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SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON HUMAN HEALTH

Abstract. *The article discusses the causes of climate change and the new types of diseases that are spreading among the population as a result of climate change. It provides information on the impact of climate change on the spread of these diseases, the areas of distribution of diseases and the causes that cause them. It also provides information on the importance not only of the impact of climate change, but also of a number of factors, such as relief, climate, soil, flora and fauna, specialization of the region, leading industries or agriculture, and other factors. assessment from a medical geographical point of view.*

Key words: *Regional climate, extreme weather, healthcare infrastructure, infectious diseases, social activity.*

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НАУЧНО-ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ВЛИЯНИЯ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ КЛИМАТА НА ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Абстракт. *В статье рассматриваются причины изменения климата и новые виды заболеваний, которые распространяются среди населения в результате изменения климата. В нем содержится информация о влиянии изменения климата на распространение заболеваний, районах распространения заболеваний и причинах, их вызывающих. Он также объясняет не только влияние изменения климата, но и важность ряда факторов, таких как рельеф, климат, почва, флора и фауна, специализация региона, ведущие промышленные или сельскохозяйственные отрасли и другие факторы. предоставляет информацию . оценка с точки зрения медицинской географии.*

Ключевые слова: Региональный климат, экстремальные погодные условия, инфраструктура здравоохранения, инфекционные заболевания, социальная активность.

Introduction. Today, climate change is recognized by the world community as the most serious problem facing humanity. Climate change affects all spheres of human life and requires urgent measures to prevent the negative consequences of climate change and adapt to new living conditions. In particular, the development of modern science and technology is increasing the impact on nature as a result of the widespread application of new scientific and technical achievements in human social life. For example, economic activity associated with the emission of greenhouse gases as a result of the burning of fossil fuels provides serious evidence that has a significant impact on the climate. In Uzbekistan, the average annual temperature has increased by 1.6 degrees (from 13.2 °C to 14.8 °C) since 1880, which is higher than the average rates observed globally. According to expert forecasts, the air temperature in the region may increase by another 1.5-3 °C in the 2030s-2050s. It is predicted that the impact of air temperature may be especially noticeable in the Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, and Navoi regions.

Uzbekistan is among the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. According to experts, further increases in the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will lead to increased risks of water and food shortages due to droughts, an increase in the duration and intensity of hot seasons, an increase in population, and the recurrence of mudslides, floods, and other dangerous phenomena. [8].

Such warming will also negatively affect the state of ecosystems and lead to aggravation of the ecological situation in regions such as the Aral Sea, Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Khorezm, Bukhara, Navoi and Samarkand regions. In particular, the signing of the Paris Agreement by the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 19, 2017 and its ratification on November 2, 2018 will lead to the Republic of Uzbekistan O'RQ-491-issue The adoption of the Law "On Ratification of the Paris Agreement" on October 2, 2018 and the entry into force of this agreement on December 9, 2018 are some of the efforts aimed at preventing climate change in our country. For example, Uzbekistan's main obligation under the Paris Agreement is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions per unit of gross domestic product by 10% below 2010 levels by 2030, or to take measures and actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in Uzbekistan by 2030. The implementation of this agreement at the national level is being actively carried out and is making a significant contribution to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan. [21].

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-4477 dated October 4, 2019, the “Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Transition to a “Green” Economy for 2019-2030” was approved.

In accordance with the Action Plan (Roadmap) of this Strategy, each ministry and department is assigned tasks to mitigate or adapt to climate change. Today, the rapid growth of the world's population and the need to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with global climate change are gaining urgent importance not only in the region, but also internationally. [4, 5]. Also, according to the forecasts of the United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the total number of deaths in the world will reach 90 million in 2048. This problem requires providing the population with quality medical services, expanding access to them, and stabilizing and improving the ecological state of regions in order to strengthen the health of the population, increase well-being and average life expectancy in the future.

In the world, special attention is paid to medical-geographical research assessing the territorial aspects of population health and diseases, especially to identifying correlations between population longevity, mortality and morbidity indicators, and geographical factors, which ensure a direct connection between health and ecology. [14].

In this regard, priority is given to determining the relationship between natural factors and the origin of diseases, classifying specific types of diseases that occur under their influence, using mathematical-statistical and GIS methods to identify disease foci, and achieving comprehensive solutions for the spread and prevention of diseases. In our republic, a number of reforms are being implemented to further strengthen the health of the population, modernize the healthcare sector, reduce the constantly increasing types of diseases, and protect motherhood and childhood, and certain positive results are being achieved.

In particular, the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 sets out important tasks such as "On eliminating existing environmental problems that harm the health and gene pool of the population" and improving mechanisms for assessing the level of environmental pollution, monitoring the environment, forecasting its pollution level, providing state environmental control with constant information, and monitoring the state of polluting sources and their impact on the environment. [6]

In this regard, we can note that significant scientific and practical importance is attached to reducing maternal mortality by one third by 2030, halving mortality among newborns and children under five years of age, reducing the level of infection of the population with tuberculosis and HIV, ensuring the fight against water-borne hepatitis and other infectious

diseases, and improving measures to combat cardiovascular, oncological, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases among the population.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it should be noted that today natural or socio-economic factors play a major role in the occurrence of diseases. Diseases in humans occur only when the interaction and balance between external environmental factors and the organism are disrupted. Therefore, studying the effects of endogenous or exogenous factors that cause this is of great practical importance.

Endogenous factors include nervous and mental disorders, infections and intoxications, metabolic disorders, hereditary or developmental defects of certain organs, etc. Exogenous factors include socio-economic factors, unfavorable working conditions, high and low temperatures. It should be noted that the purpose of geographical zoning is to determine whether climate has an effect on the spread of diseases, and to develop recommendations for preventing diseases caused by climate change.

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