

from tasks one this population for necessary has been consumption goods work release clean food products with provide calculated. If surroundings environment deteriorating if food products quality it gets worse As a result that's it the situation is also the population of health deterioration take coming It is possible. This is the state probable of diseases prevention get in order to social protection programs within public vaccinations done increases¹⁰.

The economy green to the economy transformation to do circle priorities . In the 21st century every one country for main task this is the economy fast development is. But some countries the economy modernization without doing to action is bringing and this condition many cases harmful consequences take what's coming let's see possible. Second towards while own economies new concept like "Green industry, economy". Concepts take they are entering and that's it based on to themselves priority tasks set are taking. Green to the economy transition for how tasks done increase do you need First , in the industry green energy from sources to use our passage need Because now in the day many developed countries economies to nature harm to bring danger very less has been devices own industries current by doing We are slowly slowly like this tools own to our industry adapting let's go need. Second, again recoverable sources work our output, waste surroundings to the environment out without sending directly again work to issue our adaptation need because different different plastic and another that's it kind of products surroundings to the environment out sent with anyway does not rot, as a result ecology again will be poisoned. Thirdly, the country car the industry is also ecological clean has been cars work to issue transfer need. Because surroundings environment poisonous of things most of which we use ecological harmful cars is considered. See as we are country of ecology where level good quality in being in it work release of processes where level organize is also important role plays.

Of people surroundings to the environment has been recklessly relationship, ecological good quality uncountable of cars increased leaving the industry coming out harmful gases, climate change as a result our country the capital air quality in early 2024 each worse than ever went¹¹. By checking when seen the air by WHO specified from quantity almost 10-15 times more than harmful dust, gas quantity was determined and this humanity health for very harmful is considered¹². Seeing we are standing surroundings environment ecology and economy to each other very depends concepts. If their wary of both in relation if not divided heavy consequences take coming possible and our our future risk under remains.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATION: A BRIEF ANALYSIS FROM AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Introduction. In recent years, Uzbekistan has witnessed a noticeable decline in its net migration rate, accompanied by a substantial increase in internal migration flows. While traditional drivers like family reunification and employment opportunities continue to play a significant role, the emerging trend of climate migration is garnering attention. This empirical perspective article explores the impact of climate change on migration in Uzbekistan, drawing insights from global diaspora studies and statistical data.

Internal Climate Migration. The term "climate migrant" is gaining prominence, referring to individuals compelled to relocate due to adverse changes in their environment. Climate-induced factors such as droughts, rising sea levels, loss of agricultural land, and floods are increasingly contributing to internal migration in Uzbekistan. Unlike traditional migrants, climate migrants

¹⁰ <https://xs.uz/uz/post/infectious-diseases-prophylactic-vaccines-with-coverage-of-95-98-percent-rate-nurmat-otabekov>

¹¹ <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2024/01/09/ecology/>

¹² <https://www.who.int/tools/air-quality-standards>

remain within their national borders, posing unique challenges for state governance and international cooperation.

Climate Projections and Natural Disasters. Climate projections from reputable sources indicate a worrisome trend in Uzbekistan, with temperatures in certain regions reaching hazardous levels by 2090. The Ferghana Valley and Aralkum desert are particularly vulnerable. This climatic shift has contributed to a rise in natural disasters, as evidenced by reports from the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

Impact on Livelihoods and Agriculture. The agricultural sector, a cornerstone of Uzbekistan's economy, faces growing threats from climate change. Land and soil degradation, water scarcity, and increased natural disasters jeopardize the livelihoods of those dependent on agriculture, particularly in the Ferghana Valley. The World Bank and the Asian Development Bank emphasize the likelihood of heightened migration, both seasonal and long-term, due to these challenges.

Government Response and National Action Plan. In response to the growing nexus between climate change and migration, Uzbekistan has incorporated considerations for displacement in its National Action Plan. Leveraging the knowledge, skills, and capacities of migrants is seen as crucial for effective disaster risk reduction. However, challenges persist in comprehensively understanding the driving forces behind both internal and international migration.

International Labor Migration. Uzbekistan's labor migration landscape reflects a complex interplay of economic factors, historical ties, and geographic considerations. While Russia remains a primary destination, the country is actively exploring diversification to mitigate risks associated with over-reliance on a single destination. Estimates suggest a substantial number of Uzbek migrant workers abroad, with recent efforts to expand cooperation with new destination countries.

Regional Implications. The drying up of the Aral Sea, exacerbated by climate change, has severe consequences for Karakalpakstan, driving residents to seek better living conditions. Government initiatives aim to alleviate immediate concerns, but the long-term ecological challenges persist. Central Asia's heavy reliance on agriculture makes it particularly susceptible to climate-induced migrations, warranting regional cooperation and interventions.

Conclusion. Climate change is emerging as a significant driver of migration in Uzbekistan, shaping both internal and international flows. As the country grapples with the implications of climate-induced challenges, a holistic understanding of migration dynamics is essential. By incorporating climate considerations into policy frameworks and fostering international cooperation, Uzbekistan can better address the multifaceted impacts of climate change on migration and work towards sustainable solutions for its people.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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This study was conducted to determine the awareness of climate change in pregnant women. In this study, a qualitative research approach was adopted. A phenomenological research