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WASTE THAT THREATENS OUR LIVES

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Annotation: *Pollution prevention approaches can be applied to all potential and actual pollution-generating activities, including those found in the energy, agriculture, federal, consumer and industrial sectors. Prevention practices are essential for preserving wetlands, groundwater sources and other critical ecosystems – areas in which we especially want to stop pollution before it begins.*

Key words: *municipal , annum, landfill, demolition waste. demographic changes, waste-treatment paths , hierarchy.*

In this contemporary world the role of rubbish is increasing rapidly . It can even be seen in our daily life. Waste isn't only an environmental problem, but also an economic loss. On the average Europeans produce 481 kilogram of municipal waste per annum . An increasing share of this is often recycled or composted, and fewer is shipped to landfill. How can we modify the way we produce and consume so on produce less and fewer waste, while using all waste as a resource?

Europe generates a large amount of waste: food and garden waste, construction and demolition waste, mining waste, industrial waste, sludge, old televisions, old cars, batteries, plastic bags, paper, sanitary waste, old clothes and old furniture... the list goes on. . The amount of waste we generate is closely linked to our consumption and production patterns. The sheer number of products entering the market poses yet one more challenge. Demographic changes, like a rise within the number of one-person households, also affect the quantity of waste we generate . The large spectrum of waste types and sophisticated waste-treatment paths makes it difficult to urge an entire overview of the waste generated and its whereabouts. There are data, albeit of varying quality, for all kinds of waste.

How much waste can we generate?

Data from the European Union headquarters collect data on problems in Europe. According to 2010 data from 29 European countries, the products produced consisted of one hour of mineral products and soil, mainly in construction and mining operations. For metal, paper and cardboard, wood, chemical and medical waste and animal and vegetal wastes, each waste type ranged from II Chronicles to 4 you look after the entire . Around 10 you look after the entire waste generated in Europe consists of what's referred to as 'municipal waste' — waste generated mainly by households, and to a lesser extent by small businesses, and by public buildings like schools and hospitals. In 2012, 481 kg of

municipal solid waste was generated per person within the 33 member countries of the European Environment Agency (EEA). There's a small downward trend from 2007 onwards, which may be explained partly by the depression affecting Europe since 2008.

On the proper track: recycling more, landfilling less.

The slight dip observed in municipal waste generated within the EU may need helped reduce the environmental impacts of waste, to some extent. However, while the amount of waste is important, waste management also plays an crucial role.

Overall within the EU, an increasing amount of waste is recycled and a decreasing amount is shipped to landfills. For municipal waste, the share of recycled or composted waste within the EU-27 increased from 31 you bored with 2004 to 41 you bored with 2012. Despite these achievements, there are still significant differences between countries. For instance , Germany, Sweden and Switzerland each send but II Chronicles of their municipal waste to landfills, while Croatia, Latvia and Malta each landfill quite 90 %. Most of the countries with low landfilling rates have high recycling and incineration rates, both above half-hour of their total municipal waste.

EU legislation sets ambitious targets.

Changes in waste management are closely linked to EU legislation. The key piece of legislation during this area is that the Waste Framework Directive (WFD). It outlines a waste management hierarchy: starting with prevention, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and ending with disposal. It aims to stop waste generation the maximum amount as possible, to use waste that's generated as a resource and to minimize the quantity of waste sent to landfill.

The WFD along side other EU waste directives includes specific targets. as an example , by 2020, each EU country has got to recycle half its municipal waste; by 2016, 45 you look after batteries got to be collected; by 2020, 70 you look after non-hazardous construction and demolition waste has got to be recycled or recovered.

EU countries can adopt different approaches so as to succeed in their waste targets. Some approaches seem to figure better than others. for instance , if designed well, landfill taxes appear to be an efficient way of reducing landfilled waste. Extended producer responsibility, where the producer has got to take back the merchandise at the top of its life, also seems effective.

Air pollution, global climate change , soil and water contamination...

Poor waste management contributes to global climate change and pollution , and directly affects many ecosystems and species. Landfills, considered the expedient within the waste hierarchy, release methane, a really powerful greenhouse emission linked to global climate change . Methane is made by microorganisms present in landfills from biodegradable waste, like food, paper and garden waste. counting on the way they're built, landfills may additionally contaminate soil and water. After waste is collected, it's transported and treated. The transport process releases CO₂ — the foremost prevalent greenhouse emission — and air pollutants, including particulate , into the atmosphere.