

## THE MAIN CAUSES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

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**Annotation:** *A set of certain conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific effect on the activity of organisms. Environmental factors are divided into 2 large groups - abiotic factors and biotic factors. In ecology, there is also the concept of "limiting factors", which can include any factor that limits the existence and development of organisms.*

**Key words:** *Environment, ecological factors, living organisms.*

A set of certain conditions and elements of the environment that have a specific effect on the activity of organisms. Environmental factors are divided into 2 large groups - abiotic factors and biotic factors. In ecology, there is also the concept of "limiting factors", which can include any factor that limits the existence and development of organisms. Any parts of the environment that affect living organisms are called environmental factors. Environment consists of land, water, air and underground parts. In addition to the concept of external environment, there is also the concept of living conditions, which includes light, heat, water, nutrition, etc. from the elements or factors necessary for the survival of an organism. In 1933, D.N. Kashkarov divided environmental factors into 3 groups (climatic, edaphic and biotic). Later, in 1950, Alyokhin divided environmental factors into climatic, edaphic, orographic, biotic, anthropogenic and historical groups.

offers to learn. Ecological factors are divided into 3 main groups: 1. Abiotic factors - the sum of inorganic natural conditions or dead nature. These include temperature, light, humidity, water, soil, terrain. 2. Biotic factors: This includes elements of living nature (the influence of living organisms on each other and on the environment). Biotic factors are divided into phytogenic and zoogenic factors. Phytogenic factors refer to the influence of higher and lower plants on the organism, and zoogenic factors refer to the influence of all animals on the organism. 3. Anthropogenic factors are factors related to human activity, that is, the influence of people on the structure of plant and animal species or their groups. Living organisms are affected by many factors. The effect of these factors on some organisms is different. The most favorable level of the factor for the life of the organism is called the optimal level. The highest level of any environmental factor is the maximum and the lowest level is the minimum. Naturally, for each living organism, this or that environmental factor has its maximum, minimum and optimum. For example, a housefly can live from 7° to 0°. The optimum level of living for them is 36-40°. It should also be noted that environmental factors give a high result only when they have a complex effect on organisms. Production facilities: divided into cold, normal temperature and hot shops.

Workshops with insignificant heat output include those where the heat output from equipment, materials, people and inhalation does not exceed 20 kcal per 1 m of room per hour. If the heat output exceeds the specified value, then the workshops are classified as hot. For hot workshops, heat dissipation by radiation is of particular importance. The air temperature of working rooms can be 30-40 ° and even more. In a number of industries, work is carried out when the air temperature is reduced. In basement breweries at a temperature of + 4-7 °, in refrigerators - from 0 to -20 °. Most work is done in unheated rooms (warehouses, elevators). Or outdoors (builders, logging, rafting, quarries, open coal and ore mining, etc.). Something that has a negative effect on the central nervous system, cardiovascular system, chronic diseases of the upper respiratory tract appear.

#### **HIGH OR LOW HUMIDITY**

The body is found in laundries, dye shops, textile factories, chemical plants, etc. Thus, in air saturated with moisture, at  $t = 35$  °, sweat production can reach 3.5 l / h. High or low atmospheric pressure. Related to divers' work, caisson work, aviation and mining. Combating the negative effects of the industrial microclimate is carried out with the help of technological, sanitary-technical, medical-prophylactic measures. Technological measures take the leading place in preventing the harmful effects of high temperature of infrared radiation: replacing the old and introducing new technological processes and equipment, automation and mechanization of processes, remote control. The group of sanitary measures includes means of localization of heat release and heat insulation aimed at reducing the intensity of heat radiation and heat release from the equipment. Effective means of reducing heat generation are: covering heating surfaces and steam-gas pipes with heat-insulating materials (glass wool, asbestos mastic, asbotermite, etc.); equipment sealing; use of reflective, heat-absorbing and heat-removing screens; device of ventilation systems; use of personal protective equipment. Medical preventive measures include: organization of a reasonable regime of work and rest; providing a drinking regime; use of pharmacological agents (dibazol, ascorbin getting acid, glucose), increasing resistance to high temperatures by breathing oxygen; upon recruitment and periodical medical examination. Measures to prevent the negative effects of cold should ensure heat preservation - to prevent cooling of production buildings, to choose reasonable modes of work and rest, to use personal protective equipment, as well as measures to increase the body's defenses. Excessive noise and vibration.

Noise is one of the most common environmental factors. Some technological processes (for example, testing motor vehicles, working on looms, riveting, cutting and cutting castings, cleaning castings in drums, stamping, etc.) accompanied by noise. auditory organ, but also in the nervous system. Noise as an external factor suppresses the body's immune reactions, reduces the latter's protective functions. The specific effect of noise is manifested in significant impairment of the function of the hearing organ. The next form of hearing impairment is occupational hearing loss - a permanent decrease in sensitivity to different tones and whispered speech.

Prevention of noise sickness should also be done comprehensively:

Along with the change in production technology, the automation of production and the removal of man from the production environment. The use of devices in mechanisms that reduce the intensity of noise, as well as its frequency response. Separation of one workplace from another. Proper construction of foundations for noise-making machines. All surfaces of the noisy room (walls, ceilings, etc.) should be covered with sound-absorbing material. 6. Work order - every working hour, a 10-minute break should be spent in a specially equipped room, which positively affects the emotional state of a person. Room temperature - not lower than 18 ° C. Personal protective equipment: from the simplest (earplugs) to the installation of noise isolation booths. Depending on the correctness of the work performed at each workplace, the permissible maximum level of noise intensity and the frequency response - the octave range is set. Globally, the waste problem is becoming one of the most urgent environmental issues. According to the analysis, the annual increase of household and industrial waste in recent years has a negative impact on the ecological stability of the earth. According to the data, about 900 types of waste are currently registered. Annually, the amount of waste in the world is increasing by 3%. Protection of the environment from production and consumption waste is inextricably linked with the problems of rational use of natural resources and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies. Improper management of waste for many centuries has been the cause of changes in natural resources and disruption of natural phenomena. 80 percent of this waste is organic matter, and its processing can produce large amounts of energy and energy carriers. The experience of developed countries shows that 85% of it can be recycled. Recycling of waste reduces the use of electricity and water several times. For example, taking paper from paper not only reduces the cutting of trees, but also reduces the consumption of electricity by three quarters. Recycling a ton of paper uses half the water it takes to make it from wood. The ever-increasing amount of electronic waste also poses a threat to humanity. Every year, about 2 million tons of electronic waste are generated on the earth. For example, a single mobile communication device consists of 500 to 1000 different parts. Most of them contain toxic heavy metals - lead, mercury, cadmium and other dangerous chemicals. Today, our country is conducting a consistent environmental policy aimed at protecting the environment, protecting public health, rational use of natural resources, and ensuring environmental safety. Important legal, organizational and socio-economic measures are being implemented to ensure environmental safety. More than 15 laws that directly regulate relations in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, mechanisms and conditions for the use of certain types of natural resources, as well as the implementation of state environmental expertise, the organization of different categories of protected areas and the regime of their special use more than 30 regulatory legal documents have been adopted that define the installation procedures and other issues.

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated April 21, 2017 "On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection" and "Fundamental improvement of the system of implementation of work related to household waste in 2017-2021" and development measures" serves to further expand the scope of work in this regard. In accordance with the decree, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional departments are responsible for the generation of waste, their collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and sale. control inspections have been organized. Bringing low-cost technologies to waste processing and disposal enterprises is the most effective way to develop the sector. Today, about 300 enterprises in our country process paper, plastic, rubber, glass, metal and other secondary waste. Joint-stock company "Toshrangmetzavod" is an enterprise specializing in the collection and processing of non-ferrous metals, equipped with modern equipment and advanced technologies. Highly qualified employees are working. Factory collection of non-ferrous metal scraps and waste, primary processing of non-ferrous metals, collects and recycles used lead batteries. In 2016, the company processed 180 tons of electronic waste. The enterprise is certified according to the TUV:ISO 9001-2008 standard. Received BID (Business Initiative Direction) international award. The enterprise has formed an exemplary system of quality management and quality control. Organization of an effective system of collection, transportation, processing, disposal and burial of household waste will not only eliminate environmental problems, but also benefit the economy of our country.

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