

Sandro Markozashvili

Email: markoza@live.com

Abstract

Air pollution has reached high levels worldwide and it raises concerns in modern societies. The main agents of air pollution come from transport, energetics, industry and agriculture; polluted air can have permanent health effects on population: in many countries worldwide, people suffer from pollution-related illnesses and disabilities; risk of death associated with urban particle air pollution is high.

The lawmakers of the developed world direct their actions to limit bad environmental impact of pollutants (such as: carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, hydrocarbons). For determining the maximum permissible levels, the typical procedures include inspection of exhaust gases followed by the measures to lowering the level of pollutants based on legislative, technical-organizational and scientific preparedness.

The presented theses is supported by the secondary data and results of the field research undertaken by the author. The study tackles above described problem splitting it into four chapters; we discuss Georgian system of transport and communication and its physical-geographic parameters, analyze its effect on the nature and the methods used to measure its impact on the environment; the paper underlines the components and the level of background transformation of the nature in the area of ongoing Khevi-Chumateleti highway construction project; we set out the mechanisms for environmental monitoring Khevi-Chumateleti corridor and propose alternative takes on the project.

The Master's work concludes with recommendations regarding to highway construction and exploitation. The paper ends with bibliography and a list of electronic resources.