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SAMARKAND CITY HOUSEHOLD WASTE, THEIR GENERATION AND HYGIENIC IMPORTANCE

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Abstract
The article focuses on the issues of household waste of the city of Samarkand, the process of their formation, ways of obtaining secondary raw materials from household waste, and the rational use of waste. .

Keywords: resource, waste, household waste, hygienic, standard.

БЫТОВЫЕ ОТХОДЫ ГОРОДА САМАРКАНДА, ИХ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И ГИГИЕНИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ

Аннотация:
В статье рассматриваются вопросы бытовых отходов города Самарканда, процесс их образования, способы получения вторичного сырья из бытовых отходов, рациональное использование отходов. .

Ключевые слова: ресурс, отходы, бытовые отходы, гигиена, норма.

Currently, there is a strong emphasis on obtaining electricity and thermal energy using renewable energy sources around the world. Solar, wind, water, hydrothermal erergies are calculated from inexhaustible, environmentally friendly energies. Among these, biogas energy can also be added. For the production of biogas, food residues, livestock waste, leaf-fall of the leaves, salmon, wood sawdust, algae and other products of organic origin are used. In our republic, there is a huge amount of raw materials for the development of biogas. Cities and towns bury or burn thousands of tons of waste into the ground where biogas can be obtained each year. In the countryside, livestock waste was put on the ground without rotting, or wood was prepared from them for fuel. Large amounts of carrots, stems of melons, roots are left in the fields. In ditches and canals, at the edges of water bodies, reeds, melons and other algae are good biogas raw materials.[4]
It is known that despite the fact that since the years of independence in our country, a number of laws, resolutions and presidential decrees have been issued in order to

regulate waste, household waste has not yet been fully processed. A person cannot live without leaving solid household waste after himself. The amount of waste generated depends on different years. On average, each person received 150-250 kg of waste accumulation per year.

According to the "Department of improvement"of the Samarkand region, 200 tons of waste are removed daily in the city of Samarkand. This does not include waste from the construction and repair of buildings. 80% of the same waste is deposited in a municipal landfill. The remaining 20% are being dumped in unapproved areas in the suburbs. The station for the disposal of liquid waste that forms on the territory of the city does not work, due to which they are thrown into unmarked places, even ditches, water bodies

The volume of household waste of Samarkand region (Information of the Samarkand region Nature Conservation Committee 2012)

№	Names of cities and districts	The amount of waste generated in a day, tons	The amount of waste generated in a year, tons
1	Samarkand city	200	73000
2	Bulungur district	6,5	2376
3	Pastdargom district	7,6	2788
4	Jomboy district	4,7	1700
5	Ishtikhan district	6,5	2376
6	Kattakurgan district	8,6	3135
7	Narpai district	25,4	9273
8	Nurabad district	30,5	11121
9	Pakhtachi district	19,3	7029
10	Payariq district	6,5	2376
11	Oqdarya district	7,7	2801
12	Qushrabat district	4,8	1742
13	Urgut district	42,8	15642
14	Taillock district	4,7	1729
15	Kattakurgan city	59,6	21813
By province, a total		**435,2**	**148848**

All waste is divided by its morphological composition into the following categories: solid household waste; liquid household waste; wood waste; construction waste; waste of treatment preventive institutions; waste of motor vehicles usage; waste of garden-yard arrays; large scale waste.

The waste does not exactly fit into this separation classifier, but allows them to be grouped together in terms of their similarity in loss from the urban area. Solid waste is classified as: - food waste, glass, leather, rubber, paper, current repair waste, wood, textiles, packaging materials, etcs are waste generated by population living activities. Large-scale waste has lost its use properties, waste in the form of an item - furniture, household appliances, computers, commercial equipment, bicycles, carts, etc. Industrial waste -waste from manufacturing enterprises, special waste - wood, textile waste, leather, rubber, gypsum, salts, slag, metal, building materials and new construction structures and waste from the capital repair of the building, etc. Mixed waste - waste from garden-yard arrays, waste from vehicle needs.

The following factors affect the total accumulation of solid household waste:

1. The level of excellent construction of the premises is achieved by the presence of a heating system, cooking heat energy, water chases and sewers.
2. The development of a network of catering and household services.
3. Production window of goods and cultural trade in general demand
4. Coverage of municipal cleaning of cultural and domestic and public organizations.
5. Climatic conditions.

Waste is collected in special (permitted) and also in naturally occurring dumps (not permitted).

Waste in centralized landfills are hazardous sources of surface and subsurface, atmospheric air, soil and plant pollution. The complex situation is that the health of the population is threatened by the current and subsequent situation of the country. The problem of household waste is much more urgent, how much its solution is associated with the normative subsistence level of the population, sanitary cleaning of cities, environmental protection and conservation of natural resources. Solid household waste consists in itself of organic and mineral substances of different origin: food waste, waste from used paper and cardboard, pieces of wood, bones, leather, rubber plastic, metal, mirror, stone, etc. Litter is a favorable environment for the development of microorganisms that cause some infectious diseases. Therefore, not neutralizing waste can be a source of pollution to the environment.\None of the currently available waste collection and disposal methods meet the requirement for sanitary-hygienic, technical-economic indicators. Even today, waste continues to be treated like an unnecessary item, many people prefer to “hide” them at best away from sight. It should be said that waste was the elements of nature at night, the first goal in dealing with them is to restore resources and divide it into agricultural turnover. In this, the demand for natural resources becomes minemal.

41% of solid household waste is classified as “very hazardous” waste in the United States, 33.5% in Hungary, 6% in France, 3% in the United Kingdom, only 3% in Japan, and 10% in the Russian Federation. In many countries, the amount of toxic (hazardous) waste is continuously increasing.

There are more than 230 urban and rural landfills in Uzbekistan, where solid household waste is disposed of. About 30 million meters of cubic garbage are collected in them. They are mainly organized stichially, without complex study of geographical, geological-hydrographic and other conditions. In them, the disinfection and burial of solid household waste is carried out by primitive methods. Especially in the large cities of the Republic, a complex situation has arisen in the use and field of household waste, the epidemiological and hygienic importance of keeping residential areas in cities, districts and villages clean is enormous. The cleanliness of the settlements, its prosperity, the flow of water from irrigation ditches, the presence of Groves and greenery provide a yardstick for the prevention of infectious diseases. Plan, organizational, sanitary – technical and economic measures are developed in the maintenance and organization of cleanliness of residential areas. The epidemiological importance of the correct organization of sanitary control in the implementation of such activities is very great. In urban and rural populated areas, the accumulation of waste from various farm waste leads to an increase in potogenic microbes. This causes health problems for individuals. In order to keep residential areas clean, it is necessary to collect the waste in time, take it out and put it in a harmless state, and send and dispose of some waste (paper, rag, cotton, iron, glass and glass) for processing. If any of this step is not done, then it will be difficult to maintain cleanliness. If the waste is not quickly neutralized , it will damage the external environment, water bodies, soil, food, buildings, enterprises, etc. Household waste, food, waste, etc begin to rot quickly because they catch too much organic matter. The result is various gases: ammonia, serrohydrogen, methane, indole, scatol, etc.

As a result of precipitation, it is washed from the surface of the Earth and pollutes rivers, small ditches, waters of the lake. Liquid waste-urine can contaminate them by leaking into the groundwater. Sometimes found the presence of various microorganisms in waste litter and their long survival. In particular, it is found in the composition of abdominal typhus, paratyphoid, fluttering, tuberculosis, anthrax and other debris. Enteroviruses also live in the external environment for a long time. Waste and waste not only cause various infectious and vomiting disorders, they also cause nausea in humans.

Naturally, in any case, cultured people want to get rid of waste faster. However, waste can be used as intended:

- Household waste often contains useful products.
- A large amount of thermal energy is released from the activating furnaces. They can be used in the national economy, in construction.
- Feces, urine, garbage gungs are expensive for plants: they contain phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen, which means that they can be used in agriculture.

The cleaning system would have become a useful area if garbage collected in residential areas were put into a state of undamaged condition.

One of the ways to preserve the nature of the mountains in the Samarkand region is to provide fuel to the inhabitants of the villages around the mountains. In this case, it is necessary to use all types of alternative energy sources. While solar panels and wind generators are mainly used in electricity production, biogas equipment is used in cooking, baking bread, heating houses.

At present, Samarkand is accumulating a large amount of waste in the city, 40-60% of them are processed, and the waste from the city is completely processed, which will benefit the economy as well, and this together will open additional vacancies.

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