



MONITORING THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: *Developing a system of measures such as determining the levels of atmospheric air pollution, preventing the spread of harmful gases in the environment, implementing greening works on a scientific basis, selecting and recommending ornamental trees that are resistant to this area in industrially developed cities, is also theoretical. is also one of the actual issues of practical importance.*

Keywords: *Industrial waste, environment, harmful gases, water pollution, monitoring.*

Relevance of the topic. It is known that the rapid development of scientific and technical achievements and, as a result, the increase in the number of people, the sharp increase in the demand for industrial and agricultural products, causes a number of environmental problems at the global level. In particular, as a result of the negative impact of vehicles on the atmosphere, the amount of various harmful gases, carbon oxide, nitrogen oxide, sulfur oxide, and heavy metals increases.

The increase in the production of automobiles in different countries in the world, urban planning and the transportation of goods of various levels and the increase in passenger transport are leading to strong changes in the atmosphere. This has a significant negative impact on environmental change, soil fertility, plant and animal development, and human health. For example, it is known to everyone that today, due to atmospheric pollution, the world economy is damaged by 2.6 trillion dollars a year, and more than 200 million people die prematurely in the next 45 years. It should be noted that in industrially developed cities, in densely populated areas, determining the levels of atmospheric air pollution, preventing the spread of harmful gases into the environment,

Literature analysis. Today, the level of development of large cities in the world, while industrial enterprises and motor transport activities are growing, require solving many problems related to environmental protection. Accordingly, as an example, it can be shown that the level of dust pollution in industrialized cities such as Andijan, Angren, Bukhara, Navoi, Fergana, Almalik, Bekobod, Chirchik, Tashkent and Nukus has increased by 2.7 times the sanitary standard. Therefore, under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, a meeting dedicated to the analysis of work on improving the ecological situation and environmental protection, and defining the most urgent tasks was held. At the meeting, the Honorable President emphasized the need to strengthen state control in the field of environmental pollution prevention¹).

¹ <http://prezident.uz/uploads/099238bb-7126-65fd-e719-fcb5f099ca4e.jpg>



Among the environmental problems for the territory of Uzbekistan, the most important are atmospheric air pollution, insufficient supply of clean drinking water to the population, lack of fresh water, pollution of underground and surface water, salinization and degradation of soil, reduction of biological productivity and biodiversity of species. Scientists and specialists consider the reduction, protection of plant and animal world objects, their rational use to be the most important [1].

Atmospheric air pollution became an especially urgent issue in the second half of the 20th century during the period of scientific and technical progress, which was represented by the rapid growth of industrial production, electricity consumption, and the use of various types of motor transport.

The qualitative and quantitative change of industrial wastes has cross-referenced the issues of sanitary protection of urban air basins [2].

It is noted that "the ecological problem is relevant in every corner of the earth, only its level of tension is different in different countries and regions of the world" [3].

In Uzbekistan, a national service for monitoring and controlling the state of atmospheric air, water bodies and soil, and the level of environmental pollution has been established. The State Sanitary Control Service is controlled by the State Inspectorate for monitoring the operation of gas purification and dust collection devices, regional inspectorates, offices, sanitary laboratories at enterprises and other services. The hydrometeorological service center of the Republic of Uzbekistan heads the state service of environmental control and monitoring. A monitoring laboratory of atmospheric air pollution has been established under this center.

Research monitoring and methods. Pollutants are harmful to human health and are particularly dangerous for vulnerable populations such as the elderly and children. Landscape trees help improve air quality and public health while reducing air pollutants. Pollutants of the external environment have been sufficiently studied [4;5;6;7].

Carbon oxides: carbon dioxide - SO and carbon dioxide - SO₂ (50% of waste);

Sulfur oxides: SO₂ and SO₃ (16%);

- Volatile organic compounds (VOC): methane - SN₄, benzene - S₆N₆, chlorofluorocarbons (15%);
- Nitrogen oxides: NO, NO₂ and N₂O (14%);
- Suspended particles: dust, soot, asbestos, lead salts, tar, sulfuric acid N₂SO₄, oil, etc. (5%);
- Thermal radiation;
- Noise - surans.

According to the latest data, it was found that there are more than 500 organic compounds in the used gases released into the atmosphere only by the internal combustion engines of vehicles [8]. Atmospheric pollution causes great economic damage to the national economy

- materials are eroded and corroded due to atmospheric pollution;
- air pollution in cities, especially in industrialized areas, reduces the service life of enterprise equipment by 1.5 times;
- as a result of atmospheric pollution, many diseases appear (people suffer from physical and mental diseases);
- air pollution has a great impact on agricultural areas;
- transport traffic is difficult due to air pollution and a lot of accidents (plane crashes);



- atmospheric pollution is making it difficult to manufacture semiconductors and precision instruments;
- as a result of atmospheric pollution, the natural state of the geographical crust is changing. Currently, continuous monitoring of atmospheric air pollution by the Hydrometeorological Service Center (Uzgidromet) in the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out at 65 permanent points in 25 cities..Including, in the city of Andijan, monitoring of atmospheric air pollution is carried out at 4 permanent points. On the days of the clean air month, the highways of the regional districts will also be monitored.

1- post.Motorway.

2–post. Babur and Gagarin streets.

3- post. Residential district (Mashrabi Street)

4- post. Industrial enterprise (Yu. Otabekov Street).

At these permanent points, 10 air polluting substances are monitored. HYUN MI CHO, JONGKILEE as a result of the scientific research conducted by studying atmospheric air quality factors, he identified chemical pollutants, i.e. carbon monoxide and dioxide, formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides. The average value of air quality is as follows - less than 12 µg/less, the average level of carbon dioxide - 754.2 ppm, formaldehyde - 46.6 µg/m³, volatile organic compounds - 335.0 µg/m², the total amount of bacteria in the air - 37, 8 SFU m² and radon - 59.5 Bq/m². He believes that continuous measurement is necessary for accurate analysis of air quality [9]. The profit or loss of each substance is determined according to the permitted amount. Even the chemical substances contained in the products used in our life and the food we eat can become poison if they exceed the norm. Substances that do not decompose in a natural way, and have a negative effect when combined with each other in excess of a certain amount, are considered dangerous for human health.

Summary.As most people age, the amount of chemicals consumed exceeds the permissible level. Sometimes, toxic substances in consumer goods increase the strength of each other and have a negative effect on the body. As a result, diseases occur. Later, the process of all-round development, as a result of providing various comforts to humanity, caused natural inconveniences around it. As a result of the rapid growth of the urbanization process, new cities are emerging.

The total area of cities in the world is 0.5 mln. sq. km. is 0.3% of the Earth's surface. 49 percent of the world's population lives in cities with a population of more than 100,000. Urban population is 74% of the entire population in North America, 71% in Europe, 86% in Great Britain [10]. In Uzbekistan, it is 25%. Conducted research has shown that substances extremely dangerous for human health, mainly vehicles emit carbon dioxide, exhaust gas, and other compounds that are harmful to human health. The main pollutant compounds emitted by vehicles are exhaust gas, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, benzopyrene, aldehydes and lead. Transport directly pollutes the living environment, causes the accumulation of lead and other toxic and carcinogenic compounds in the human body. It is known that the air of industrial cities contains a large amount of smoke and toxic gases and dust particles. Despite the installation of various cleaners, the total amount of dust emitted from industrial enterprises remains high.



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