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CONSEQUENCES OF HYGIENIC POLLUTION FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

The article says that to prevent and prevent the environmental implications of urbanization and industrialization of modernity, a comprehensive assessment of the state of the environment, the environmental use of resources is necessary. At the same time, the least important place is given to promote in the integration of environmental and economic policy, improving the regulatory framework for the regulation of nature management and environmental protection.

Keywords: ecology, urbanization, industrialization, ecological catastrophe.

Introduction

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, a regulatory and legislative system has been established, aimed at solving the problem of preserving and strengthening the health of the population in the context of the possible influence of environmental factors. Thus, according to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On the Program of Action for Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017" (2013), a number of radical changes occurred in the republic: in the national economy, the economy of the economy develops taking into account the priorities of the environment; To reduce the volume of pollutants from interstitial air to possible sources - about 150 thousand vehicles are translated into gas fuel, while reduced emissions to the atmosphere amounted to more than 85 thousand tons. In large cities of the number of areas, water supply is improved due to the reconstruction of available water intake structures of water supply systems. In addition, for the improvement of the environmental situation, and to reduce their negative impact on the environment in the territory of former mines reduced the radiation background to normative quantities (25-30 mc / hour). New technologies are used to dispose of solid waste and dry construction mixtures. To improve the environmental condition in the Priarla, preventing the transfers of the sand and desertification processes for 2013-2016, on the dried day of the sea, forest-based work was



carried out in the area of more than 76.1 thousand hectares (95% of the scope of scheduled works). In the period 2013-2016, 1560 solar photovoltaic stations in the social and installed systems and many others. The scientific and technological revolution opened great opportunities for anthropogenic transformation of the natural environment and use of natural resources [3]. The environmental consequences of urbanization and industrialization of society are primarily reflected on the basic elements of the biosphere (water, air, soil) and public health [5]. If we take into account the generally recognized fact that the world balance of water is quite constant, then the trend of gradual loss of the continental part of the land of the moisture and the transition to it in the pool of the world ocean is neglected indicating the transition of climate from a wet into the continental phase. This circumstance is of great importance for our republic, because Water resources for its priority economic. In this regard, information on the water resources available for use as drinking, irrigation and industrial water, as well as their condition and the trend towards changes in quantitative and qualitative characteristics is of an important national economic value [2, 4]. So, on average, the average structures of water resources need are shown in the figure (Figure 1).

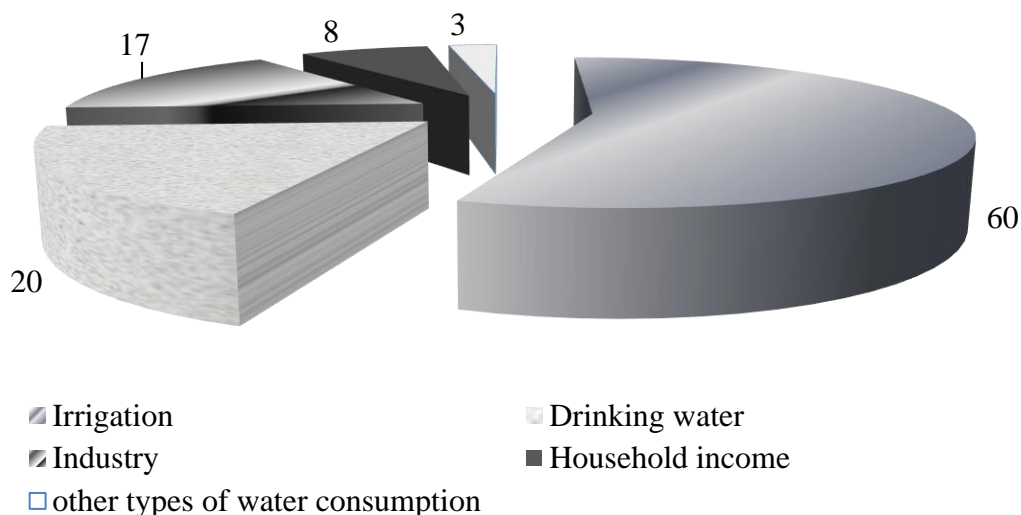


Fig. 1. Middle-acting In the Use of Water Resources (%), forecasts of economic and social development give the ground to believe that in the near future the need for water resources can increase by 10-20%. In such forecasts, as a rule, contamination factors in industrial, household and agricultural sources are not taken into account, despite the introduction of new resource-saving technologies in industry and agriculture, which will be very expensive and entail an increase in the cost of many products [6]. Air, like water, is a natural resource and is affected by anthropogenic pollution, although less than a matter of water and soil. Air pollution near industrial zones has the most important value, because The composition remains relatively constant and largely depends on the rose of winds and natural climatic conditions [8, 9]. The structure of sources of air pollution of cities is very diverse for different regions and in averaged form is shown in the figure (Figure 2).

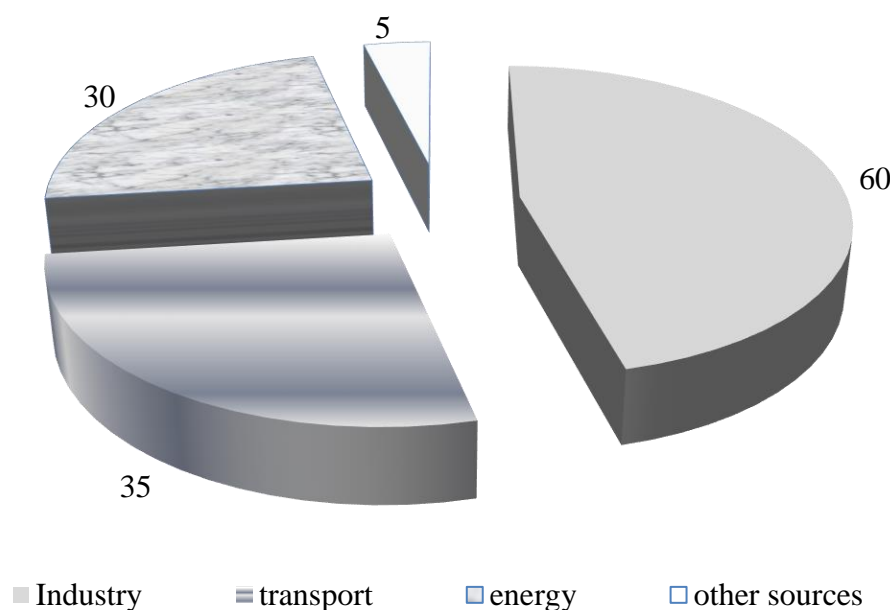


Fig. 2. The structure of air sources of air pollution in large cities (%) In addition to chemicals, polluting air, the economic activity and consequences of the anthropogenic transformation of the environment are entitled to increase the content of weighted solid particles (dust, cop, etc.). This problem is most acute in the territories with violation of natural climatic conditions, a vivid example of which is an environmental situation for the Aral Sea area [7, 10]. Thus, to prevent and prevent the environmental implications of urbanization and industrialization of modernity, a comprehensive assessment of the state of the environment is necessary, taking into account the environmental use of resources. At the same time, the least important place is given to promote in the integration of environmental and economic policy, improving the regulatory framework for the regulation of environmental management and environmental protection, implementation of certain activities aimed at developing legislation and a regulatory and methodological base in the field of environmental protection, nature management and environmental education.

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