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## ECONOMIC PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECOLOGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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### ABSTRACT

Global climate change is widely studied globally. Today on Earth global climate change is observed. The average temperature on our planet is over thirty a degree increased in the year. New species of insects and pests have appeared. This a very big problem. Hence the climate change that the study raises causes, among other problems, humanity in nature during its existence is associated with interference. Logging, plowing, land improvement, and etc. will cause changes in humidity and wind conditions and an opinion on this - mulochases can attract the attention of a person and bring the scientific novelty of the topic increases.

### KEYWORDS

Environmental issues, global climate change, Holocene Epoch, UN Convention, industries, climate change, World Oceans, Deforestation, land plowing.

### INTRODUCTION

Let's talk about the causes and consequences of Global climate change of the planet the geological age is about 4.5 billion years. During this period, the Earth is fundamentally changed. The composition of the atmosphere, the mass of the planet, the climate-at the beginning of life everything was completely different. Bright ball very slowly we present it into our vision. Seas and oceans on a slowly cooling planet appeared. Continents appeared and disappeared, their imagination and measurements were changed. The ground began to spin more slowly. First plants, then Life Itself appeared. Accordingly, the planet over the past billions of years dramatic changes in the flow of moisture, heat exchange and atmospheric composition met. Climate change has occurred throughout the life of the Earth [1].

The Holocene is part of the Quaternary period of the Cenozoic era . In other words, this is a period that began 12 thousand years ago and continues to this day. Holocene is the name of it began with the end of the ice age, and since that time the climate on our planet change is moving against climate change. This period is often called interglacial, since for the entire climatic history of the planet there are already several glaciers there was a period [2].

The last global cooling occurred 110 thousand years ago. About 14 thousand years first began the gradual heating of the entire planet. Of the northern hemisphere. the glaciers that covered most of them began to melt and fall. Naturally, of these it was not all

overnight. For a very long time, the planet has a strong temperature change shaken with, the glaciers later developed and then went back again. Of these everything affected the level of the World Ocean.

In the course of many studies, scientists have found that depending on the climate, Holocene for several times decided to become. About 12-10 thousand years ago, glaciers fell, the postglacial period has come. In Europe, the tundra disappeared, replaced by birch, pine and mountain forests appeared. This time is called the Arctic and subarctic period.

After that, boreal age continued. Taiga pushes tundra again sent. Widespread forests have emerged in southern Europe. Climate at the moment it was mostly cool and dry.

About 6 thousand years ago, The Atlantic period began, during which the weather was warm and humid it was much warmer than modern. This time is the climatic Optima of the entire Holocene is. Half of the territory of Iceland is covered with birch forests. Europe it has bred in many heat-loving plants. At the same time, temperate forests the quantity was very close to the North. Dark coniferous on the coast of the Barents Sea the forests grew and the uncle reached Cape Chelyuskin. Modern Sahara on the territory there was savannah, and the water level in Lake Chad was higher than the modern 40 meters.

Climate change followed. Frost, which lasted about 2 thousand years hit. This time is known as subboreal. Alaska, Iceland mountain ranges, Alps glaciers formed

in the mountains. The scenery approached the equator.

Climate formation factors: scientists numerous archaeological studies they conducted and concluded that the climate of the planet has changed many times. This many hypotheses were put forward on the score. According to one of the opinions, if the Earth and The Sun with the same distance between the speed of planetary rotation and the angle of the axis, the climate remains stable [3].

External factors of climate change:

1. Changes in solar radiation lead to changes in solar radiation flows comes.
2. The movements of the tectonic plates indicate the orography of the earth, as well as the level of the ocean and affects its circulation.
3. The composition of atmospheric gas, in particular, the concentration of methane and carbon dioxide.
4. Change in the angles of the Earth's axis of rotation.
5. Changing the orbital parameters of the planet in relation to the sun.
6. Earth and space disasters.

The reasons for climate change, among other things, are that humanity in nature has its in connection with the fact that it interfered during its existence. Deforestation, land plowing, Land Improvement, etc. to change in humidity and wind conditions leads. Hammer swamps when people make changes in the surrounding nature, construction of artificial reservoirs, planting of forests kasich or a new one,

cities build, etc., change of microclimate. Great impact on forest wind regime shows how the snow cover is here, how cold the soil is depends on the location [4]. The reasons for climate change are not only general warming, but also in human activities also lies. People carbon dioxide, nitric oxide, methane, tropospheric ozone, substances such as chlorofluorocarbon have increased concentration in the air. Of these all ultimately lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect and the consequences can be irreversible. 97% of climatologists around the world say that over the past 100 years everything is sharp sure it has changed. And the main problem of climate change is anthropogenic activity.

It is not reliably said how serious this situation is, but there are many reasons to worry:

1. I have to revise the world map. Indeed, in the Arctic and Antarctica permafrost of glaciers, groundwater about 2 of the world's water reserves if the percentage is, the ocean level rises to 150 meters. Scientists ' estimates it is estimated that the Arctic will be free of ice in the summer of 2050. Multi-shore the cities suffer, a number of island states are completely lost.
2. The threat of global food shortages. Already, the number of inhabitants of the planet is seven over a billion. The population will increase by two billion over the next 50 years. Of life expected duration and current reduction in infant mortality in 2050 taking into account the trend, food products from the current figure 70 percentage. Until then, many regions could

be flooded. The rise in temperature makes part of the plain desert. Tahillar at risk is.

3. The melting of the Arctic and Antarctica on a worldwide scale is carbon dioxide and methane leads to waste. Under the permafrost there is a large amount of greenhouse gases. After escaping into the atmosphere, they are deadly to all of humanity the greenhouse effect with consequences is exacerbated several times.

4. Oxidation of the ocean. One third of carbon dioxide settles in the ocean, but supersaturation with this gas leads to the oxidation of water. Industrial Revolution already increased oxidation by 30 percent.

5. Mass extinction of species. Naturally, extinction is a natural process. However recently, a lot of animals and plants have died, and this is because the activities of mankind. Weather cataclysms. Global warming leads to disasters. Drought, water floods, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis - everything becomes more frequent and faster. Current the air temperature per day is 106 thousand people, and this figure increases.

6. Inevitability of wars. Drought and flooding make the entire region for life makes it unsuitable, which means that people are looking for an opportunity to survive. Resources for the war begins.

7. Changing the flow of the ocean. The main "heater" of Europe is flowing in the Atlantic Ocean a hot stream is a Gulf Stream. Already, this stream sinks down and takes its course modifies. If the process continues,

There will be a layer of snow in Europe. There will be big problems with obhavo around the world.

8. Climate change costs billions of dollars. How much is this number if everything goes on it is not known whether it can reproduce.

9. Ground breaking. No one guesses how much the planet will change due to the world climate can not. Scientists are developing ways to prevent symptoms. Of these one is the release of a large amount of sulfur into the atmosphere. This is a huge volcano simulates the effects of its explosion and causes the planet to be exposed due to the obstruction of sunlight leads to cooling. However, how this system affects and makes humanity only it is not known whether it can worsen.

What are the consequences of climate change in most countries of the world they are afraid of being. International treaty-United for more than 20 years. The main convention on climate change of the nations was created. This there referring to all possible measures to prevent global warming caught. The convention was ratified by 186 countries, including Russia made. All participants are divided into 3 groups: industrialized countries, economic development and developing countries.

The essence of climate change in the last century is global warming. Worst according to forecasts, the more unconventional activity of mankind will reduce the temperature of the Earth can increase to 11 degrees. Climate change is not reversed. Of the planets. Many animals and plants that slow their

circulation die. World the level of the ocean is the water of many islands and coastal regions increases to the extent that it can overtake. Gulf Stream changes its direction, which is in Europe leads to a new Little Ice Age. Major earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, storms, droughts, tsunamis, etc. are common. Arctic and Antarctica the melting of their ice begins [5].

The consequences for humanity will be very bad. Strong natural anomalies in addition to the need to survive in conditions, there are many other problems. In particular, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, psychological diseases increase, an epidemic epidemic begins. Food and drinking water lack.

## CONCLUSION

To eliminate the consequences of climate change, first of all, it is necessary to reduce the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Humanity has little energy and it should move to new energy sources that should be renewable. Sooner or later, the world community is seriously faced with this question, because today the mineral resource applied in the day is not renewable. One day scientists are new, further they will have to create effective technologies. It is also necessary to lower the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, and this can only help in the restoration of forest areas. You perform maximum efforts to stabilize the global temperature on Earth increase desired. but even if it is not successful, the global warming of humanity is minimal you need to try to achieve the effect.

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