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Chemical Waste Gases Distribution to the Atmosphere Today's Vehicles of Transportation are Chemical Problems

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Abstract: *Today, nature conservation is becoming a global problem. Today's toxic fumes from vehicles, which harm nature, are destroying the ozone layer. This article can be a basis against the release of all kinds of biochemical pollutants that poison the nature and answer all the questions that torment us.*

Keywords: *Environmental regulations, greenhouse gas, traffic, noise pollution, prevention.*

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The relevance of the topic: From the moment a person is conscious and has the feeling of acting independently, it is necessary to impose a responsibility on himself - care for nature and the environment. Today, it is an ecological problem that has become one of the global problems that concern the whole earth. For this reason, every person with an independent mind who can initiate himself towards a certain action, whether he is young or old, is an equally responsible answerer to nature.

Purpose: To protect nature by preventing the destruction of the ozone layer and biochemical substances that harm it.

Study methods: Environmental regulations have reduced vehicle emissions in developed countries, but this has been compensated by the increase in the number of vehicles and the increase in the use of each vehicle (this effect is called " Jevons' paradox). The reduction of carbon emissions from road vehicles energy use and emissions vary widely between modes, and this is why environmentalists are calling for a shift from air and road to rail and human transportation, and to increase transportation. Electrification and energy efficiency.

The transportation sector is a major source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the United States. An estimated 30 percent of national emissions are directly related to transportation, and in some regions the proportion is even higher. Transportation methods are the largest source of emissions in the US, accounting for 47 percent. Net increase in total US emissions since 1990.

Other environmental impacts of transportation systems include congestion and car-oriented urban sprawl, which can consume natural habitats and agricultural land. Globally, it is estimated to have a positive impact on Earth by reducing transportation emissions, air quality, acid rain, smog and climate change.

The health effects of traffic emissions are also a concern. A recent survey of studies on the effects of traffic emissions on pregnancy outcomes found that emissions are associated with adverse effects on pregnancy length and possibly intrauterine growth.

To date, the nature has been negatively affected by the technologies created by man in the field of science.

Among these, we can give an example of toxic gases emitted from cars. According to the data, 1.3 million tons or 58 percent of atmospheric emissions are caused by vehicles, and 924 thousand tons (42 percent) by industrial enterprises. Because the number of cars is increasing year by year, traffic jams on the roads are increasing, and the presence of cars in a state of heavy traffic leads to the spread of toxic substances in one place.

When people living in the regions come to the city, they experience headaches and nausea due to the polluted air. Car

300 in the composition of gases released into the atmosphere during fuel combustion in diesel engines are toxic compounds, 60% of which are released into the atmosphere in the form of aerosols the share of pollutants released into the atmosphere by cars reached 50%, while in the 70s of the last century this figure was only 10-15%. In large cities and modern metropolises, this figure can reach 65-70%. In addition, the amount of emissions increases by about 3% every year, and this is a serious concern. 142 mln.t. If harmful substances are released into the atmosphere, 86 mln.tsi of them are created as a result of the operation of cars.

For specific information, we should say that for the city of Tashkent, our capital, vehicles pollute 395 tons of toxic gases every year. They account for 90 percent of the gases released into the atmosphere In Uzbekistan, in 2018, 2 million 449 thousand tons of toxic gases were released into the atmosphere, 60% of them were contributed by motor vehicles, and this means 3 times more than the standards established in developed countries.

According to the calculations of the World Health Organization, the annual death rate caused by air pollution in Uzbekistan is 81.1 per 100,000 population. In most European countries, this indicator is below 40, in Romania it is 59.3, in Bulgaria it is 61.8.

Conclusion: As mentioned above, direct effects such as noise pollution and carbon monoxide emissions create direct and harmful effects on the environment along with indirect effects. Indirect effects often have higher consequences, which leads to the misconception that the opposite is true, as early effects are understood to cause the greatest harm. For example, particles, which are the result of incomplete combustion of an internal combustion engine, are not associated with respiratory and cardiovascular problems, because they affect not only this condition, but also other factors. Although environmental impacts are usually listed one by one, there are also impacts. Synergistic consequences of transport activities. They take into account the different effects of direct and indirect effects on the ecosystem. Climate change is a combination of several natural and man-made factors. 15% of global CO2 emissions belong to the transport sector.

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