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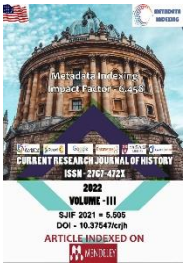

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Research Article

ISSUES OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN UZBEKISTAN (1960-1980)

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the issues of providing the population of Uzbekistan with drinking water in 1960-1980. By the mid-60s of the post-war period, about 10 documents had been adopted in the All-Union. Despite the efforts of these years to develop water supply and sewerage, eliminate sources of pollution of canals and ponds, the drying up of the Aral Sea since the 60s identified problems in providing the republic with clean drinking water.

KEYWORDS

Clean drinking water, supply, population, water pipes, republic, city, storage, supply, sewage, problem, years, works, condition, disease, cotton.

INTRODUCTION

In total, about 10 documents were adopted in the Union in 1945-1966. Uzbekistan has been given the task of developing cotton growing and turning the country into a major cotton growing base. On the basis of these documents, a number of measures have been taken, taking into account the natural conditions and opportunities of Uzbekistan. In particular, taking into account the role of clean drinking water in the protection of human health, in order to provide the population with water in the city and district centers of the country, water pipes were laid. For example, in 1956, according to the plan, 10.8 million rubles were

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allocated for the construction of drinking water pipes in the cities of the republic. In 1958, it was planned to lay water pipes in 34 district centers of the republic [1].

Among these activities, special attention was paid to the development of protected and gray lands, environmental protection, ensuring the safety of storage of pesticides, and providing the population with clean drinking water. In particular, in August 1961 in the framework of a number of measures aimed at implementing the plan of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for 1962-1965 "Development of water supply and sewerage in the country, elimination of sources of pollution of canals and pools [2]." The measures taken by the republic to build sewerage facilities in cities and districts were aimed at improving the social life of the population.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The crisis in the socio-economic ecosystem of the Central Asian region, as well as changes in the components of the "natural" and "social ecosystem" in the region, have led to the problem of the Aral Sea. As a result, other problems associated with such problems, such as an increase in various diseases among the population, increasing salinity of lands, increasing mineralization as a result of depletion of the Amudarya and Syrdarya rivers, increasing water supply to the population, and many other issues caused the output [3].

Since the 60s of the XX century, the Aral Sea has dried up, the loss of life in it, the increase of various diseases among people in the region. One of the main reasons for this is the greed of the people, their greed, their growing daily needs, and their rapid population growth [4].

Due to the growing focus on the development of protected and gray lands in the country, in the 60s, the irrigated area has expanded from 2.3 million hectares to 4.2 million hectares. As a result, the volume of water intake from the Amudarya and Syrdarya will increase to 20 billion cubic meters. The construction of 20 large reservoirs with a capacity of 1 million cubic meters and the annual increase in cotton production have had a significant impact on the change in the hydrological regime of the Aral Sea. Until 1961, an average of 52 cubic kilometers of water was discharged into the sea annually through the Amudarya and Syrdarya, in 1961-1970, -42.9, in 1971-1980 -16.1, in 1981-1984 an average of 4.2 cubic kilometers, In 1986, almost no water flowed into the Aral Sea from either river. As a result, over the past 20 years, the volume of water in it has halved, falling to 11 meters and falling to 37.5 meters [5].

Social problems caused by the development of cotton growing in the country, unsatisfactory supply of clean drinking water to the population of Karakalpak ASSR, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Khorezm regions (consumption of drinking and domestic water in these regions is 50 liters instead of the normal 200-250 liters) As a result of not consuming clean drinking water, the incidence of diseases such as diarrhea and viral hepatitis has increased among children. In addition, the number of respiratory, allergic and other diseases has increased due to the toxic substances emitted by enterprises in major industrial centers of the country. At the same time, it should be noted that the payment of wages at a generally set level, regardless of the doctor's experience and level of knowledge in the payment of wages in medical systems, did not encourage the desire of employees to conduct research. The achievements of scientific institutions and their staff in the country have not always been sufficiently rewarded.

As a result of the growing cotton monopoly in the country, the environmental situation has worsened. Not only adults but also children suffered from this. In

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order to alleviate the situation, special kitchens for dairy products for children have been launched. In sparsely populated rural areas, it would be expedient to launch 200-500 servings of dairy products for children per day, and in relatively densely populated cities to have large centralized dairy kitchens [6]. On this basis, the establishment of milk distribution points for children in medical facilities in large cities has been established. If in 1970 the total number of dairy kitchens was 165 (111 of them in rural areas), in 1973 their number increased to 236, which allowed children under 3 years of age to be provided with milk and dairy products in large quantities. However, these measures taken were not sufficient to ensure the health of the children.

In February 1979, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers developed measures for the efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection. In accordance with these measures, the main issues were sanitation and landscaping in the settlements, the supply of drinking water through pipelines to rural areas and gasification. However, only 47 out of 198 tasks provided for in the resolution on environmental protection have been fulfilled in the country[2. 101].

It should be noted that the amount of pesticide residues in water resources in the Union was 1.4%, while in Uzbekistan this figure was 2.7%, which led to chronic diseases. The number of poisonings from epidemiological conditions in rural areas of the country has increased, the number of cases of viral hepatitis has increased, and other dangerous diseases have begun to spread. For example, in the Khorezm, Bukhara, and Karakalpak ASSRs, more than 80 percent of children living in cotton-growing areas had one or more diseases (40 percent had cirrhosis, 40 percent had allergic and gastrointestinal diseases) [7].

The deteriorating health of the population in the early 1980s forced a number of measures to be taken to provide the population with drinking water in different parts of the country. In particular, in 1982, the Urgench-Khiva-Yangiarik, Zarafshan-Bukhara, Kuyimazor-Bukhara, Chim-Karshi water mains were put into operation in Uzbekistan. 316.4 km of water pipelines were laid in collective and state farms of the republic. In addition, 46 km of sewerage was installed in city and district centers, and 40 km in rural areas [1].

Despite the fact that on August 11, 1981, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan banned the use of butyphos as a defoliant, its use continued near settlements. Toxic substances have adversely affected the health of the rural population through products and open water bodies, as well as the body of urban hashers sent to the term cotton. As a result, in the mid-1980s, there was a sudden increase in diarrhea and paratyphoid in Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Tashkent, Bukhara, Surkhandarya and Navoi regions. Diseases such as diarrhea and tuberculosis began to spread rapidly, especially in the villages. In particular, between 1980 and 1985, the number of patients with malignant tumors per 10,000 people increased from 204 to 242, and the incidence of active tuberculosis in 1985 increased to 5.4 thousand in rural areas [7].

In the 70s of the last century, research was conducted on the scientific study of gastrointestinal pathologies in children. Scientists such as F.H. Nazarmuhammedov [8], G.N. Sadchikova [9], D. Gerchikov [10] conducted long-term dynamic monitoring of children with peptic ulcer disease. They concluded that the hormonal disorders and weight loss and physical development of children with this disease were caused by a lack of a more natural environment and insufficient consumption of clean drinking water.

In the early 1980s, the composition of water in natural basins also changed. As a result of the consumption of

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water that has become unusable, various diseases have started to increase in Khorezm region. As a result, the central government and the government of the republic were forced to take urgent measures to improve the health of the population of the Karakalpak ASSR and Khorezm region, and the level of logistics and staffing of health facilities in the Aral Sea region was studied [11].

In the early 80's, a number of measures were taken to provide the population with drinking water. In particular, in 1982, the Urgench-Khiva-Yangiarik, Zarafshan-Bukhara, Kuyimazor-Bukhara, Chim-Karshi water mains were put into operation in Uzbekistan, and 316.4 km of water pipes were laid in collective and state farms. At the same time, 46 km of sewers were laid in urban and district centers, and 40 km in rural areas [12].

In 1980, the number of children diagnosed with hepatitis in the USSR increased. If in 1979 4837 children were ill, in 1980 it increased to 5596. In particular, the main reason for the increase in the disease in Kungrad region in August was the lack of clean drinking water in 9.4% of the population, lack of tap water, poor sanitation, incomplete medical care, lack of rehabilitation measures [13].

Various diseases have spread among mothers and children in the Aral Sea region. In 1989, when 62,000 pregnant women living in the area were screened, 40 percent of them were diagnosed with a serious illness. In order to prevent this situation, the leadership of the republic has taken some measures. For example, in the USSR, medicines worth 3,460,000 rubles were allocated for women with anemia [2. 141].During this period, 52% of villages in the country were provided with centralized drinking water. In Karakalpakstan, the figure was -21.4%, in Bukhara region -23%, in Khorezm region -23.2% [7. 217].

CONCLUSION

In short, the social problems associated with the development of cotton in the country after 1960-1980, the sharp increase in child morbidity and mortality due to the widespread use of toxic chemicals in the fields, the currently drying Aral Sea, reducing its impact on the environment and we can see that the social living conditions of the population living in these areas, the provision of clean drinking water, medicines, medical services are in a deplorable state.

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