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## **The Experience Of The Environmental Movement Of Uzbekistan In Maintaining The Health Of The Nation**

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### **Annotation**

The rapid development of information and production technologies, the ever-increasing man-made pressure on the environment, have actualized the problem of maintaining health. The article notes the problems associated with the health of the population of Uzbekistan. The experience of the social practice of the environmental movement of Uzbekistan in maintaining restoring and strengthening public health is shown.

**Key words:** environmental risks, state, health, human capital, environmental movement, Uzbekistan.

### **Relevance of the research topic**

The beginning of the 21st century is characterized by the rapid development of information and production technologies. Constantly increasing man-caused pressure on the environment turned a significant part of the space into a zone of increased environmental risk [1; 6; 7].

Actual in this regard is the problem of maintaining health, which today has gone beyond the boundaries of traditional disciplines and has become multidisciplinary. An individual is an actor in a social system in which the state of individual health affects the well-being of a social group, and social relations and the level of development of society determine the possibilities of protecting health. The development and implementation of targeted programs provides timely impact on the social nature of the risk factors and strengthening the health of the population, contributing to its preservation, restoration and improvement. There is no doubt that in modern society not only socio-economic conditions affect the health of the population, but also health to a large extent affects the economy as a whole.

Maintaining restoring and strengthening the health of the population is the most important condition for the socio-economic evolution of any state. Health in this sense is an essential part of national wealth and human capital; it characterizes the viability of society, the effectiveness of its socio-economic institutions, and the prospects for new industrialization.

## **Health Issues in Uzbekistan**

Recently, the state of health of the population of Uzbekistan has been causing alarming concern.

Uzbekistan is characterized by a low mortality rate and is one of the leaders in the world ranking according to the World Health Organization (152nd out of 183 countries). However, there is an acute problem of child mortality under the age of 5 years (82nd out of 194 countries). “Of the 1,000 children born, 15.4 die before the age of 5 years. The highest mortality is observed before the age of 1 year - 21.4 deaths per 1,000 newborns, while mortality under the age of 28 days is 13.8 deaths per 1000 newborns” [2, p. 304].

If in past centuries millions of lives claimed infections and epidemics, today they are mainly cardiovascular, neuropsychic.

Uzbekistan is one of the world leaders in mortality from cardiovascular diseases (36th country out of 183). “43.9% of diseases are caused by coronary heart disease, 14.4% due to strokes, 25% due to hypertension” [2, p. 307].

Uzbekistan is also characterized by a high level of fatal neonatal diseases. The main causes are complications after preterm delivery (44%), fetal asphyxiation and birth trauma (44%), neonatal infections (31%) [2, p. 310].

The above figures are explained by low financing of the health system; unequal access to health; low salaries of health workers; a low share of capital expenditures and, as a result, a low level of technological development of healthcare (insufficient equipment with modern equipment); low quality medical training

Since 2010, GDP expenditures on health care were at the level of 5-6% of GDP, while healthcare expenditures per capita over a 8-year period were at a rather low level - lower than in neighboring countries and developed Asian countries. In 2018, funding for the healthcare sector was increased by 40%, however, when calculating per capita expenditures in US dollars, the amount turned out to be quite small, due to the depreciation of the Uzbek sum to the US dollar. In Uzbek soums, real expenses per person in 2018 increased by 5% [2, p. 312].

“The creation of a high-quality health care system in the country, ensuring the preservation and improvement of the health of the population, the formation of conditions for raising a healthy generation, is a priority area of state policy,” the concept of the development of the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2025 notes [3].

At the same time, a number of problems remain unresolved. Through the efforts of only doctors, focused only on the treatment of diseases, and the state, it is not possible to cope with the collapse of the pathologies that have hit the country's population.

And here, "civil society organizations that play a crucial role in mobilizing public support in favor of more sustainable and healthy development options." [5, p. 18].

In this regard, the experience of the environmental movement of Uzbekistan is interesting. Its main goal is to involve the general public in a comprehensive solution of environmental protection and public health issues, to unite in this direction the potential of different layers of citizens under the motto "Healthy environment - a healthy person."

In 2009-2015 According to the Ecological Movement projects in rural medical centers (SVP) and other social facilities in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions of the country, 25 solar stations, water heating collectors and wind generators were installed. SVP Priaralye, the northern regions of the Surkhandarya region and other regions transferred medical equipment and renewable energy sources totaling over 397 million soums.

Over 8 years of activity, more than 6.8 thousand events were held in all regions of the country, in which about 3 million people took part. A special place among them is the participation of Ecological Movement activists in mass rallies of the population of the northern regions of the Surkhandarya region to protect the health of residents affected by the harmful effects of industrial emissions of the Tajik Aluminum Company State Unitary Enterprise in 2010-2011, according to the results of which it was accepted and transferred to UN, WHO and UNEP Address by residents of the region. [4].

Representatives of the eco-movement are actively involved in improving the situation in the Aral Sea. For example, they have made a worthy contribution to the presentation of the Multi-Partnership Trust Fund for Human Security for the Aral Sea region, held at the UN headquarters in New York (USA, November 27, 2018). The main purpose of this document is to mobilize technical and financial resources for the development of the region [4].

Holdng national and international conferences, symposia, exhibitions on the sustainable development and improvement of the nation, the publication of scientific, popular science, educational literature on its main areas of activity is a small layer of the contribution of eco-movement. A case in point is a scientific-practical conference on the topic "Stabilization of the ecological situation, the role of rural medical centers in improving the health of mothers and children", which focused on strengthening the health of mothers and children, further improving the

reproductive health of the population at the Sherabad district medical college in Surkhandarya region. An important role is given to improving the activities of primary health care institutions, the competitions "Best SVP", "Best General Physician" were held, and training seminars were organized

conclusions

One of the main mechanisms by which the state and society can influence the formation of health, as an essential component of labor potential, is the financing of the health system.

Among the new trends, we note the transformation of national health protection into a leading sector of the economy.

In recent years, a partnership based on a combination of public funding private initiative, and community activism has become increasingly common. It is necessary to consolidate the efforts of state bodies, public associations, civil society institutions, and citizens in solving public health problems.

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