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STUDYING THE LEVEL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN KHANKA DISTRICT

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Abstract: The problem of atmospheric air pollution is becoming an urgent problem. Long-term absence of precipitation, weak winds, and temperature inversion allow atmospheric air to stagnate, which creates conditions for the accumulation of pollutants. This article provides information on the study of the level of atmospheric pollution in Khanka District.

Keywords: atmospheric, natural factors, space dust, road transport, Sulfur oxide, "Smog".

The territory of Khanka district is located in the lowland on the left bank of the Amudarya, with an average score. 100 m. These places are the ancient delta of the Amudarya, and there are many river branches that change their course even now. The climate is sharply continental, with cold winters. When arctic air enters, the temperature drops sharply. The average annual temperature is 11°, the average temperature in January is -5.1°, and the average temperature in July is 27.3°. The highest temperature is 43°, the lowest temperature is 32°. The vegetation period is 201 days. Average annual rainfall is 80-100 mm. Amudarya, Shavot, Polvonyop, Kulobod, Khankaarna, Urgancharna, Olaja and other main canals and streams flow through the district. The word atmosphere is derived from the Greek word (atm-vapour, sphere-shell) which means air.Meaning the shell, the main one that ensures the existence of life in the biosphere is one of the sources. The atmosphere is the protective layer of the earth, it is all alive organisms from harmful cosmic rays, meteorites falling from the sky protects against particles. It keeps the heat on the surface of our planet. If there was no air crust, on earth it would be +1000 C during the day and -1000 C at night temperature would be observed. Clouds appear in it, rain, snow comes, the wind is formed, it also gives moisture to the ground, transmits sound and is a source of life-giving oxygen.

Sources of atmospheric air. Atmosphere physicists, chemical and biological change have an impact on living organisms. Changes in the balance of gases as a result of human influence in recent years is observed. The change in the current amount of gases in the atmosphere is for our planet found to have negative consequences. As a great thinker Abu Ali ibn Sina said - as long as he said - dust and smoke in the air. Otherwise, a person would have lived for up to a thousand years. The addition of poisonous compounds to the air when the atmosphere is pollution resulting, it is understood by changing its physical and chemical properties. In the absence of humanity, the atmosphere gives life to all animals .The air is mainly two sources: natural factors and the product of human activity -Anthropogenic (artificial) source is polluted. Natural factors: space dust,from the shooting of volcanoes, the erosion of rocks and erosion of soil the substances that come up, plants and animal debris, fire, sea and seashore. Example of the salt

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particles that go in the air with the water absence can be displayed. To artificial contamination of the atmosphere: road transport (40%), The energy industry is the second place (20%), enterprise and organization production Third place (14%), agricultural production, home utilities and Others are responsible for pollution (26%). Where in different regions of Earth, where are the many chemical businesses atmospheric air in places where the atmospheric air is very noticeable. For example: In Japan, in the United States, Europe, Russia, Tajikistan (Tadaz) and China, As for the country, Fergana, Chirchik, Bekabad, Navoi, Almalyk Cities can be displayed. Currently, the atmosphere is currently 500 in the field, in connection with economic activities millet gazzurt gas, sulfate oxide, nitrogen oxide, 6.5-7 billion. t. carbon dioxide is being released. Also in the contamination of the atmosphere and many oxygen. The role of aircraft also is also large in consumption. Only in 8 hours of reagent Ijen to 50-100 tons of oxygen when flying from America to Europe, i.e. it 100,000 hectares of forest will take away in a day, a space ship's space. A ozone layer is decomposed on a radius of 16 km to release.

The WHO Global air quality guidelines (AQG) offer global guidance on thresholds and limits for key air pollutants that pose health risks. These guidelines are of a high methodological quality and are developed through a transparent, evidence-based decision-making process. In addition to the guideline values, the *WHO Global air quality guidelines* provide interim targets to promote a gradual shift from high to lower concentrations. The guidelines also offer qualitative statements on good practices for the management of certain types of particulate matter (PM), for example black carbon/elemental carbon, ultrafine particles, and particles originating from sand and dust storms, for which there is insufficient quantitative evidence to derive AQG levels. Recognizing the gravity and urgency of the problem, all WHO Member States approved resolution A68.8, “Health and the Environment: addressing the health impact of air pollution,” at the World Health Assembly in 2015, complemented by a road map for action the following year.

WHO, as the coordinating authority on international health, supports countries in protecting public health through evidence-based policies and actions. Considering the significant health burden and the multiple potential benefits of interventions, WHO supports countries by providing evidence, building institutional capacity and leveraging the health argument to convene sectors to tackle air pollution. To support reducing air pollution levels and to protect populations from health risks, WHO’s Air Quality and Health Unit works in three cross-cutting areas. Member States and sub-national entities are typically responsible for the implementation and monitoring of policies to promote air quality for health. Successful policies and solid governance depend on coordinated action between a variety of stakeholders and sectors. The pollution of the atmosphere also affects animals and to be poisoned, sometimes causing death. Animal species are ill and poisoned, Wars, especially in the USA in Vietnam, in Vietstham, 24 bird types from 170 types of chemical weapons in their wars now, 555 species left out of the type of mammal. A billion tons of SO2 gas into the atmosphere is the planet .The average temperature was estimated at 0.5ons compared to the 1850 years. If the amount of SO2 in the atmosphere increases, its

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amount is by 2025 0.0379% can reach, which rises to 1.85os. It is estimated. Growth of the Earth atmosphere, the melting of glaciers, water leads to the rise of the surface, which reduces arable land, butterfly. The amount is increased and the climate changes. Acid Rains in some countries in the last 25-30 years True ecological became a disaster. Waste gases when any fossil fuel is burned .There will contain sulfur and nitrogen double oxides. Millions of tons to the atmosphere .These compounds are the rain turns acid. In recent years, USA, In Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Russia and other developed countries Under the influence of acid rain, forests in the large area began to dry dry. Suc rain reduces soil fertility, buildings, historical monuments, harms human health.

The lack of a large-scale watering of the atmosphere cavity in Khanka district, large-scale resolution, wide traffic, as well as trees, lawns and trunk roads All leads to high-quality meteorological conditions and anthropogenic loading, the high-temperature pollution. Formal environmentality pollution in developed countries Car engines it is due to the toxins that produce. In some capitalist countries,For example: street movement in Japan as a result of the large number of cars The Manager Officer replaces the oxygen mask every 2 hours is obliged. Therefore, experts are chemical in-prolonged They say factory. Carbonic oxides, carbonate consists of car engines .There are anhydride, aldehydes, nitrogen oxides, carbohydrates, lead compounds affects the health, and carbon monoxids are connected with hemoglabin in the blood, It reduces its oxygen transport function. Lead combination roads Throughout the way, people were injured. The contamination of the atmosphere from space is happening from space dust. The surface of the movement is 10 million soums per year. The space falls. The most dangerous is to earth from the space of the universe .The next variety of dust, meteor particles, radiation currents. Volcanic shot and a variety of particles to the atmosphere from the erosion of rocks may float in the air until the year. For example: Karakatau in 1883 (Indonesia) .A strong volcano burst into the atmosphere in such a large amount of dust 8-24 km height, covered 16 km thick, and flew in the air for 5 years.

Conclusion: Air waste emerging waste from stable sources in Uzbekistan to 1.3 million soums, reached tons. Including sulfate angidridridi 535.8 thousand, hydrocarbon 427 thousand, nitrogen Oxydi 94.1 thousand, solid particles are 317.4 thousand tons. That is harmful Complications of substances general diseases in the cities of Uzbekistan 1.5 times, Bronchial asthma increased by 20 percent. Policit to combat infectious diseases of children's body 25-37. The percentage is observed. In the city of Chirchik, blood diseases 4.7 Beauties, endocrine glands 1.9 times, increase in blood pressure 4.5 times, Heart Ismiad has increased 2.2 times. In Fergana, 1982-1988- Over the years, respiratory tract diseases have been very increased. Surkhandarya Tajikistan's city of Mirzo Tursunzoda in Mirzo Tursunzoda, Tajikistan in the Sariosiya Doria, Tajikistan Thanks to the compliance of the aluminum plant waste emissions After the birth, the circumstances of death are 1.5 times, and congenital diseases Increased 1.8 times.

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