

## CLIMATE CHANGE

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**Аннотация:** В этой статье вы узнаете о причинах ущерба, нанесенного окружающей нас матерью-природой, и о его решениях. Беречь природу-долг каждого из нас. Мы должны беречь его, чтобы он не пострадал. Вы также получите полезную информацию о методах сохранения.

In diesem Artikel erfahren Sie mehr über die Ursachen von Schäden und deren Lösungen für die uns umgebende Mutter Natur. Es ist die Pflicht eines jeden von uns, die Natur zu bewahren. Wir müssen ihn schonen, damit er ihn nicht verletzt. Sie werden auch nützliche Informationen über die Methoden der Erhaltung der Natur haben

**Key words:** climate, water, global, world, earth, political, atmosphere, green, civilization.

Nature is the environment that surrounds us. Each creature lives in it, breathes from it, feeds on it. If we damage it this damage not only affects it but also the climate. Climate-since ancient times, people began to notice that each territory has its own regime, repeating from year to year, from century to Century. This phenomenon is called "climate".

Countries on Earth also have different climates. In some countries, only winter is blurred, and in some, only the summer season. And we have all four seasons, but over time our climate has also changed. Previously, we would have cold in winter, and in hot spring. However, the climate is now over-altered. A very cold climate is now observed in winter and very hot in summer.

The reason for this was in the times when the Corona was spread due to the virus, a quarantine was announced to prevent it. factories stopped, residents were reduced to street traffic, and automobile use also declined. For this reason, our nature has been cleared. Because harmful gases from factories, smoke from cars, would harm our nature. The same harmful was banned for six months. As a result of this, both the disease decreased and our climate changed-that is: in winter there was a lot of snow, anomalous frosts were observed, in spring the rains were thunderstorms, and in summer our fruits were ripe, infected animal species were found.

The main elements of the weather are: temperature, humidity, wind and air pressure. In the troposphere, wind and clouds fall, depending on the weather elements.

In the 80s of the 20th century, it is known that the average temperature in the northern hemisphere increased to +0.6 °C, compared to the end of the 19th century. "Greenhouse effect". Judging by the predictions, the average temperature on the planet at the beginning of our century, can again rise to +1.2 °C. The average temperature of the Earth's surface is +15 °C. Depends on the amount of carbon dioxide. It can be explained in connection with the increase in freons in the atmosphere. In the world of such a greenhouse effect, the size of the AESS has a large size. The Kyoto Protocol was drafted in 1994. In this case, the regulation "on reducing the production of thermal gases by 5% in the 10th year" was adopted. The problems of studying climate change are the responsibility of scientists from Great Britain. 2/3 of this state territory will be flooded if the dam in the Netherlands is breached. The rise in temperature is associated with an increase in carbon dioxide and freons in the atmosphere. However, the opinion of British scientists is different. The reason the climate a few more than that.

Climate changes also have a major impact on the fauna. According to ornithologists' observations, due to global warming, the birds living in India began to move to the northern lands. Scientists believe that after fifty years in our region, birds with grapes have increased in comparison with Crows. The consequences of global climate change, which worries the whole world, are clearly felt in Europe. For example, the floods caused by the incessant rain that the spring burned destroyed several cities. In May, the air temperature reached its peak in the last 250 years. As a result of this, the area of glaciers in Italy and Switzerland began to shrink sharply. Experts say that due to climate change, there are changes in the mountains, changes in the riverbed, degradation of landscapes. Signs of climate change have also been observed in Asia. In July-August, millions of people were killed by the incessant rain they liked in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

It is estimated that more than 100 million tons of hydrocarbons are released into the atmosphere each year. Therefore, 74 percent corresponds to the contribution of developed countries. Scientists believe that carbonaceous acid, which is released into the atmosphere as a result of forest fires, is equal to 50% of industrial waste. The smoke that rises into the air increases the particles of the burn in the upper layer of the atmosphere. As a result, instead of spreading back into the universe, the thermal energy coming to the planet from The Sun is trapped in the Earth itself, causing a "greenhouse phenomenon".

In the last hundred years, the global level of the ocean has risen to about 15cm. This is expected to be 18 cm if the climate changes. Some islands in the Maldives and the Pacific Ocean can be very difficult. There are 2 main causes of desertification. One is humanity, the other is the climatic fluctuations observed in arid regions. 1/3 of the land is an arid region, and 1/6 of the world's population lives. Global climate change can affect desertification because variations in temperature, evaporation, and precipitation

vary by region. As a result, desertification is rapid in some areas and slow in some areas. According to experts, among the consequences that can occur due to climate change, the following can be indicated:

- ocean level rise of 1 m in the current century itself;
  - SO<sub>2</sub> concentration increase in atmospheric air (since 1870, the amount of it has increased by 30 percent);
  - Surface crust temperature +0
- the increase in water resources shortage, as well as the lack of drinking water in the regions and the reduction of the days of ice and snow cover to 7-10 days, the increase in the recurrence of drought (currently in 3 years out of 10 years).
- increase in natural disasters - frequent recurrence of floods and floods (in the last 40 years, the amount of damage caused by natural disasters has increased 10 times);
  - increase in average temperature, increase of annual hot periods by 10-15 days;
  - decrease of the annual average level of precipitation throughout the country and its uneven distribution in terms of regions, time and amount, increase in the number of days with extremely strong precipitation and no precipitation at all;
  - a complete change in the composition of crops suitable for cultivation in agriculture;
  - increase in the recurrence of high-level heat waves, increase in problems related to public health as a result of increasing temperature regime;
  - redistribution of areas inhabited by most species of plants and animals, which means a radical change in ecological processes, products and functions;
  - increasing desertification processes, i.e. reduction of land available for living and farming;
  - a complete redistribution of the influence of economic sectors and many other consequences that are difficult to predict.

The following measures are required to prevent and adapt to climate change:

First, reducing greenhouse gases. To do this, it is necessary, first of all, to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases being thrown into the atmosphere by introducing environmentally friendly technologies in manufacturing enterprises, IES and other atmospheric pollutant-producing organizations. Secondly, improving the quality of fuels again as well as increasing the availability of environmentally friendly vehicles, including the establishment of velofactories accessible to the general public, will in turn reduce the amount of greenhouse gases. Thirdly, the implementation of greening work. The planting of perennial trees, which are considered natural drainage, causes the microclimate in the area to soften. Also, the expansion of green areas, especially on the edges of cities and highways, serves to reduce the amount of harmful substances. Fourth, the rational use of water. Organization of drip irrigation, water resource.

We all feel the consequences of climate change. In particular, the natural disaster that occurred in the Bukhara region as a result of the speed of the wind that is not suitable for our region, or the increase in the incidence of flooding in a number of Regions, is certainly a consequence of climate changes. In recent years, the focus on the work of protecting the environment in our country, maintaining the health of the population, ensuring environmental safety has increased again. The head of the country emphasizes the need to combine efforts to solve environmental problems from high pulpits. It supports the world community. In particular, in a speech delivered by our president at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, he stressed the need to actively Unite the world community, including the countries of the region, in environmental issues, including efforts at an international level in eliminating the consequences associated with the construction of the island sea. Today, all practical work on these issues.

If you're not a conspiracy theorist who enjoys wearing tinfoil hats, you know that climate change is real. You also understand that rising sea levels pose an existential threat. And sadly, global warming will create food shortages due to heatwaves that destroy crops.

In Don't Even Think About It, George Marshall answers the following questions:

- Who's hesitant to fight climate change?
- Why are some people reluctant to reduce their carbon footprint?
- What can we do to ensure that humanity successfully adapts to the societal dangers posed by global warming?

According to Marshall, we can rethink our response to climate change once we understand what excites, threatens, and motivates humanity.

He also says it's not an impossible problem to fix. Rather, humanity can successfully adapt if we find ways to create common ground with people who are skeptical and/or reluctant to fight climate change.

Here's one of my favorite excerpts from the book:

"I have become convinced that the real battle for mass action will not be won through enemy narratives and that we need to find narratives based on cooperation, mutual interests, and our common humanity."

Some regions of the planet may become uninhabitable by the end of this century, according to a report by the United Nations.

It's also worth mentioning that more people will die each year from wildfires, heatwaves, air pollution, and many other things related to climate change. "Between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year, from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress," per the WHO.

Here's one of my favorite excerpts from the book:

"At just five degrees, according to some calculations, whole parts of the globe would be literally unsurvivable for humans. At six, summer labor of any kind would

become impossible in the lower Mississippi Valley, and everybody in the United States east of the Rockies would suffer more from heat than anyone, anywhere, in the world today. New York City would be hotter than present-day Bahrain, one of the planet's hottest spots, and the temperature in Bahrain "would induce hyperthermia in even sleeping humans."

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