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REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS ARISING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY IN CLUSTERS

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Abstract:

This scientific article examines the origin of environmental problems arising from the use of resources in the development of the cotton growing network in our country. At the end of the article, conclusions and suggestions are given, as well as a list of references.

Keywords: Agriculture, production resources, technologies, agrocluster, farm, cooperatives, food, atmosphere, farming, natural wealth, economic problem, environmental problems

Global climate change occurring on our planet, increasing population, development of measures to adapt agricultural production to the negative consequences of climate change, introduction of effective economic mechanisms, and expansion of scientific research on improving food supply are emerging.

According to experts, taking into account that the world population will reach 9.6 billion by 2050, the issue of economical use of available agricultural resources for food production will become extremely urgent. In this regard, the issue of effective use of resources in the agricultural sector of our republic, especially in cotton cultivation, and the promotion of the introduction of resource-saving technologies into practice is the issue of the state's attention.In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 27, 2018 No. PQ-4087 "On urgent measures to create favorable conditions for the widespread introduction of drip irrigation system in the cultivation of raw cotton", it is aimed at economic stimulation of the introduction of water-saving technologies in cotton cultivation, and serious delays are being allowed in the implementation of scientifically based agrotechnical measures in the cultivation of cotton raw materials and the introduction of water-saving technologies of irrigation, the introduction of drip irrigation technology, farms that use these technologies, as well as drip irrigation systems and these it is pointed out that there are no effective mechanisms of state support for local producers supplying systems components.

Agricultural reforms, the transfer of land to private clusters and cooperatives made it possible to increase productivity in cotton growing by an average of 10% per year.

As a result of the introduction of the cluster system in the cotton industry and the complete cancellation of the state order, the cotton raw materials grown today are being processed in the entire republic.

In addition to the above, extensive use of agricultural science and technology development achievements, advanced practices in the cotton industry is causing the increasing shortage of resources, the deterioration of the quality of land and water resources, and environmental pollution due to environmental problems. Therefore, in today's era, when the danger of environmental problems for people is increasing, there is an increasing need to use alternative, ecologically safe methods of developing the cotton industry.

In relation to the development of the cotton industry in clusters based on scientific achievements, the occurrence of environmental pollution, the increase of harmful chemical compounds for living creatures in the food, atmosphere, and drinking water produced in the agricultural sector, the deterioration of the mechanical, agrochemical and land reclamation conditions. is also causing.

Therefore, modern agricultural science, the process of organizing production in the field of cotton production should be carried out together with the implementation of the urgent task of maintaining ecological balance. This, in turn, requires the regular introduction into practice of innovative technologies, ecological agrotechnics, and socio-economic mechanisms that encourage the implementation of environmental activities.

Life proves that natural resources, natural resources gifted to us by nature, are not stable and inexhaustible, always renewable resources, as we think, but very rare, in most cases, they cannot be replaced or restored. That is why the issue of using natural

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resources economically, avoiding wastage and pollution, and most importantly, using technologies that replace used resources (for example, returning humus and nutrients to the soil after harvest) is not only an environmental issue, but also an economic issue.

A theoretical conclusion can be drawn from this: when environmental pollution can become a problem, if human rights are violated as a result of the pollution of the residential area during the production of products. The restoration of this property right indicates that the problem of pollution has been eliminated (although the source of the environmental problem has not been eliminated). However, under such circumstances, property rights are constantly in conflict. Because the right of companies producing cotton raw materials or toxic chemicals that have a negative impact on human health to make a profit by producing products necessary for society, and the rights of other members of society to drink clean water, breathe clean air and live a healthy life are reciprocal. a conflict arises.

The issue of reducing the level of pollution and keeping the level of pollution at a less harmful limit is discussed, taking the continuation of the process of environmental pollution as a problem that cannot be completely eliminated simultaneously with the development of the cotton industry.

Based on the above scientific and practical conclusions, the following proposals are put forward:

- local organic fertilizers should be used more to increase the productivity of cultivated areas in the cluster;
- cotton growing clusters should not cause environmental damage to the population living near the cultivated fields;
- environmental education in our country should start from every family, and also it is appropriate to teach the issue of ecology as a science in the educational programs of schools and higher educational institutions;
- in the process of growing products in clusters specialized in cotton production, chemical means should be used according to scientifically based standards;
-it is required to establish regular provision of information, data, recommendations on environmental education through other mass media, Internet networks;
- the issue of ecology and environmental protection should be taught more widely as a separate subject in all areas of higher education and colleges in the field of agriculture.

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