

Part of the waste could be incinerated or recycled. Energy from waste are often wont to produce heat or electricity, which could then replace the energy produced using coal or other fuels. Energy recovery of waste can thus help reduce greenhouse emission emissions.

Recycling can help even more to lower greenhouse emission emissions and other emissions. When recycled materials replace new materials, fewer new materials got to be extracted or produced within the first place.

#### Waste affects ecosystems and our health

Some ecosystems, just like the marine and coastal ones, are often severely suffering from poor management of waste, or by littering. Marine litter may be a growing concern, and not just for aesthetic reasons: entanglement and ingestion constitute severe threats to several marine species. Waste impacts the environment indirectly also . Whatever isn't recycled or recovered from waste represents a loss of staple and other inputs utilized in the chain, i.e. within the production, transport and consumption phases of the merchandise . Environmental impacts within the life-cycle chain are significantly larger than those within the waste management phases alone. Directly or indirectly, waste affects our health and well-being in many ways: methane gases contribute to global climate change , air pollutants are released into the atmosphere, freshwater sources are contaminated, crops are grown in contaminated soil and fish ingest toxic chemicals, subsequently ending abreast of our dinner plates...

Illegal activities like illegal dumping, burning or exports also play a neighborhood , but it's difficult to estimate the complete extent of such activities, or of their impacts.

#### Economic loss and management costs

Waste is also an economic loss and a burden for our society. Labour and therefore the other inputs utilized in its extraction, production, dissemination and consumption phases also are lost when the 'leftovers' are discarded. Moreover, waste management costs money. Creating an infrastructure for collecting, sorting and recycling is expensive , but once in situ , recycling can generate revenues and make jobs. There is also a worldwide dimension to waste, linked to our exports and imports. What we produce in Europe as a consumer product can produce another product. And in some instances, it actually becomes an honest traded across borders, both legally and illegally.

#### Waste as a resource

What if we could use waste as a resource and thereby scale down the demand for extraction of latest resources? Extracting fewer materials and using existing resources would help avert a number of the impacts created along the chain. during this context, unused waste also represents a possible loss.

Turning waste into a resource by 2020 is one among the key objectives of the EU's Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe. The roadmap also highlights the necessity to make sure high-quality recycling, eliminate landfilling, limit energy recovery to non-recyclable materials, and stop illegal shipments of waste.

And it's possible to realize this stuff . In many countries, kitchen and gardening waste constitutes the most important fraction of municipal solid waste. this sort of waste, when collected separately, are often became an energy source or fertilizer. Anaerobic digestion may be a waste treatment method that involves submitting bio-waste to a biological decomposition process almost like the one in landfills, but under controlled conditions. Anaerobic digestion produces biogas and residual material, which successively are often used as fertilizer, like compost.

An EEA study from 2011 checked out the potential gains from better management of municipal waste. Its findings are striking. Improved management of municipal waste between 1995 and 2008 resulted in significantly lower greenhouse emission emissions, mainly due to lower methane emissions from landfill and emissions avoided through recycling. If, by 2020, all countries fully meet the Landfill Directive's landfill diversion targets, they might cut a further 62 million tones of CO2 equivalent of greenhouse emission emissions from the life cycle — which might be a big contribution to the EU's global climate change mitigation efforts.

#### Tackling waste starts with prevention.

The potential gains are immense, and that they can facilitate the EU's move towards a circular economy, where nothing is wasted. The rise in the waste hierarchy has an impact on the environment, even for areas with high recycling and recycling rates. Unfortunately, our current production and consumption systems don't offer many incentives for preventing and reducing waste. From product design and packaging to choice of materials, the whole value chain must be redesigned first with waste prevention in mind, then the 'leftovers' of 1 process are often made into an input for an additional . Moving up the waste hierarchy requires a joint effort by all the parties concerned: consumers, producers, policymakers, local authorities, waste treatment facilities, etc. Consumers willing to sort their household waste can only recycle if the infrastructure for collecting their sorted waste is in situ . The other also holds true ,municipalities can recycle an increasing share as long as households sort their waste. Ultimately, whether waste will constitute a drag or a resource all depends on how we manage it.

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## SIYOSIY YETAKCHILIK HAQIDA AMERIKALIK POLITOLOG ROBERT TAKER VA AMIR TEMUR FIKRLARINING TAHLILI

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Amerikalik politolog Robert Taker siyosiy yetakchilikning uch turini yaqqol ajratib ko'rsatgan:

- Konservatorlar — jamiyatdagi munosabatlarni eski tuzumda saqlab qolish uchun kurashuvchilar<sup>80</sup>.
- Islohotchilar — hokimiyat tarkibini keng qamrovli islohotlar vositasida tubdan o'zgartirishga harakat qiluvchilar.
- Inqilobchilar — odatda, qurol kuchi yoki notinchliklar bilan boshqa ijtimoiy tuzumga tez, sakrash orqali o'tishni rejalashtiradiganlar<sup>81</sup>.

Robert Taker ajratib ko'rsatgan yuqoridagi uchta turning to'rt yig'ma obrazi mavjud: bayroqdor, xizmatchi, savdogar va o't o'chiruvchi. Bayroqdorni voqelikni shaxsiy idrok etish, ommani jalb etishga qodir bo'lgan g'oyalar, idealar ajratib turadi. Bunday turga Jaloliddin Manguberdi, Boburlarni misol qilib keltirish mumkin.

Xizmatchi — yetakchi ham o'z tarafdorlari va saylovchilarning manfaatlarini ifoda etishga intiladi va ular nomidan ish ko'radi, uning butun faoliyati izchil ravishda ana shu manfaatlarini amalga oshirishga qaratilgan.

Savdogar — yetakchi o'zining g'oya va rejalarini chiroyli qilib ko'rsatadi va fuqarolarni ularning afzalligiga ishonirib ularni bu g'oyalarni “sotib olishga” jalb etadi.

O't o'chiruvchi - yetakchi eng dolzarb ijtimoiy muammolarni, davrning, muhim talablarini mo'ljalga oladi. Uning xatti—harakatlari aniq vaziyatga ko'ra aniqlanadi va hisob kitob qilinadi. Haqiqiy hayotda bu to'rt obraz yetakchilarda alohida holda uchramaydi. Bu xususiyatlar siyosat arboblarda aralashgan holda uchraydi.

Hokimiyatga munosabatiga ko'ra yetakchilarni hukmron va muxoliflarga ajratish mumkin. O'z navbatida, muxolif - yetakchilar ham ikki xil bo'ladi: ayirmachi-muxolif yetakchi va konstruktiv muholif yetakchi. Ayirmachining yagona maqsadi hokimiyat. Unga har qanday vositalar bilan erishishga intiladi. Shuning uchun, u mavjud hokimiyatning murosasiz dushmani, uni qanday bo'lmasin ag'darib tashlashga intiladi. Hokimiyat tepasiga bunday siyosiy yetakchining kelishi mamlakat rivojini tubdan o'zgartirishga, nobarqarorlikka olib keladi.

<sup>80</sup> <https://fayllar.org/>

<sup>81</sup> <https://uz.denemetr.com/docs/768/index-280787-1.html?page=11>

Konstruktiv muxolif — yetakchi hokimiyat tomon qonuniy harakat qiladi, hukmron yetakchini tanqid qiladi, omma ichida bo'ladi, o'z obro'si va imkoniyatlarini oshirib boradi va keyingi saylovlarda g'alaba qozonishi uchun zamin tayyorlaydi. Bunday yetakchining hokimiyat tepasiga kelishi qonuniy tarzda amalga oshib, mamlakat hayotida tub o'zgarishlarga olib kelmaydi, hayotiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi<sup>82</sup>.

Siyosiy yetakchilarning yana bir turi populist yetakchidir. U xalq muhabbatini tez qozona oladi, negaki u odamlarning intilishlari, ehtiyojlari, dard – u alamlarini bayon etadi.

Robert Taker siyosiy yetakchilikning uch turini yaqol ajratib ko'rsatgan bo'lsa Amir Temur "Temur tuzuklari" asarida siyosiy yetakchi sifatida vazirlarni ko'rsatgan. Amir Temurning fikricha vazirlar to'rt fazilatga ega bo'lishi shartligini ta'kidlaydi:

- 1) asllik, toza nasllik va ulug'vorlik;
- 2) aql - farosatlilik;
- 3) sipoh bilan raiyat ahvolidan bohobarlik va ularga g'amxo'rlik ko'rsatish, ular bilan yaxshi muomalada bo'lish;
- 4) sabr-u - bardosh, muloyimlik<sup>83</sup>.

Hozirgi kunda ham Davlat, partiya rahbarlari imidjini yaratishda" yetakchi ega bo'lishi zarur bo'lgan xususiyatlar Amir Temur ta'kidlab o'tkan xususiyatlarga juda o'xshashdir. Hozirgi kunda ham yetakchiga kerak o'tkir zakovat, iroda, jismoniy baquvvatlik (ko'pgina siyosiy arboblardan, sport bilan shug'ullanadilar), tashkilotchilik, istarasi issiqlik, notiqlik, samimiylik kabilar kerak deb hisoblanadi.

Amerikalik R. Stogdil yetakchilikka doir 124 tadqiqot natijalarini birlashtirib, ularda tadqiqot olib borgan mualliflarning barchasi e'tirof etgan birorta fazilat uchramaganini qayd etgan. Olim barcha vaziyatlar uchun umumiy yetakchi idealini ishlab chiqish mumkin emasligini tan olmaydi. Bundan tashqari, siyosiy jarayonda ishtirok etish davomida yetakchida yangi sifatlar ham shakllanib borishi e'tibordan chetda qoladi<sup>84</sup>.

Yetakchi – tarafdorlar munosabatlarining shakllanish va amal qilishda siyosiy faollarning roli kattadir. Aynan, tarafdorlar uning shaxsiy sifatleri va imkoniyatlarini yetarli baholay oladilar, uni qo'llab-quvvatlaydilar. Bu qarash bir muncha kamchiliklarga ham egadir. Ushbu nazariya va vaziyatlar ta'limoti siyosiy yetakchining hokimiyatini egallagandan keyingi faoliyatidagi mustaqillikni, faollikni tushuntirib bera olmaydi. Tarix saboqlari ko'rsatadiki, ko'pgina siyosiy rahbarlar, uni hokimiyat tepasiga keltirgan qatlamlar va guruhlar manfaatiga qarshi qaratilgan faoliyat yuritganlar. Buni Stalin misolida yaqqol ko'rishimiz mumkin. Hokimiyatga chiqqandan keyin o'n besh yil davomida u o'zini hokimiyat tepasiga keltirgan bolsheviklarni deyarli butunlay, bundan tashqari o'z partiyasi a'zolarining yarmini yo'q qildi. Bunga o'xshash holni Gitlerda ham ko'rishimiz mumkin, u ham o'zini hokimiyat tepasiga keltirgan eski Natslar partiyasi a'zolarini deyarli butunlay yo'q qildi.

<sup>82</sup> <https://elib.buxdu.uz/>

<sup>83</sup> <http://vaqt.ucoz.com/>

<sup>84</sup> <https://elib.buxdu.uz/>

Ko'pgina dalillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, yetakchi va tarafdorlar o'zaro ta'sirini ikki tomonlama harakat sifatida qarash kerak. Yetakchilar o'z ijtimoiy tayanchlarini muayyan darajada o'zgartirishlari mumkin. Bunday hol ayniqsa, avtoritar va totalitar siyosiy tizimlarda fojeali tus olishi mumkin. Har qalay, mavjud yondoshuvlarning barchasi bir-birini inkor etishdan ko'ra, to'ldirishga xizmat qiladi va keltirilgan omillarning hech birini mutlaqlashtirish mumkin emas. Har bir siyosiy yetakchi va uning faoliyatini unga ta'sir etuvchi barcha omillar birligi tarzida tahlil qilish, bunda muayyan sharoit, amal qilayotgan stereotiplar, jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy — iqtisodiy, siyosiy ahvol - siyosiy, huquqiy madaniyat turi v x.larni inobatga olish zarur bo'ladi.

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