

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND TRANSPORT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT: This article discusses the impact of industrial enterprises and vehicles on the environment, especially human health, the atmosphere, fauna and flora, soil, inland and ocean waters, and other issues, the negative impact of the scientific and technological revolution on nature and solutions. referred to.

KEYWORDS: greenhouse effect, factories, scientific and technological revolution, pollution, carbon monoxide, heart disease, lung cancer, climate change, animals, plants, vehicles, soil pollution, natural disasters, oil.

INTRODUCTION

At present, industry and transport, which are the most important components of the national and regional economy, combining the development of science and technology, are a key factor in the development of any region.

Irrational placement and development of productive forces have a negative impact on the environment, especially on the health of the population. Of course, there is no doubt that industrial enterprises and factories are seriously damaging the environment. In fact, two-thirds of the pollution caused by climate change is attributed to factories. Pollution from toxic and hazardous materials poses a serious threat not only to the planet's ecosystem, but also to our health. Industrial enterprises and factories cover a large part of the planet, although it is not the only factor causing man-made damage. Despite the efforts of governments around the world to reduce pollution of factories and enterprises, our planet is changing dramatically. Emissions from industrial enterprises and vehicles have an impact on the following processes: much of

global warming and climate change can be attributed to the rapid development of industry in recent years.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

When toxic substances and gases are burned, gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are released into the atmosphere. Because these gases can absorb solar radiation, they have a direct effect on the temperature of the planet. Global warming can lead to the following events: rising sea levels, rising temperatures, the threat of extinction of animal species, an increase in floods, tsunamis, typhoons, storms and other natural disasters, not to mention the risk of melting glaciers and contracting diseases such as plague, malaria, coronavirus, which can affect our human existence and contribute to the development of chronic respiratory diseases, lung cancer, heart and other diseases. Air pollution also affects our wildlife, leading to the extinction of plant and animal species. Manufacturing plants and factories are a major cause of water pollution around the world. Illegal dumping of polluted water, gases, chemicals, heavy metals and radioactive substances on major waterways harms all marine life and the environment. Of course, this is not the case in all plants, but plants in unregulated parts of the planet dump their toxic waste into the oceans or rivers and get rid of it much cheaper. Soil pollution is often caused by industrial waste dumping.

These chemicals disrupt soil fertility, reduce crop yields, and even lead to contamination of the foods we consume. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 5% of patients diagnosed with lung cancer are associated with the above lesions. In addition, chest infections are a cause of damage to a small part of heart disease.

Due to our strong demand for wood, coal and oil, many problems related to nature arise. Our prospecting and development poses a threat to the natural landscape. Deforestation is leading to the destruction of native animals and other wildlife. Mining also forces animals to look for a place to live, in the hope of survival. Oil spills, accidental spills, are a nuisance to wildlife. For all of the above reasons, many species are on the verge of extinction, and if we do not reduce the amount of damage to the planet, many more species will face the same fate.

Another major indicator of damage is vehicles. But even so, people can change a lot. In the second half of the eighteenth century, manual labor began to be replaced by mechanical inventions, which in turn increased the use of coal and petroleum fuels. Naturally, cars, steam trains, boats, planes run on fossil fuels. When they are lit, they emit large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which causes the planet to heat up much faster and at higher temperatures than before the industrial revolution, leading to climate change and the "greenhouse effect" observed in the twenty-first century. In 2017, the U.S. transportation sector accounted for the largest 29 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Globally, transport accounts for 15-20% of annual emissions. Concerns about climate change are taking steps to mitigate the impact of transport on the earth's atmosphere. While automakers are developing and promoting electric vehicles, scientists are studying alternative energy sources.

Created from renewable energy sources, these fuel cells help eliminate dependence on fossil fuels. Electric railways and high-speed trains emit less carbon dioxide than traditional diesel trains. Some countries, such as the United Kingdom, are considering the introduction of a "frequent flight fee", which will gradually introduce personal taxes for flights in the same year. For short distances, walking or cycling is a clear choice to reduce or eliminate carbon emissions. Buses are better than trolleybuses, subways are better than driving, because the more people travel in a vehicle, the less carbon footprint per person.

In all cases of long-distance travel, the use of trains has a much lower emissions than aircraft, if it is an electric train (electric trains have twice less damage than diesel trains). Although cars, trains, and buses have more emissions than others, the fact that the car travels in large numbers causes less damage than air travel. It is advisable to replace short flights with car or train travel. There are some general rules for reducing carbon footprint unless there is an alternative to using air travel. Emissions vary widely across different airlines and cars and vary greatly between them. The following figure shows the time required to eliminate some of the waste in our daily lives.

It is appropriate to analyze these indicators by Uzbekistan and regions. There are more than 2.5 million vehicles owned by individuals in the country, 93% of which are cars. As of January 1, 2020,

there are 2,580,133 vehicles owned by individuals in Uzbekistan. Information service of the State Statistics Committee.

According to the State Statistics Committee, of these vehicles: Cars - 2 410 421 (93%); Trucks - 150 294 (5.8%); Buses - 5 072 (0.2 %); Minibuses - 10 590 (0.4%); Special vehicles - 3 756 (0.1%). Tashkent (417 646), Samarkand (311 997) and Fergana are the largest in the country. Mother (243,230), Tashkent region (253073), Kashkadarya (207351), Andijan region (179 625), Bukhara (178 377), Khorezm (169860), Namangan (161165), Surkhandarya (142 092), indicators The population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (115021), Navoi region (79825), Jizzakh region (70397) has the lowest number of vehicles (all indicators for the regions are 1- attached to the table).

The Center for Economic Research and Reform under the President reported in February that more than 3 million vehicles were registered in Uzbekistan, 89% of which were cars. In terms of indicators, the highest figures fall on Tashkent, which is also home to car pollution. During the year, Tashkent's air was polluted with 426 tons of toxic gases. At the same time, vehicles account for 395 tons or 90%. In 2018, Uzbekistan emitted 2,449,000 tons of toxic gases, 60% of which came from vehicles, which is three times higher than the standards set in developed countries. Urban transport is a major source of urban air pollution, including nitrogen dioxide. There are more than 2 million registered vehicles in the country, of which 450,000 are in Tashkent. About 50,000 cars from other regions and countries enter the city every year.

About 75% of vehicles in the capital run on gasoline and diesel fuel, and 25% on gas. When one ton of diesel fuel burns, 208 kg of pollutants are released into the atmosphere, which is 3 times less than in gas.

Vehicles emit more than 200 harmful substances into the atmosphere, including carbon, aldehydes, dry matter, nitrogen oxides. These substances, which accumulate in the surface layers of the atmosphere where people breathe, react with ultraviolet light to form more harmful compounds.

According to the Committee on Ecology, in 2018, industrial enterprises accounted for 36.2% of total emissions. The majority of industrial facilities - 37.9% - are in the Tashkent region.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the optimization of industrial plants and automobiles. Development of measures to reduce damage to nature. Improving the process of relocating industrial enterprises as far as possible from settlements and waste recycling. It is expedient to accelerate the transition of vehicles, especially cars, to alternative energy, and to continue to educate people.

Table 1

	Uzbekistan	2580133
	Tashkent	417646
	Samarkand	311997
	Tashkent	253073
	Fergana	243230
	Kashkadarya	207351
	Andijon	179625
	Buxoro	178377
	Khorezm	169860
0	Namangan	161165
1	Surxondaryo	142092
2	Karakalpakstan	115021
3	Navoi	79825
4	Jizzax	70397

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