



# **RESTORATION OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT (ON THE EXAMPLE OF 30-50-IES OF THE XX CENTURY)**

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## **ANNOTATION**

*The article covers the process of industrialization of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its prospects. On the basis of industrialization, the issues of restoration and development of industrial sectors oriented to export from import substitution policy, its stages were analyzed. The main factors of industrial development in previous periods have been considered. In the place of the abstract, the possibility of using the effect of foreign economic relations in the implementation of the industrialization process of the country is highlighted.*

**KEY WORDS:** *industrialization, nature, society, population, biosphere, industry, economic, market, import and export.*

## **DISCUSSION**

Nature and Man are interrelated with each other on the basis of clear laws. Violation of this attitude can lead to environmental crises. Today, as a result of the rapid development of industrial enterprises in the society, pollution of the biosphere is observed, and one of the most important tasks arising out of it is the conduct of Health Improvement work against technological pollution.

Progress in the industrial sector and the centralization of the way of life of people are making an active and passive impact on their health. The fact that heavy and non-ferrous metals, toxic organic substances are also consumed through food and drinking water, is noted as an active factor, while the saturation of the environment with such substances is called a passive factor. Both of these have a negative impact on human health and life expectancy.

The main factors that pollute the atmospheric air are associated with industrial enterprises, factories and factories, motor vehicles. Also, steel melting furnaces, domna furnaces, Coke-chemical industry, plants that provide nitrogen fertilizers, coal and non-ferrous metal deposits, railway transport vehicles also throw continuous toxic substances into the atmosphere.

Another area that throws the most harmful substances into the air is the oil and gas industry. It

emits 225 thousand tons of is gas a year into the air, throwing more than 600 tons of matter into the atmosphere overnight. When processing oil-gas, hydrocarbons, sulphate dioxide, nitrogen and carbon dioxide, aldehyde, ammonia particles poison the atmosphere. This industry also includes the production of synthetic rubber, which throws light volatile and soluble substances into the air. Even at a distance of 25 kilometers from the oil plant, the particles of soot are met.

In the polymerization of plastics and linoleums, too, when obtaining phenols, ammonia substances, ethers, organic acids and other toxic substances are separated. If the norm of these substances in the air increases, it certainly harms the development of living organisms, which will not have a negative effect on both the animal and the botanical world.

The impact of industrial enterprises production on the environment, human health and lifestyle was formed at a very rapid pace and reached an unprecedented level. Industrial enterprises, waste from household services enterprises, have been moving in soil, water or atmospheric air for years, moving from one species to another. In particular, lead, zinc, mishaac, bathtub, molybdenum, cadmium, mercury and a number of other chemical elements



accumulate in the soil, water or air in the case of highly toxic compounds over time.

The circulation (movement) of atmospheric air affects the local climatic conditions and the water regime through the climate, soil and vegetation layer. Atmospheric air is one of the most necessary components of the natural environment for human life. Sufficient normalization of human life depends in many respects on the composition of the inhaled air and the degree of purity. To some extent, pollution of atmospheric air leads to the fact that a person's organism suffers from various diseases.

A person breathes an average of 25 kilograms of air per day. As a result, slags, soot and gases contained in the air accumulate in the body. This gradually leads to a weakening of the human body, and as a result, the body loses the ability to adequately resist various infections. We will consider some of these in separate examples.

For example, if sulfur oxides accumulate in the composition of atmospheric air more than the REChK of SO<sub>2</sub> (the permissible limit concentration), it causes bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, increased blood pressure, liver and eye diseases. Because the SO<sub>2</sub> contained in the air reacts with water, forming a weak sulfuric acid and inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes. As a result, the eye becomes red.

As a result of an increase in uglerod oxides in the air, hemoglobin in the body decreases, the heart, vascular systems are disrupted, sclerosis is increased, the head turns, the work of the heart is accelerated, sleep is disrupted, a person becomes irritable.

Hydrocarbons (gasoline vapors, pentane, hexane, etc.) have an incredibly strong effect on the human body. Their small concentration also leads to diseases such as headaches, dizziness. If the concentration of gasoline vapors in the air is 600 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, and a person inhales this air for 8 hours, then a cough appears, causing a headache.

The air content Rechksi of fluorine compounds (fluorine hydrogen, etc.) is 0,02 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Under the influence of these compounds, blood comes from the nose, teeth and bones in general can be absorbed, a sickle appears, gastrointestinal diseases increase.

An increase in the concentration of lead compounds (REChK in the air content is 0,0003 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) in the composition of the atmosphere has a significant negative effect on nervous disorders, urinary outflow, respiratory tract. Lead compounds penetrate into the body through the respiratory tract, in which about 50 percent of compounds accumulate.

Oil and gas as the main source of energy supply is one of the main factors in the development of economic and national economy of each state. In order to deliver gas to the consumer, it is necessary to improve the equipment and equipment associated

with its collection and preparation, as well as drying, cleaning, separation of aggressive components.

The increase in the number of people per year, the increase in the need for resources in the biosphere, science and technology, the rapid development of industry, the increase in the number of vehicles, agriculture, the chemization of production caused an increase in the needs in the biosphere. And this did not remain without showing its negative effects on the environment, on the flora and fauna, on atmospheric air, on ponds, on the natural circulation of groundwater and on the soil condition.

The study of the impact of the oil and gas industry on the biosphere, the analysis and finding out measures to prevent its negative effects, the introduction of methods of neutralization into practice is an extremely urgent issue.

Many similar enterprises have a certain degree of influence on the environment in the process of their work, that is, they release waste from gas, liquid and solid state. This harmful waste has a negative effect on our biosphere. Of course, although there are permissible norms of such harmful substances, but no one can guarantee that excess waste from this norm will not come out.

The main reason for this is that in industrial enterprises the production process is slow and the cleaning devices are not working at the required level. Thousands of tons of emissions into atmospheric air fall into the soil cover under the influence of rain, snow, wind and other factors over the years, leading to an increase in chemical pollution.

From these enterprises, a large amount of pollutants are released into the environment per year. The chemical composition of industrial containers varies according to the type of side (solid, liquid, gaseous) and the methods of its combustion. When coal, oil, gas fuels are burned, they do not burn completely for various reasons. Therefore, from industrial enterprises, a large amount of immature burned particles (soot, ash, dust) and harmful gases (uglerod double oxide), hydrocarbons, sulfur compounds, sulfur (II) oxides, nitrogen oxides are released into the atmosphere.

The increase in the permissible release concentrations of various chemical compounds in the atmosphere Air has a huge negative impact on the development and quality of products in the world of plants, especially agricultural crops. In industrialized areas, the development of plants is slowed down, and the life expectancy of some trees is sharply reduced. According to the data, the birch tree has a life expectancy of 350-400 years in natural conditions, in urban parks 120-220 years, and around the busiest highways 40-50 years.



The harmful effect of atmospheric air dust on the plant depends on its chemical composition and its dissolution in water, the time of its capture, how much it falls, the plant's resistance to such an effect and a number of other environmental factors. Dusty Fallen Leaf poorly absorbs light, returning more, therefore, the process of photosynthesis in pollinated leaves decreases. The greater the thickness of the dust on the Leaf, the greater the water consumption for the furrow. Solid granules, falling with dust on the Leaf, disrupt the growth of the plant, the activity of assimilating organs, the quality of the harvest.

In conclusion, we can say that various harmful wastes in the production process of industrial enterprises go out into the environment and have their negative impact on our biosphere.

Emissions from industrial enterprises can cause a reduction in biogeocenosis and biosenosis, even its disappearance, by showing its negative effect on all shells in the biosphere, mainly sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, uglerod oxides, heavy metals - iron, lead, copper, cobalt, nickel, cadmium, mercury salts, etc. Therefore, we need to create clean environmental conditions by trying to bring new, modern, low-waste technologies to industrial enterprises, as well as reduce emissions into the environment.

In our country, the key to industrial development in the past as factors, it is possible to indicate the following: implementation of targeted programs; formation of infrastructure (water, gas, electricity, transport, etc.); establishment of new enterprises in the light industry and mastering the production of finished products; establishment of new enterprises in the field of leather processing and mastering the production of new products; establishment of new enterprises in the field of processing of rural; development of the construction materials industry; increase the effectiveness of bank loans in the development of industry; increase the share of joint ventures in the development of industry; processing of local extensive use of privileges and preferences created within the framework of the program of localization and the international industrial fair and cooperation; expansion of the scale of exports of manufactured products, assistance

It should be noted that in the leading sectors of the economy, structural the huge attention paid to the implementation of the changes and the diversification of these sectors has had a positive impact on the volume of exports, its composition and quality.

From this it can be seen that today's modernization process at a time of deepening, the emphasis on the development of industrial sectors, increasing its economic indicators and ensuring its stability has become more and more a priority than

ever before, reflecting the relevance of the topic addressed.

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