

19th MARCH

2023



ISOC
INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
ONLINE
CONFERENCES

zenodo OpenAIRE



digital
object
identifier

OPEN ACCESS

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ONLINE CONFERENCE

BELARUS

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE



info.interonconf@mail.ru

2022

www.interonconf.com



ISOC
INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
ONLINE
CONFERENCES



BELARUS International scientific-online conference
“INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE”

Part 12

March 19th

COLLECTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS

MINSK-2023



INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE: a collection of scientific works of the International scientific online conference (19th March, 2023) – BELARUS, MINSK : "CESS", 2023. Part 12 – 117p.

Chief editor:

Candra Zonyfar - PhD Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Indonesia Sunmoon University, South Korea.

Editorial board:

Martha Merrill - PhD Kent State University, USA

David Pearce - ScD Washington, D.C., USA

Emma Sabzalieva - PhD Toronto, Canada

Languages of publication: русский, english, belorus казакша, o'zbek, limba română, кыргыз тили, Հայերէն....

The collection consists of scientific researches of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference.

"INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE". Which took place in MINSK on March 19th, 2023.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.

© "CESS", 2023
© Authors, 2023



Table	
Рахмонов Толиб Тургун угли <i>ПРАВА ЧЕЛОВЕКА В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ГАФУРА ГУЛЯМА</i>	7
Ramazonov Islom Abrayqul o'g'li Abdug'ani To'xtayev Qilichovich <i>YOSH AVLODNING NUTQIY SALOHİYATINI OSHIRISHDA ZAHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BOBUR IJODINING AHAMIYATI</i>	11
Sadikova Xanifa Zakirovna <i>PLATSENTA DISFUNKTSIYASI BO'LGAN AYOLLARDA HOMILALIK DAVRLARINI KECISHI</i>	15
Alinazarov Nodirxon Nosirxonzoda <i>YOSHLARNI HARBIY-VATANPARVARLIK RUHIDA TARBIYALASHNING ASOSIY BOSQICHLARI VA KONSEPSIYASI</i>	17
Имоматова Умида Мирпулатовна <i>КОМПОЗИЦИЈДА ЭСКИЗ БАЖАРИШ ОРҚАЛИ БАДИИЙ ТАСАВВУРНИ ОШИРИШ</i>	19
Мирсоатова Лайло Ўткир кизи <i>ТАСВИРИЙ САНЪАТНИ ЎҚИТИШДА КЛАСТЕР ҲАМКОРЛИГИНИ ЙЎЛГА ҚЎЙИШНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ (МУСИҚА ВА САНЪАТ МАКТАБЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА)</i>	22
Alijonov Muslimbek <i>JADID TARAQQIYPARVARI G'OZIY YUNUS PUBLITSISTIKASIDA TOSHKENTNING ESKI SHAHAR QISMIDAGI IQTISODIY JARAYONLARNING YORITILISHI</i>	28
Ашурова Манзура Джалолдиновна Муйдинова Ёкутхон Гиязидиновна Мухаммадова Гулбахор Кобилжон кизи <i>ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ И ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЯЮЩИХ ВЕЩЕСТВ В ВОДЕ</i>	32
Исмоилов Дилмурод Таваккалжон угли Солиев Бахтиёр Ахмаджонова Шахло Валижон кизи <i>ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ SOUS VIDE: ОПТИМАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДХОД К ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЮ МИКРОБИОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПИЩЕВЫХ ПРОДУКТОВ</i>	36
М.Т.Рустамова <i>БАДИИЙ ТАЪЛИМДА МИНИАТЮРА САНЪАТИНИНГ ЁШЛАР ТАРБИЯСИДАГИ ЎРНИ</i>	42
Шамситдинова Хонзода Марданбековна <i>ПОЧЕМУ НЕТ ШТРАФА ДЛЯ ЛЮДЕЙ НАРУШАЮЩИХ РОДНОЙ ЯЗЫК, КОГДА ПОЛИЦЕЙСКИЙ СВИСТИТ ПРИ НАРУШЕНИИ ПРАВИЛ</i>	48



<i>ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ?</i>	
Boltayeva Shakhnoz Bebudovna	51
Zayniyev son of Diorbek Zakir	
<i>WASTE PROBLEM, SECOND LIFE OF WASTE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN</i>	
Khayriniso Jurayeva	54
<i>THE SOLUTION AND CONSEQUENCES OF ATMOSPHERIC DAMAGE IN ECOJOURNALISM</i>	
R.Sh.Meliko'ziev	56
<i>HARBIY TEXNIKA VA QUROLLARINING JANGOVAR POTENSIAL KO'RSATKICHLARI ASOSIDA HARBIY BO'LINMANING JANGOVAR IMKONIYATLARINI ANIQLASH USULLARI</i>	
Ibragimova Shaxnoza Baxodirovna	64
Ibragimova Nilufar Adxamovna	
<i>MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM YOSHIDAGI BOLALARNING MUSIQIY DIDINI SHAKLLANTIRISH</i>	
Mamadjanova Nozima Adxamovna	66
Xasanova Sadoqat Ermamat qizi	
<i>THE SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF VISIBLE THINKING SKILLS</i>	
Ибрагимова Зульфия Мударифовна	70
<i>ПОРЯДОК НАСЛЕДОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН</i>	
G'ulomqodirova Elnora Dilshodjon qizi	75
Sultonov Abdurahim Abduraxmonovich	
<i>JO'ROVOZLIK IJROCHILIK SAN'ATI</i>	
Лесов Кувандык Сагинович	78
Мирзахидова Озода Мирабдуллаевна	
<i>ДЕФЕКТЫ И УСИЛЕНИЯ ОСНОВНОЙ ПЛОЩАДКИ ЗЕМЛЯНОГО ПОЛОТНА ЖЕЛЕЗНЫХ ДОРОГ</i>	
Баротова Мухиба Орифовна	84
<i>ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПАРАЛИНГВИЗМОВ С НАЗВАНИЯМИ СРЕДНЕЙ ЧАСТИ ТЕЛА</i>	
Урумбаева Айгуль Нагметовна	88
<i>БЕСЕДА КАК ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ СРЕДСТВО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ В УПРАВЛЕНИИ КОЛЛЕКТИВОМ</i>	
Almurodova Sobira	93
O`ralov Piyos	
<i>JISMONIY TARBIYA VA SPORT</i>	
Karimova Dilbar Tashpulatovna	96
<i>MAKTABGA TAYYORLOV GURUHI YOSHIDAGI BOLALARINI KOSMONAVTLIK KASBI BILAN TANISHTIRISH</i>	
Ruxsora Imomova	100



WASTE PROBLEM, SECOND LIFE OF WASTE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Boltayeva Shakhnoz Bebudovna

Senior lecturer in the Department of

Agrobusiness and Agrologistics Bukhara State University

Zayniyev son of Diorbek Zakir

is a student of Bukhara State University

Annotation: *The article contains analyzes of various statistics of waste in Uzbekistan, as well as research on waste recycling and waste reduction in the last 4 years (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022). It also talks about the experience of the leading countries in waste recycling. This article also includes innovations in the field of reproduction.*

Key words: *Waste, solid waste, liquid waste, Chinese experience, second life of waste.*

Waste - the remainder after the use of the necessary part. There are many types of waste nowadays. We can divide the waste into three; The first is solid waste; The second is liquid waste; the third is gaseous waste. Waste is one of the global problems today. All over the world, efforts are being made to recycle waste and reduce it. Garbage is causing great damage to the ecology. Various types of waste accumulated in the oceans are causing the death of aquatic creatures.

Globally, the waste problem is becoming one of the most urgent environmental issues. According to the analysis, the annual increase of household and industrial waste in recent years has a negative impact on the ecological stability of the earth. According to the data, about 900 types of waste are currently registered. Annually, the amount of waste in the world is increasing by 3%. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated April 21, 2017 "On improving the state management system in the field of ecology and environmental protection" and "Fundamental improvement of the system of implementation of work related to household waste in 2017-2021" and development measures" serves to further expand the scope of work in this regard. In accordance with the decree, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional departments are responsible for the generation of waste, their collection, storage, transportation, disposal, processing, burial and sale. control inspections have been organized. Protection of the environment from production and consumption waste is inextricably linked with the problems of rational use of natural resources and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies. Improper management of waste for many centuries has been the cause of changes in natural resources and disruption of natural phenomena. 80 percent of this waste is organic matter, and its processing can produce large amounts of energy and energy carriers.

The experience of developed countries shows that 85% of it can be recycled. Waste processing reduces the use of electricity and water several times. For example, taking paper



from paper not only reduces the cutting of trees, but also reduces the consumption of electricity by three quarters. Recycling a ton of paper uses half the water it takes to make it from wood. The ever-increasing amount of electronic waste also poses a threat to humanity. Every year, about 2 million tons of electronic waste are generated on the earth. For example, a single mobile communication device consists of 500 to 1000 different parts. Most of them contain toxic heavy metals - lead, mercury, cadmium and other dangerous chemicals.

Recycling is the inclusion of secondary raw materials in various processes and their production process during the processing of existing waste. A collection of waste that is unsuitable for recycling after use and that can be recycled and recycled as a result of recycled recycling methods. The resource problems caused by the war were the first reason for the need for recycling.

Bringing low-cost technologies to waste processing and disposal enterprises is the most effective way to develop the sector. Today, about 300 enterprises in our country process paper, plastic, rubber, glass, metal and other secondary waste. But this indicator is insufficient to prevent the current increase in waste.

Waste is a semi-finished product that helps to make the cheapest and very quick product with low costs. If we consider the production of paper, the costs of mineral fertilizers, water, its delivery, processing until it becomes paper will be very expensive. If we recycle used papers, the costs will be much lower and most importantly, it will save time. Not only in the production of paper, but also in the processing of various other products, plastic or rubber products, it brings very good indicators. Nowadays, we cannot imagine our life without plastic bottles, even if we take a single drink of water, it will be in a plastic bottle. What measures should be taken to reduce the damage to nature when recycling plastic bottles. First of all, if we direct the process of their processing in the right way, it is possible to produce clothes by extracting various rubber hoses from them. If Uzbekistan uses China's experience in waste processing, it will be a very useful direction.

China is the world's leading importer of waste. According to the data, since 1992, the country has imported 45 percent of the world's plastic waste. He offered a special discount on garbage transportation so that cargo exported from China does not return empty in containers.

In Uzbekistan, based on foreign experience, a waste processing plant was also built in Kogon district of Bukhara region, but after entrepreneurs who knew that waste can bring low cost but quick profit, there was a shortage of raw materials for this plant. It turned into a very funny situation. After this situation, around 300 workers are working in the factory, where 1000 thousand job vacancies were created. Today's global problem is the shortage of waste, which leads to the collapse of the factory. Isn't it time for us to import from other countries to keep up with the times? If we import waste, we can see that this factory will increase its size again. This will lead to the increase of exported products of Uzbekistan. Only by recycling waste and giving it a second life will it be possible to grow very large import and export statistics. This is a very good situation for the economy of Uzbekistan. For this, what should be done first, it is considered necessary to create opportunities for entrepreneurs by reducing excessive customs duties or taxes on waste imported from



abroad. In conclusion, it can be said that as a result of recycling waste, which is a very global problem today, it is possible to have very good indicators. Now we are only talking about solid wastes, there are also liquid wastes.

Solid glue containers, paper, waste from construction materials and other types of waste should be used effectively. It is necessary to start importing garbage not only from Uzbekistan, but also from neighboring republics and other countries. It may sound funny to export garbage, but we have a lot of empty cars returning home after carrying cargo to a foreign country. There are a lot of warehouses that receive these incoming cargoes. It is necessary to implement innovations in such areas in Uzbekistan. It is considered necessary to make changes in the new Uzbekistan. This will lead to the creation of new jobs in our country, the production of new types of products, and a decrease in the price of products. Giving a second life to the waste will lead to an increase in these products and an increase in job vacancies.

REFERENCES:

1. Рахматуллаева Ф. М., Болтаева Ш. Б. Совершенствование системы управления персоналом на промышленных предприятиях //Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан). – 2014. – №. 5. – С. 51-54.
2. Таирова М. М., Болтаева Ш. Б. Роль агромаркетинга в развитии экспорта плодоовощной продукции Узбекистана //Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. – 2014. – №. 8-1. – С. 157-159.
3. Таирова М. М., Гиязова Н. Б. Роль маркетинга в сфере агропромышленного комплекса Узбекистана //Современные тенденции развития аграрного комплекса. – 2016. – С. 1616-1620.
4. Дилмонов К. Б. Некоторые проблемы развития переработки плодоовощной продукции в Республики Узбекистан //Приоритетные направления развития современной науки молодых учёных аграриев. – 2016. – С. 753-756.
5. Urakova M. Features Of Accounting For Innovation Processes And Recommendations For Its Improvement //Центр Научных Публикаций (buxdu. Uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.
6. SAIDOVA F. ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ КООПЕРАТИВЛАРИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ МОДЕЛЛАРИ //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2023. – Т. 28. – №. 28.
7. Eminov A. et al. EduSMM as a Training Module in the Curriculum of the Advanced Training Course for Academic Staff //2021 5th International Conference on Education and E-Learning. – 2021. – С. 46-50.
8. SAIDOVA F. ANALYSIS OF THE INVESTMENT ACTIVITY OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANY" UZBEKENERGO" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2022. – Т. 23. – №. 23.