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THE PROBLEM OF SORTING AND RECYCLING GARBAGE IN KARAGANDA

Currently, one of the causes of environmental pollution is the accumulation of a large amount of garbage. The problem of waste disposal is urgent. Usually, the garbage is thrown into the landfill. Not only people suffer from waste, but all living beings and nature. Residents of the cities of Kazakhstan feel this especially clearly. The fact is that the number of waste recycling plants across the country does not reach a sufficient number. If we focus on one city, the city of Karaganda will be considered as an example.

Karaganda is a large industrial and industrial city. Waste emissions into the atmosphere on the territory of Karaganda create an environmental problem. The air that is breathed, by the residents of the city is harmful to their health. Environmental degradation is caused by waste and this problem remains relevant to this day.

Why is the trend of sorting and recycling garbage not popular in the city of Karaganda? Answering this question, if we rely on statistics, Kazakhstan has more than 45 million tons of waste in landfills [1]. Compared to Europe in our country, a large amount of garbage lies in the open space. The possibility of processing such a large amount of waste is provided only by the separation of garbage.

48-51 thousand tons of solid household waste are generated annually on the territory of Karaganda. Companies of the Karaganda region throw more than 800 thousand tons of waste into the atmosphere per year – this is the 3rd share (more than 30%) of all emissions in the republic [2].

This garbage often forms landfills that do not have permits and violate environmental safety, and the consequences affect residents.

In the research, I used the quantitative method. I used an online questionnaire to get people's opinions. In addition, this questionnaire is more convenient and effective due to the situation with Covid. The questionnaire was anonymous and intended for residents of the city. 40 respondents took part in the questionnaire.

To explain the reason why garbage is not sorted and disposed of in the city of Karaganda and their attitude to this problem.

The first question shows that all the respondents are from the city of Karaganda. The problem is being considered within the framework of one city, residents of the city answered the questionnaire.



Figure 1. How important do you think recycling is?

The third question was «How important do you think recycling is?». In response, 85% of people believe that recycling is very important. 13% of respondents said that they had not thought about this phenomenon. Among the residents, 3% are indifferent to garbage recycling. The answer «Not important» was not chosen.

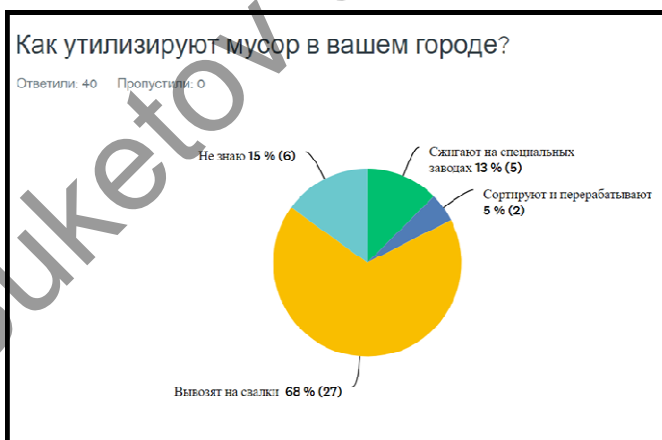


Figure 2. How is garbage disposed of in your city?

The next question was «How is garbage disposed of in your city?». The largest indicator, 65% of respondents chose «Take out to landfills». Then, 15%

of people said «I don't know». 13% of respondents chose the option «Burn in special plants». Only 2% of people noted «Sort and recycle».

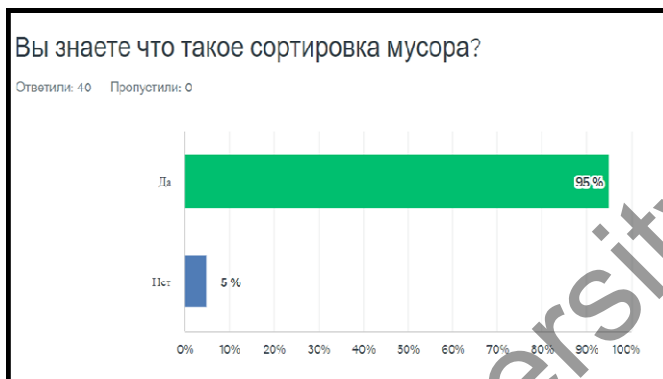


Figure 3. Do you know what garbage sorting is?

«Do you know what garbage sorting is?» such a question was asked. Most 95% of residents chose «Yes». The remaining 5% of respondents do not know what garbage sorting is.



Figure 4. Do you know what garbage sorting is?

The next question is «Are there special containers for sorting garbage near your house?». 63% of people answered «No» to this question. 30% of residents chose the answer «Yes». The remaining 8% of respondents said «I don't know».

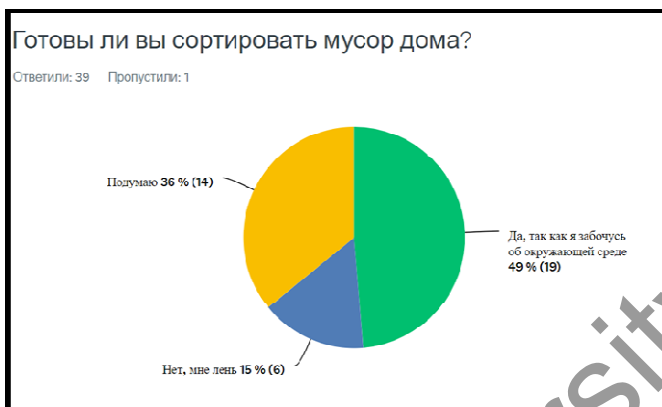


Figure 5. Are you ready to sort garbage at home?

The sixth question will help to find out the willingness of residents to sort garbage, «Are you ready to sort garbage at home?». Among the respondents, 49% chose the option «Yes, because I care about the environment». In the second place, 36% of people said «I'll think about it». The remaining 15% of residents said «No, I'm too lazy».

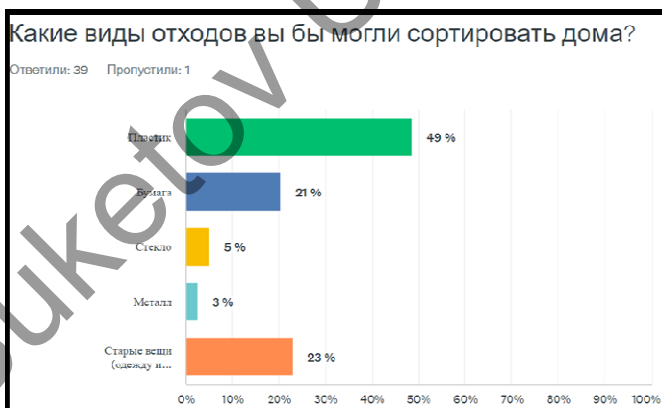


Figure 6. What types of waste could you sort at home?

The following was presented: «What types of waste could you sort at home?». The majority of respondents 49% chose «Plastic». Then, the «Old things (clothes and shoes)» option was noted by 23% of residents. «Paper» was chosen by 21% of people. The «Glass» option was noted by 5% of respondents. The smallest indicator is 3% of people chose «Metal».



Figure 7. Why do you think people in Kazakhstan do not sort garbage?

The question was asked «Why do you think people in Kazakhstan do not sort garbage?». The majority of respondents, 38%, noted the option «People's indifference». Among the residents, 33% chose the answer «Environmental illiteracy». The remaining 30% indicated the answer «No fines from the state».



Figure 8. Who in your opinion should be responsible for sorting and recycling garbage?

The respondents answered the question «Who in your opinion should be responsible for sorting and recycling garbage?». 51% of people believe that «People themselves». The remaining 38% chose the «State» option. 10% of respondents noted «Companies».

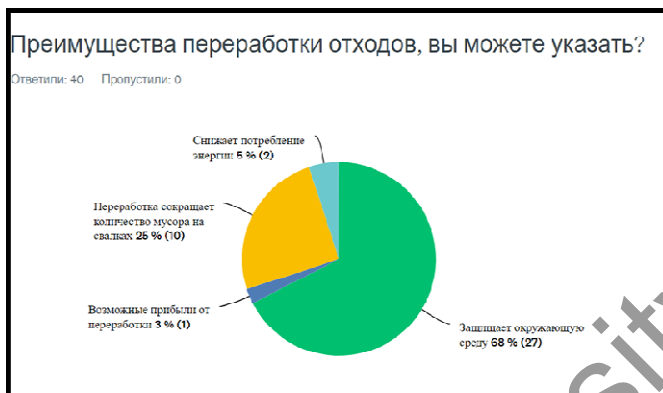


Figure 9. The benefits of recycling, can you specify?

The last question was «The benefits of recycling, can you specify?». 68% of people believe that they «Protect the environment». The remaining 25% chose the option «Recycling reduces the amount of garbage in landfills» Among people, 5% noted «Reduces energy consumption». Then, 3% of residents chose the answer «Possible profits from processing».

The survey results showed the role of sorting and recycling of garbage in Karaganda. In the second question, you can see that most people think that recycling is very important for the ecology of the city and the residents themselves. However, some residents do not think about recycling and some are absolutely indifferent. Waste recycling is considered an adequate conclusion of environmental tasks, which reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators. In addition, instead of just being thrown away, the materials in the waste are recycled for reuse or other uses [3].

In Karaganda, as the residents of garbage noted, waste is disposed of by taking garbage to a landfill. Some people are uninformed about garbage disposal. Others believe the waste is incinerated. Only 2 people indicated that garbage is sorted and processed. This is an indicator that the capacity of official landfills is very limited, a significant part of the waste is simply dumped into spontaneous landfills. Since landfills are overloaded, waste needs to be recycled.

As many as 63% of people noted that there are no special containers for sorting garbage near the house. I will say this is a fact, I live in Karaganda in a nice more modern street, but my family has not seen a single container for sorting garbage. To provide the population with containers for separate garbage collection, and for this, it is not enough just to put containers of different colors in the yards. It is necessary to place detailed information on it

about what kind of garbage can be thrown into each of the containers and how it is best to do it [2].

Almost half of the respondents are not ready to sort garbage, some will think about splitting garbage, and others are too lazy to sort waste. This proves that people are still indifferent to environmental problems, since they are not affected by everyone, although it is proven that with the help of sorting, it is possible to save the planet from a general wreckage. For example, America, Europe and some states believe that there is only one alternative to everything – minimizing the formation of garbage and sending waste to a «second life» [4].

Most respondents think that people's indifference is the reason that people do not sort garbage. Next, the second reason is environmental illiteracy. In the third case, the absence of fines from the state is the reason why people do not sort waste. Legislative and state support for these implementations is needed – a system of differentiated fines, flexible tariffs and universal propaganda of the need for garbage sorting. The population needs to be taught how to sort garbage, and it will take years. However, the resulting effect will pay off all costs [5].

The people themselves should be responsible for sorting and recycling garbage. Everyone should take care of health, nature and think about ecology. Respondents chose that the state should respond to this problem. Since Kazakhstan gained independence, it has not been possible to build a single large waste recycling plant. Recycling of garbage only through special projects and foreign equipment [6].

The company needs the support of the state. However, today landfills are state – owned, and waste sorting and processing plants are private. And the citizen, the state, and companies must take responsibility together.

The waste recycling facility protects the environment. This method demonstrates one thing – many other natural resources can be reused to preserve the environment. Recycling of used materials into reusable products significantly reduces the likelihood of contamination of vast territories from landfills. This is beneficial because it helps to minimize land and water pollution. After all, landfills significantly contribute to environmental degradation. If the processing process was not used, it would mean that new products would be produced exclusively from their primary raw materials. Recycling is a sure way to preserve existing raw materials and protect them from subsequent use. By taking measures to conserve natural resources such as minerals, water and wood, we ensure their sustainable and optimal use. Recycling ensures that existing resources are used wisely. The processing process makes it easier to discriminate against the use of raw materials when they can be obtained in huge volumes [7].

Waste management on the e-government website touches on this topic. According to the Concept, by 2030 the share of waste recycling should be increased to 40%, by 2050 – to 50%. 4.5-5 million tons of solid household waste (hereinafter referred to as MSW) are generated annually in Kazakhstan. MSW is sorted and processed at factories in the cities of Nursultan, Shymkent and Zhanaozen, as well as enterprises, mainly small and medium-sized businesses. The share of recycled and disposed solid waste for the 3rd quarter of 2020 amounted to 15.8% [8].

Measures taken:

JSC «Aluminum of Kazakhstan» placed in 2018 13.3 million tons of overburden (37% of the total volume formed) in the waste space of quarries.

JSC NC KazAvtoZhol uses ash and slag waste in road construction as a substitute for natural stone materials.

Work is underway on the part of the state. These works are mainly projects for the protection of the environment. There is only hope that these tasks are being carried out during this period and not only in the capital.

In conclusion, the problem of waste recycling is relevant. The reason that sorting and recycling garbage is not popular in Karaganda is that there are no containers, or factories, and a lack of control by local authorities over the environment. Another reason is that the waste is immediately taken to the landfill. As if there are no other ways to solve this problem. With the help of garbage sorting, it is possible to achieve fast and efficient waste recycling. Residents of my city are not informed about the environmental problem, I think because of this they are indifferent to the environment. Humanity and nature cannot exist without each other, we need to protect our city and planet. Ah, nature protection begins with garbage sorting. Society as an organism, if at least one industry, especially ecology, is lame, then new problems may arise.

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ФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ОСНОВАНИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО УЧЕНИЯ ДЖОНА ЛОККА

Джон Локк – английский философ, педагог, просветитель, которого называют также «отцом» либерализма занимает почетное место в ряду великих философских имен мирового исторического и философского процесса. Обращение к его работам обусловлено не только историко-философским интересом, но и связано с тем большим наследием, которое легло в основу современной политической практики. Предметом настоящей статьи является становление политической теории Джона Локка, а также его просветительская деятельность.

В статье применены некоторые общенаучные методы исследования: анализ, синтез, метод сравнительного анализа, метод историзма и т.д. Приведенные методы исследования помогли более глубоко разобраться в особенностях философского учения Джона Локка. Теоретические исследования данной концепции были проведены Нарским И.С. в его работе «Джон Локк и его теоретическая система» (1985 г), Золотаревой Т.Н. в статье «Основные идеи либерализма и их теории в трудах философов XVII-XIX вв» и многими другими.

Исследование вопроса о политических идеях Джона Локка начнем с выяснения понятия «идея». Слово «идея» происходит от древнегреческого слова «эйдос», который мы встречаем у Платона. Он говорит, что эйдосы – это то, что находится в высшем разуме; это некие образы вещей по модели, которых творятся сами вещи. Если обратиться к религиозным текстам, то, например, в Новом Завете мы можем увидеть трактовку идеи как созерцания.