



**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF MANUFACTURING
ENTERPRISES**

Samadova Kh. S.

Bukhara State Medical Institute

ABSTRACT

People have always been closely connected with nature, but it is not difficult to see how this connection disappears and disappears with time. An example of human alienation from nature is the process of industrialization of countries. The process of industrialization is the transition from traditional society to industry, from manual labor to mechanical engineering.

KEYWORDS

environment, waste, harmful gases, industry, manufacturing enterprises

Introduction

In an agrarian society, the main industry is agriculture, which is divided into land ownership, fishing and animal husbandry. Also, the main factor of production of such a society is the Land. People's lives in such a traditional society largely depended on nature. In industrial collectives, industry will be automated, production will acquire a conveyor character. Factories are being built, railways are scattered over vast territories. During the transition from an agrarian society to an industrial one, man ceased to be completely dependent on nature, but now he has become globally and uncontrollably influencing the state of the environment and otherwise the ecological situation.

Relevance

Every day the environmental situation in the world is getting worse and worse. Deforestation, pollution of the waters of the seas and oceans, and the ingress of harmful vapors and gases into the Earth's atmosphere are everywhere observed. All these are the main environmental problems in the world that worsen the quality of life of people.

Atmospheric pollution is a change in its composition by saturating it with impurities of natural or anthropogenic origin. There are three types of pollutants: gases, aerosols and dust. Among the industries, the main contribution to the high level of air pollution is made by enterprises of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, construction industry, energy, pulp and paper industry, and in some cities boiler houses. Nowadays, the role of ecology in public life, as well as in the life of each person, cannot be considered separately. The safety of the planet also depends on commercial enterprises that produce a huge amount of waste every year, and on everyone who produces 300 kg of garbage per year in general.

Knowledge about the surrounding world developed in parallel with the development of mankind.

Of all the goals and objectives of ecology, several can be distinguished:

the development of measures for the comprehensive protection of the natural environment; development of environmental quality management methods; environmental improvement; solving global and local environmental problems; study and creation of forecasts of changes in the biosphere under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors.

Pollution has a bad effect on people, animals and plants. Pollution affects a person in different ways. Some act directly, causing diseases, as well as genetic changes in the body and reducing people's ability to function. Others have an indirect effect, changing the natural environment for the worse for humans. Pollution of the biosphere is the conditioning of substances and various types of energy entering the natural environment in quantities exceeding the natural level in it, in one of three aggregate states.

An industrial accident or an accident is a major industrial accident that leads to the death of people, harm to human health or significant destruction and destruction of objects, property, as well as causing serious damage to the environment.

In general, the types of pollution of the biosphere are divided into two types – natural and anthropogenic.

Natural pollution is processes and reactions that take place without human intervention, but in accordance with certain laws of nature. These are mainly natural disasters: hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, earthquakes and floods. Nature copes with all this on its own, since such types of pollution primarily include products of nature's own activities.

Anthropogenic pollution is a source of human activity: agriculture, industry, transport. In most cases, such pollution is caused by the constant growth of the Earth's population and the ongoing process of urbanization. Nowadays, due to the excessive use of natural resources and also the existing overpopulation, there are few extractive industries that would have the opportunity to be truly renewable. This is due to the fact that the rate of reproduction of the resource, of course, should be greater than the rate of its consumption.

Enterprises of the fuel and energy complex are considered particularly dangerous. Accidents and failures can lead to human casualties and serious damage to the environment. For example, an accident at a nuclear power plant with the release of radioactive elements into the atmosphere creates an uninhabitable area within a radius of hundreds of kilometers, and also harms the health of the population. In the energy sector, all plants that burn fuel are sources of natural pollution. Their waste is to blame for the formation of the greenhouse effect, as well as for the destruction of the protective layer of the earth. Compounds from the atmosphere settle in the soil and water in the form of acid rain. The continuous flow of metallurgical waste into the natural environment contributes to an increasing number of deposits of various heavy metals in soils close to metallurgical enterprises, as well as acidification or alkalinization of soils due to the constant intake of precipitation and dust from the atmosphere. They have different acids and calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Currently, the impact of the industry on the environment is undeniable. The Earth's biosphere is exposed to more and more anthropogenic impact every day. From the point of view of environmental impact, industrial production acts as one of the most dangerous types of human activity. The development of any industry is accompanied by a negative impact on the environment. Currently, the

most harmful to the environment are installations for the generation of heat and electricity, wastewater treatment.

Mainly due to the presence of waste and industrial waste, polluted industrial wastewater has a different quantitative and qualitative composition and depends on the industry and its technological processes. By the method of protection it is necessary to understand that this is a complex of technical, technological, measures aimed at reducing or completely eliminating pollution of the biosphere.

For example, there are several methods for cleaning gases from harmful gaseous impurities.

-Adsorption methods of gas purification are used to remove gaseous and vaporous impurities from them. The methods are based on the absorption of impurities by porous bodies-adsorbents. Cleaning processes are carried out in periodic or continuous adsorbents. The advantage of the methods is a high degree of purification, and the disadvantage is the inability to clean dusty gases.

-Catalytic purification methods are based on chemical transformations of toxic components into non-toxic ones on the surface of solid catalysts. Gases that do not contain dust and catalyst poisons are cleaned. The methods are used to purify gases from nitrogen oxides, sulfur, carbon and organic impurities.

Conclusion

Summarizing all of the above, the relevance of the topic of environmental pollution will remain as the modernization of enterprises for the environmentally safe use of natural resources is a very time-consuming labor-intensive process with a large amount of financial costs, which is a retarding effect. First of all, in order to protect the environment, it is necessary to introduce environmental education and enlightenment into the life of the current and younger generation, as this is the best way to prevent the possible deterioration of today's environmental situation and stop the impact of anthropogenic factors of production on the natural sphere.

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