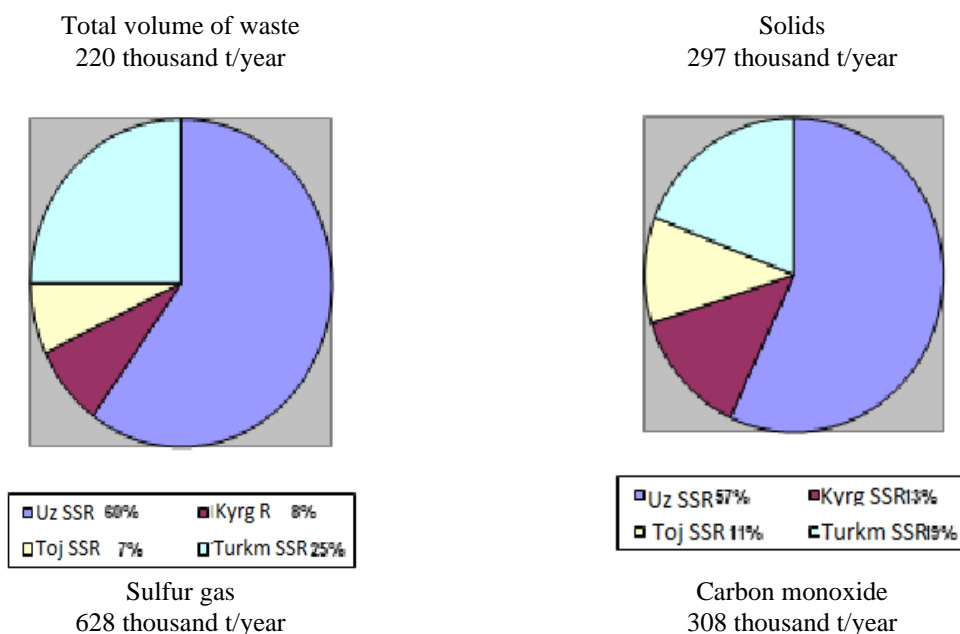
The law also sets scientifically based limits on the permissible release of toxic substances polluting the atmosphere. In 1981, the enterprises of Almalyk city, in 1982, enterprises of Tashkent, Chirchik, Fergana, Kokan, Navoi, Andijan cities, and in 1983, enterprises in other cities and regions had to pass on the introduction of limited amount of harmful substances into the air [7.100]. For this, it was necessary to install devices and equipment for cleaning dirty waste in enterprises in a short period of time.

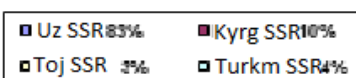
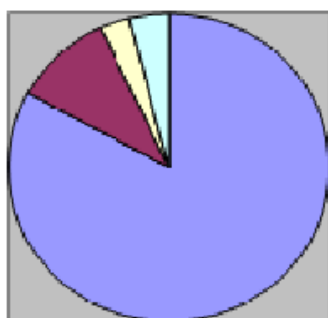
According to the law, discoveries, inventions that do not meet the requirements of atmospheric air protection, the introduction of new technical systems into production, and the purchase of new equipment and technology that harm the environment from abroad are also prohibited. The rules for meeting the requirements of atmospheric air protection during the use of plant protection products, mineral fertilizers and other substances have been strictly defined, and a state control system has been established to control the release of various wastes into the atmosphere. Although this organization is not limited to monitoring the activities of existing enterprises, it is necessary to conduct environmental expertise of newly built enterprises, but many large enterprises located in the territory of Uzbekistan are directly under the control of the ministries of the center, and it was not easy to introduce this law to them.

It should be noted that the problem of atmospheric air protection in the republic had its own regional characteristics. The climate of Uzbekistan is prone to atmospheric pollution compared to the climate of the European part of the country, and harmful gases and various wastes could reach distant lands in dry air without encountering moisture. This would allow one enterprise that emits harmful substances into the atmosphere to pollute large areas. This can be seen in the diagram below.

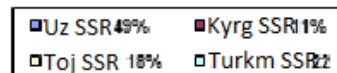
Table [8.78] 1.3.5.

It is toxic that is released into the air in the Central Asian republics structure of substances

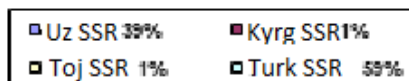
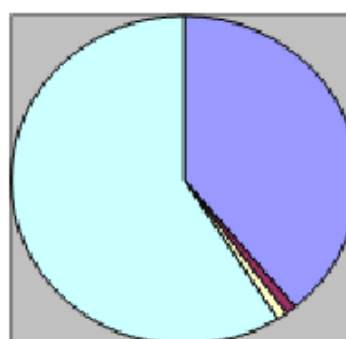
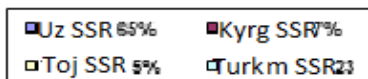
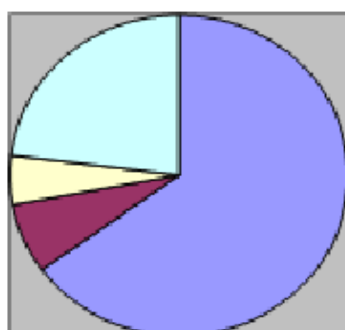




Nitrous oxide
174 thousand t/year



Hydrocarbons
562 thousand t/year



Such a situation was complicated in cotton ginning enterprises, which are an important sector of the republic's cotton-industrial complex. For example, in the first half of 1981, cotton ginning enterprises in Karakalpakstan alone emitted 7196.8 to the atmosphere, cotton ginning enterprises in Bukhara region - 2663.3, cotton ginning enterprises in Andijan region - 3141.4, cotton ginning enterprises in Khorezm region - 3277.0, Fergana region cotton ginning enterprises - 4376.9, Namangan region cotton ginning enterprises - 4686.5, Jizzakh region cotton ginning enterprises - 5405.2, Samarkand region cotton ginning enterprises - 6859.7, cotton ginning enterprises of Surkhandarya region - 7887.6, cotton ginning enterprises of Tashkent region - 9618.6 tons of waste and dust released into the atmosphere.

Even in the conditions where it is possible to build devices that capture and neutralize toxic substances, thereby preventing air pollution, these devices cleaned 549.6 thousand m³ of gas per hour in 1988, and in 1989, this figure decreased to 55.1 thousand m³ of gas per hour [9.78]. As a result, in 1989, the toxic substances released into the air from permanent sources increased even more than in 1988, and due to the air pollution from the toxic substances emitted from various enterprises, the ecological situation in many cities, in particular, Almalyk, Fergana, Angren, Navoi, Mubarak, Gazli, Tashkent and Bekobod came into being [9.79]. For example, only in Bekobod, air pollution was stronger in 1986 than in 1984. During these years, hydrogen fluoride in the air increased by 7 times, and sulfur by 1.3 times [10.94].

As early as the 60s of the XX century, Uzbekistan took the third place in the production of mineral fertilizers among the allied republics. By the 1980s, one fifth of all chemical enterprises in the country were located in Uzbekistan. These enterprises also produced products necessary for the country's needs and caused irreparable damage to the environment in the republic. Moreover, such enterprises were built mainly in densely populated areas, where moisture is absorbed very quickly. For example, the new chemical plant in Kokon was built in such a place, and due to non-compliance with technical regulations and poor condition of equipment, 3 times more toxic substances were released into the air than planned [10.96]. In turn, these poisons entered the body of the population through food products and open water bodies and had a negative impact on their

health. In 1985, in 3.8% of food products and 4.9% of drinking water tested around Kokan, it was found that 18.8% of the atmospheric air contains toxic chemicals harmful to human health [10.8].

In order to increase productivity in agriculture, the use of chemical substances, especially on the basis of the instructions of the 1986 CPSU MQ, agricultural chemicalization began on a large scale. Over the years, chemical supplies have doubled, and the use of pesticides, herbicides and sulfur-containing drugs has reached 11.6 kg per hectare of irrigated land [11]. The amount of toxic chemicals and defoliant sprays on cotton fields was 10-15 times higher than the national average, and more than 80 types were used. Women also went to work in fields poisoned with herbicides and pesticides "to fulfill their international duty". 30 - 40 percent of the children born fell ill with various diseases. Even the smallest amount of pesticides in fruits and vegetables can cause dangerous tumors and damage the nervous system.

In addition, airfields using cotton were not normal, and only 30 percent of the 502 airfields that existed in those years were in demand. In the rest, even sanitary rules were not followed. Spraying planes were launched in an emergency without being inspected. Even the spraying equipment of airplanes is broken, in some cases they stopped working and the sprayed medicine fell into the fields and villages where people were working [4.1786]. As a result of such carelessness, 1 person was poisoned in 1982 in Galaba, Orta Chirchik districts of Tashkent province, and by 1984 8 people were poisoned [12.18]. In 1985, 98 collective farmers were poisoned as a result of the use of the toxic thiodone drug in the K. Marks collective farm of Buvaida district, Fergana region. 6 of them died [10.81].

At the same time, the storage conditions of the chemicals themselves were not up to the requirements. Only 30 - 40 percent of the warehouses were operational. The Republican Commission for Nature Protection and Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Uzbek SSR investigated the storage of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals in warehouses, and the report of this commission in 1981 stated that only 21 out of 157 warehouses intended for storage of toxic chemicals in Tashkent region have been passported. Many warehouses storing mineral fertilizers do not have cleaning facilities, their surroundings are not fenced, and it is possible to enter and exit easily [12.99]. For example, by 1988, only 29 out of 194 collective farms and 158 warehouses in state farms in the Tashkent region were certified [12.138]. At the same time, in 1988, more than 5,000 tons of toxic chemicals accumulated in the warehouses of collective farms and collective farms of the republic [13.47]. As a result of such inconveniences in the warehouses, the mineral fertilizers brought to the farms were spilled on the open fields along the railway. For example, in Jizzakh region, 200 tons of fertilizer were stored in this way. Such a situation is evident in Karakalpakstan and Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Tashkent regions [11]. During the rainy season, part of the fertilizer flowed into ditches and ditches.

The aggravation of the environmental disaster in Uzbekistan is due to many factors, including the complete lack of technology for saving and reusing water used in industrial enterprises. There were also serious errors in the use of water and underground resources in the new farms established in the reserve lands of Mirzachol, Karshi, Surkhan - Sherabad steppes, in Central Ferghana and in the lower reaches of Amudarya. Sewage from factories and newly developed lands flowed into sand dunes, created new lakes, enlarged old ones and flooded large areas where cattle were grazed. For example, a similar situation exists in the mining and metallurgical plant in the city of Zarafshan, where every day the water was discharged into the sands without treatment. The issue here was not only the pollution of the used water, but also its consequences. The waste water discharged from the plant into the desert also destroyed the groundwater in Kyzylkum, causing salinization and swamping of many lands. For example, during 1976-1985, 555.2 thousand hectares of land in the republic became saline. In 1970, 86% of non-saline land in Khorezm region was reduced to 68% by 1989. In Karakalpakstan, salt-flooded lands made up 54 percent of the total cultivated areas [14.171]. However, the average water used for irrigation of each hectare of land in these regions is 36,000 cubic meters. meters, this science-based irrigation was 4 March more than the norm. But these waters also flowed into the sand dunes. As a result, lakes such as Arnasoy and Aydarkol, which were formed from water discharged into sand dunes and deserts, retained 5-8 cubic km of water that should flow to the island every year. In general, as a result of inconsistencies in the use and development of land in the vicinity of Amudarya, a difficult ecological situation has arisen. In general, as a result of inconsistencies in the use and development of land in the vicinity of Amudarya, a difficult ecological situation has arisen. As a result of this, large groves were built around the river, providing shelter for birds and animals, and the waters of Amudarya flowed through the sandy deserts through the Karakum Canal, due to the lack of a clear riverbed, towards the Caspian Sea. The fresh waters of the river filled the Kelif - Uzboy bog, and the process of salinization accelerated. The amount of water flowing to Khorezm and Karakalpakstan decreased year by year.

The Syrdarya and Amudarya regions are considered one of the main industrial and agricultural areas in the Central Asian region, and 100% of the water of the Syrdarya and 80% of the water of the Amudarya were used for the agriculture of Uzbekistan [15.267]. In particular, there are various enterprises, 47.9 million hectares of land, 1.5 million of which are located in the vicinity of Syrdarya. hectare corresponded to Namangan, Fergana, Andijan, Syrdarya, Tashkent and Jizzakh regions [10.8]. 400 million cubic meters from the enterprises and cultivated areas here. dirty water was poured into the Syrdarya. The dirty water collected in the industrial centers of the republic such as Tashkent, Bekobod, Yangiyol, Ohangaron, Almalyk, Chirchik is also mainly poured into this river. In general, Syrdarya waters are contaminated 30-60 times more by oil products, 6 times by phenol, 13 times by zinc, and 1.2 times by mercury [16.4].

On top of that, in 1965-1970, when the volume of irrigated land in the republic increased by 7%, water reservoirs with a total surface of 1.6 thousand square kilometers were built only in the Syrdarya stream. Most of the water flowed into the Syrdarya from the Sokh River, which is the driest in Ferghana. This river, which receives water from tributaries in the mountains, has a lot of water in the summer months, making it possible to irrigate the land. In order to increase productivity in cotton farming, the construction of a reservoir on the Sokh river began, and a lot of money and equipment were involved. However, since the completion of the reservoir, the underground water has risen in the southern part of the city of Rishton, where people live, and there have been cases of waterlogging.

CONCLUSION

In general, “socialist impoverishment” in the Soviet state caused serious difficulties in the last decade of the authoritarian system. These conflicts were not accidental to the existing system, but were the result of political, social and economic crises accumulated over a long period of time.

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