Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol. 27, No. 4,2021
https://cibg.org.au/

P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.04.030

"THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION ON THE VARIABILITY OF FRUIT GARDENS AND SOILKOMOMOKOMPLEXES (FERGANA-MARGILAN - QUVASOY INDUSTRIAL NODE)"

GanievKomolidinXalilovich
Fergana State University, candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor, Uzbekistan,
MirzaliyevAbdujabborMamatyusufo'g'li
Intern-researcher of the Department of biology, Fergana State University,Uzbekistan,
XalilovaBarnoAbdulazizovna
Lecturer of the Department of biology, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan,
GafurovaOminaxonMaxammadzikirovna
Lecturer of the Department of biology, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan,
TurkistonovaMaftunaTursunaliyevna
Lecturer of the Department of biology, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan,

ANNOTATION

To date , the amount of industrial, household waste and chemical substances from the end of industrial enterprises of the Republic about 2.5 million tons of pollutants to the atmosphere close to 2000, about 170 million cubic meters of contaminants to the water basins and about 50 chemicals to the soil and about 150 pesticides have reached 289 million tons.

Key words:chemicals on the environment, tons of different products, material and spiritual demands

INTRODUCTION

The effect of chemicals on the environment. By the XXI AR, man is in the billion relationship with nature, as a result of which, first of all, very much damage is caused to nature, which, having a negative impact on the natural balance, leads to the emergence of global environmental problems, which, at the same time, harms human health.

Every year, 2.9 billion tons of different products are produced on the planet; 130 billion tons of rude are mined, which means that for the development of every ton of products, we throw out about 25-60 tons of waste into the nature.

If we take into account the fact that 9-12% of the landfall is caused by landfill lands, 22-25% by rainfall, 2-3% by road,Land, Enterprises and 1% by mining resources, then for each square kilometer there will be 17-24 tons of waste.

P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.04.030

To date, the figure is 68 million tons annually. Roux, 4 million t. kurgoshin, cadmium 20-22 thousand t., nickel 50 thousand t., fluorine 4 thousand t., phosphor (R2O5)35 million t, 15-48 thousand t., pesticides 3.2 million t., polixlorbifenyl 500 thousand t., benzopyrene 8 thousand t., fluorine hydrocarbons 710 thousand t., copper: 65 thousand t to the atmosphere.; solid waste as 80 thousand t.; 100 thousand t. thrown into nature as a fertilizer.

Measures to reduce the impact of chemicals on the environment. Nature is a source that satisfies the material and spiritual demands of people. Nature is a whole material being. Nature and society form two parts of a holistic being, closely connected with each other.

In addition to the common signs of Man and the environment, there are also specific aspects. All that is necessary for human habitation-food, clothing, building materials, etc., is obtained from nature.

Uzbekistan has also entered the new millennium among many developed countries with a number of socio-economic demographic and environmental problems of a global scale. Intensive use of Natural Resources, the use of environmentally hazardous Biotechnologies of products in which the use of production of substances that do not fall into the composition of natural circulation is impossible, the use of environmentally hazardous Biotechnologies has led to a violation of the balance between energy sources and the state of the surrounding environment with human activity. In the vast majority of cases, it is observed that with the living activity of living organisms in a degraded environment, the chances of their adhesion are incompatible. The increase in the aggression of the external environment, which provides for it as a result of high-tech loads, does not necessarily have its negative impact on the quality of the gene pool of living organisms, the speed of natural evolutionary adaptation of which does not correspond to the intensity of changes in the environment, which in turn calls for the syndrome.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Environmental tension, along with a qualitatively new character, occupies a catastrophic scale. In such conditions, the relationship between the organism and the environment is complicated and aggravated.

In the 90-ies of the last century, many industrial enterprises were built on the territory of Uzbekistan. For example, toxic industrial wastes are produced in the external environment by Karavulbazar oil refining, Mubarek gas condensate plant, Navoi nitrogen, Navoi mountain metallurgy combine, Jizzakh accumulator plant and so on.

Among the technological changes of the environment in which organisms live, its pollution with industrial and household waste leads to much more devastating complications. Poisonous substances, which have a different nature, pose a much higher risk.

Pollutants as a mixture of techno-substances or of a natural nature disrupt the cycles of migration and energy transformation of chemical elements and have an unfavorable impact on the holistic functioning of the ecosystem. In the biosphere, there

P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.04.030

are territorial and local currents of the world and a cycle of chemical compounds that are alien to the csenobiotics, that is, the biosphere, is formed.

The above data indicate that the identification of the composition of outgoing wastes from industrial enterprises, the study of their harmful aspects and the development of optimal methods of neutralization of wastes, as well as the prospects for their rational use have become one of the pressing issues.

We aimed to study the composition of the wastes coming out of the Samarkand superphosphate enterprise, to develop methods of rational use of them.

Experiments on the microelement composition of wastes from the Samarkand superphosphate enterprise were carried out in the "scientific research laboratory of microelements «of Samarkand State University. The content of microelements in the wastewater was determined using the Kovalsky (1969), Khavezov (1983) and Aleskov (1988) methods using atomic-adsorbed spectrophotometer ("Saturn").

Pollution of the environment of the chemical industry. Description of chemical substances. As a result of natural phenomena, including volcanoes, earthquakes, meteorites, floods, storms, fires, droughts, as well as direct human activities, pollution of the environment is observed in all living creatures of the world. Natural and anthropogenic pollution of the environment is observed mainly in the presence of chemicals.

The result of the negative impact of man on nature, especially during the period of Science and technology received an outbreak. On the basis of scientific technical achievements, the development of factories and factories, the restoration of the village cell led to the growth of the people's cell, as well as to the waste of their natural resources, pollution of the environment with waste products.

Environmental pollutants are mainly chemical substances. We basically divide them into two large groups: environmental pollution, chemical substances and chemical preparations, which are produced under the auspices of enterprises of the chemical industry.

So far, the land is worth 100 billion from the snow. more than a ton of coal, oil, peat-like products were mined. As a result of their use as a collar, it is estimated to reach 3.8 billion. tons of gray, dust scattered into the atmosphere. Fluorine hydrocarbons 710 thousand t., copper: 65 thousand t to the atmosphere.Solid waste as 80 thousand t.; 100 thousand t. as a fertilizer, to nature fell into the air, soil and water.it is thrown into the air, soil and water. And this, in turn, as a result of the action of substances in nature, accumulates in almost all living environments and leads to the disruption of natural balance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In addition to the common signs of Man and the environment, there are also specific aspects. All that is necessary for human habitation-food, clothing, building materials, etc., is obtained from nature. To achieve this, natural riches are used, Of course, it is necessary to process these raw materials. For this purpose, a huge industrial infrastructure has been created. The above idea is that industrial enterprises, like our country, not only produce

P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.04.030

products, but also throw out waste products into the environment, which has a negative impact on nature itself.

To date, the number of the world's population has reached 7 million, which of course leads to greater use of Natural Resources. As a result, the waste that is thrown into the environment increases year after year. Therefore, protection from industrial waste, which has its effect on our Mother Nature, remains a period demand, since the polluted natural environment has a negative impact not only on people, but also on our nature. In this regard, a few measures have been taken to prevent not only the state but also the countries of the world. At the international level, many conventions have been developed and are currently being implemented by the UN. It is known that at the enterprises of the chemical industry various chemical substances, namely, acids, alkalis, salts, mineral fertilizers, polymers, synthetic fibers and other types of products, are produced. The chemical industry is divided into several sectors depending on the product it produces, the raw materials it uses, as well as its technological processes. A distinctive feature of the chemical industry is that enterprises involved in this sphere operate in an inseparable connection with each other. The raw materials used by them are also often used by these enterprises.

It will be able from raw materials that are, from the intermediate product formed as a result of the activities of one enterprise, to use another enterprise.

With the development of the chemical industry, the production of goods of public consumption also grew significantly. This in itself has led to an increase in the well-being of the population, but there is another aspect of the issue that worries everyone.

The development of the chemical industry, the widespread use of chemicals, industrial waste, and increased production of chemical products led to a high level of poisoning of the natural environment. However, the development of society, the solution of the problem of human needs cannot be imagined without the science of chemistry, and also the use of chemical compounds in economic activities cannot be abandoned. Therefore, we will need to focus all our attention on rational use of them, taking into account the norms of their production, the rules of procedure and the environmental and social one.

REFERENCE

1. S.S., M.J.Abdullayev, A.T., O.Yu.. Improving Methodology Of Action Games In Training Athletes Of Different Ages//European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 2021, Volume 8, Issue 1, Pages 806-813. https://ejmcm.com/article_6556.html

2. M.J.Abdullayev, O.I. Berdiyev, N.R. Omonova. Methodology Of Organization Of" Physical Education And Sports" Lessons In Higher Educational Institutions//The American journal of social science and education innovations (TAJSSEI) SJIF-5.857 DOI-10.37547/TAJSSEI Volume 3 Issue 02, 2021 ISSN 2689-100X.3(02),312-320 https://www.usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei/article/view/2214

3. M.J.Abdullayev, Z.M.Turayeva Methodology Of Teaching 18-20 Year Old Girls For Healthy Aerobic Exercises // The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical

P-ISSN: 2204-1990; E-ISSN: 1323-6903
DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.04.030

Research (ISSN – 2689-1026) Published: February 28,2021.Pages:77-85https://usajournalshub.com/index.php/TAJMSPR/article/view/2202

4. S.S.Tajibaev, M.J.Abdullaev, A.T.Niyazov, O.YuNiyazova. This article scientifically analyzes and substantiates the methodology of using movement games in the development of physical and psychological training of 11-12-year-old athletes in the primary training group //European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine,2020, Volume 7, Issue 6, Pages 2907-2914

5. AbdullaevMehriddinJunaydulloevich, AvezovKhamzaIstamovich. Basic laws and descriptions of ways to develop technical skills in boxing // Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research …, 2021, Vol. 2 No. 05 (2021): woshttps://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/111