

Assessment of Impact of Manufacturing Enterprises on The Environment

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Annotation: In this article, the monitoring analysis of the industrial enterprises of the developing countries and our Republic is aimed at the main factors that determine the level of pollution from the components of the ecological safety of the environment in the cities, the parameters of the sources of pollution, first of all, as a result of the impact on nature and humanity, it is aimed at reducing the causes of various diseases. It should be taken into account that the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical compounds developed for the majority are determined in relation to the body of women except during pregnancy. At the same time, literature data shows that pregnancy significantly changes the reactivity of a woman's body and often increases its sensitivity to negative factors, primarily chemicals. The state of the atmosphere in cities is determined by a number of factors. It is necessary to fulfill the regulatory requirements on the amount of harmful substances in the city atmosphere.

Keywords: transport, factors of industrial enterprises, parameters of pollution sources, natural factors. Urbanization, concentration of compounds in the atmosphere, air temperature of the city, Khojaabad district, settlements, water sources, chemical sulfur dioxide, phosphoric anhydride, lead, nickel, iron, etc.

Enter. At present, monitoring analysis of industrial enterprises in developing countries and our Republic is one of the components of the ecological safety of the environment in cities. [1]. The main anthropogenic sources of urban air pollution are: Construction works, operation of engineering systems and structures, operation of the transport system, activities of economic complex facilities and industrial enterprises [2]. It should be noted that the maximum pollution is often characteristic of residential buildings rather than industrial zones due to their constant growth. The intensity of transport flows [3]. The main factors determining the level of pollution are parameters of pollution sources, First of all, as a result of the impact on nature and humanity, it causes various diseases, in the areas of industrial enterprises in the city that are close to the population [4]. physical-geographical, ecological-climatic and other natural factors. [5].

It should be noted that these factors are individual for each urbanization area, and seasonal changes should be taken into account [6].

Among the physical and geographical factors, the terrain, which determines the circulation of air currents in the atmosphere, has an important effect. Thus, the formation of the maximum in the concentration of pollutants is flying at flat low altitudes [7].

If the city stretches along a river that conventionally divides the urban area into two, the main direction of the wind will be along the river and, accordingly, pollution will be maximum in this direction. Pollutant sources overlap [8].

Ecological-climatic indicators include meteorological indicators such as wind speed and direction, temperature and relative humidity [9], as well as changes in their height, in particular, temperature affecting the formation of stagnation or gyres. Also, precipitation vbsljhb, fog, clouds should be taken into account [10]. Different combinations of meteorological conditions, even with the same emission power, lead to a significant spread of the concentration of harmful substances in the surface layer of the atmosphere [11].

Based on research [12], it was concluded that atmospheric concentrations with a combination of cold emissions, low sources and low wind speed are the same as with a combination of high sources and dangerous wind speed. An increase in concentration is observed in low winds where the state of the atmosphere is stable. [13] reported concentrations of low-source emissions in the atmosphere compared to dispersion during high winds. 1 mixtures and 2 wind speed up to 1 m / s is 20-30% higher.

The concentration of impurities in the atmosphere is formed due to the dominant influence of wind direction and speed, which varies significantly during the day [14].

In the coastal areas of the city, air currents often appear opposite to the main direction of the wind, as a result of which the concentration of pollutants increases. [15]. It is known that the general temperature background in the city center is higher than in the suburbs. Most of the hot air accumulates in the so-called "heat island". Warm air temperatures can rise somewhat higher, [16] the height at which the increased temperature is recorded depends on the size of the city and the height of the buildings, with warm air being recorded between 3 and 5 m above sea level.

In this case, the stratification of the atmosphere at a height of several tens of meters can be balanced or relatively unstable. The atmosphere of remote areas is characterized by inversion, which prevents the diffusion of impurities, so harmful substances accumulate in the atmosphere, the amount of impurities can increase by 10-60% [17].

The role of heated air above the city in winter is twofold. At this time of the year, due to the local circulation of the atmosphere, currents from the outskirts enter the city center. The air can be both clean and polluted, affecting the location of the industrial zones of the city. As it moves toward the city center, the air in the suburbs warms and rises, which can lift harmful substances into the upper atmosphere, thereby reducing their concentration in the city center [18].

Wind speed, temperature changes increase the risk of contaminant accumulation and reduce it because they can cause the dispersion of contaminants [19].

On foggy days, large amounts of impurities accumulate in the atmosphere. It was determined that the amount of harmful substances in the atmosphere depends on its duration (stability) [20]. Stagnation in the atmosphere leads to the formation of long, dense fogs, which can increase the amount of harmful substances by 40-110% [21] and more harmful compounds are formed [22].

Unfavorable meteorological conditions with an increased level of atmospheric pollution have a negative impact on the health of the population.

Physiological and hygienic conditions of the weather with a high level of pollution of the surface layer of atmospheric air have a negative effect on the inhabitants of the city. According to statistics, up to 30% of urban residents are affected by such negative effects [23,24]



Fig. 1. Andijan region as the object of the studyXOjaabad RECO CEMENT production enterprise.

Many epidemiological observations in Khojaabad district show a direct cause-and-effect relationship between environmental pollution and the violation of reproductive function of the population. This is also determined in production conditions. Settlements, atmosphere, water sources and soil are polluted with chemical compounds. In the first and second cases, reproductive dysfunction was manifested in an increase in threatened abortions, spontaneous abortions, complications during pregnancy and childbirth, and congenital deformities. In some cases, a reliable

correlation is pregnancy pathology with high levels of sulfur dioxide, phosphoric anhydride, lead, nickel, iron, etc. chemical factors of OT in atmospheric air are minimal, acting at the threshold level, it reduces the general resistance of the body and helps to implement real teratogenic and embryotoxic substances and the manifestation of various genetic diseases. It should be taken into account that the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical compounds developed for the majority are determined in relation to the body of women except during pregnancy. At the same time, literature data shows that pregnancy significantly changes the reactivity of a woman's body and often increases its sensitivity to negative factors, primarily chemicals. helps. It should be taken into account that the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical compounds developed for the majority are determined in relation to the body of women except during pregnancy. At the same time, literature data shows that pregnancy significantly changes the reactivity of a woman's body and often increases its sensitivity to negative factors, primarily chemicals. helps. It should be taken into account that the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical compounds developed for the majority are determined in relation to the body of women except during pregnancy. At the same time, literature data shows that pregnancy significantly changes the reactivity of a woman's body and often increases its sensitivity to negative factors, primarily chemicals.

In conclusion, the analysis showed that the state of the city's atmosphere is determined by a number of factors. Compliance with regulatory requirements for the amount of harmful substances in the urban atmosphere requires consideration of dispersion characteristics.

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