

THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY PRODUCTION ON THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION IN FERGANA

Kadirjon Najmiddinov Murodjon's son

Namangan State University

Basic doctoral student of the Department of History,

Abstract: *As a result of the industrialization policy in the Uzbek SSR, many plants, factories, and enterprises were built, which led to a certain development of the economy. For example, many enterprises were launched in Fergana region during the years of industrialization. Unfortunately, these enterprises were not built on the basis of well-thought-out plans. That's why they had a huge negative impact on the health of the population. The article discusses the implementation of this policy and the resulting problems in the health of the population in Ferghana.*

Key words: *collective farm, infection, nitrogen, butifos, defoliant, Council of Ministers, ecology*

During the Uzbek SSR, the authoritarian Soviet government did not take into account that human health and its interests are an important factor in the development of society. The industrialization policy of the Soviet era is characterized by the rise of socio-economic and environmental problems in Uzbekistan, the sharp deterioration of the population's health, and the increase in maternal and child mortality.

In 1962, a cocoon factory and mining metal purification plants were built near the kindergarten of Margilan city, and not only water, but also waste from industrial enterprises were poured near the kindergarten. As of 1962, 25 cases of cocoon and metal refining plants dumping waste near the kindergarten of Margilon city were found. Various diseases have arisen among kindergarten children from the waste of enterprises. The issues of protecting the health of the population of Uzbekistan are neglected, and the population suffers from environmental problems in the economic cities of the country.

In 1967, 165 mothers had stillbirths in Leningrad region (Buvaïda and Uchkoprik districts). Fergana Valley ranks highest in Uzbekistan in terms of intestinal infection. In the city of Fergana - 30.5 people per 1000 children, in Kokno - 22.3 people, in Kuvasoi - 38.2 people, in Uzbekistan district - 6.3 people, in Kirov district - 6.4 people in Pop district - 5.8 children and 5.5 children in Altıariq district were diagnosed with the disease. When the causes of the disease were investigated by the sanitary epidemiology station, it was found that dangerous infectious diseases, water, soil, and air contain a large amount of toxic chemicals. Although the number of stillbirths among babies in Uzbekistan is increasing, the center did not take these problems seriously. The lifestyle of the country's population and its health were not studied. The negative effects of toxic chemicals, metals, and radioactive waste from heavy industries on the environment continued. Among healthy children, the number of deaths from various diseases has increased. As a result, the number of sick children increased year by year.

Famous scientists and representatives of the national intellectuals of the republic addressed the Soviet authorities and expressed their thoughts with deep concern for the fate of their people. Among the population, the number of children dying from common

diseases has increased. This indicated the disruption of the social ecology in the natural environment. Diseases of the future generation of the Uzbek people, birth defects, and changes in their genotype caused protests by the population.

For example, in 1968, the State Presidium of the Uzbek SSR sent a request to the Soviet of Communist Ministers of the USSR to the governing bodies. It was noted that the equipment of the enterprise is being repaired, causing serious problems to the work process, and that it is necessary to take some measures regarding these issues and to provide assistance in providing the enterprise with technical equipment. In response to the petition, the heads of the center said that there are not enough funds in the state for the provision of material and technical bases of the enterprises, and it was promised that the enterprise will be provided with technical equipment soon. However, in 1968, the center was provided with a total of 12 dust cleaning facilities for Syrdarya, Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan. However, in this period, there were 6 cotton ginning enterprises in each region, including the city of Fergana itself. The remaining 3 cotton ginning enterprises were forced to work in the same old system. If we look at regions, each region had at least 10-15 cotton ginning enterprises. It can be seen that, despite the fact that cotton cultivation is in the first place in Uzbekistan, there were economic problems in the process of bringing it to a ready state. The center did not take into account the negative effects on the environment of enterprises that do not have treatment facilities.

On November 13, 1969, the head of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, R. Kurbanov, sent a letter to the center. sends information about the outbreak of acute gastrointestinal diseases.

In 1970, when inspections were carried out by the directive bodies of the Uzbek SSR for nature protection, public control, regional and city committees, among the industrial enterprises operating in the Fergana valley: cotton ginning, superphosphate factory, Bolshevik in the city of Kokan, Fergana region In Kuvasoy, cement, G.R.E.S., oil refining, cotton ginning enterprises in Altiariq, oil, nitrogen mineral fertilizers, acetate, furan compounds, canning factories in Fergana, 32 out of 36 enterprises have no water and dust cleaning facilities. presence and absence were determined. Only 5 out of 55 cleaning equipments in the oil refinery located in the city of Fergana meet the requirements. Therefore, the impact of the Fergana oil refinery on the environment became the most dangerous factor. All information will be highlighted in the 4th session of the Supreme Council of the CPSU of the 18th Diet. However, despite so many criticisms and appeals, the material and technical condition of enterprises does not improve. The industry has been fulfilling the mandatory plans set before the enterprises.

In addition, there are 13 cemeteries of chemical toxic substances on the territory of the republic. About 9,000 tons of highly toxic substances - DDT, GXIT, butifos, chlorophos, magnesium chlorate, prominate sodium herbicides and their containers were buried in them, but the measures to store these toxic substances did not meet the requirements in all places. In the lands near the cemeteries, there have been cases of feeding pets, extracting poisonous substances, and spraying them on livestock. Such situations have created a great ecological danger. The inhabitants did not know that they were poisoning their livestock with their products - milk, meat, and themselves. In Namangan, Andijan and Fergana regions, there are about 500 airfields storing butifos defoliant substances, no safety measures were taken in these airfields and the air was left

in the open air poisoned areas. This situation caused 18 types of diseases among the population near the airfields, and 40 percent of them fell ill. This was equivalent to disregarding the interests of the population and disregarding their lives.

For example, during 1974-1977, Kirov state farm (Beshariq district), Kuybyshev (Uchko`prik district), Komsomol (New Margilon), Frunze (Dangara district), Leningrad district (Buvaida district) of Fergana region. toxic chemicals were stored in open sheds in the departments, safety measures were not taken. Winds and rains affected the distribution of chemicals in the environment. The chemicals that reached the agricultural lands of the population caused damage to the drinking water and soil. This, in turn, affected the health of the harvesters.

In 1977, the rate of infant mortality among the villagers increased dramatically during the cotton harvesting period at the "40th Anniversary of October" state farm in the current Beshariq District, former Kirovsky District, Fergana Region. When the reasons were investigated, the absence of medical centers during childbirth, the use of water contaminated with chemicals during childbirth in home conditions, as a result, women and babies suffered.

According to the results of the inspection on the situation of May 18, 1978, chemical wastes and garbage of the population were dumped in the cotton fields near the kindergarten of Zhor village in the Kungirot collective farm. This, in turn, led to the suffering of kindergarten students and caused the emergence of eye and viral hepatitis (jaundice) diseases among children. Protection of children's social and medical conditions was far behind in the cities of Fergana Valley. In particular, in 1976, lack of food products in kindergartens of Leningrad region, now Buvaida district, led to the increase of various infectious diseases among children.

When the reasons were investigated, problems arose regarding the protection of children's health. Kindergartens lacked milk, meat, products, kindergartens were under repair, necessary equipment, even beds in children's beds were not enough and did not meet the demand. 70% of children could not be placed in the kindergarten due to the lack of places in the kindergarten. There were no medical examination rooms in kindergartens. Medical institutions and sanitary epidemiology departments of the district did not pay serious attention to such cases, the health of the population was not monitored by the state. Such unpleasant situations continued in this way not only in Buvayda district, but also in other areas. The conditions in the kindergarten of Margilan city of Fergana valley were not good, this situation can be seen as an example of drinking water problem.

In addition, there was a shortage of tap water in schools. For example, in 1976, in the 16th school of Kungirot collective farm of Buvayda district of Fergana region, there was a general lack of drinking water and the school was in need of repair. The situation continued in the same way in the kindergarten of the Kungirot collective farm. The kindergarten is not supplied with water, and the teachers are 2 km away from drinking water. they mentioned that it will be brought from the artesian beyond. At the Kirov kolkhoz, Beshariq district, Fergana region, the cotton ginning industrial enterprise had insufficient sanitary hygiene requirements, workers were not given milk products. Despite the fact that the enterprise has cleaning equipment for dust and waste water, the textile shop "Momiq" has been operating near the "Navroz" kindergarten, and its

dust is thrown into the open air, as a result, many children among them, the number of children suffering from lung, eye and allergy diseases increased.

The most tragic manifestations, as a result of the negative impact of the heavy chemical industry on the environment in 1980, dangerous changes in the human genotype, the number of infants who died before the age of one year, 56 per thousand children in Fergana region. , made up of 6 people. In 1985, 98 collective farmers were poisoned as a result of the use of the toxic drug thiodon in the collective farm of K. Marks, Buvaida district, Fergana region. 6 of them died.

Summary: No measures were taken by the center regarding the accumulated social and ecological problems. And in Soviet Uzbekistan, thousands of people faced health problems every year. He declared himself a fighter for human life and well-being. In fact, the Communist Party did not value a person at all. For them, a person was just an object. After profit, the Soviet government built even the most toxic enterprises in the city center. Because there was cheap labor here and it was convenient to transport the product by railway. They were not interested in human health at all.

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