



THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR TEACHING URBAN AIR AND THE REQUIREMENTS FOR IT IN ECOLOGY

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>The article is theoretically based on teaching urban air and the requirements for it in the science of Ecology. In addition, the atmosphere is the air shell of the globe, the main sources that ensure the existence of life in the biosphere, and the atmosphere is one of the most important elements of nature, on the basis of which it is much more necessary for the survival of living organisms.</p>	<p>Ecology, urban air, atmosphere, theoretical foundations, globe, biosphere, landscapes, etc.</p>

Introduction

The places where living organisms are spread over the Earth's surface and where their life activities take place are called the biosphere. The biosphere includes everything from bacteria to the human body.

The atmosphere is the air cover of the earth and is one of the main sources of life in the biosphere. The atmosphere protects all living things from harmful cosmic rays and keeps the heat on the planet's surface. If there was no air crust, the surface temperature would be +1000 C during the day and -1000 C at night. The upper limit of the atmosphere passes at an altitude of about 2000 km

Atmospheric air without foreign additives consists of the following components: nitrogen - 78.09 percent, oxygen - 20.94 percent, argon - 0.93 percent, carbon dioxide - 0.03 percent. The amount of other gases is relatively small. In addition, the air always contains 3-4 percent water vapor and dust particles. Each gas in the atmosphere has its own physical and chemical properties.

The atmosphere is one of the most important elements of nature, and it is very necessary for living organisms to live. Because an organism, especially a person, can live for several days without water and food, but it can live only 5 minutes without air. It is not for nothing that our people say - Fresh air is a cure. Therefore, life on Earth, especially human existence, depends on clean air. Because one person eats 1 kg of food per day, 2 l. If he eats water, he swallows 25 kg of air through his respiratory organs. Therefore, when the air becomes polluted, its chemical composition and physical properties change, the physiological state of every organism changes.

Clean air is also necessary for plants, animals and agricultural crops. In addition, antibiotics. Clean air is also needed for industries producing semiconductors and precision measuring instruments.

Atmospheric pollution does not only negatively affect the health of living beings on our planet, especially humans, but also causes great damage to the national economy. Therefore, one of the most important issues today is keeping the atmospheric air clean.

Atmospheric air is a mechanical mixture of various gases (near the Earth's surface), mainly (78.09 percent), oxygen (20.95 percent), argon (0.93 percent), and carbon dioxide (0.03 percent). and consists of Natural landscapes are completely changed due to urban construction. As a result of the construction of the city, the territories are leveled, the ravines are filled, and as a result, the terrain, vegetation and living creatures change.

A lot of pollution, toxic gases, and solid particles are released into the environment from industrial facilities, transport, and household utilities located in cities, and as a result, the city atmosphere is 150 times more polluted than the atmosphere on the ocean floor.

Gas, dust, soot, particulate matter in the atmosphere are abundant in urban areas compared to those in rural areas. Scientists say that when analyzed by taking 1 cm³ of the air above the city, it was found that there were 100 thousand dust particles in it. And in 1 cm cubic air over rural areas, 1000 pieces of dust particles were found, and over the ocean-100 pieces.

Various toxic gases contained in the city air, and especially from the transport of Anthro - hydrogen dust, come out of industrial, heating structures, construction. Due to poor air circulation in cities, dust with a diameter of 4-10 microns rises 1 km and spreads over an area with a radius of 10 km. Larger in diameter (greater than 10 microns), the pollen spreads around rather high and flies at an altitude of 300-500 m. Then dust falls back into the city, as a soot.

An increase in the amount of dust and dust from pollution of urban air reduces the passage of ultraviolet light, which creates conditions for the growth of diseased bacteria in the air and causes the death of people. For Example: B. According to Kigonorovich (1985), 8 percent of the total number of people who died per year in the United States, 9 percent in Canada, 16 percent in Japan, and 22 percent in England are killed by exposure to toxic gas and dust due to atmospheric pollution.

In central New York, newsagents ingest 40 cigarettes a day, while a London auto-inspection officer injects 100 cigarettes with the equivalent of poison. Due to the very polluted air in Tokyo, schoolchildren are prohibited from physical education in the open ground (B.Kitanovich, 1985).

In industrialized large cities, sometimes, as a result of the fact that dirty air remains standing for several days due to the lack of wind, a "Smog" is formed, which is a bitter fog formed from toxic gas and dust.

In the city of Los Angeles, where there is little cloud, little wind, open and dry air, a bitter or photochemical reaction occurs, resulting in a bitter Los Angeles District. in urban areas, Days of bitter smoke (smog)per year range from 100 to 270 days and have a very bad effect on people's health. Similar bitter districts are also frequent in cities of the United States such as Chicago, Oroyte, Boston, Donora (Ankara, Mexico City). For example: Tashkent GRESi 60foiz is aerating 154 thousand m of sulfur dioxide per day, 200 thousand meters of cubic nitric oxide with natural gas and 40 percent dark fuel. Or the compressor plant in Tashkent is releasing 400,000 cubic meters of various gases into the air per hour ("Tashkent Truth" newspaper 1985, August issue).

We have that smog is a very rare phenomenon and can only rarely occur in cities located in conditions where air exchange is difficult on shady lands.

A person can live for more than a month without food, a few days without water, and only 5-7 minutes without air.

In the regions of Central Asia, in connection with the drying of the Aral Sea in the next 20 years, a new source of atmospheric pollution, namely the dust-salt dust, will come. The composition of the atmospheric air in the cities and villages of the Republic is not the same. In rural, desert, adir,

mountainous areas, its composition is close to natural compared to that in cities. Urban air is contaminated with toxic substances.

Air pollution prolongs the climate, slows down the growth of plants, living organisms in the water disrupt life activities, which in turn negatively affect the health of the inhabitants of the globe. Air saves living organisms from all natural processes, harmful cosmic rays. The life activity of a person is directly related to the air environment. Man is part of the biosphere, that is, of all beings that make up life on Earth. In all labor communities, residential areas, it is necessary to create such moral norms so that everyone feels that it is important to maintain atmospheric air.

It is then that our nature, the Air, maintains its purity and serves to make the present and future generations live cheerfully, comfortably.

Pure, Clear Air, abundance of oxygen, health of life is a powerful source of working capacity and longevity. The exchange of oxygen-free substances is out of the way, a good life cannot be tasted. Clear air is not only a source of life and health, but also a medicine that nature is supplying in unlimited quantities. That is why the air should be clear, clean in the settlement and places of Service.

Atmospheric pollution refers to the variety of gases, solid particles that are formed as a result of the factors contained in its composition in its natural state. dust, radioactive dust. We understand that water is exposed to vapors, etc., as well as changes in its quality.

An important role in the natural pollution of the atmosphere is played by cosmic dust, substances formed from the eruption of volcanoes, substances formed from rocks and soil radiation, remnants of plants and animals, fire in forests and steppes, salt particles that come into the air with the advent of sea water.

In the universe, 106 t of dust falls into the atmosphere every year. When a powerful volcano was fired, the environment received 75 million tons. meter cubic dust comes out. When sea water is present, many salt particles are released into the air. In addition to these, winds caused by weathering add dust-sand and other solid particles, plant dust, out of the fire.

In the composition of the atmosphere, natural dust is of great importance for the processes occurring on the surface of the Earth. Because powders are considered the nucleus of condensate for water vapor, generating fires, absorbing the correct radiation of the sun, preventing the organism on the Earth's surface from over-radiation, it turns out that natural dust in the atmosphere, to some extent, is considered a necessary element of the composition of the atmosphere, regulating the course of events and processes in it. But in some cases, the eruption of a volcano, due to the rise of strong dust dust, can cause accidents, polluting the air beyond the norm.

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