



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The roots of the problems that arose in our country in the early 1990s were characterized by the Soviet era, the cotton monopoly was devastating, and the cultivation of cotton was one of the strongest goals and even the same colonial era that prevailed in people's lives and health. The health of the population in Uzbekistan was very low by 1989.

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases are increasing every year. Anemia, viral hepatitis and other infectious diseases are becoming more dangerous for people's lives. Among infectious diseases, the number of "yellow diseases", i.e. of patients with viral hepatitis was very high. Fergana Valley in Uzbekistan has become a source of yellow fever. Due to industrial pollution of drinking water and chemical contamination of the population, measures taken against the disease cannot be effective. Because, above all, problems such as the quality of water treatment and the supply of chemicals with new equipment have not been resolved. On the other hand, the health of the population largely depends on labor productivity in industrial enterprises and in agriculture. Industrial crops, poor quality products led to crises, which in turn. He had a disastrous impact on the economy. Many industrial enterprises of Uzbekistan are located in the Fergana Valley and are one of the most dangerous areas for population density, salinization and high level of air pollution. Especially in the cities of the Fergana Valley, their placement in the territory, caused by the lack of social protection, caused a deterioration in the state of the environment. In 1950, the Ferghana Valley was considered one of the poorest and most vulnerable regions of Uzbekistan. Andijan and Namangan regions of the Fergana Valley have a number of social problems, including drinking water, the reason for this problem was that the whole industry was

involved in the production of cotton, the use of water in industrial and agricultural industries and the construction of an industrial network [1]. In 1952 the industrial policy of Uzbekistan was intensively conducted in the prefecture of the valley. Industrial enterprises were built in more populated areas and in urban centers, and harmful dust and chemical waste from industrial enterprises poisoned the environment. Water, air and soil were poisoned by toxic substances. The number of industrial enterprises annually increases in Uzbekistan. Statistics show that in the field of industry, technical malfunctions and production errors, negative environmental problems have led to an increase in the incidence of the population. In the 1950s, the heavy industry needed immediate labor. Industrial enterprises also participate in labor migration among workers in the chemical, metallurgical, mining, machine-building and other industries. The industrial enterprises built in the 1950s and 1960s had serious shortcomings. Industrial enterprises did not have any chemical dust and gases, and they had no gases. During the years under review, the confidentiality of every person, including the country's governance system, was determined by the central decision-making process in social life. People had to obey only the commands from above. Obviously, they lived far from self-knowledge. Therefore, in the 1970s and 1980s, the country's economic development declined, and the standard of living of the population deteriorated. In 1970, the fight against cotton pesticides and the maintenance of cotton abroad

by aviation was characterized by the fact that the chemistry was sprayed onto open houses to the public. In the Western countries in the 1950s, the use of the butylphosphate and DDT defoliant for agriculture was banned⁵. In Uzbekistan, the use of harmful chemicals for human health increased dramatically in the 1965-1970s. It was tragic that the chemicals for defoliation, which lower the leaves of cotton, also sprinkled with cotton. Between June 5 and July 30, 1970, 33 residents were registered in the village of Galcha in the Namangan region because of poisoning in case of water pollution [2]. When the population of the village of Galcha was identified, drinking water was affected due to a lack of drinking water and cases of acute intestinal infections were recorded as a result of mass poisoning. Arrays consumed by the population: Mamozhonarik, ponds, Zhome Aryki, because of the closeness of cotton fields to cotton fields, it was discovered that a huge number of chemicals are large. It was also noted that the waste is caused by the fact that the population forms various wastes. In the Namangan region, patients with infectious diseases were noted not only in Gali, but also in Uychi, Yangikurgan, Chust and Uchkurgan districts. At the end of the 1970s, information was presented on the prevention of water poisoning, but before 1970, the population suffered from poor drinking water and lack of water. In the 1969-70's. Infectious diseases in the Namangan region were high as a result of the use of water from a single well [3].

Far from the Buvaydinsky district of the Fergana region, the population of the villages of Chang, Beshtarak and Bekobot had low housing, water and electricity. In dwellings of the population, affected by the pouring water, tap water was not enough built for cats, and only one artesian water was built in 70-80 apartments [4]. The population was in line for drinking water for several hours. Such cases were also found in the Yangi-Kurgan, Uchkuprik, Yaziwan areas. Despite the ban on the use of chemicals in agriculture. Despite the prohibition of the use of DDT in 1976, 110 tons of DDT and dusty chemicals were placed on the cotton fields in 1981. The quality of drinking water does not respond to desertion, and its drinking habits grow from day to day. Poisonous substances accumulated in cultivated areas are washed out of the irrigation process (0.2-3%), falling into various water bodies and surface waters. As a result, the structure and processes of the development of aquatic ecosystems in fresh water and stable water bodies are destroyed, and its negative impact on drinking water is increasing. In particular, the pilot who defends fighting on an airplane in Karl-Max, Akhunbabaevsky district of the Ferghana region, sprinkles on people working in the Yangi Turmush area in the Buz district of the Andijan region. As a result of this "mistake" 28 people were poisoned and hospitalized [5].

During the policy of the cotton monopoly of the former Soviet Union, the commitment to improving human life and raw materials in Uzbekistan was high. Uzbekistan became the only production mechanism. His nation, his descendants and his work were not in the plans of tyrannical system administrators. Although it is known that agricultural chemicals in other western countries have led to environmental disasters, chemical pesticides can be found on cotton fields more and more excessive cultivation has led to adverse consequences for public health. According to the data, in Uzbekistan in 1987 there were 286 thousand people with yellow fever, in 1988 their number increased by 47 thousand people, and the number of deaths from various diseases increased from year to year. It

is estimated that 42,000 workers cannot work annually because of poisoning in the process of chemical harvesting of cotton. Changes in the environment also affected babies born in the womb. The vulnerability of children in Uzbekistan is a serious concern for health workers. For example, in 1986 4,5 thousand people were mentally ill, and in 1987 this figure reached 8,2 thousand people. Thus, in the Decree of the Ministry of Health of the USSR of May 17, 1987, published by the state head of the Main Directorate of Health of the USSR A. Kondrusov, contains a number of explanations regarding the use of pesticides. "Based on the results of the inspection," the decree says, "the amount of pesticides in the consumption of foodstuffs of the population is increasing."

In addition, in the autumn of 1986, as a result of comprehensive tests conducted by doctors in Uzbekistan, it was discovered that an extremely dangerous substance infecting air, water, soil and all living organisms. In 1985, in the Popsk district of the Namangan region, 379 patients received a leaf of the disease, 7,580 work days and 43,900 soums were lost. At the Commission's suggestion, in 1987 butifos was not used in agriculture, which led to the prevention of human diseases and human health. The Center did not take any measures to regulate the use of chemicals in densely populated areas and to reduce its severity. On the contrary, more toxic, new substances were introduced, and chemical equalization was exhausted. This was manifested in the mass use of the drug "buchlofos." In fact, "buchlofos." contains about 90-92% Butylphos. Butifos has a weak effect, the trade union research and production association claims that this substance is used for slaughter of cotton. However, the effects of toxic substances, such as butylphos, on human health are already known[6]. The most poisonous herbicide in Uzbekistan are defoliant (such as the "yellow aranthrones" used by the US Army in Vietnam), by spraying from airplanes, resulted in a 10-30-fold increase in the incidence among the population [7]. As a result, it was found that breast milk has a high concentration of "dust" of chemicals, which leads to abnormal birth defects in children due to anemia and physical disability in mothers. In the Ferghana Valley, chemical poisoning and damage were also observed in industrial enterprises [8].

In 1976, employees were found who were poisoned with chemicals in the former Kozh plant, located in the city of Kokand in the Ferghana region, ie, in leather, the leather of the manufacturing industry. Employees often used chemicals to clean skins of cows, sheep, sheepskins and goatskins, lack of working conditions for workers and lack of emergency medical care often led to diseases among them. On May 16, 1976, the Kokand Leather Industrial Company increased its impact on atmospheric air 88 times, the environment 4 times and the impact on industrial enterprises by 2 times [9]. Although there is obvious evidence of these cases, the industrial enterprise continued its activities. In 1987, a technical failure and industrial collapse occurred at the superphosphate plant in Kokand in the Fergana Valley. The Kokand superphosphate plant, which operated on October 24, 1987, continued to operate, despite the fact that the industrial enterprise was in a state of emergency. There is no technical equipment, the use of obsolete equipment led to the poisoning of workers and the local population by chemical substances living not far from the plant. In 1988, a super-phosphate plant in Kokand was organized a shift regime and some internal rules were amended [10]. In the post-Soviet period, the need to transfer labor resources to Mirzachul, Central-Fergana, Karshi's deserts and

other regions increased significantly, and the population density increased sharply. Therefore, the number and structure of the valley population were changed. This process also had a significant impact on fertility and growth. Land development has led to the displacement of the able-bodied population, its demographic composition and demographic processes, such as the reduction of fertility and natural growth and the relative increase in mortality. Environmental changes in Uzbekistan, industrial diseases among the population and excessive attention. The policy aimed at stimulating the production of cotton in the Fergana region was more frequent, which caused problems in the social life of the population of the valley.

One of the main reasons for the emergence of environmental problems was the construction of an unnecessary, potentially dangerous enterprise for life in the country. Cotton processing plants, cottonseed oil, soap and animal feeding: cereals, barbecue products "eaten" 21 on the one hand, and on the other pollute the environment, causing serious environmental conditions. Public campaigns to collect cotton were held, including schoolchildren, students, mahallas and elderly people. Schoolchildren were included in the cotton fields, where cotton-picking cotton was used to collect cotton pickers and cotton leaves. forced to choose cotton. Despite the poisoning of the population in the region of pollinated cotton, it was determined that each person should collect cotton. The health of health workers is not yet fully understood [11]. It is known that human toxicity is harmful to human health, but the center does not neglect the health of the population. In autumn 1960, a number of chemical substances were poisoned in the Rishtan, Gananibad, Fergana valleys and the state farms "Norin" in the Fergana Valley: the number of poisonous chemicals on state and collective farms increased. Uzbek health problems have had a negative impact on future generations.

In Uzbekistan, a number of works have been published in the context of the good work of agricultural workers in Uzbekistan. For example, the prestigious newspapers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the newspaper "Uzbek agriculture" No. 1981 says: "During the tenth five years, there have been significant changes in the material methods of agriculture in the country. Intergovernmental relations of cooperation and agro-industry are widely developed. Intensive factors are increasingly important in the industry, labor productivity rises in industry, product quality improves, labor productivity decreases, and productivity of rural workers increases. "On the contrary, in 1976-1980 years it was reported that the situation of rural workers in Uzbekistan was very pitiful. As a result, the change in the standard of living of the population began to change in the gene pool. The death of children led to the spread of various diseases, an unfavorable ecological situation (water, air, soil poisoning), unemployment, poverty and other social, tragic results of economic policy in Uzbekistan, based on the monopolistic power of cotton. Mortality rates were observed in all regions of Uzbekistan, but this was higher among the population of the Fergana Valley. In the Ferghana Valley, the Baghdad, Buvaida, Yazivan and Kirov districts were heavily populated. Many children and families did not have clothes and food. In some regions of Uzbekistan there is a shortage of food. The lack of milk and meat products caused anemia (low disease) among the population. In 1976, in the village of Kungrad, Buvaydinsky district of the Fergana region, there were shortcomings in the number of feed shortages in livestock [12]. As a result, livestock breeds were

separated from various infectious diseases, and cases of extinction were identified. In Bouvaid, they did not fulfill plans for breeding on the collective farms. At the same time, in many cities of the Fergana Valley there were high diseases. This, in turn, affects the age of the population, and it is difficult to overcome any immune deficiency that is a disease. The population of the Fergana Valley has been growing rapidly for many years. At the same time, high fertility rates and natural growth are manifested in birth and death figures. In addition, the way of life of employees did not meet the requirements. In the districts of Rishton, Kuvasoy and Oltiariq in the Fergana region, there was a shortage of drinking water. In most of the population living in rural areas, drinking water was almost absent. These conditions increased the likelihood of the spread of various diseases among the population and chronic poisoning. In particular, in 1965 in the Fergana region suffers from endocrine pathology, in 1968, 346 children suffering from neurology patients, registered 1190 children [13]. Pollination of ginning plants and production equipment becomes noisy workers, occupational diseases, and the general working conditions of workers do not meet the requirements of sanitation and hygiene, the material and living conditions of workers are not up to par. 1970-1980 years as the rates of social commodity funds remained for a while [14]. The distribution of housing construction funds through the provision of staff to the company was not easy. Industrial enterprises within the framework of medical institutions are not available, and those that do not meet the requirements; there were no necessary medicines and medical equipment. In addition, the unilateral development of the economy, industrial and production mistakes led to socio-economic, environmental and demographic problems. The mere absence of technical equipment, the draining of polluted waters into sewage channels, the excessive use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture, seriously affected the health of the population. The head of the Environmental Protection Inspection of Kokand D.Oripov in his speech stressed: "In 1950, with the aim of spreading in the cotton fields of the land by spraying with the aid of aviation in Kuvasai, the circuit was placed, due to the termination of the addition of chemical fertilizers to cotton in 1985, all fertilizers and defoliants in the Ferghana region were buried in the circuit, but under the influence of natural factors such as wind and heavy rains, buried chemical substances still pollute the environment and harm the population".

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