



IMPACT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

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Abstract:

Protecting atmospheric air, which is the most important factor for human life, and ensuring its purity is one of the most urgent global problems today.

Keywords: meteorological, components, components, inert gases, transboundary

LOGIN. Atmospheric pollution is one of the main problems in major cities and industrial centers of Uzbekistan. As observed in all sectors of the country, gradual reforms are being undertaken that are deeply thought out and distant in terms of ecological protection. In a videoconferencing meeting with representatives of the Supreme Court, political parties, and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, U.S. President AbduRahman specifically interrupted ecological problems and commented: "The most important issue is we need to take a serious head start on improving the ecological culture of the population. Of course, such problems cannot be solved only in an administrative way, which can be achieved in the hearts of the younger generation by nurturing a sense of love for nature and involvement in it."

Generally speaking, since 1991, there has been a decrease in atmospheric pollution. Despite the decrease in atmospheric emissions, in some cities and towns, its quality did not match the amount of pollutants emitted by moving (stimulating) sources. At wide ranges of atmospheric air, much attention is paid to current environmental problems such as cross-country pollution, eating of ozone, and the global warming of temperature as a result of the release of wheat gases.

The 2 main sources of pollution include natural (volcanoes, dusty storms, forest burning, gas emissions from plant and animal residues) and sunny or anthropogenic heating-energy complexes, factories and factories, transportation, and so on. Thus, atmospheric pollution is one of the main components of the development of heavyweights—lead, cadmium, mercury, copper, and dream. Air lead is very relevant. It adversely affects plants and living organisms.

After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1991], many **measures** were taken to prevent the upcoming ecological crisis. In this regard, president of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov (1997): "In the twenty-first century of Uzbekistan, threats to security, stability requirements and development", the book "The Conditions of

Stability and Development" analyzes ecological problems in Uzbekistan. It provides ideas on the pollution of the atmosphere of cities and provides recommendations for the composition and amount of gases emitted from the dudburons, the speed of transportation, the number of cars, the size and alignment of the streets, their project, it dependson the reef, the topographic state of residential areas, the climatic conditions of the area, and meteorological factors. One of the main factors polluting the atmosphere of the vehicle is greenhouse gases, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, aldehyde, ketones, axromin, lead, and so on. Some toxic gases that are airborne in an automotive vehicle cause photochemical changes in meterological conditions. The **results** are that nitrogen-addicted oxide breaks down and becomes nitrogen oxide, resulting in the formation of atomic oxygen. Aldehyde and ketones, on the other hand, make radicals. Lead compounds emitted from internal burning engines can reach a temperature of 1-2 mg to 4-6 mg in 1 m3 of atmospheric air. At the same time, of course, depending on the mode of work, the level of pollution in the atmosphere varies. According to sources, in rural areas, 1 m3 of air contains between 0.1 and 0.5 mkg of lead, compared with 1mkg to 5 mkg in cities. Clearly, lead, considered to be toxic and toxic, is some kind of incomprehensible link between vaconcerogenic substances, which will depend on an increase in the efficiency of one and an increase in the other. Its natural habitation can be summed up as follows:

Any pollution requires a protective reaction for nature to overcome it. Currently, the following measures are intended to maintain the purity of the atmosphere:

- 1) preventing the settlement of industrial enterprises that pollute the atmosphere strongly in the populated areas of cities;
- 2) it is necessary to build sanitary protection zones around the industrial enterprises being built;



- 3) ensure that the height of the towers that dump toxic gases is at the level of the established state norm;
- 4) fuels should be transferred from ratio to type of alternative fuel emitting less gas into the air;
- 5) it is necessary to build cleaning facilities and structures, place them in industrial enterprises;
- 6) it is necessary to study the mechanism of the formation of toxic substances during the progress of technological processes and develop measures to prevent them;
- 7) substitute toxic substances used as raw materials with low-toxic or generally clean types;
- 8) organization of wasteless technological processes;
- 9) The possibility of establishing trees in vacant areas of the republic and in places where gases are released into the atmosphere. But these measures brought in are not enough to protect the atmosphere from pollution. To do this, first of all, it will be necessary to achieve a sharp reduction in the amount of waste generated by industrial enterprises.

Atmospheric air can be polluted by various tools. Air is a layer that consists of a number of types of gases that blows the earth's surface. The air contains its permanent elements, along with oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and inert gases, as well as a variety of chemical elements that are characterized by human activity. The problem of atmospheric pollution occurred in the second half of the 20th century as a result of the rapid reching of manufacturing companies, the rapid use of various toxic chemical compounds in agriculture, and in large quantities. Sources of atmospheric pollution are conditionally divided into two groups: natural and artificial. Natural factors include the dust of space and the earth, fires floods, volcanic eruptions, storms. Artificial or anthropogenic factors: manufacturing companies, heating power plants, automotive, the use of various chemicals in agriculture, black metallurgy. The amount of natural resources is larger than the amount of artificial sources, but because artificial sources are generated directly by human activities, they accumulate close to residential areas and have a profound and negative impact on public health . Artificial sources, together with the influence of the human body, the animal kingdom, and the world of plants, also have a positive effect on the natural well-being of the entire earth. To date, there are several examples of this: the hole in the ozone layer, the

greenhouse effect, and the change in the climate on earth.

DISCUSSION. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, achieving the aforementioned situations is extremely important, and the stability of ecological well-being is ensured in these ways. At the same time, the role of law is especially important, and legal measures in this direction of atmospheric protection constitute the relevance of the topic.

Another of the main temples that pollute the atmosphere is the various toxic gases emitted by vehicles. The resulting rise in sea levels from the meltwater could eventually left him completely unappealing. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted. This problem is dangerous because automobile emissions are dumped close to regions where a person lives and at a height where a person breathes. Therefore, several laws stipulate by special standards the conditions for the import and entry of vehicles and other vehicles and equipment into the region, the rules for the production and use of vehicles and equipment, as well as requirements for fuel and fuel materials.

The production and use of vehicles and other vehicles and devices and the import of these vehicles and devices into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been set out in accordance with the requirements for their harmful effects on the atmosphere. When used gases are released, it is forbidden to produce vehicles and other vehicles and devices that exceed regulations on the amount of pollutants in them or the harmful effects of their physical factors, and to import and use such vehicles and devices into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regulations on the amount of pollutants emitted by vehicles or the harmful effects of their physical factors are set out in the relevant regulatory documents. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

Owners of automotive vehicles must ensure compliance with the regulations governing the amount of pollutants in gases released when using the vehicle and the harmful effects of their physical factors. Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs monitor atmospheric pollution in the use of automotive vehicles.

The quality and quantity of gases separated from automobiles depend on a number of factors: the type of engine (gasoline, diesel, gas balloon), its structure, power, technical condition, type of fuel used, operating

mode. Some toxic gases emitted by automobile transportation undergo photochemical changes in meteorological conditions. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then inserted into her womb, where it implanted.

IN CONCLUSION, we think that the following requirements must be met in ensuring the cleanliness of the atmosphere:1. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Monitoring vehicles related to atmospheric pollution;3. Expanding ecological laws among citizens;4. The activities of all organizations, enterprises and institutions should be strengthened by the procedure and requirements for conducting ecological expertise.

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