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ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION. PROTECTION MEASURES

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ANNOTATION
The article is devoted to the topic of scientific and practical experience in the study of environmental problems. The article also discusses the types of environmental problems in the world, the causes of their occurrence, environmental and Human Relations, Environmental Protection, the environmental impact of production and industry, environmental policy and its interstate implementation. Thus, environmental problems lead to a global environmental crisis, which poses a great danger. It is caused by all the myrrh economic activity that causes changes to manifest on a global scale, and these changes are dangerous for the entire population of the planet. You can fight the global environment by reducing pollution to a safe level.

Keywords; Ecology, Environmental Emergency Situations, changes in the state of the land (soil, underground), atmosphere, hydrosphere

« Ecology " is a Greek word that studies the interaction of living beings with living conditions and the environment.
FVS of an ecological nature are destructive situations that have an incomparable effect on the life activity of mankind, flora and fauna, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere (fig.
Their classification is homogeneous. According to the origin characteristic, ecological FVS are divided into:
1. Situations associated with a change in the state of dryness (soil, underground).
2. Situations associated with changes in the state of the atmosphere.
3. Situations associated with changes in the state of the hydrosphere.
Situations associated with a change in the state of dryness (soil, underground):
- In the extraction of underground fossil resources, as a result of landslides and under the influence of man in economic activity;
- As a result of the high content of heavy metals in the composition of the soil above the authorized concentrate-Sia;
- Land degradation-involves the process of erosion, which is observed with the appearance of salty lands.
Situations associated with changes in the state of the atmosphere:
- Sudden changes in climate and weather as a result of anthropogenic impact;
- Increase in the atmosphere from the authorized amount of harmful substances;
- Increase in temperature in cities;
- Shortage of" oxygen " in cities;
- Higher noise in cities than PFK;
- Formation of a zone of acidic yogins;
- Absorption of the ozone layer of the atmosphere;
- Changes in atmospheric clarity.
Situations associated with changes in the state of the hydrosphere:
- Ka-maim of drinking water as a result of contamination of water sources;
-Reduction of water resources as a result of technological processes and the consumption (use) of water by a person for household and Economic Work;

- Violation of the ecological balance as a result of pollution of the World Ocean and the sea under the influence of human activity.

DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OF AN ECOLOGICAL NATURE.

Violation of the state of dryness. Under the influence of natural causes or human in economic activity, the nature of the soil is gradually deteriorating, that is, the degradation of the Earth is taking place. And the reason for this is due to the non-toxic foyer from ogit and pesticides.

For example, increasing the amount of pesticides containing salts of heavy metals can reduce soil fertility and lead to the destruction of microorganisms and worms in it. Thoughtless reclamation work reduces the humus layer. Fills fertile soil with low-yielding soil. When trees are cut, the grassy layer under them is damaged. The roads that the tractor runs through also cause great damage to the ground. Forest yongins in particular cause great damage. Together with the trees, the entire animal, microorganism and plant world will disappear. The degradation of the earth involves a process of erosion, which is observed with changes in the flora and fauna of the Earth and a decrease in productivity, the appearance of salty lands.

Soil erosion is a process of diverse degradation of soil and adjacent layers by various natural and anthropogenic factors. According to the causes, the following types of soil erosion are distinguished: water, wind, ice, landslide, River Biological erosions. As a result of the decrease in cultivated areas, the processes of land condition disorders, pollution and salinity increase. Pollution of the soil layer with salts of heavy metals occurs mainly due to emissions and gases from industry and transport, as well as irregular burial of toxic waste into the soil.

The reduction or destruction of Biological Diversity leads to the transformation of lands into deserts. This is accompanied by a decrease in water resources, the loss of the plant layer of Yuppa, the kambagalization of the fauna and the construction of kayta. Norational use by Man of low-water lands (numerous feeding of animals on these lands, destruction of the vegetation layer. violation of rational relations between earthworks and livestock by geoglogorazved works) leads them to turn into deserts.Atmosfera holatining o’zgarishi.

Environmental protection, preservation of environmental stability remains one of the issues of the attention of the world community today.

Atmospheric pollution is at the expense of natural and anthropogenic sources.

A). Natural factors include such phenomena as rock erosion, earthquake consequences, volcanic activity (eruption of volcanoes), soil erosion, deforestation;

B). Anthropogenic factors include gas emissions generated from the activities of industrial enterprises, as well as the use of various fuels by automobile, railway, water transport, the rise of harmful substances into the air and other similar phenomena.

In Uzbekistan, both natural and anthropogenic sources play a huge role in the qualitative and quantitative composition of atmospheric air.

In industry, the fuel and energy, chemical and petrochemical industries are the main causes of nitrogen oxide emissions.

Low efficiency in the use of fuel leads to the dumping of excess waste-emissions into the atmosphere. This affects the level of pollution of atmospheric air in settlements and cities where these objects are located (Tashkent, Angren, Navoi).

One of the measures aimed at reducing atmospheric air pollution is the state control of the toxicity and amount of smoke used in the engines of automobiles. In the republics, work is underway to transfer motor vehicles to alternative types of fuel. currently, the transfer of motor vehicles to compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas is successfully carried out.

In the” Uzavtosanoat “system, it is planned to release” Damas " buses equipped with gas cylinder equipment. At the moment, joint work is being carried out with one fator large enterprises for the installation

of gas cylinder equipment in cars. The gas and heat circulation of the atmosphere is seriously affected by forest combustion and felling, the expulsion of the Earth, the construction of new reservoirs, the change in the flow of water, the drying of the swamp.Industrial institutions, TETS, motor vehicles burn large amounts of organic fuel, which leads to the following situations:

- Increase the content of dioxide carbon in the atmosphere. This process causes the air to warm up as a result of the thermal effect;
- Freons, fluorinated, bromine and chlorinated compounds that affect the thermal state of the globe and fall into the atmosphere are subject to a violation of the ozone layer.

Other factors that influence climate change include:

- Pollution of the ocean with petroleum products, which leads to a violation of humidity and heat exchange between the atmosphere and the ocean;
- exposure to clouds with the aim of generating yogingarlik;
- Release of water bugs into the atmosphere;
- The effect of the sugaring system, increased bugliness.

Over industrial centers or large cities, a layer of polluted air occurs, which is called "smog". It can be conditionally divided into three layers: the lower is the layer between the houses, the middle is the layer with a height of 20-30 m, the upper one is the layer with a height of 50-100 m, which is fed mainly from smoke and waste coming from industrial enterprises.

The effects of solar radiation on mixtures of hydrocarbon gases and nitrogen oxides coming out of transport into the atmosphere cause photosmogs (photocidants), which pose a great threat to human health.

Currently, oxygen deficiency is observed in many industrial zones. In these cases, as a result of photosynthesis, less oxygen is released from the oxygen consumed by plants, industry, transport, people, animals, which in these cases results from photosynthesis, in which oxygen is released by humans, animals by plants less than the amount of industrial consumption. This condition causes pulmonary and cardiovascular disease among the population.

The emergence of power tools in terrestrial, air, water transport leads to the fact that people are constantly under high levels of noise. At the general noise level of the city, the comparative accuracy of Transportation is 60-80%.

A high level of temperature, noise, dust, radiation, electromagnetic field all this leads to pollution of atmospheric air.

Acidic yogins are the result of industrial air pollution, air pollution from gas coming out of cars and aviation engines, as well as the burning of various fuels.

About 40% of all nitrogen oxides are caused by thermal power plants. These oxides are converted into nitrogen and nitrates, while the latter interact with water to form nitric acid.

Also one of the common air pollutants is sulfur anhydride, which is formed as a result of burning activated charcoal, oil, fuel oil. Acidic yogins are dangerous not only for the plant world, but also for the health of people.

Shrinking of the ozone layer. The stratosphere absorbs the ultra-violet rays of the sun and protects living beings on Earth from the destructive effects of these rays. The number of ozone in the atmosphere is not large. It is rapidly degraded by the action of hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine compounds. The consequences of climate warming accelerate the destruction of the ozone layer, the formation of a “hole” in it and the arrival of ultraviolet rays at ground level. Over the past years, as a result of human activity, the drop in substances containing these compounds has sharply increased.

Dust is one of the common atmospheric pollutants. Dust appears in the process of the influence of wind on Earth rocks, forest chips, volcanic eruptions, emissions from industry. Dust has a detrimental effect on the

human organism, flora and fauna. Accelerates the demolition of buildings, structures and causes a number of other negative consequences.

Changes in the state of the hydrosphere. A sharp increase in industrial and housing construction is causing a shortage of water, its quality is declining. The main reasons for the decrease in water resources are the same:

- Reduction of Water Resources caused by human exposure to the biosphere;
- Sharp increase in water demand;
- Pollution of water sources in large quantities.

Under the influence of human activity, it occurs as a result of the shallowing of water bodies, the extinction of small rivers, the drying of lakes, deforestation, unplanned feeding of animals, non-stop driving of deserts, thoughtless development of reclamation systems. Water extioj is increasing by 6-8% every year, which is related to the growing growth of industrial enterprises. Water consumption for farm work is increasing. And in the coming years it will be 400 meters/day per person.

Pollutants can be biological, mechanical and chemical.

The water is so polluted that many living things are being exterminated in rivers and ponds, especially fish. Such waters cannot be consumed without cleaning and neutralizing them. Production waste, household garbage, petroleum products, heavy iron waste are being thrown into rivers and lakes, water bodies.

The main pollutant is chemicals that are used in the fight against chemical enterprises, oil refining and petrochemical enterprises, paper production networks, okhits used for plant nutrition purposes, agricultural crops zarakunandas.

As a result of tankers being trapped, it has led to a large-scale fuel pollution of the seas.

MEASURES TO PROTECT THE POPULATION FROM ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES IN UZBEKISTAN.

Everyone needs to know the following in the process of environmental educational work:

- Saving nature resources - using investigation and their protection;
- Save the environment from bankruptcy;

-Desire to leave nature natural for future generations.

It is advisable to develop the ecological culture of people in work communities based on our previously tested values. In doing so, Nature Resources should be used wisely and sparingly:

- maintenance of trees, shrubs and flowers in the garden and alley on the basis of scientific technologies;
- Organization of forest areas and transformation into landscaped parks in places where the population is gavjun.

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