

## **The impact of climate change disasters on the female stratum and their response**

**Akhmadaliev Ugiyoy**

student of University of journalism and mass communications of Uzbekistan  
+330605200 (Ogiyoyaxmadaliyeva2gmail.com)

**Annotation:** This article illustrates the global climate change and its consequences, the measures taken to address the damage, political and social views and the role of women in it.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматриваются глобальное изменение климата и его последствия, меры, принимаемые для устранения ущерба, политические и социальные взгляды и роль женщин в нем.

**Anmerkung:** Dieser Artikel diskutiert den globalen Klimawandel und seine Folgen, die Maßnahmen zur Bewältigung der Schäden, politische und gesellschaftliche Ansichten und die Rolle der Frau darin.

Climate is a long-term weather pattern specific to a region. It is a set of meteorological values. Climate, unlike weather, varies over a long period of time (average 35-100 years). Proportional climate change is due to a number of external factors: the brightness of the sun, the inclination of the earth's axis to the orbital plane, the size and mass of the earth, and gravitational and magnetic fields. But the most difficult issue facing the world today is climate change in these regions. Scientists cite the human factor as the reason. Over the past decade, man-made phenomena such as the proliferation of ore mined, urbanization, and mechanization have led to rapid climate change. This process is having a more negative impact on Central Asia, which has been suffering from the drying up of the Aral Sea since the late 20th century. Here is a brief description of the Aral Sea: 1 meter of water evaporates from the drying Aral Sea every year and up to 75 million tons of dust rises, which is confirmed to be harmful winds reaching the peaks of Tianshan and Pamir. So what is the role of women in the fight against climate change and other environmental problems?

One of the most global challenges today is climate change, a planetary phenomenon that affects almost every country. Today, we are all witnessing strong winds, floods, forest fires, and similar disasters caused by climate change. However, their negative effects are felt more in the gender strata. This is due to the fact that women's bodies are vulnerable than men's, and women's ability to move and move freely is less developed than men's. As a result, women's societies, which are less prone to human rights abuses than men, are more prone to poverty and destitution. The IPCC's study on climate change and the social impact of disasters found that gender inequalities are exacerbated by climate-related risks. Among women who are unable to qualify as a workforce, he said, the cost of death is higher than that of men as a result of such disasters. In an interview with Global Citizen, Verónica Kollantes, a UN women's intergovernmental expert, said gender inequality was exacerbated by climate change. As mentioned above, women are the most socially and medically affected by climate change and its consequences. That is why many countries have established organizations to help women in climate change and protect their rights. The Paris Climate Agreement, for example, has a set of rules for women to help them cope with the threat of climate change. But we must not forget that women are biologically a conduit, and the role of women in increasing the resilience of the population to climate change is invaluable. Scientists say that women can form an immune generation by living on the right diet during pregnancy. Because during this period, the female body is fully connected to the fetus and serves the systematic development of the child. During this period, if the mother eats only healthy protein, natural products, plays sports and, most importantly, is protected from stress and infectious and chronic diseases, it will be easier for the newborn to be immune to external influences. If a woman develops a disease during pregnancy, the baby will be born with a rapid onset of the disease. That is why in many countries there are separate medical centers for maternal and child health. With another feature, women are important in increasing the climate resilience of society. This is to introduce the child's body to nature from infancy to adolescence. We know that a young organism adapts to the environment, and at the same time its body has a period of formation of various immunity. For this reason, it is not recommended for the child to be very careful



with the external environment, on the contrary, the fact that the tiny body is exposed to external negative influences increases its resistance to the next major influences. An example of this is the experience of ancient Eastern women. That is, in ancient times, when there was a lack of medical care for people living in remote areas, women bathed their children in cold rain water before the onset of the cold season, which made the child more adaptable to the coming cold climate. But it's also important to note that women are not the only victims of climate change. The fact that women's movements on climate change, the establishment of organizations to support clean resources, and the creation of community models that focus on sustainability and cooperation by women also show that women are socio-politically active. Examples include 16-year-old Swedish Greta Tunberg's proactive climate and speech from the UN rostrum and her address to presidents of more than 60 countries, German Chancellor Angela Merkel's plan to reduce carbon emissions by 55 percent by 2030 compared to 1990, and by 2022. We can also get the political projects that are being carried out to dismantle the last nuclear power plants, which are causing great damage to the weather. Mayesha Alam, an expert on climate, women's rights and conflict at Yale University, said: "When it comes to climate change, it's important to emphasize that women are not just helpless victims." It should also be noted that women are also organizing farming movements for a cleaner climate and helping to clean the air. According to the United Nations, women farmers account for 45-80 percent of food production in developing countries. In Africa, 90 percent of women in the labor force work in agriculture. It is clear that the female sex is doing its best, both biologically and physically, in the fight against climate change on our planet. But this is not the only way we can solve environmental problems. As UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said, "Our generation has failed to live up to its responsibilities to protect the planet." According to the report of the UN Summit in Paris from November 30 to December 11, 2015, 10-year plans have been developed to combat climate change in the areas of agricultural reform, water conservation, modernization of irrigation systems, assistance to countries in need. But humanity is still facing this problem, and now we have only to adapt to such conditions and, consequently, to carry out strategic reforms.

#### **References:**

1. "Gender dimensions of vulnerability of to climate change in China" - <http://www.unwomen.org>
2. "Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change" - <http://www.un.org>
3. "Women Are More Likely Than Men To Live in Extreme Poverty: Report" – <http://www.globalcitizen.org>
4. "Climate change and global warming" - <http://climate.nasa.gov>
5. "Understanding Why Climate Change Impacts Women than Men" - <http://www.globalcitizen.org>
6. "Climate change 'impacts women than men' " - <http://www.bbc.com>