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Abstract: *The article describes information about the construction of industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan in 1940-1980, their role in the national economy, Aral Sea positive and negative effects on the environment. During the time of the former Union, the construction of industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan among the sister republics, their connection with cotton production, the implementation of various decisions and laws in the cotton industry, and the negative factors caused by mistakes and shortcomings were analyzed based on historical data.*

Key words: *man, industry, ecology, national economy, Aral Sea water, soil, atmosphere.*

Industry is a complex of enterprises that produce raw materials, materials, fuel, energy and products or provide services to the population. Industrial production is the process of turning raw materials into finished products under the influence of mechanical, thermal, chemical and other technical processing.

During this period, there are also a number of scientific research works related to the topic, for example, means not received[1].

For example, "intensive development of industrial enterprises in 1950 led to the increase of chemical man-made pollution of the environment in the city of Almalyk by the 1990s. In the composition of all underground waters in the city of Almalyk, waste elements of the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combine exceeded the norm. This made the waters unfit for use" [2] he said.

In order to create technical bases for the development of the cotton industry and cotton farming, several heavy industries have been built in the country. In this regard, the task of expanding the production of cotton raw materials to a high level was made the main issue. During the Second World War, the industrial enterprises built for the production of weapons were transformed into enterprises serving the national economy by 1946. The main constructions in the industrialization policy of the former union began with placement in the central cities of the republic. The rapid construction of industrial enterprises was relevant only for the development of cotton farming. Therefore, industrial enterprises began to be built in places where they were encountered. In the city of Tashkent alone, many industrial enterprises were transformed into complexes of industrial enterprises that prepare agricultural cotton raw materials.[3]

Many industrial enterprises were adapted to production serving cotton cultivation. During this period, electrical engineering industries were well developed as a result of

adaptation to energy, fuel, metallurgy, chemistry, mechanical engineering, agriculture and irrigation system.[4] In particular, in 1946-1950, industrial enterprises produced 300 types of national economy products in the Samarkand region of Uzbekistan.[5] In the rest of the regions, the level of growth of national economy products also reaches a high level. The production volume of products increased from 465% to 810% in Tashkent region, from 159% to 227% in Fergana region, from 177% to 209% in Bukhara region, from 154% to 309% in Surkhandarya region, from 158% to 204% in Khorezim region, from 176% to 243% in Karakalpakstan ASSR.[6] By the 1960s, the production of gas, oil, mineral fertilizers and chemical industrial enterprises were expanded in the country, and the production volume of the industrial enterprises located in the ordinary city of Tashkent increased 10 times compared to 1953.

In the 1960s, there were more than 20 mineral fertilizer production and chemical industry enterprises in Uzbekistan, and the industrial enterprises mainly produced mineral fertilizers for agriculture. The heavy chemical industrial enterprise is located in the regions of Chorjoi, Almalik, Chirchik, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Navoi, Samarkand. By 1970, the number of heavy chemical industry enterprises had increased to 7. The increase in the number of heavy industrial enterprises from year to year has also had a great impact on production mechanisms. Therefore, 80% of the heavy industrial products of the Soviet Union were produced by Uzbekistan, 12% by Turkmenistan, 4% by Tajikistan, and the rest by the Kyrgyz republics. More than 30 heavy chemical industries were operating throughout the Union, of which 22 heavy industrial complexes are located in Uzbekistan.[7] The Union was mainly supplied with chemical products and chemical mineral fertilizers by the Chirchik Electro-Mechanical Combine, Fergana, Navoi, Kokan and Samarkand superphosphate plants. For example, a superphosphate factory located in the city of Kokan of the Fergana Valley, workshops adapted to ammonium superphosphate and sulfuric acid were built and production expanded. In 1963, a factory producing chemical nitrogen fertilizers was launched in the city of Fergana, which supplied Uzbekistan with ammonia, saltpeter, defoliants, sulfuric acid and various chemical fertilizers

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.[8] 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. 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.

One of the main water reserves of Central Asia, the Amudarya, which brings 78 cubic meters of water per year, and the Syrdarya, which brings 36 cubic meters of water [9], are currently experiencing a catastrophic period. In the 1960s, the unplanned use of water sources for irrigation of agricultural lands and development of industrial enterprises, the location of various reservoirs and tributaries to the water supply streams of Amudarya and

Syrdarya prevented water from reaching the Aral Sea. In 1951-1960, 58 cubic kilometers of Syr Darya and Amudarya waters, and 17 cubic kilometers in 1971-1980, were poured into the Aral Sea. The opening of new lands, the use of river water by industrial enterprises for large purposes had a great impact on the level of the Aral Sea. Year after year, the decrease in water volume has caused the coastal regions to be exposed to ecological danger. The environmental problems of the Aral Sea began to threaten transboundary areas as well, and caused the problem to become a social problem on a global scale. The border around the Aral Sea had a negative impact on the economic development of the Republic of Turkmenistan. Salt dunes exposed at sea level have affected the orchards of Turkmenistan, causing the trees to dry up and die. All the republics of Central Asia used these rivers. Therefore, the ecological fate of water has affected not only Uzbekistan, but also the economy and social life of neighboring countries.

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 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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