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RESEARCH ARTICLE

STATE OF SOLID WASTE OF THE POPULATION OF TASHKENT CITY FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2021

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the authors highlight "The state of solid household waste of the population of Tashkent in the period 2018-2021." They raise about the problem of solid waste and their ways of disinfection, as well as their use as secondary raw materials. In Uzbekistan, 9 million tons of solid household waste is accumulated, and only 9% is recycled, in developed countries the rate of recycled waste is much higher - from 40% to 60%. The problem of solid household waste has grown so much in the republic that a regulatory document was created on April 17, 2019 for NPP-429 and a Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev was issued "On the approval of the strategy for handling solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028.", Where it was established that the Strategy should be implemented in two stages. The authors propose that in order to improve the sanitary condition of the environment, to improve the quality of the educational process in the school, in their region where they live, and mainly in the family.

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic. Protect the purity of nature! Starting the article with this patriotic phrase, I would like to note that today in our country the problem of municipal waste is becoming one of the most popular urgent environmental problems. This problem is growing from year to year. Waste is turning into a global problem that poses a threat to environmental safety and the health of citizens.

In this regard, the purpose of the study is: Study of the state of solid waste of the population of Tashkent

Research tasks

- Collection and analysis of information materials on solid waste;
- Study of the state of municipal waste in Tashkent

- In the perspective of solid waste.
- **Materials and research methods.**
- Collected materials published in the mass media (1-6) and carried out their analysis. As a result, the following review articles have been written.

Geographical characteristics of the city of Tashkent: Tashkent is the capital of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The area consists of 334.8 km², located 455 m above sea level. Population - 2.393 million (2016) (Fig. 1).

Knowledge of the topic: In the literary search, it was seen (1-6) that research on solid waste in Uzbekistan was not carried out.

There were separate information reports from a government agency, newspapers, etc. In connection, the topic was investigated.



Fig. 1. Tashkent map

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem of solid waste has now become a global problem. They adversely affect the environment, including land resources, surface and groundwater, forests and other vegetation, as well as the habitat of animals, the air and other components, and environmental objects. According to the website *gazeta.uz* dated April 9, 2019, 9 million tons of solid household waste is generated annually in Uzbekistan, and only 9% is recycled (www.gazeta.uz/ru/2019/04/09/waste) (2), in while in developed countries the rate of recycled waste is much higher - from 40% to 60%. Considering the fact that the bulk of the population is drawn to the capital, namely to the city of Tashkent, the fact that many high-rise buildings are being built in Tashkent, then with an increase in the number of residents in the city, solid household waste also increases, which means that the surrounding area suffers. Wednesday. Therefore, only in the city of Tashkent, along with the services of private enterprises, mainly its services are provided by the State Unitary Enterprise - the state unitary enterprise "Makhsustrans" for the collection and removal of solid household waste from the population and maintaining the ecological cleanliness of the environment (5,6).

For other areas, services are provided by the state unitary enterprise "TozaHudud". However, it should be noted that according to the data for 2018, SUE "Makhsustrans" (www.maxsustrans), rural areas are left without services for the collection and removal of waste, which, in turn, may adversely affect the environment in these regions in the future. The problem of solid household waste has grown so much in the republic that it became necessary to create a regulatory framework that would reflect the procedure for collecting and sorting solid household waste and their further processing into a certain type of product. So, among a number of normative documents, on April 17, 2019, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev "On approval of the strategy for the management of solid household waste in

the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028" was issued for NPP-4291, where it was established that should be implemented in two stages (1):

The first stage covers the years 2019-2021, where the main focus is on improving the legislative framework and mechanisms of economic regulation in the field of solid waste management; development of the material and technical base and infrastructure of sanitary cleaning in order to ensure the effective organization of the provision of services for the collection and removal of solid household waste; strengthening payment discipline; creation of methodological and informational support for the development of an environmental education system in the field of solid waste management.

The second stage covers 2022-2028, where investments are being developed aimed at developing infrastructure for the separate collection of solid household waste, optimizing landfills, building transfer stations and waste processing facilities, improving the activities of clusters for integrated waste management, developing their potential for processing solid household waste. To date, the coverage of the population with sanitation services in the regions has reached 85.1%, and measures have been developed to increase it to 100% by the end of 2021. The recycling rate increased from 17% to 21%.

So, where is the garbage sent from the garbage cans of residential buildings? (5). Where is it localized and what is their future fate? As the correspondents of "Gazeta.uz" found out together with the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection in 2019, a waste transfer station of the Yakkasaray region has been operating on an area of 3 hectares near the South Railway Station of Tashkent for 15 years. There are only three such stations in the city (on Yakkasarai, Yashnabad and others). Every day, each of them receives about 650 tons of garbage produced by the residents of the city. Garbage trucks make several trips a day from the garbage bins of residential areas to the transshipment point. Then specially compressed garbage is placed in cylindrical containers, which are sent to the final stop - to the Akhangaran landfill (2). The Akhangaran landfill is located about 45 km south of the center of Tashkent city in the Akhangaran district of the Tashkent region. The facility has been in use since 1966 and has been receiving waste to the present day. To date, about 20 million cubic meters of waste are buried here. Previously, there was a large ravine with a depth of 18 meters, now it is 98-99% filled, and therefore this landfill will be mothballed and covered with soil in the future. A new landfill is planned for opening nearby, being built with the help of the Republic of Korea. It will have an area of 30 hectares. The new landfill will be built using modern technologies, which will exclude the ingress of contaminants into the air and soil waters (www.maxsustrans). But these are only outlined plans for the future, and now the old landfill, the Akhangaran landfill, is operating. Garbage at the Yakkasaray station is sorted mainly by hand. There is the only sorting line in the city that passes through 100 tons of garbage per day, where men and women in overalls, standing opposite each other, quickly sort through garbage before and after a huge drum that separates inorganic waste from organic waste. The installation of this line is a pilot project by Eco World, initiated by the government to provide employment for homeless people. With this sorting, the economic benefit in the production of products from secondary raw materials decreases significantly.

With this sorting, the economic benefit in the production of products from secondary raw materials decreases significantly. A special role in the economic benefits of garbage sorting and environmental safety on the environment would be played by the sorting of garbage by the citizens themselves, where the garbage would be sorted into certain categories and thrown into certain garbage cans (3). However, on the one hand, it takes time to raise the culture among the population for the distribution of their own garbage in certain categories. On the other hand, it becomes necessary to install additional specific containers and purchase transport for each category of waste. To improve the culture among the population for sorting garbage at the initial source and in order to further high-quality processing of secondary raw materials, a new garbage collection system was launched this year, namely, as a starting project, selective garbage collection will be introduced among 24 makhallas in Tashkent, 2 makhallas in each area. Residents of these makhallas will be provided with colored bags, where they will develop the skills of citizens to sort their garbage and dispose of them as intended in certain garbage cans. For example, yellow bags are for recyclable waste (paper and plastic). Green bags - for organic waste (food waste, leaves, grass). Gray bags - for non-recyclable waste (shoes, napkins, diapers). (News from www.maxsustrans from 23.02.2021) (4). If the residents of the city of Tashkent eventually learn to sort their garbage by the color of the bags and throw them into certain bins, then each of them will make a huge contribution to maintaining the cleanliness of the environment and preserving the ecology as a whole (4). The task of processing secondary raw materials will also be facilitated, which is very important in the production of products from lower quality solid household waste. According to the correspondent of the Podrobno.uz website on September 18, 2019, it is planned to create a Republican Association of Specialized Sanitary Cleaning Enterprises under the State Committee for Ecology in Uzbekistan.

In life, everything is interconnected, everything comes back to its own place. As the saying goes: "As it comes around, it will respond!" Our relationship to nature and the environment today is our echo that will resonate with us in the future.

According to the State Unitary Enterprise "Makhsustrans", in order to expand the horizons and increase literacy among the population on issues of solid household waste, as well as preserve the cleanliness of the environment and increase the culture of sorting solid household waste according to their purpose and disposal, schools and district committees are planning to organization of lectures, interesting lessons, concerts and small hashars. Cleanliness is the key to health! Clean city - clean life! I would like each of us to understand the essence of these phrases and begin to act on our own in improving and maintaining the cleanliness of the environment, to start from ourselves, namely to take the first steps to achieve our culture in sorting various garbage in our house and laying it out on certain tanks. To do this, you just need to think and ask yourself questions: "What happens to the garbage next? What is its fate after I threw it away? Where is his final stop? " Thinking broadly, analyzing and completing this article, we can conclude that the time has come when each of us should think about tomorrow, about what environment in the future he, his family and grandchildren would like to live, develop and what nature they would like wanted to see around them in the future.

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