

**DETERIORATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION IN UZBEKISTAN:  
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. (IN THE EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA OASIS)**

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**Abstract.** In this article, one of the factors that caused the deterioration of the ecological situation in Uzbekistan: the projects implemented excessively and thoughtlessly in order to develop cotton production will be revealed on the example of Kashkadarya.

**Keywords:** Kashkadarya, reservoirs, aquatoria, Aral sea, cotton monopoly, "Uzglavvodstroy", reclamation.

**Абстрактный.** В данной статье на примере Кашкадарьи будет раскрыт один из факторов, вызвавших ухудшение экологической ситуации в Узбекистане: проекты, реализуемые чрезмерно и необдуманно с целью развития хлопкового производства.

**Ключевые слова:** Кашкадарья, водохранилища, акватория, Аральское море, хлопковая монополия, «Узглаводстрой», мелиорация.

The permanent Soviet government carried out many irrigation and exploitation measures in order to develop Kashkadarya agriculture, especially cotton cultivation. For this purpose, previously vacant reserves and gray lands were developed on a large scale. These practical actions, in turn, were implemented on the basis of the center's policy known as cotton monopoly. As a result, the ecological situation in the republic has deteriorated, the environment has been polluted. The sea gradually dried up as a result of over-exploitation of the island's water resources for irrigation of cotton fields, construction of many large water facilities. In addition, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, commented on these negative aspects as follows: "As a result of the huge activities carried out under the slogan of subjugation of nature during the former Union, our nature has been irreparably damaged. The Aral Sea, once one of the rarest and most beautiful seas, is drying up. Over the past forty years, the water area of the Aral Sea has decreased 7 times, its water volume has decreased 13 times, and its mineralization has increased tenfold. As a result, there were no conditions for the flora and fauna of the Aral Sea to

exist. It is no secret that the Aral Sea dried up due to the construction of dozens of reservoirs and artificial water structures on Amudarya and Syrdarya, which are described as the blood vessels of Central Asia » [1] .

According to the instructions of the Center, development of reserves and gray lands, construction of water reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation of cotton fields has seriously increased. In addition, during 1954-1963, the capacity of the Chimkurgan reservoir was doubled. Pachkamar, Tallimarjon, Hisorak reservoirs were built. [2]. The construction of the Old Angor canal, which is 183 km long and drains water from the Zarafshan River to Kashkadarya, has been completed. Also, the construction of three water reservoirs in Kitab district, Tashloqsoy, Dehqonabad, and Frunze reservoirs has been accelerated .

By the 1960s, Beshkent reservoirs in Rodaksoy and Beshkent districts were built. In 1975-1977, the Karabog, Nogayli, Yangikurgan, and Shorobsoy reservoirs were established.

Also, the volume of Yakkaboghdarya is 18 mln. m<sup>3</sup> Kamashi Reservoir, in 1963 the construction of Chimkurgan Reservoir was completed. The construction of these objects was carried out by "Uzglavvodstroy". As a result, water supply of irrigated lands in Kashkadarya region increased, cotton fields expanded and gross productivity increased. If in 1962 the gross cotton harvest in the region was 139 thousand tons. and in 1966, 218 thousand tons. or 57% more[3].

In the early 1960s, a number of large-scale activities in the field of water management construction were developed and implemented. 500 million in the middle stream of Kashkadarya. Chimkurgan water reservoir designed for m<sup>3</sup> of water was built. Then the volume is 260 mln. Pachkamar water reservoir with m<sup>3</sup> was commissioned. The "Moscow" channel and other large facilities were put into operation.

The rapid development of cotton cultivation in Kashkadarya and the construction of water, which is a component of it, were inextricably linked with the colonial policy of the Soviet state in the agricultural sector. There are large reservoirs such as Chimkurgan (500 million m<sup>3</sup>), Karkidon (218 million m<sup>3</sup>), Pachkamar (200 million m<sup>3</sup>), Hisorak (500 million m<sup>3</sup>), Talimarjon (1525 million m<sup>3</sup>). late

Water warehouses to build only by multiplying went [ 4] . Above given all from the evidence known soviet of the government in the region water warehouses from building intended purpose irrigated lands regularly watering to the road to put and cotton farming field to raise directed . Big cotton fields continuous irrigation for water resources reserve collect the soviets for great considered an important issue . However from above set given irrigation construction

according to events some cases in full failed . To this reason many irrigation facilities set up in reaching of the country local condition and ecological of the situation in general account That's what wasn't taken with together , yet one facility full built without being from the center another of assignments determination and them of execution a must by doing put it has been . However such problems matured and water warehouses to the environment negative to the effect despite , very a lot water warehouses that's it done Because Soviet Union textile enterprises and military field cotton raw material with provide basically of the republic to the neck loaded was

Saying It is important that it was built in Kashkadarya in the 50s-80s of the 20th century done water warehouses soviet of the government cotton monopoly practice basically done increased Ex of the government the only one hang out in the republic cotton to grow more strengthen and cultivated cotton to the center carrying leave was It's on the way the Soviets never thing stop could not , on the contrary , they water warehouses in construction continue did Theirs water from reserves while cotton fields water with constant in providing was used . Many water warehouses uncomfortable to places too much more construction as a result of ecology violation and the environment damage with depends problems reached With that together plant fields silenced water reserves with irrigation of lands ameliorative status deterioration and productivity leading to a decrease came As a result irrigated lands little by little village farm from consumption out went

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