

“Environmental Security” in the World of Society

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Abstract: This article provides important information on the globally, the waste problem remains one of the most pressing environmental issues. According to the analysis, the increase in household and industrial waste in recent years is having a negative impact on the ecological sustainability of the earth. There are currently about 900 types of waste registered, and the amount of waste in the world is increasing by 3% every year.

Keywords: protection, metal, plastic, paper, glass, wood, environment, production, consumption waste, energy carriers

INTRODUCTION

According to the data, the share of solid waste in almost all countries of the world is growing by 1% per capita each year. Globally, household waste alone generates about \$ 6 billion a year. tons. There are so many types of waste in the world. Among them, currently it is advisable to use only metal, plastic, paper, glass, wood as a secondary raw material. The problems of protection of the environment from production and consumption waste, rational use of natural resources and the implementation of environmentally friendly technologies are inextricably linked with the environment. Over the centuries, mismanagement of waste has led to changes in natural resources and natural disasters. Eighty percent of these wastes are organic matter, and their recycling can produce large amounts of energy and energy carriers.

The experience of developed countries proves that 85% of waste can be recycled. Waste recycling reduces the use of electricity and water several times. For example, removing waste paper not only reduces tree felling, but also reduces electricity consumption by three-quarters. It takes half a ton of water to recycle a ton of paper and make it out of wood. About 2 million tons of electronic waste is generated on Earth every year. For example, a single mobile device can have between 500 and 1,000 different parts. Many of them contain toxic heavy metals - lead, mercury, cadmium and other dangerous chemicals.

Today, our country pursues a consistent environmental policy aimed at protecting the environment, public health, rational use of natural resources and environmental security. Important legal, organizational and socio-economic measures are being taken to ensure environmental security.

Although a number of normative and legal documents have been adopted in this area so far, there are some ambiguities and norms that need to be supplemented. Therefore, the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection are working to improve the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" and its adoption in a new edition.

In particular, the current legislation provides for the organization of preliminary sorting, separate collection, neutralization, utilization, reuse of waste by type, as well as the processing and reuse of

household and industrial waste with a large number of useful components. the legal basis is not defined.

Waste monitoring has shown that there are no norms governing the mechanism of accounting for their generation, certification, organization and implementation of the state cadastre of landfills and disposal sites. Therefore, the national legislation should take measures to involve the private sector in the implementation of waste management activities, pay attention to the implementation of waste management activities, business entities, simplify the process of allocating territories to them and provide them with norms are being introduced to create opportunities to operate on equal terms.

It is also planned to strengthen the legal framework for granting benefits and preferences for the introduction of advanced innovative technologies for deep recycling.

The example of our region shows that our government has recently done a lot to recycle waste. In particular, in Namangan the population is 100% covered by the service of transportation of household waste.

Recently, a meeting was held in Namangan region to sign agreements for two PPP projects covering Namangan city, Turakurgan, Mingbulak and Namangan districts. In it, the state partner - the governor of Namangan region, any partner of the Department of Ecology and Environmental Protection of Namangan region signed a PPP agreement in the system of "Namangan Musaffo Iqlim" LLC.

Under this agreement, a public partner will pay for a total of 74 special vehicles for a period of 7 years (then transferred as private property), 2 landfills will be invested in the sorting and processing of household waste. For 10 years of non-discriminatory use, 36 household waste collection points and 206 waste containers will be provided for non-discriminatory use for a period of 10 years. 80 waste transportation equipment, 2 waste sorting and 2 recycling equipment, 50 household waste collection points and 150 waste containers, as well as 3 waste reloading stations will be built and put into operation at the expense of investment funds. As a result of these agreements, 100% coverage of the population with household waste transportation services will be achieved, and the level of waste recycling will reach 38%. A total of 796 new jobs will be created under these two projects.

This means that the issue of waste is one of the most important environmental problems, and if it is collected, recycled or treated in accordance with hygienic requirements, we will not only benefit economically, but also prevent pollution of land, air, water and food. we achieve great results in health care.

Particular attention should be paid to the regular monitoring of waste collection and transportation, raising the culture and responsibility of the population in this regard. At the heart of this work is the health and well-being of the people. Therefore, on this issue, it is advisable to carry out regular environmental sanitation work in each district.

It is proposed to introduce a landfill tax in EU countries. If this is found to be the right way, it can be assumed that effective ways to reduce the amount of waste have been found. This puts more responsibility on the producer, as more and more waste producers are now reluctant to recycle it.

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