

ECOLOGICAL STATE OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR IN INDUSTRIALIZED AREAS AND MEASURES TO IMPROVE IT

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ABSTRACT

This article provides data on atmospheric air pollution from industrial enterprises. In addition, practical recommendations are given for the development of measures to improve the environmental condition of atmospheric air in industrialized areas.

Keywords: Industrial enterprises, atmospheric air pollution, pollutants, environment, stationary sources, mobile resources, technological upgrade, green zone.

INTRODUCTION

The progress of science and technology has proved once again how limitless human needs are. The concentration of population in large cities, on the one hand, accelerates the process of urbanization and affects the level of development of the state, and on the other hand, the state of the environment adversely affects the urban ecology. Today, we can see that the development of modern methods of geoecological monitoring of the ecological state of cities, especially areas with a high industrial specialization, the development of measures to strengthen public health in environmentally extremely difficult areas is of great importance. [1]

Scientific developments and proposals in the field of atmospheric air protection, analysis of current legislation show that while the scale of pollution in Uzbekistan threatens human health, the entire environment and the climate, there is no effective mechanism for influencing the activities of enterprises that pollute the atmosphere. The research on the problems of a related subject by such scientists as G. V. Anisimova, G. I. Balyuk, S. A. Bogolyubov, L. Y. Galchinsky, T. V. Grigorieva, V. K. Danilko, T. M. Zhiravetsky, S. S. V. R., Kniaz, S. S. V. R. Kniaz, N. Kniaz A. Laznenko, O. V. Logacheva, T. K. Overkovskaya, N. M. Opolskaya, O. A. Pogrebnoy, S. V. Sidorenko, I. R. Stakhov, A. N. Telizhenko, Yu. S. Shemshuchenko, M. V. Shulga, V. V. Jurrowskaya and others. [2]

At the same time, it should be noted that the transition from the traditional model of economic growth to the green economy is a global trend that determines not only a separate national economy, but the stability of the entire planet. Indeed, the goal of many countries is reflected in their constitutions as an important tool for solving global environmental problems. It is known that at present, it can be positively assessed that many developed countries, taking into account global changes in nature, have included in their constitutions special norms on

ecology and environmental protection. In the words of our President, "... The inclusion of articles on environmental rights in the Constitution will make it possible to fully realize the priority principle of —For human dignity! [3]

Everyone has the right to a comfortable environment, to reliable information about his or her condition. The state will create conditions for the implementation of public control in the field of urban development in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful impacts on the environment. Drafts of urban planning documents are held for public discussion in the manner prescribed by law. The state implements measures to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance in accordance with the principle of sustainable development. The state will take measures to protect and restore the ecological ecosystem of the Aral Sea region, as well as to develop the region socially and economically. [4]

The Earth's atmosphere, as the envelope that surrounds us, influences us and allows us to exist, is important not only to ensure human life, but also to create the necessary conditions for maintaining balance on the planet, so the quality of atmospheric air and its composition are important. Air is necessary not only for all human life and all living organisms, but also for a certain cleanliness. Industrial activity of certain categories of enterprises changed the characteristics and properties of atmospheric air, led to the absence of regions in the country where the air retains its natural purity and quality, and in the vicinity of some industrial districts and regional centers, the state of atmospheric air is catastrophic. [5]

Atmospheric air pollution is very relevant and manifests itself in the following 2 directions

1. Stationary resources:

- fossil fuel power plants and biomass power plants;
- Oil and gas areas where methane leaks
- Traditional burning of biomass such as timber, crop waste and manure. (In developing and poor countries, the traditional burning of biomass is the main source of air pollutants. It is also a major factor in particulate pollution in developed areas such as Great Britain and New South Wales);
- production facilities (plants);
- waste incineration (incinerators, as well as open and illegal incineration of uncontrolled waste, which makes up a quarter of solid surface waste);
- stoves and other fuel-fired heating devices;

2. Mobile manbas:

- motor vehicles, trains (in particular, diesel and diesel-trains), marine ships and aircraft (Air pollution caused by cars includes gases emitted into the outside air and car tires (including microplastics[44]). According to the data, automobiles "cause approximately one-third of U.S. air pollution";
- also includes rockets and space debris
- Agricultural and forest management strategies using controlled burning. In forests such as the Amazon, practices such as logging and burning in large quantities lead to significant air pollution with deforestation (controlled or regulated burning is a practice used in forest

management, agriculture, deforestation, and greenhouse gas reduction). Foresters can use controlled fire as a tool, as fire is a natural feature of forest and meadow ecology. Controlled burning increases the growth of some essential forest trees, resulting in forest renewal.

Results of the study Measures to improve the environmental state of atmospheric air in industrialized areas:

Technological renewal: There is a need to improve production processes and introduce environmentally friendly technologies to reduce pollution. For example, gas filtration systems, processing technologies, waste reduction methods.

- **Improving energy efficiency:** reducing energy consumption in industrial enterprises, using renewable energy sources (solar, wind).

- **Modernization of transportation:** Expansion of electric and hybrid vehicles, environmental cleanup of the transportation system.

- **Creating green spaces:** Increasing green spaces, parks, and forests, cleaning the air through plants, and improving the ecological environment.

- **Establishment of environmental monitoring systems:** Improvement of atmospheric air monitoring and pollution level measurement systems, continuous monitoring of the environment.

- **Strengthen legislation and regulations:** Set pollution ceilings and require industrial enterprises to adhere to stringent environmental standards.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, atmospheric air pollution usually accumulates in densely populated metropolises, especially in developing countries where cities are growing rapidly and environmental regulations are relatively weak or non-existent. Urbanization leads to a high rate of premature mortality due to anthropogenic air pollution in rapidly developing tropical cities. However, even populated areas in developed countries are experiencing unhealthy levels of pollution, with Los Angeles and Rome being examples of which Beijing saw a doubling of lung cancer cases between 2002 and 2011. Although smoking remains the leading cause of lung cancer in China, the number of smokers is declining and the rate of lung cancer is on the rise.

Industrialized areas have a serious impact on the ecological state of the atmosphere. Atmospheric air pollution harms not only human health, but entire ecosystems. Therefore, in industrialized areas, it is necessary to introduce innovative technologies, increase energy efficiency, environmental treatment of transport, and monitor the environment in order to reduce air pollution and improve the ecological condition. Through joint efforts of the state and society, it will be possible to improve the ecological condition of the industrialized areas.

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