

<https://doi.org/10.69624/1816-2126.2024.2.38>

Household waste disposal issue

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Abstract: Refers to excess substances from household waste, homes, and other habitats. This waste comes from housecleaning and household chores. Household waste includes plastic, paper, cardboard, containers, packaging, food surplus, paper, textiles, and other materials. This waste is created for cleaning purposes and is also part of day to day life. For these reasons, proper household waste management and disposal are important. Clean City Open Joint-Stock Company works to improve the environmental situation by organizing the disposal and disposal of waste in accordance with modern standards. About 1.5 million tons of waste are generated in Baku every year. This number will increase as the city of Baku expands and develops. Proper collection, processing and sorting of waste is essential. Most of the waste goes to landfills. However, development has been achieved by sorting the waste located in Balakhani and sending it to power generation plants.

Keywords : Garbage, Household waste.

1.INTRODUCTION

Garbage and debris from household waste, homes, and other residences. This waste emerges as part of day-to-day life and is the result of housecleaning, meal prep, shopping, and other day-to-day activities. Household waste consists of a wide spectrum of materials. Among these materials are plastic, paper, cardboard, utensils, packaging, food surplus, non-recyclable, textiles, and many more [1-6].

2.EXPERIMENTAL DETAIL

Household waste, divided into three main categories:

1. **Biological Waste:** The waste in this category consists of organic matter. Any surplus food, fruit peel, gas for crops and plants, and pet waste are included in this category.
2. **Non-Biological Waste:** This category consists of artificial and synthetic materials. Bags, containers, boxes, etc. of plastic, paper, cardboard, metal are included in this category.
3. **Unnecessary Waste:** This category consists of materials that are difficult or impossible to reuse. Materials such as waste, electronics, batteries, broken and unfinished products are included in this category.

By dividing household waste into these categories, a more effective approach to managing, returning, and cleaning is provided. This division helps to reduce environmental impact and create a lifestyle that drives.

According to the annual report submitted by the State Statistical Committee, a total of 6.6 million cubic meters of household waste were generated across the country in 2017. The state's significant focus on tackling domestic waste management and integrating it into public policy has led to the implementation of various comprehensive measures aimed at strengthening the environmental landscape of our people. One of such measures, authorized by the Presidential Decree "2006-2010-2011 on enhancing the ecological situation in the Republic of Azerbaijan", is the installation of a cutting-edge facility in Balakhany capable of burning modern domestic waste with a capacity of 500,000 tons of processing capacity annually, as outlined in the Comprehensive Action Plan for certain years. In addition, the establishment and operation of a modern plant designed to sort 200,000 tonnes of household waste annually has been the main work in this regard. Recent initiatives to improve the domestic waste management framework in our country have

provided a strong foundation for the system to align with global standards. There have been a number of important steps in the field of solid waste management in Azerbaijan over the past years. Within the framework of the "Unified Management of Solid Waste" project, the Balakhani landfill carries out waste management in accordance with international standards. Here, household waste is placed in special cells, and once filled, it is covered with layers of greenery to prevent its environmental impact. At the same time, wastewater from waste is used for irrigation, undergoing a special purification process. Biogas generated by organic waste decomposition is used to produce electricity.

However, there are serious problems in the field of household waste management in some regions of the country, especially in the regions. Waste landfills do not meet the necessary standards, are not isolated from the surrounding areas, and are not at a satisfactory level of control and protection. However, there are also drawbacks to keeping records and reports of waste. This situation causes waste to spread to the environment, including landfills, watersheds, and rivers. This problem is becoming more acutely evident, especially in the seashore and coastal areas.

The lack of systems for the temporary collection and accounting of waste in the regions, mainly in rural areas, is also one of the main challenges. This, in turn, makes it difficult to obtain accurate information. Thus, while there are some improvements in the field of household waste management in Azerbaijan, there are still problems to be solved. Especially in regions, measures are needed to improve the situation in this area, create landfills in line with international standards, and keep proper waste records.

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