

AIR POLLUTION

Andijan District Polytechnic College No. 2

Kenjaboyeva Feruzakhon Bakhtiyorovna**Annotation.**

This article analyzes the causes of air pollution and its negative effects on human health and the environment. The main sources of air pollution—industrial enterprises, motor vehicles, and energy systems—are examined in detail. In addition, measures being taken to address ecological problems are also considered. The study compares global trends with the situation in Uzbekistan and discusses ways to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: Air pollution, ecology, environment, industrial emissions, transportation, human health, sustainable development, environmental safety.

The air pollution contributes not only to human health, but also other important environmental issues such as climate change, land and water resources violations. Therefore, in this article, the causes of air pollution will be brought to the measures to its consequences and reduce it.

Air pollution is one of the most pressing issues in modern society. The separation of harmful substances into the atmosphere is associated with many factors, and most important of which are industrial enterprises, vehicles and energy. Especially as a sharp increase in the number of cars in large cities, the sharp of nitrogen dioxide (non-nitrogen) and hydrocarbons are significantly deteriorating air quality.

Industrial networks, in particular chemical, oil refining, metallurgy and cement production, issue large amounts of harmful waste into the atmosphere. These substances contain sulfur dioxide (Soo), carbon monoxide (CO), and other harmful gases, which negatively affect human health. For example, a high-level carbon monoxide in the air will damage the cardiovascular and respiratory system, strengthen the circumstances of allergic diseases and bronchial asthma.

Pesticide and fertilizers widely used in agriculture also have a negative impact on the ecological balance. The cuttings of forests, desertification processes and soil erosion will weaken natural filtration mechanisms and further increase the level of contamination.

Air pollution also leads to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change on the global scale. In particular, the average temperature on the surface is particularly due to the increase in the concentration of methane (C₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). This is consequently, such as the melting of glaciers, the sea level rises and violations of the climate balance.

In the context of Uzbekistan, the air pollution is one of the topical issues. The largest industrial centers, transportation of traffic, especially Tashkent, the Fergana Valley, are characterized by high levels of air pollution. Therefore, one of the important tasks of today is to ensure environmental security, strengthen the environment and the introduction of clean technologies.

The measures taken to reduce the level of air pollution are also important. Many developed countries strengthen environmental standards and impose modern filtering equipment to manufacturing enterprises to industrial enterprises. In addition, it is aimed to reduce the volume of cars by cars through the production and use of electricity and hybrid vehicles.

The concept of "Green Economy" developed by the UN and other international environmental organizations is also playing an important role in ensuring environmental sustainability. This approach implies the rational use of energy resources, transition to renewable energy sources, the introduction of waste recycling and environmental innovations. In particular, the effect of traditional fuels can be reduced through the use of solar and wind energy.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is also doing a number of practical work to combat air pollution. The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection is organized and analyzes atmospheric air condition. Ecological criteria have also been

introduced in the process of technical inspection of cars. The construction of green belts around large cities is also considered as a means of natural cleaning of the air.

In turn, improving the ecological literacy of the population is one of the important aspects. Because if every citizen has high ecological culture, it is possible to contribute to the conservation of air in daily habits - waste extraction, wisdom, attention to green areas.

Conclusion

Air pollution is one of the most serious environmental problems of modern period, which has human health, environmental sustainability and the climate system. This problem is caused by the misrepresentation of industrial wastes, vehicles, energy sources and agricultural activities.

A comprehensive approach to address this issue is necessary, with state policy, technological development, international cooperation and citizens play an important role. In order to provide a clean and healthy environment, it is necessary to use renewable energy sources, reduce harmful waste, strengthening environmental legislation and increase the environmental literacy of the population.

In the context of Uzbekistan, the introduction of reforms, expansion and environmental monitoring monitoring in this area is yielding positive results. However, this is not enough - every citizen needs to contribute to the protection of the environment, feeling environmental responsibility in his daily life. Only then will it be possible to maintain a clean and healthy environmental environment for future generations.

Used literature.

1.Newbury, Joanne B.; Stewart, Robert; Fisher, Helen L.; Beevers, Sean; Dajnak, David; Broadbent, Matthew; Pritchard, Megan; Shiode, Narushige; Heslin, Margaret (2021). „Association between air pollution exposure and mental health service use among individuals with first presentations of psychotic and mood disorders: retrospective cohort study“. The British Journal of Psychiatry (inglizcha). 219-jild, №

6 (2021-08-19da chop etilgan). 678–685-bet. doi:10.1192/bjp.2021.119. ISSN 0007-1250. PMC 8636613. PMID 35048872.

2.Ghosh, Rakesh; Causey, Kate; Burkart, Katrin; Wozniak, Sara; Cohen, Aaron; Brauer, Michael (28-sentabr 2021-yil). „Ambient and household PM2.5 pollution and adverse perinatal outcomes: A meta-regression and analysis of attributable global burden for 204 countries and territories“. PLOS Medicine (inglizcha). 18-jild, № 9. e1003718-bet. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1003718. ISSN 1549-1676. PMC 8478226. PMID 34582444.

3. Lelieveld, J.; Klingmüller, K.; Pozzer, A.; Burnett, R. T.; Haines, A.; Ramanathan, V. (25-mart 2019-yil). „Effects of fossil fuel and total anthropogenic emission removal on public health and climate“. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 116-jild, № 15. 7192–7197-bet. Bibcode:2019PNAS..116.7192L. doi:10.1073/pnas.1819989116. PMC 6462052. PMID 30910976.

4.Fine Particulate Matter Map Shows Premature Mortality Due to Air Pollution - SpaceRef“. spaceref.com (19-sentabr 2013-yil). 2022-yil 7-dekabrda asl nusxadan arxivlangan. Qaraldi: 2022-yil 16-avgust.