

Effects of Vehicles on the Environment Output Sources and Measures to Reduce Impact Measures

Raisov Shamsiddin

Urgench State University Foreign language and literature department 3rd year
Phone: +998937919807; +998901535310
Gmail: bekovulugbek57@gmail.com

Abstract: *Perspectives of digital medicine in Uzbekistan. Using electronic health cards reduces paperwork and saves time. Also, usage of electronic health cards improve the quality of medical services to the population.*

Keywords: Electronic Health Record (EHR), ONDOC, Medesk, MEDMIS, time, protected, information, online, phone, computer

1. INTRODUCTION

Our wise forefathers predicted that environmental pollution is extremely dangerous for life, human life and prospects. They believe that humans, animals, and plants, which breathe in polluted air, are gradually dying out. Air pollution is a source of common diseases caused by. Atmospheric air is an integral part of natural resources, it is a national treasure and is protected by the state. (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Atmospheric Air", Article 1) In this regard, work is underway to further improve the training of highly qualified specialists who meet the modern requirements of a market economy, as well as to strengthen the human resource base of the country's engineering and automotive industries. [1; Pp. 180-191].

2. Main body

Measures to introduce new approaches to solving problems caused by technical and technological processes and techniques for environmental protection in recent years in order to ensure environmental security, improve the environmental situation, create favorable conditions for improving living standards and quality of life in the country measures are being taken consistently. A number of obstacles to the proper implementation of the tasks set out in the analysis of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2018 No PP-3956, the implementation of reforms in the field of ecology and environmental protection in a timely manner and effectively factors are listed. Toxic effects of cars on the environment In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as a result of the development of industrial and road transport on earth, the problem of environmental protection arose. It's not about the rules of the road, it's about the enormous damage that cars do to the environment by constantly filling the city streets, and the benefits and harms of cars cannot be ignored.

When you burn any fuel, different combustion wastes are released. These wastes have a major impact on human health and the environment. The air we breathe is one of the layers that make up the atmosphere, each with its own function, such as the ozone layer, which protects all living organisms from radiation. Ozone, formed in the presence of

oxygen, nitrogen oxides and other gases under the influence of sunlight, absorbs strong ultraviolet rays and protects living organisms from its negative effects. Exhaust fumes from cars cause ozone depletion. According to experts, road transport tops the list of the main anthropogenic factors that pollute the air. Factories, plants and vehicles in the city are the main sources of environmental pollution. If factories and plants are located in a certain place and pollute that place, because cars are a mobile vehicle, they will be affected wherever they work. Cars usually move in the city, in populated areas or in areas directly adjacent to them. Rail and air transport are not the main sources of air pollution.

3. Discussion

Road transport is now a major contributor to the environment more than factories. Experts estimate that 40 percent of the total damage is caused by cars moving on the ground, the remaining 20 percent is caused by the energy industry, 14 percent by enterprises and organizations, 26 percent by agricultural production, and household utilities. economy and other sectors. That's why experts call the car a "chemical factory on wheels." In the most advanced countries of the world, environmental pollution is caused by toxins emitted from car engines. In Japan, a traffic police officer is forced to change his oxygen mask every two hours due to traffic congestion.



Figure 1. Urban parking.

The number and types of cars are growing every year. Today, there are 500 million cars on the world's roads, and by 2030 their number is expected to reach 1 billion. Today in Uzbekistan there is one car for every seven people. In other words, more than 4 million cars are moving on the streets of Uzbekistan. Economists estimate that the number of car owners will double in 23 years. Unfortunately, moving cars emit various combustion wastes and have a major impact on human health and the environment [2].

According to statistics, even in the most industrialized cities, even in cities with a large number of factories, the amount of gases emitted by cars from internal combustion engines is higher than the emissions from other facilities.

- Carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxide (NO), hydrocarbons (CH) in unburned fuel, lead, sulfur and other toxic components.
- Fuel vapors connected to the fuel tank and carburetor hood:
- Vapors in the cooling system (coolant), car brakes, power steering, windshield washers and other liquids
- Tires and brake pads:
- Car parts (tires, wheels, body parts, used oil, etc.) that are thrown in the trash are the most polluting sources of carbon dioxide in the exhaust gases



Figure 2. Toxic gases emitted from IoD.

4. Result

In the near future, it is necessary to implement the following measures in the field of environmental transport:

- Renewal of the fleet
- Electrification of railway transport
- Organization of production of GZ cylinder equipment and acceleration of conversion of cars to compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas:
- Strengthens the system of environmental control of vehicles, taking into account the construction and demolition of "Ecotransnaorat":
- Maintaining a differentiated tax system for the consumption of environmentally friendly fuels and the introduction of a system of taxes or fees on vehicles:

- Development and improvement of efficient public transport systems:

- Carrying out the transfer of freight traffic from highways to railways:

- Improving the engine operation, the use of various auxiliary equipment and high-quality fuels, adjustment work. Production of low-hazard engines: gas turbine, external combustion stirring engine, electric cars, etc. The most harmless of internal combustion engines today is the electric motor

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, it is worth noting that by reducing the use of diesel and gasoline-powered vehicles to the transition to electronic engines, the gene pool of flora and fauna, conservation of biodiversity, protection and rational use of natural resources, improving public health, it is possible to ensure that the present and future generations live in a comfortable environment

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