

IMPACT OF VEHICLES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: In this article, the impact of motor vehicles on the environment, legal sources, harmful effects, harmony between man and society, issues of sustainable development, toxic chemicals, environmental protection, motor vehicles, the diversity of motor transport and conclusion.

Key words: Environment, motor transport, legal bases, natural areas, biological diversity, toxic substances, developed countries, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes.

Protection of ecology and the environment, stable provision of a favorable ecological situation, improvement of the efficiency of territorial units, as well as coordination with the goals of the action strategy of the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, and administrative in state management. within the framework of the concept of reforms, in order to ensure the effectiveness of public administration, the following were established in the Republic of Uzbekistan:- inspection of the protection and use of biological diversity and protected natural areas and control of collection, storage, transportation, loss, processing, burial and disposal of waste without establishing a legal entity on the basis of the inspection of ecology and environment environmental protection control inspection; - Republican Association of Specialized Sanitary Cleaning Enterprises; Center for introduction and development of information and communication technologies and environmental information center, information and communication technologies and multimedia in the form of a state unitary enterprise based on the billing system introduction,

Departments such as the Scientific- Research Institute of Ecology and Environmental Protection of Uzbekistan, the Ecological Committee of Uzbekistan, the "Eco- Energy" Scientific Innovation Center, and the Scientific- Information Center operate under the State Ecological Committee. The environmental protection policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan aims to protect the country's ecological safety and environment, improve the ecological situation, prevent harmful effects of waste on the environment, create favorable conditions for improving the living standards and quality of the population, collect waste directed to work, storage, transportation, processing and disposal. Another of the most dangerous sources for human health at the present time are toxic gases emitted by motor vehicles. The data shows that motor vehicles are the main sources of atmospheric air pollution in the USA and Japan. In foreign countries, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides account for 60-70% of all aggressive gases. if it does, it is 14% in our country. In general, internal combustion products occupy a significant place in terms of air pollution, In 1988 alone, 35.8 million vehicles were sold in MDX. released tons of harmful substances into the air. It is noted that the amount of carbon dioxide in the air of Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Tashkent, Yerevan and other cities is 3-10 times higher than the permitted amount. It is interesting that sulfuric anhydride undergoes various reactions in atmospheric air, dissolves in the humidity of atmospheric air, is oxidized by catalysis and

photochemical processes, and ultimately forms sulfuric acid. Such chemical compounds rise to a height of 750-1500 meters and even reach a distance of 3000-4000 meters. Therefore, sulfuric acid rains in residential areas around the centers of industrial enterprises and causes great damage to nature, including living organisms. . If in 1950, 70 mln. tons, 120 million in 1975. tons, 181 million in 1980. tons of toxic substances were removed, in 2000 280 mln. It is estimated that tons of harmful substances pollute the atmosphere. It is obvious that the "fault" of the air transport is that it becomes so polluted day by day and year by year. It should also be noted that, along with carbon monoxide (SO), nitrogen oxides (NO₂), and hydrocarbons, there is also lead, a very toxic substance, in the gases emitted by automobiles. Atmospheric air pollution by motor vehicles depends on the composition and quantity of gases emitted from exhaust fumes, traffic speed, number of cars, size of streets, their design, relief, topographical condition of settlements, condition of places, climatic conditions and meteorological factors. . Atmospheric air of vehicles the main polluting substances are carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes, ketones, acrolein, lead and others, which are considered very harmful from the point of view of hygiene, and exceed the specified standard. Road transport is a type of transport designed to transport cargo and passengers on non- rail roads. It is widely used in all sectors of the economy. Depending on the work performed, it is divided into non-general use (serving for some enterprises, organizations) and general use automobile transport for passengers and cargo, regardless of which organization they belong to. There are also cars and trucks for personal use, buses (see Cars). The ability of cars to travel on any roads, to quickly change lanes, to go directly to loading and unloading places, allows to transport cargo and passengers without transferring from one type of transport to another. As a result, passenger and cargo transportation will be faster. Road transport is used in industry and agriculture, in centralized order on international, intercity and local roads. Road transport is inextricably linked with aviation, sea and river transport, as well as railway transport. Car transport for short distances. is the most convenient type of transport. At the same time, it is widely used for fast and convenient long- distance delivery of goods that are inconvenient to transport in other types of transport, in particular, perishable products. Road transport appeared at the end of the 19th century, and from the 20s of the 20th century, it began to compete with rail and river transport in short- distance freight and passenger transport. With the development of the automobile industry, it developed rapidly. The main part of the country's vehicle fleet is part of large specialized cargo and passenger transport enterprises and associations. This ensures the rapid growth of labor productivity and the effective use of motor vehicles. In countries with a developed market economy, the share of motor transport in the total volume of transported goods is significant, such as Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Canada, and Russia. Motor transport has developed, the truck fleet in the USA is owned by various industrial and commercial companies, enterprises and some individuals, and 10% of the total number of motor vehicles belongs to general purpose trucking companies. In Uzbekistan, A.T. It appeared at the beginning of the 20th century, before which horse-drawn carriage was the main means of transport. The first bus route was launched in 1906 on the route Fergana - Margilan. The first bus began to run in Tashkent in December 1909, in 1910, 8 small and 1 40- seater bus produced abroad were operating, in 1921, Automobile Transport had 40 cars and 15 trucks and a Tashkent automobile repair workshop. . In the 1930s, with the development of road transport, the construction of hard- paved roads began, repair and maintenance enterprises, personnel educational institutions were opened. On July 25, 1939, the People's Commissariat of Automobile Transport of Uzbekistan was established. In the 1950s, the transportation of goods and passengers by motor vehicles increased, and in the 1960s and 1980s, the range of motor vehicles in the republic increased. Atmosphere from vehicle. some toxic gases released into the air undergo photochemical changes under meteorological conditions. Nitric oxide breaks down to nitric oxide, resulting in free atomic oxygen (oxygen), while aldehydes and cations form radicals. Reactions of this type contribute to the origin of the second reactions, resulting in the formation of smog with a highly toxic composition. We have shown above that automobiles are the main cause of lead pollution in the

outdoor environment. According to the sources, since 1928, tetraethyl lead compound was added to motor vehicle fuels, and this method has been applied since 1959. Lead compounds released from internal combustion engines reach from 1-2 mg to 4-5 mg per 1 atmosphere of air, and the level of air pollution varies, depending on the mode of operation of the engines. According to the sources, the amount of lead in 1 m of air in rural residences is 0.1 to 0.5 m, while in the air of cities it is around 1 to 5 µg, 1 m of air around major highways 14-38 µg of lead was found in its composition. The increase in the number of vehicles leads to an increase in the weight of carcinogenic substances released into the environment. the increase depends on the increase of the second one. Motor vehicles pollute the air by 40.5% with nitrogen oxides and 42% with carbons. 100 mln. 73.5 million tons of greenhouse gas. tons or 78% correspond to motor vehicles. 60% of urban air pollution with toxic gases is due to automobile transport will come.

In conclusion, in today's globalized age, environmental protection has become a problem of the time. In order to improve the protection of the environment, first of all, it is necessary to increase environmental consciousness and culture among the population, to form the ecological knowledge and potential of the young generations, and most importantly, to solve environmental problems with science and innovation.

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