

WASTE: DOLZARB AS A PROBLEM

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Abstract

In this article, solid household waste, which is one of the main sources of pollution of the environment, especially the soil, their accumulation norms and temporary storage issues are highlighted. It has been studied that temporary waste storage containers in cities depend on several factors, in particular, population: jThe total number of waste collection sites is 118, of which 49 are with houses, and 69 are without houses. The number of waste collection containers is 275, of which 249 are 1100 l, 15 are 077 l, and the number of multilift containers is 11.

Keywords. Environment, population, waste, urbanization, pollution, container, soil.

Introduction

In recent years, the decrease in usable and productive land around the world has been a cause for concern for many. In the mid-20th and early 21st centuries, one of the main objects of the environment, soil, is becoming extremely polluted under the influence of anthropogenic activities, especially the pollution of the soil environment with various wastes is increasing. To analyzes according to, last in years household and industry of waste year after year increasing land on the face ecological to stability negative impact show. To the data rather, current on the day of waste 900 to close type record done. Every year in the world waste volume 3 per cent in polynomial[3,5,9,14]. Especially The countries with the highest production of solid household waste are the USA - 812 tons, Iceland - 705 tons, Denmark - 665 tons, Norway - 613 tons, the Netherlands - 613 tons, Austria - 556 tons, Germany - 537 tons, France - 530 tons, Great Britain - 493 tons per capita. At the same time, the storage period of solid household waste in outdoor objects is also long, in particular, plastic film casings - 20-30 years, canning jars - 80-100 years, nylon products - 30-40 years, leather - 50 years. Wool socks - 1-5

years, polyethylene bags - 10-20 years, banana and orange peels - up to 2-5 weeks, and even plastic bottles can be stored for up to 1 million years [4,7,13]. As urbanization accelerates, cities expand, the population grows, and millions of types of goods are produced to meet their needs, waste processing and disposal are one of the biggest problems. The emergence of such problems related to the Earth has also concerned the United Nations, and at its 63rd session on April 22, 2009, April 22 was designated as International Earth Day. Because it is necessary to maintain a fair balance between nature and the Earth in order to meet the social and environmental needs of present and future generations. Today, the problem of waste worries not only Uzbekistan, but also the people of the whole world. Worldwide, this amounts to 5 billion 754 million kilograms, and only 30 percent of it is recycled [6,11,12]. Waste consists of various precious metals, glass containers, paper, plastic, and food residues that can become fertilizer for the soil. There are also many hazardous wastes: mercury in batteries, phosphorous carbonates in fluorescent lamps, toxic chemicals in household solvents, etc. One of the main reasons for the increase in waste is the short lifespan of products that meet the needs of the population, in particular disposable paper and plastic containers, clothing, and other items. Waste recycling is a modern need. This problem is especially acute in cities with developing industries. In developed countries, materials that cannot be recycled are converted into biogas and bioenergy [8,10]. In recent years, our country has been implementing a consistent policy in the field of environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and improvement of the sanitary and ecological state of territories. In particular, in 2017-2018, large-scale work was carried out to improve the infrastructure of the system for implementing work related to solid household waste, 13 state unitary enterprises for sanitary cleaning and their 172 branches in districts and cities, as well as 9 clusters for the integrated implementation of work related to household waste were established. The Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted a resolution "On approval of the Strategy for the implementation of work related to solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2028", which provides for the creation of an effective system for the collection, transportation, utilization, processing and disposal of solid household waste, the elimination of its harmful effects on the health of citizens and the environment, while ensuring the recycling of at least 60 percent of the generated solid household waste; the elimination of specific types of solid household waste

(waste containing mercury, tires, batteries, used oils, packaging waste, etc.)) increase the volume of recycling by up to 25 percent; reduce the volume of solid household waste sent for landfills by up to 60 percent; bring the state of all landfills into line with established requirements; fully rehabilitate closed landfill sites; use up to 35 percent of alternative energy sources at facilities for carrying out work related to solid household waste. Article 15 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" states the following: prevent the storage, processing, disposal and neutralization of waste in undesignated places or facilities, as well as its placement and disposal in such places or facilities, ensure the collection of waste, and install containers (boxes) for the collection and temporary storage of solid household waste in areas near or adjacent to the buildings belonging to it[1,2]. At the same time, special collection points and containers for the collection and temporary storage of waste are also designated. In this regard, great work is being done, especially in Tashkent, namely, by the resolution of the city mayor of July 7, 2012 "On additional measures aimed at improving the sanitary and epidemiological situation in Tashkent and maintaining cleanliness in the regions", the rules for the separation, collection, disposal and organized removal of household waste were approved. Based on these rules, blue bags were adopted for plastic waste, white for paper waste, yellow for biowaste, and black for other waste.

Purpose of inspection

To study the state of accumulation of solid household waste in residential areas and assessment of compliance of temporary waste collection containers with hygienic requirements.

Inspection methods

Sanitary descriptive and statistical methods were used, and the results obtained were compared with sanitary rules and standards.

The results obtained

Based on the above, we studied the level of waste collection and collection in residential areas. The state of cleaning of the city territory with solid waste was carried out in accordance with the "Sanitary rules, norms and hygienic standards for cleaning residential areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan from solid household

waste." In this caseWe obtained the following results; the total number of citizens' meetings in the city is -61, the total population is -323979, of which women are - 164010, and men are -159969. The number of families in the city is -70644, the number of households is -68006, the total number of waste collection sites is 118, of which 49 are with cells and 69 are without cells. The number of waste collection containers is 275, of which 249 are 11001, 15 are 0771, and the number of multi-lift containers is 11.

Conclusion

The above-mentioned number of waste collection sites and containers is sufficient to collect and store waste generated by the city's population, which plays an important role in the prevention of waste-related diseases among the population, and reduces pollution of the soil environment with solid household waste.

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