

**PROCESS ANALYSIS OF ESTABLISHMENT WITH EQUIPMENT**

**<sup>1</sup>Nurimbetov Ravshan Ibragimovich**

*Doctor of Economic Sciences, professor*

*Tashkent Institute of construction and architecture.*

**<sup>2</sup>Igamova Shakhina Zikrillayevna**

*Teacher Department of Economy Bukhara State University*

**Abstract.** *The article analyzes the current state of construction waste management. The classification of technogenic waste according to the degree of toxicity is given, as well as the component composition of construction waste, as the most numerous of all stored industrial waste.*

**Keywords:** *construction waste, construction waste management, utilization, recycling, recyclable materials, environment.*

The construction industry forms an artificial environment for a comfortable and safe life and production activity of a person. Here, the external natural environment is considered as its negative impact on buildings and structures. However, in general, the anthropogenic impact on the environment turns out to be no less significant and has become the subject of consideration relatively recently. One of the strongest factors that adversely affects the natural environment is construction activity, which occupies almost the leading place among environmental pollutants. This happens at all stages of construction - from the extraction and production of building materials and structures to demolition and the process of handling construction waste. The aggressive impact of construction on the natural environment - and actually on a person as an integral part of nature - is difficult to overestimate.

Ecology-the science of human interaction with the environment arose at the beginning of the XX century, environmental change and environmental problems directly related to the increase in industrial production, the growth of which in Uzbekistan as a whole amounted to 6.5% in 2016-2020, according to the State Statistics Service. And the amount of industrial waste per person is about 1 ton per year.

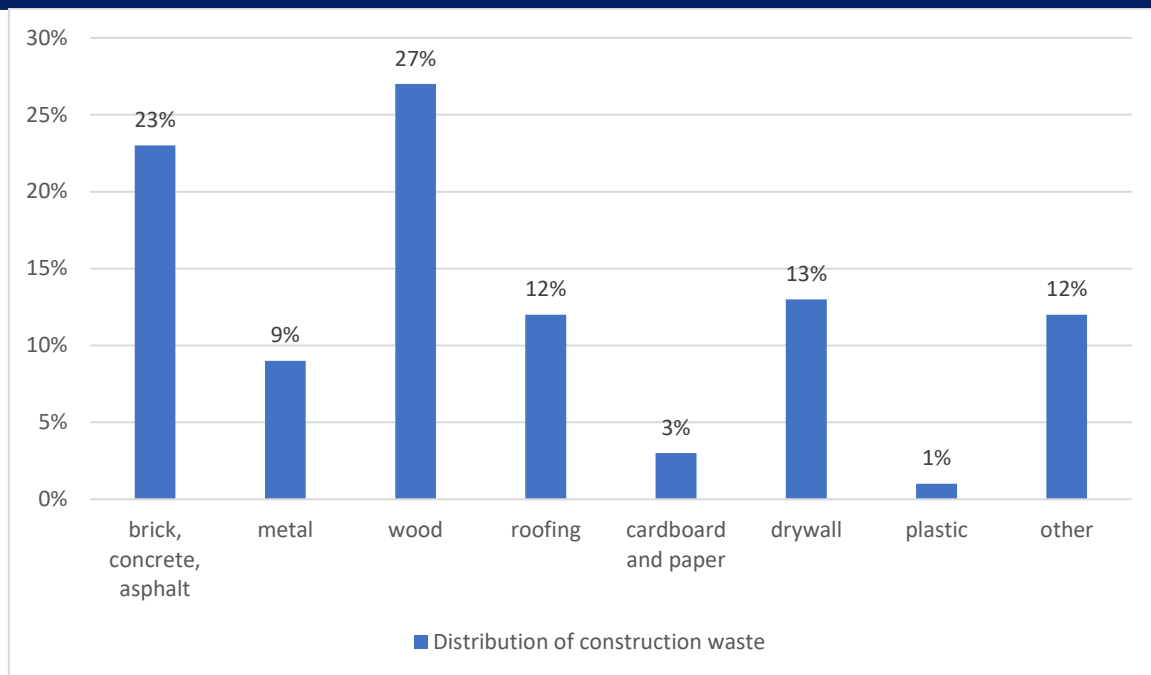
Through the extraction of natural cheese and its further processing, the production receives the necessary product. In the course of these processes, man-made waste is generated, which significantly affects the components of the environment. Their number is related to the volume of production, methods of obtaining finished products and the use of innovative technologies.

Technogenic waste has a negative impact on atmospheric air, soil, and water, and the main danger lies in their toxicity and a significant decomposition time in an aesthetic way. The following five classes of hazards are distinguished: I – extremely hazardous waste; II - highly hazardous waste; III - moderately hazardous waste; IV - low-hazardous waste; V-practical non-hazardous waste.

In general, in Uzbekistan, 60-80% of the stored waste belongs to construction, and in most cases have IV-V hazard classes. Any activity of the construction industry leads to the formation of a large number of different types of garbage, including concrete, rebar, brick, natural stone, various insulating materials, electrical wires, water and sewer pipes, wood, scrap metal, cement, glass, finishing materials and packaging materials (boxes, cans, films, pallets). Their percentage distribution for 2020 is shown in Figure 1.

Currently, only 5-10% of construction waste is recycled, the history of recycling is mainly scrap reinforced concrete and bricks, since their processing is one of the simplest and does not need complex production processes.

The construction industry in Uzbekistan is fearlessly growing and developing, along with it there is a growing need for building materials, a large amount of various types of raw materials, energy, water and other resources, the receipt of which is really poured into the natural environment.



**Figure 1. Distribution of construction waste**

With the growth of construction, the volumes of construction waste that appear at all stages of construction, reconstruction, demolition of buildings and armaments, as well as in the production of building materials, are undoubtedly growing.

To reduce the negative consequences of construction activities, in particular, the formation of new construction waste and demolition and dismantling waste, a program for their collection, disposal and depreciation should be developed.

The problems of recycling and recycling of construction routes are relevant not only in the republics, but also in all civilized countries.

For example, by increasing the resistance of the release of construction debris over the cost of its disposal, the countries of North America and Europe thereby motivated construction companies to use construction routes to obtain secondary cheese, rather than accumulate it at landfills. Materials from recycled waste are much cheaper, and much of their honor is returned to the construction industry.

In accordance with the legislation, the procedure for handling favorite industrial waste is carried out in strict compliance with the rules and can be carried out at the favorite stage of production, as well as look out at the subsequent image:

- sorting;

- Temporary power supply;
- Transportation;
- pressing and loading on large vehicles;
- processing or elimination of taps.

There are three main ways of handling construction waste:

- roasting is a method that has the most negative behavior with the release of toxic properties in the atmosphere;
- processing, or so-called processing, with the use of specialized equipment and innovative technologies;
- burial of the remaining unused honor in equipped landfills and landfills.

At the moment, burial is the most popular method of processing with construction waste. So this method of disposal leads to an increase in the amount of garbage, polluting natural resources, a decrease in the amount of agricultural land and survival territories. Unlike the other two types, recycling is considered to be a found ecological and economic method of disposal. Using modern equipment, various solid materials, such as crushed stone, brick, clay, can be crushed into fractions and used for the manufacture of concrete and drainage systems. Crushed old asphalt pavement is used for construction and major repairs of roads.

Roofing and insulation materials acquire a "new life" with the processing and further production of bitumen-polymer mastics and bitumen-polymer powders from them. Reinforcement, "extracted" during the breeding of reinforced concrete structures, is also widely used in construction in huge quantities.

The main means of the recycling method appear:

- ❖ reduction of the number of landfills of waste disposal;
- ❖ significant reduction of extracted natural resources;
- ❖ obtaining cheaper materials during recycling;
- ❖ reduction of costs during transportation of materials from remote sources of raw materials to the site of construction, reconstruction, as well as during transportation to the burial site.

Since then, the use of recycling has been limited by the following factors:

- since the process of accumulation of recyclable waste does not occur continuously, the operational industrial institution of recycling becomes more rational;
- the waste received during the dismantling of buildings and weapons is often heterogeneous;
- Secondary building materials accept lower quality;
- lack of evidence of the impact of secondary building materials on the environment;
- the absence of agreed technical conditions for waste recycling.

Due to the incompatibility of the legislative framework capable of coordinating relations in the field of construction waste management and the lack of regulation of the waste disposal process with the parties of state structures, the development of the processing industry in Uzbekistan appears to be a problem and requires outside attention. Today, in region, the Committee for Environmental Protection, Environmental Protection and Environmental Safety (dal - KPOOS) has on behalf of the state control over the operation and placement of construction holidays.

In conditions of dense residential development, the limiting factor of the widespread use of crushing plants is the increased level of forest from their operation, as well as the formation of a significant amount of saw.

Due to the lack of the necessary number of processing enterprises, construction waste is forced to be buried in landfills with limited placement and limited territory, which adversely affects the stability of the environment.

In order to solve environmental problems in regions, the administration should take this issue to a more global level: it is necessary to develop low-waste and non-waste technologies, carry out direct environmental protection measures, create conditions that motivate the enterprise to implement environmental management and establish the effectiveness of the regulatory framework.

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