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CONTENTS

ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ERRORS AND IRREGULARITIES IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS AND CRITERIA FOR THEIR INTERNAL AUDIT ASSESSMENT.....	8
Mulayev Farxod Alisherovich	
THE IMPACT OF FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND PUBLIC DEBT ON NATIONAL CURRENCY STABILITY: THEORETICAL APPROACHES AND MODELING	14
G'afurov Olimjon G'olib o'g'li	
THE ROLE OF REMOTE BANKING SERVICES IN ENHANCING FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN UZBEKISTAN	20
Sharipov Tohir Mirakhimovich	
THE IMPORTANCE OF STANDARDIZATION REQUIREMENTS IN THE ACCREDITATION OF NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING LABORATORIES.....	26
Ahmedov G'ayratjon Mahmudjonovich	
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES.....	32
Giyosov Ilkhom Karimovich	
FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN STATE REGULATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF ITS APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN.....	39
O'sarov Abdulla Davronqulovich	
THE CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN CAPITAL.....	46
Ulugmuradova Nodira Berdimuradovna	
INCREASING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY BASED ON DIGITAL PLATFORMS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES (THE CASE OF RURAL AREAS).....	53
Ashurov Azizbek Ergash ugli	
WAYS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ASSETS AND STABILITY OF THE CREDIT PORTFOLIO IN COMMERCIAL BANKS	58
Baymuratova Zina Aqilbekovna	
MEASURING GREEN EFFICIENCY IN THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGH AN INTEGRATED INDICATOR-BASED APPROACH FROM NAVOI MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY.....	63
Kurbanova Mehriniso, Ergashev Hamidulla	
CORRELATION BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND TAX REVENUES.....	69
Khakimov Ulugbek Abdullaevich	
ENHANCING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND FORECAST INDICATORS OF SCALING BIG DATA SOLUTIONS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	74
E. I. Temirov	
IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR FARMS: A RESULTS- AND RISK-ORIENTED APPROACH.....	81
Rashidov Baxadir Yusupovich	
THE ROLE OF REMOTE BANKING SERVICES IN ENHANCING FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN UZBEKISTAN	86
Sharipov Tohir Mirakhimovich	
ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A PERSONNEL RESERVE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN UZBEKISTAN.....	92
G'aniyev Elyor Sobirjonovich	
METAEXTRACT: A HYBRID METADATA EXTRACTION SYSTEM COMBINING RULE-BASED AND STATISTICAL APPROACHES	100
Rashid Muhtorovich Turgunbaev	
DIRECTIONS FOR USING FINANCIAL ANALYSIS RESULTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE PLATFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN.....	105
Amankulova Mukhlisa Narsafar kizi	

IMPROVING THE ORGANISATIONAL-ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR ENHANCING THE PROFITABILITY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY	111
Inobatov Abror Boshlarovich	
THE CURRENT STATE AND DYNAMICS OF FINANCING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES THROUGH BANK LOANS.....	117
Ergashev Otamurod Tashtemirovich	
IMPROVING THE METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY OF LAND TAX ADMINISTRATION FOR INDIVIDUALS	123
Ramazonov Shamil Ulugbek ogli	
IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STRATEGIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN BANKING ACTIVITIES THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.....	130
Shukhrat Komilovich Roziboyev	
STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR ENHANCING THE COMPETITIVE POTENTIAL OF ENTERPRISES THROUGH INNOVATION-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT	138
Karima Samatovna Tashmukhamedova	
FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF SEMANTIC PHENOMENA IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK METALLURGICAL TERMINOLOGY	143
O'tkirova Shahlo Asqar qizi	
DECENTRALIZED TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS DRIVERS OF CROWDFUNDING EVOLUTION	151
Karimova Aziza A'zamiddin qizi	
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ASSESSING CORPORATE FINANCIAL STABILITY	159
Jokhongir Hasanovich Dagarov	
A MODEL FOR ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF INTRODUCING DIGITAL PLATFORMS	163
Nabiev Zafar Irkinovich	
CHARGING OF SYNTHETIC FIBERS AND IMPROVEMENT OF EMULSION.....	169
Arabov Jamoliddin Sadriddinovich	
ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE FINANCING OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE SAMARKAND REGION	177
Ruzibaeva Nargiza Khakimovna	
IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL TRAINING CLUSTERS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY	181
Raxmatov Adxam Itolmasovich	
ASSESSING THE DIGITAL MATURITY OF ENTERPRISES AND IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS FOR STRENGTHENING THEIR COMPETITIVENESS: AN INDEX-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR UZBEK INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICE FIRMS	189
Kungratov Ilmurod Kuzibay ugli	
DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING EMPLOYEE COMPETENCIES IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY	197
Musaev Ozodjon Shavkat Ogli	
SPEAKER DIARIZATION OF KARAKALPAK SPEECH USING A PRETRAINED SORTFORMER MODEL UNDER LOW-RESOURCE CONDITIONS.....	202
Kudaybergenov Tangirbergen Kadirbergenovich	
ANALYSIS OF THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF A PHOTOVOLTAIC-THERMAL ELECTROBIOMEMBRANE REACTOR IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT FOR MICROPOLLUTANT REMOVAL	208
Sevara U. Mirzayorova	
MODELING MAGNETOELASTIC VIBRATIONS OF COMPLEX-SHAPED TRANSVERSELY ISOTROPIC PLATES USING THE R-FUNCTION METHOD.....	212
Faxriddin Nuraliyev, Nuriddin Tojiyev, Bobir Adilov	

OPTIMAL CONDITIONS FOR EXTRACTION OF VALUABLE COMPONENTS FROM RICE HUSK.....	221
Umarov Faxriddin, Rahimov Baxodir, Blsmanov Ne'matullo, Ataxo'jayev Abdubositxo'ja	
IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES SECTOR: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS	227
Yo'ldoshev Shuxratmirza Tursunboy o'g'li	
INVESTIGATION OF THE KINETICS AND OPTIMAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF $FeCl_3$ COAGULANT FROM TEBINBULOQ ORES.....	235
Nurmurodov To'likin, Oljayev Dilshod, Mansurova Shabnam	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH RESOURCE-EFFICIENT WASTE UTILIZATION.....	241
Toirova Nuriya, Urinova Xulkar	

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION THROUGH RESOURCE-EFFICIENT WASTE UTILIZATION

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Abstract. The environmentally safe processing of seasonally generated fallen tree leaves in urban and rural areas is considered. Currently, the open burning of leaf waste contributes to atmospheric air pollution, increases greenhouse gas emissions, and negatively affects public health. In this regard, a technology for reducing the volume of fallen leaves using a resource-efficient screw-type shredding unit and subsequently processing the shredded biomass into compost, organic fertilizer, and mulch is proposed.

Keywords: fallen leaves, biomass, screw-type shredding unit, resource, efficiency, waste management, composting, atmospheric air, environmental safety.

Annotatsiya. Shahar va qishloq hududlarida mavsumiy ravishda hosil bo'ladigan daraxt hazonlarini ekologik xavfsiz qayta ishlash masalalari yoritilgan. Hozirgi kunda barg chiqindilarini ochiq maydonlarda yoqish atmosfera havosining ifloslanishiga, issiqxona gazlari miqdorining ortishiga hamda aholi salomatligiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shu munosabat bilan resurs tejamkor shnekli yanchish qurilmasidan foydalangan holda hazonlar hajmini kamaytirish hamda ularni kompost, organik o'g'it va mulcha sifatida qayta ishlash texnologiyasi taklif etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: hazon, biomassa, shnekli yanchish qurilmasi, resurs tejamkorlik, chiqindilarni boshqarish, kompostlash, atmosfera havosi, ekologik xavfsizlik.

Аннотация. Рассмотрены вопросы экологически безопасной переработки сезонно образующейся опавшей листвы деревьев в городских и сельских районах. В настоящее время сжигание лиственных отходов на открытых площадках приводит к загрязнению атмосферного воздуха, увеличению выбросов парниковых газов и оказывает негативное воздействие на здоровье населения. В связи с этим предложена технология уменьшения объема опавшей листвы с использованием ресурсосберегающей шнековой измельчительной установки и её последующей переработки в компост, органическое удобрение и мульчу.

Ключевые слова: опавшая листва, биомасса, шнековая измельчительная установка, ресурсосбережение, управление отходами, компостирование, атмосферный воздух, экологическая безопасность.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, environmental protection and the recycling of solid organic waste have become priority areas of scientific research worldwide. In particular, the expansion of urban landscaping and greening activities generates large quantities of fallen leaves, branches, and other plant residues every year. Most of this waste is transported to landfills or openly burned. The open burning of fallen leaves releases carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, fine particulate matter, and other compounds that may adversely affect human health. Therefore, the environmentally safe processing of fallen leaves is of considerable importance for improving ambient air quality, contributing to climate stability, and further enhancing the environmental conditions of urban areas.

Worldwide, the concept of treating leaf waste as a resource and utilizing it as a secondary raw material is becoming increasingly widespread. Technologies such as biomass shredding, composting, vermicompost production, biofuel production, and soil mulching enable the effective management of organic waste. From this perspective, the development of a resource-efficient screw-type shredding device and its application under local conditions are important not only for reducing waste volumes but also for promoting environmental sustainability. According to the United Nations, billions of tonnes of organic waste are generated annually, a substantial proportion of which is disposed of in landfills without being recycled. Therefore, the effective processing of organic waste contributes to reducing methane emissions, preserving soil and groundwater quality, and supporting climate stability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In Uzbekistan, the expansion of urban landscaping and greening activities also results in the accumulation of large quantities of fallen leaves during the autumn season. In current practice, most of this waste is transported to landfills or burned. Therefore, reducing the volume of waste at its source, lowering transportation costs, improving processing efficiency, and returning biomass to the economy as a secondary resource are among the important tasks for achieving environmental and economic efficiency.

Research in the field of organic waste management has developed rapidly over the past decade. The scientific literature proposes various technologies for processing leaves and plant residues. FAO experts have noted that composting organic waste is an environmentally safe method of improving soil fertility. Compost enhances the water-holding capacity of soil and reduces the consumption of mineral fertilizers.

UNEP reports identify the open burning of organic waste as one of the factors affecting ambient air quality. According to these reports, waste recycling can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Studies published by Elsevier have reported that biomass shredding can reduce transportation costs by 40–60%. Shredded biomass has also been found to decompose more rapidly during composting. Studies published by Springer have demonstrated that screw-type shredding mechanisms can reduce energy consumption and improve equipment reliability compared with impact-based mechanisms. Articles published in MDPI journals identify energy efficiency, low noise levels, long service life, and low operating costs as the principal advantages of screw-type devices.

A number of researchers have demonstrated that the degree of biomass size reduction directly affects the rate of the composting process. In shredded organic material, microbial activity intensifies, thereby accelerating the formation of humus.

Studies conducted in European Union countries have shown that processing leaf waste and utilizing it as a secondary resource can improve economic efficiency. Consequently, many countries have introduced technologies for composting such waste locally. In Japan and South Korea, systems for processing urban leaf waste using mobile shredders have been introduced, resulting in significant reductions in transportation costs.

Uzbek researchers have also conducted a number of studies on producing organic fertilizers from plant residues, improving soil fertility, and treating waste as a resource. Further development of research on shredding fallen leaves using a specialized resource-efficient screw-type device and comprehensively evaluating its environmental efficiency would enhance the scientific and practical significance of this field. Therefore, the present study is aimed at improving the design parameters of a screw-type shredding device, reducing its energy consumption, and assessing its advantages from the perspective of environmental protection.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The primary objective of this study is to reduce the volume of fallen tree leaves using a resource-efficient screw-type shredding device, prepare them for subsequent processing, and evaluate the environmental and economic efficiency of the proposed technology. The research was conducted in the following stages: analysis of the physical and mechanical properties of tree leaves and plant residues; development of the structural design of the screw-type shredding device; substantiation of the geometric parameters of its working components; assessment of energy consumption and operational performance; investigation of the effect of shredded biomass on the composting process; and evaluation of the environmental efficiency of the technology.

The study employed methods of systems analysis, comparative analysis, experimental observation, energy analysis, and environmental assessment.

The structural features of the screw-type shredding device were investigated. The proposed device mainly consists of the following components: a feed hopper, screw conveying mechanism, shredding drum, counter-cutting elements, electric drive, gearbox, discharge channel, and metal frame. The operating principle of the device is as follows: collected fallen leaves are loaded into the feed section. The screw simultaneously conveys and compresses the material and feeds it into the shredding section. Through the interaction between the shredding drum and the counter-cutting plates, the leaves are shredded and discharged through the outlet.

This design ensures the continuous movement of the material and reduces the need for additional conveying mechanisms. The following advantages of the proposed technology were identified as factors contributing to resource efficiency: low energy consumption, simple design, ease of maintenance, low metal consumption, high reliability, low noise levels, minimal vibration, and a high degree of size reduction. Since the screw mechanism moves the material gradually, the load on the motor is distributed evenly. This reduces electricity consumption and extends the service life of the device.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Analysis from an Environmental Protection Perspective

At present, a certain proportion of fallen leaves collected in urban areas is burned. As a result, carbon dioxide (CO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), and volatile organic compounds are released into the atmosphere. In contrast, the screw-type shredding technology does not involve a combustion process. Consequently, it provides an opportunity to prevent the release of these harmful substances into the atmosphere.

The shredded biomass is subsequently subjected to composting. During composting, organic matter is converted into humus, thereby improving soil fertility. This also reduces the demand for mineral fertilizers. In addition, the volume of waste transported to landfills is reduced, waste transportation costs are lowered, opportunities are created to prevent waste burning, ambient air is protected, and soil enrichment with organic matter is promoted.

Economic Efficiency of the Technology

Shredding fallen leaves reduces their volume several times, thereby increasing the load utilization efficiency of transport vehicles. As a result, transportation costs are reduced, the need for landfill space decreases, opportunities arise to generate additional income through the sale of compost products, and municipal service costs are lowered.

The simple design of the device makes it possible to manufacture it at local enterprises. This also contributes to the development of import-substituting technologies. The analyses conducted indicate that the use of a resource-efficient screw-type shredding device improves the efficiency of organic waste management. Shredded biomass composts more rapidly, requires less storage space, reduces transportation costs, contributes to ambient air protection, and facilitates the implementation of circular economy principles.

The analyses further indicate that the proposed technology can be widely applied in municipal services, horticulture, forestry, and farming. This is important for promoting environmental sustainability, ensuring the efficient utilization of waste, and introducing resource-efficient technologies.

The scientific novelty of this study consists of the following: a structural design for a resource-efficient screw-type device for shredding fallen tree leaves was proposed; the screw parameters and factors affecting the efficiency of the shredding process were scientifically substantiated; a technological chain integrating leaf shredding and composting was developed; the environmental efficiency of reducing waste volume and utilizing waste as a secondary resource was evaluated; and a technological approach aimed at reducing harmful atmospheric emissions was proposed.

The research results can be implemented in urban landscaping enterprises, municipal service organizations, forestry enterprises, agroclusters and farms, as well as compost production facilities. The proposed technology reduces the volume of organic waste, lowers transportation costs, decreases the burden on landfills, contributes to the prevention of atmospheric air pollution, and expands opportunities for organic fertilizer production.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analyses and investigations conducted, the following conclusions were drawn. Fallen tree leaves constitute a substantial proportion of municipal organic waste. Their effective processing and utilization as a secondary resource can improve both economic and environmental efficiency. The open burning of fallen leaves may release SO₂, CO, NO_x, and particulate matter into the atmosphere. Therefore, processing fallen leaves using environmentally safe methods is important for protecting public health and the environment.

The proposed resource-efficient screw-type shredding device makes it possible to reduce the volume of organic waste severalfold. This improves the efficiency of transportation, storage, and subsequent processing operations. The composting process of shredded biomass is accelerated, which represents an important advantage in the production of organic fertilizers. Introducing the technology into municipal services and agriculture promotes resource efficiency, increases the level of waste reuse, and supports the implementation of circular economy principles. The research findings provide a basis for developing practical recommendations aimed at ensuring environmental safety, improving organic waste management systems, and applying energy-efficient equipment under local conditions.

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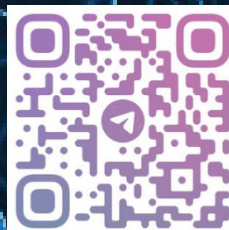
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