STUDY AND ASSESSMENT OF THE DYNAMICS OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR POLLUTION IN TASHKENT CITY

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https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17798478

Abstract . Contamination level of the atmospheric air is studied according to Tashkent city ssecc. The Recultes showed that vsta sweet streets atmospheric air indication where were are located many industrial production interprisers is higher than in Shaikhontohur district. For example air pollution indicator in Olmazor district is 1.2±0.02 mg\m ^{3} hydrogen oxide 4.0 mg\m ^{3} in Shaykhontohur district these indicators appropriately dust level 0.43±0.03 mg\m ^{3} nitrogen oxide 0.08mg\m ^{3} and hydrogen oxide 2.8 mg\m ^{3} had been determined.

The urgency of the problem . Excessive pollution of the environment is characteristic of large cities. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the cities of Almalyk, Fergana, Bekabad, Andijan, Ahangaran, Angren, Tashkent, Samarkand, Navoi are among the cities with the most polluted atmospheric air. Surface air pollution in Uzbekistan reached its highest level in 1983, and in recent years some improvement has been noted. The main air pollutants in industrial cities are sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. Another factor polluting atmospheric air is the ever-growing automobile transport. (1)

Human life is closely connected with the environment. He lives under the influence of the natural environment. Since man was born, he sees nature with his eyes open. Any change in any aspect of nature, in turn, cannot but affect its balance. Therefore, human health is inextricably linked with the cleanliness, harmony and protection of the environment and nature. (2)

Objectives and tasks of our work: In order to assess the impact of environmental conditions on human health, the Almazar and Shoikhantohur districts of Tashkent city were selected for research. When selecting these districts, differences in such indicators as the national characteristics of the population living in them, housing and living conditions, development and location infrastructure of industrial enterprises, and the ecological state of the environment were taken into account.

Methods and scope of monitoring. The level of atmospheric air pollution was studied based on data from the Tashkent City Center for Environmental Monitoring. According to the Center for Environmental Monitoring, the composition of atmospheric air was monitored 4 times a day - in the morning until 7:00, in the afternoon at 12:00 , 17:00 , and 20:00.

The atmospheric air of the surveyed districts and the city of Tashkent in general is polluted by waste from industrial enterprises located there and vehicle emissions.

Due to the fact that the city's main streets pass through Shaykhontohur district, its air is more polluted by dust and smoke emitted by vehicles, and more than 100 large industrial and transport facilities are located in Almazor district, and it was found that more than 10 of them contribute to atmospheric air pollution. In particular, the waste emitted by "Compressor", ceramics, wood processing, marble, reinforced concrete factories and a number of car factories has a strong negative impact on the state of atmospheric air.

Results. Studies based on the annual reports of the city's Department of Environmental Protection showed that the air pollution indicators of Usta Shirin Street, where the largest number of industrial enterprises are located in the Almazar district, are significantly higher than those in the Shaykhantohur district. For example, the air dust index in the Almazar district

is 1.2+ 0.02 mg/m ^{3}, the nitrogen oxide index is 0.03 mg/m ^{3}, and carbon monoxide is -4.0 mg/m ^{3}, in the Shaikhontokhur district, these indicators - respectively, the amount of dust - 0.43 $\pm$ 0.03 mg/m ^{3}, nitrogen oxide is 0.08 mg/m ^{3} and carbon monoxide is -2.8 mg/m ^{3} that the amount of dust in Usta Shirin Street of Almazor district is 6-7 times higher than the permissible concentration (REK-0.15 mg/m ^{3}). The fact that the concentration of nitrogen oxides in the atmospheric air of the zone where industrial enterprises are located is 1.3 times higher than the permissible norm can be evidence of significant differences between the environmental conditions in both investigated districts.

Summary. Thus, the ecological situation in the two investigated districts shows that the residents of Almazor district are living in ecological conditions that are unconscious compared to the residents of Shaykhontohur district.

It is possible that the health status of the population in the studied districts is determined by the environmental situation, along with various socio-hygienic factors affecting them.

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