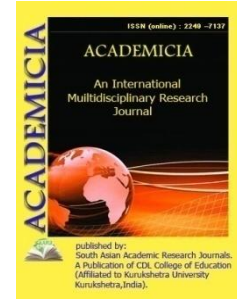




**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01768.7**

## WASTE PROBLEM IN UZBEKISTAN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES, EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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### ABSTRACT

*The Central Asian region is sensitive and sensitive to environmental changes. But our biggest problem is that people are indifferent to these issues and there is very little coverage of these issues. Today we are talking about one of the most pressing problems in Uzbekistan, in many cases, the waste that our people cannot handle properly.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Plastic, Trash, Recycling, Landfill, Organic Waste, Water Waste Piles, Waste Sorting.*

### INTRODUCTION

Remember the first plastic container you threw in your life? Of course not. It is said that a person should know his 7 generations. But you know, even when your 14th generation lived in this world, that first plastic container you threw away won't rot yet. This is a single plastic container. Mankind pollutes the planet with more than 300 million tons of plastic waste every year. With these numbers, you will not surprise many in Uzbekistan. Our people are not interested in this. They are more interested in the life of a singer, their personal relationships ...

Many may now call me the next panicked, eco-active. But before we say that, look at how we have ruined this world, the animals and other blessings that have been entrusted to us. This is no panic. Unfortunately, this is a tragic fact caused by humankind: a record number of forest fires, plastic and other wastes are being polluted from year to year, water, soil, air, endangered flora and fauna are being released into the atmosphere due to the human factor. continuously emitting greenhouse gases and, of course, global climate change.

Many people still think that these problems do not belong to Uzbekistan, they are happening in distant lands. However, the problems have already begun in Uzbekistan. We feel it, but we just don't want to pay attention. Do you remember what winter was like in our country 10-20 years ago? Snow from the knees, slippery streets, children playing in the snow... Mankind is changing the climate and the consequences will be tragic. Melting mountain ice, drought, sharp decline in productivity, rising prices...

Before the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, 90 percent of the world's population was engaged in agriculture. The subsequent industrial explosion, the increasing automation of the processes of successive opening of factories and mills, led to enormous economic growth. But it is these changes that have started processes that cause irreparable damage to the environment. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the types of waste on Earth have been increasing day by day.

Below are the decay times of some types of waste:

Food waste - 4–6 weeks. Cardboard and various types of paper - from 1 month to 2 years. Cigarette butts - 10 to 20 years. Plastic bag - from 10 to 20 years. Plastic glass - 50 years. Battery - 100 years. Aluminum cans - from 80 to 200 years. Plastic bottle - 459 years. Disposable sole - 550 years. Glass - 1 million years or does not rot at all. Terrible numbers, right ?! Most of the waste we throw away every day without thinking makes us think that it will poison the Earth for a long time to come. My attitude towards waste also started to change after I knew these numbers.

Organic waste - Although pits rot relatively quickly, they cause a number of global problems. About 30 percent of the world's available agricultural land, or 1.4 billion hectares, is spent on processing food products that will eventually be dumped. It takes 173 billion cubic meters of water to grow this amount, or 28 million tons of water, which is 24% of the total water used for agriculture. In addition, 8 percent of the world's greenhouses are generated from food waste.

Currently, the final destination of most of the waste coming out of our homes are non-compliant landfills, where the sludge begins to release methane gas on its own. We know that methane is a greenhouse gas that is several times stronger than carbon dioxide. According to statistics, the loss in food production in low-income countries falls on the production process, and in developed countries on the consumption process. For example, the U.S. population throws half of its food in the trash. It's just awful.

Feeding food waste to pets has long been an effective method of disposal. Because one-third of the food eaten by an animal is used to produce meat and milk. In the past, many people in the city also raised cattle and sheep. If the bucket in the house was full, I would choose which neighbor's property to take out. Now the chickens are not fed either. We know that it is

impossible to give all the puddles that go out to landfills to pets. We can minimize the amount of pudding. What can we do?

We must first learn to eat our food to the end. It is not for nothing that it is half a spoonful of evil. Cooking should be done in such a way that it is not wasted when cooking. Being a little hungry is better than wasting food. Homemade ingredients should be used first when they expire. When she goes to the supermarket to buy fruits and vegetables, everyone picks the beautiful ones. Those that are not slightly wrinkled will remain. Fruits and vegetables with a shelf life of 2 days are often discarded in supermarkets as a precaution. Now imagine how many pots come out of all the supermarkets. Not many people know this. But you know now. When taking ingredients for a 1-2 day meal, also take from those that are not slightly wrinkled.

Plastic is a great product because it rots very slowly. Plastic is a terrible product because it rots very slowly. Although the first step in creating plastic was taken in 1855, on an industrial scale it has been in production since the 1950s. The variety of things that can be made of plastic, the very durability and elasticity of this material amazed the people of that time, and since then it has only and only become more popular.

For comparison, the total amount of plastic waste produced from 1990 to 2000 is greater than the amount of plastic waste produced in the previous 40 years. Today, the total weight of plastic waste generated each year is almost equal to the weight of the entire human population. So far, only 9 percent of all plastics produced have been recycled. 12 percent were burned. The remaining 79 percent is in landfills, landfills and in nature. The terrible side of plastic waste is that it's too much. He is everywhere and in every field. Most are unusable.

Starbucks, which has the largest number of cafes in the world, has completely abandoned plastic pipes by 2020. Such initiatives of companies operating in the field of catering will greatly help in the fight against plastic waste. For such initiatives to emerge, society must understand and consciously demand it. We are poisoning future generations. It is without exaggeration.

Plastic dumped in landfills at the end of its life is harmful to nature, but the damage caused by waste collected in water bodies is 100 times greater. This is an environmental tragedy. More than 1 million sea creatures and birds die every year due to plastic. These are just established statistics. Simply sticking to a plastic object or nylon net can have a tragic end for a marine creature. Because of their body structure, their movements are very limited. Waste piles in the water are a real trap for most marine representatives.

The plastic that falls into the water breaks down under the influence of the Sun's ultraviolet rays, waves, and salts over time, forming a microplastic, which is something more terrifying than plastic. Because microplastic is a good adsorbent: in water it absorbs toxic toxins from agriculture and industry. Marine animals, small fish, think of microplastics as plankton and start consuming them. As a result, toxins pass from the microplastic to the fish body. He eats the fish and other larger fish. And one day he will be caught by a man. You see, we have a poisoned fish on our plate. Nothing in this world will disappear without a trace. This is the law of conservation of matter. We see that human waste eventually returns to itself as poison.

Today there is so much waste in the oceans that they have slept and formed entire islands. 2 of them are in the Pacific, 2 in the Atlantic and 1 in the Indian Ocean. In August of this year, a waste island in the Pacific Ocean was equated to French territory. According to the latest data,

there are 5.25 trillion microplastic fragments in the world's oceans. If current trends continue, by 2050 there will be more plastic in our oceans than fish.

We call those who come to collect garbage garbage. They are not garbage collectors, they are cleaners. In fact, we are trash. In Uzbekistan, 10% of waste is recycled. 90 percent is brought to landfills. It is important to understand that landfills are not the solution to the problem. They are terrible chemical weapons. There are no landfills in Uzbekistan. All they have is rubbish. This is because the actual landfill will have special insulation layers to prevent groundwater contamination.

For example, biogas comes out of here, there must be filters that damage them. Our landfills do not meet these requirements. How long will it take to open a landfill? When we have filled the whole earth with rubbish? What we call waste is actually recyclable material. In developed countries, waste sorting and recycling has already started and it is a very good business.

In our country, there are two reasons why waste is not sorted. The first is that the state has not created any conditions and infrastructure for this. The second reason is that our people do not care where the waste goes, what is happening. In our yard, in our pockets, in our hands. We gave up, so we got rid of it ... As long as the people themselves do not raise these issues, nothing can be expected from the state.

However, there have been previous attempts to sort waste in Uzbekistan. Recall that in 2012, the city residents wanted to transfer to a mandatory waste sorting system within 15 days. The white bag was given paper, the blue bag was plastic, and the yellow bag was given 15 days.

In developed countries, it took 20 to 30 years to fully transition to a waste sorting system. It was first started in 1975 by Germany. Then England, France started qualifying. It all started in the form of an experiment. Gradually, infrastructure was created and people began to prepare themselves. They understood why this was necessary. If we have, 2 weeks. Of course, people took it negatively, and there were suspicions that they wanted to make money after that.

There are no trash cans in the cities of Uzbekistan! We call waste sorting. When there is a shortage of trash in the city, what can be said about waste sorting? In 2018, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a procedure for the condition of the litter box every 40-50 meters of streets, corridors, central squares, bridges, tunnels, alleys and areas included in the city infrastructure in general. But as we can see, the lack of trash cans in our city is still a problem.

According to the document, the General Department of Landscaping is responsible for the installation of trash cans on the city streets. According to officials in the department, the government should allocate funds to purchase the trash can. From the response I received from the authorities, it was clear that there was no money to buy a trash can. We don't have the money to put trash in the city.

But the main problem is people's attitude to waste. Whether we have a trash can or not, we turn any place we want into a trash can. We will enjoy the blessings of Allah. We say we are Muslims, but unfortunately we do not follow one of the most basic requirements of Islam - cleanliness and purity.

We do not appreciate the blessings that have been entrusted to us and that we should use them with care. We insult them. We do not preserve our unique nature in such a small number of resorts. We shamelessly make our destination a landfill.

But I still believe in our people. Let us bring up our children well, let us reform ourselves. Hopefully, the lack of a trash can doesn't cause you to throw waste into nature.

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