



DETERIORATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION)

Safarov Akmal Kahramon o'g'li

Kashkadarya region, Mirishkor District, 20th school teacher.

akmal.safarov1996@mail.ru

Annotation: This article, using the example of the Kashkadarya region, reveals the impact of the cotton monopoly, introduced during the Soviet era to develop cotton production, on the environmental situation and its impact on the economy.

Keywords: Salinization, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, chemicalization, Academy of Sciences, cotton growing.

Аннотация: В данной статье на примере Кашкадарьинской области раскрывается влияние хлопковой монополии, введенной во времена СССР в целях развития хлопкового производства, на экологическую ситуацию и ее влияние на экономику.

Ключевые слова. Засоление, химические удобрения, пестициды, химизация, Академия наук, хлопководство.

The idea of achieving independence is the heritage of our people. It has come to us from the depths of millennia through the ancestors of our people. The first president I. Karimov said: "The Uzbek people have been fighting for their independence since time immemorial. This is a witness. The truth about the history of our people must be revealed to the selfless children of our country, who do not retreat from their path, actions and words. "It is both a duty and a duty of each of us to carefully read those pages that we need to know," this situation means. The long history of our country testifies to the fact that in the past it tirelessly fought for freedom and independence. At that time, the situation in Uzbekistan, which became the cheap raw material base of the USSR, was worse than in other republics. Economic and social problems increased, local leadership became stronger, bloody feuds occurred, as a result of the cotton monopoly, the economy developed one-sidedly and faced a deep crisis.

Defects in the construction of agriculture in Uzbekistan have deepened with the shortcomings in the implementation of the program of chemicalization of agricultural production.

It should be said that chemicalization was considered by the political leadership of the Union to be an important condition for the rapid development of agriculture, an effective means of obtaining a high and stable harvest in the field of farming. As a result, chemicalization was implemented in the same year[1].

Chemicals were actively used especially in cotton cultivation. For example, in 1965, out of 1463.4 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers used in collective farms of Uzbekistan, approximately 1324.7 thousand tons were used in cotton cultivation. At that time, the level of mineral fertilizers applied to crops in scientifically based countries was on average 100 kg of mineral fertilizers per hectare, but in Uzbekistan in the 1960s in the middle, this number was 268 kg[2].

As a result of the cultivation of a lot of cotton in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era, the lands became excessively saline, which is especially noticeable in the Kashkadarya region. "As a result of improper irrigation, 45% of the land is saline. In this regard, the situation is particularly dire in Mubarak, Guzor, Nishon and Koson. 38,000 hectares of land is out of use. Drip irrigation it was implemented in only

2.4% of the total irrigated area," our president Shavkat Mirziyoyev said during his visit to Kashkadarya in November 2020. Of course, although the harvest was good at first due to salinity, it gradually had its effect. It is only 2 centners more than that[3]. Of course, salinization as a result of cotton planting in 1930-1990s, the daily worsening of the economic situation caused the living conditions of the population to lack infrastructure, clean drinking water, and agricultural products even to this day. "Drinking water supply of the population is 50% in the region, in particular 26% in Koson, and only 4% in Dehkanabad. 60% of the pipes are out of repair. The sewage system of the city of Karshi is also outdated.

In conclusion, agrarian policies such as the expansion of cotton fields helped to develop irrigation in the oasis. But at the same time, it caused the deterioration of the ecological environment, water shortage and many negative consequences.

List of references.

1. Karimov I. A. "O'zbekiston XXI asr bo'sag'asida. Xavfsizlikka tahdid barqarorlik shartlari va taraqqiyot' kafolatlari" 1997 yil
2. Xalq so'zi gazetasi. 2002 yil mart.
3. Qashqadaryo haqiqati. 1991 y, may
4. Gazeta.uz.
5. Xabar .uz
6. Gazeta.uz. Prezidentning 2020-yil noyabrdagi tashrifi doirasidagi nutqidan.
7. Shonazarov , M. ., & Jabbarova, I. (2024). AMIR TEMURNING HARBIY YURISHLARI VA TAKTIKALARI. Current Approaches and New Research in Modern Sciences, 3(7), 55–64. извлечено от <http://www.econferences.ru/index.php/canrms/article/view/17255>
8. Nurmanov, A. Q., & Jabbarova, I. (2023). TURK XOQONLIGI HARBIY SAN'ATI. Theoretical aspects in the formation of pedagogical sciences, 2(22), 32-40.
9. Jabbarova , I. ., & Qodirov , I. (2024). HISTORY OF CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIRS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE IN THE KASHKADARYA OASIS. Евразийский журнал социальных наук, философии и культуры, 4(1), 47–49. извлечено от <https://in-academy.uz/index.php/ejsspc/article/view/25754>