GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 12, Issue 12 December (2024)

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Safarov Mirzoxid
Department of Communal and Labor
Hygiene of Tashkent Medical Academy

Iskandarov Aziz
Scientific Leader: DSc in Medicine

ABSTRACT

In the modern world, the issue of effective management of solid household waste (SHW) is becoming increasingly relevant. The growing volumes of waste, the deterioration of the environmental situation and the limited resources of the planet require society to reconsider approaches to waste management. Improving the SHW disposal system is an essential task that can make a significant contribution to environmental conservation and sustainable development.

Keywords: Solid waste, household waste, waste disposal.

INTRODUCTION

The indicator of the socio-economic development of the country is the health of its inhabitants. Along with unpleasant natural-climatic and socio-economic factors, anthropogenic, biological and chemical pollution of the living environment has a significant impact. This is one of the important factors in the situation and is considered to be the emerging household waste.

The scale and dynamics of the generated solid household waste (SHW), the nature of their negative impact on the health of the population and the natural environment that surrounds them, raise this biosphere polluter to the level of the global ecologo–hygienic problem of our time [1-5]. In developed countries, the amount of SHW is increasing by an average of 10% every 5 years. The flow mass of SHW falling into the biosphere every year has almost reached the geological scale and reached 400•106 tons per year.

The placement of waste in landfills and landfills is mainly due to the level of economic development, the unavailability of domestic production related to the industry, the lack of financial profitability of waste processing, the lack of improvement of the legislative base in the field of waste management. The degree of accuracy and danger of solid waste by society, the need to change the system of working with them, is important and is being studied by scientists from the Republic and abroad [Iskandarov T.I., Iskandarova Sh.T. 2008, Mirshina O.P. 2016, Barashkevich I.L., Yefimova R.I. 2019, Pechennikova Ye.V. and co-authors 2020; Sidorenko G.I. and co-authors 2023].

The domestic and foreign scientific literature on this topic includes a number of scientific studies on the conditions and amount of formation of solid household waste generated from the population, their type, collection, storage, transportation, disinfection and disposal of household waste of various types. The impact of waste generated from urban and rural residential regions on the seliteb area has been attributed to a number of mature Russian experts [Khvostikov a.G., 2012; Imasheva B.S., Alenay U., 2019], environmental approaches

to disposal of solid household waste [Gumarova J.J., Rusakov N.V., 2020; Chirkov V.I., Kireev M.T., 2022], recycling seliteb area waste in order to obtain secondary energy and material resources [Afonin K.V., Jilina T.S., Zagorskaya A.A., 2023], economic and technological aspects of lowering the environmental load of solid household waste [Akhmadiev G.M., 2022; Savoshkina R.R. 2023], the impact of solid waste generated from the population in hot climates on the seliteb area microclimate [Iskandarov T.I., Kuchkarova M.R., 2016], criteria for normalizing the construction density of the seliteb area of large cities [Iskandarova Sh.T. 2020; 2024], hygienic basis of measures to protect the soil from contaminants in the conditions of Uzbekistan [Iskandarova G.T., Eshdavlatov B.M., Yusupova D.Yu. 2016],], the main hygienic problems of classification and inventory of industrial waste [Iskandarova G.T., 2017], such issues have been studied and evaluated by a number of local scholars. The methods of exclusion and their neutralization have been studied by a number of authors and, while the level of safety for humans has been assessed, by a number of other scientists [a.V.Balakaev, 2016; O.M.Petroxin, 2018; N.R. Ibragimov, 2020; Nuritdinova M, Khakimjonova S., 2022; M.Kamolova, 2020y; X Allayarov, 2023] the existing difficulties in the work on the collection, transportation and disinfection, disposal of waste generated in various settlements in scientific research, the formation of household waste management systems, the impact on the environment and Public Health at the place of formation of household waste, the hygienic requirements for vehicles used in the transportation of household waste, the issues about the various methods used to neutralize household waste and their specifics have been studied in depth [G.Shergozieva, 2022; Oparin P.S., 2001; Rusakov N.V., 2002; Rachmanin Yu.A., 2002; Seleznev V.G., Mironenko O.V., Sherbo A.P., 1998].Solid household waste pollutes and damages the natural landscape surrounding humans with waste. In addition, they can be considered a source of pollution of the natural environment surrounding the environment with harmful biological and chemical components. This can pose a certain risk to the life and health of the population, as well as the future generation, since the ecological balance is disturbed in this.

This problem remains very acute in large cities, where the number of vehicles is growing, large production enterprises are operating, the population, which is undergoing large-scale construction, is increasing from year to year. All of the above causes environmental imbalances. The large accumulation of household waste requires a lot of attention to itself and an immediate solution to the issues of their collection, storage and transportation as a source of environmental pollution of hygienic, epidemiological and social importance.

Waste pollution of the soil of large cities not only disrupts the city's ugliness, but also damages the microclimate, creating favorable conditions for the spread of various infectious and parasitic diseases. In addition, in recent years, significant changes in the socio-economic way of life, an increase in the sanitary culture of the population, the emergence of new household items and a significant change in the physicochemical and biological characteristics of the khol SHW associated with their packaging are noted. Thus, the relevance of the problem of collecting, storing, transporting and decontaminating solid household waste generated from the population served as the basis for conducting new research.

In the modern world, the issue of effective management of (SHW) is becoming increasingly relevant. The growing volumes of waste, the deterioration of the environmental situation and

the limited resources of the planet require society to reconsider approaches to waste management.

In our country, many practical works are being carried out in the field, in particular, in decrees and resolutions approved by our president, many issues are currently finding solutions to environmental problems and their solutions, the importance of Environmental Protection and its role in human health [6-9].

CONCLUSION

Improving the solid waste disposal system is not only an environmental, but also an economic, social and ethical task. Modern technologies, joint efforts of the government, business and society can be the key to solving this problem. Creating a sustainable and efficient waste management system is a contribution to our future and a legacy for future generations.

REFERENCES

1. Искандарова Г. Т., Юсупхужаева А. М. Основы санитарного контроля за системами очистки населенных мест в Узбекистане //Молодой ученый. – 2016. – №. 2. – С. 343-346.
2. Искандарова Ш.Т., Джалилова Г.А., Расулова Н.Ф., Мухамедова Н.С., Черных А.М. Гигиеническая и экологическая безопасность почвы в условиях Узбекистана // Евразийский вестник педиатрии. — 2020; 2 (5): 2-4. https://cutt.ly/ave0R83.
3. Iskandarova Sh.T., Rasulova N.F., Khasanova M.I., Yusupalieva K.B. The present issues of soil polution in Uzbekistan //Tashkent: «Science», 2019; 137,
4. Iskandarova Sh.T., Rasulova N.F., & Amalia Aminova (2024). Hygienic and ecological safety of soil in the conditions of Uzbekistan. Eurasian Journal of Medical and Natural Sciences, 4 (1-2), 18-21. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.10550916,
5. Salomova, F. I., Ahmadalieva, N. O., Sadullaeva, K. A., & Sherkuzieva, G. F. (2022). Dust storm and atmosphere air pollution in Uzbekistan.
6. https://lex.uz/docs/-3924395;
7. https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-4291729;
8. https://qalampir.uz/uz/news/prezident-k-attik-maishiy-chik-indilar-bilan- boglik-k-arorni-imzoladi-2493;
9. https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2019/04/18/chiqindilar/