



THE IMPACT OF ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION ON THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: *The article presents views on the emergence and intensification of ecological problems, their impact on human health, as well as changes in the ecological environment and its transformation across different regions. These issues are discussed as having manifested in various forms throughout different historical periods.*

Key words: *Ecological security, ecological policy, natural disaster, ecological situation, ecological attitude, ecological problems, ecological culture*

Human activity alters nearly all of Earth's natural systems. In the current era, with the global population surpassing 8 billion and per capita consumption of goods and services rapidly increasing, humanity's growing ecological footprint is altering the terrestrial portion of the planet, rivers and oceans, the climate system, biogeochemical cycles, and the functioning of its ecosystems. These changes form the basis of a new geological epoch. Over the years and centuries, the ecological environment has transformed its form and character. The existing ecological environment on Earth is not uniform; on the contrary, it is diverse. The ecological environments of different regions have periodically influenced one another, shaping unique characteristics. Consequently, the ecological environment can be viewed as a living organism capable of recovery, stabilization, and entering a state (or form) on the brink of crisis. The ecological environment represents the form and appearance of nature. The nature of the ecological environment reveals the essence of nature itself. Consequently, the ecological environment serves a monitoring function, demonstrating the outcomes of both orderly and disorderly actions

(governed by the rules of nature and society) within the "nature-society-human-state" relationship. For instance, the more harm inflicted upon nature by individuals, society, and the state, the more significantly the ecological environment's nature changes, correlating with the degree of this impact. As a result of growing human needs, the use of natural resources increased, leading to a corresponding decrease in non-renewable resources. When excessive consumption began, even the amount of semi-renewable resources sharply declined, and the composition of some resources (water, soil, air) changed. Consequently, alterations in the ecological environment occurred and affected other regions.

The intensification of environmental problems, their spread to other regions, and globalization have been studied by domestic and foreign philosophers, political scientists, sociologists, and scientists in other fields. For instance, issues related to the growing ecological crisis in Uzbekistan were analyzed in the scientific works of S. Mamashakirov, S. Sanginov, Y. Shodimetov, E. Hoshimova, A. Aymatov, U. Tilavov, B. Omonov, N. Shoimov, J. Kholmuminov, Sh. Kobilov, M. Gulomov, F. Kilichev, S. Azamova, and other scientists.

Logical methods such as historicity, analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, and comparative analysis were employed to elucidate the essence of the topic.

Changes in the ecological environment and its impact on other regions have manifested in various forms throughout different periods.

The transformation of the ecological environment occurred according to natural laws during periods when human influence was not yet significant. For instance, the effects of wind, precipitation, and climate changes spread to other regions based on existing natural flow patterns. Naturally, seasonal changes on the European continent also impacted Asia and other continents. The "glacial period," which took place several million years ago, caused climate change across all regions of the globe. The Ice Age (Pleistocene) began approximately 2.5 million years ago and ended about 11,700 years ago. This era represents a period of significant changes

in Earth's geological history, characterized by repeated alternations between glacial and non-glacial periods. One of the main features of the Ice Age was the advance and retreat of large-scale glaciers [6]. This process laid the foundation for long-term climate change. Areas with once favorable ecological conditions have transformed into unfavorable zones, and fertile, well-watered lands have turned into deserts. Conversely, warm regions have become cold zones under the influence of glaciers. Consequently, the nature of the ecological environment has undergone significant changes. As a result of these environmental transformations, a state of unification and alteration has occurred in the flora and fauna of various regions. This has laid the groundwork for the extinction of some plant and animal species and the emergence of others. Even the social environment of people has been affected. The impact of the ecological environment on human health depends on the degree of influence from the ecology of other regions. Nature also has the ability to influence human genetics and physical appearance. If the transformed ecological environment has a positive impact on the recipient's ecological environment, then this environment stabilizes; conversely, if the impact is negative, the environment deteriorates.

The state of stabilization of the ecological environment contributed positively to human health, while its deterioration led to negative changes in human health and, over the years, laid the groundwork for the formation of mass infectious diseases and epidemics. Even in ancient times, the biggest problem faced by humans was their health and ability to protect themselves from diseases. In this process, man, first of all, continued to appeal to nature. In the lives of intelligent people, cleanliness was considered the main criterion of health. Man understood that the main rule of a healthy life is to preserve the purity of Mother Nature, to treat it correctly. For this reason, people paid special attention to cleanliness, passing down the secrets of health from ancestors to generations based on scientific and spiritual heritage and values. Because in the early stages of human life, the level of scientific and practical understanding of ways to get rid of diseases was very low. It is known from historical

facts that this caused great suffering to people, and the spread of some diseases led to the death of many people, and many settlements were completely destroyed. In particular, the widespread prevalence of certain infectious diseases (smallpox, malaria, plague, cholera) has tormented people for centuries. The transformation of the ecological environment has created conditions for the spread of these diseases to other regions of the Earth. Such diseases became widespread in many regions around 530-425 BC under the name "Plague of Phikid," or other names. Later (BC. 531-580) In some regions of Constantinople, Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, and Africa, the epidemic caused unprecedented casualties [1;28]. It was during this period that there were many types of ecological diseases, such as influenza, dysentery, tuberculosis, and others. From historical sources, it is known that all these diseases arose as a result of non-compliance with cleanliness, environmental rules, and the inability to maintain moderation in relations with nature. For example, the Indian Sushruta Ayur Vedas list more than 1500 symptoms of diseases. On the question of the origin of diseases, Indian physicians put forward the humoral theory. According to humoral theory, the general cause of any disease depends on changes in the quantity or quality of the four fluids (blood, sputum, bile, and bile) in the organ. If one of them prevails, the balance is lost, and illness occurs. Among the causes leading to this imbalance, climate and weather change, heavy physical labor, and dietary disorders are cited in the first place [2;38]. According to the facts provided in the sources, climate change has had an impact on human health. While the entry of a stable ecological environment leads to the outflow of influenza, epidemics, and other diseases, it sometimes states that the transformation of polluted weather has led to many diseases. It is our ancestors' hope for the suppression of existing diseases and awareness of the great philosophy of life that lies behind their reliance on rainfall.

Secondly, the nature of the ecological environment changed significantly compared to the first period, when the beginning of man's active relationship with nature began. Human influence on nature has intensified. A new artificial nature has formed in nature. Over the years, the scale of human impact on nature has expanded,

and accordingly, the process of transformation of changes in the ecological environment has accelerated. More natural resources were seized. As the number of people increased, indifference to the laws of society intensified, and its influence led to a change in the ecological environment. The damage caused to the environment and indifference to the laws of society also led to the formation of an environment that causes more harm to living beings. As a result, new diseases have emerged in the world of flora and fauna, in human life. As a result, the bacteria and types of diseases formed in certain regions formed a process of transformation into cross-sections of other regions. In ancient, medieval, and modern times, there were diseases that had a dangerous impact on the ecological environment, and over the years, new species multiplied. For example, in 251-266 AD, plague, known as "Antoniana" and "Galen," spread to large areas. In Europe in the 14th century, an infectious disease called "Black Death" spread and caused the death of 24 million people over 60 years. One of the largest hotbeds of plague is the Central Asian region, which is also spread to Russia, China, and India through the Great Silk Road. Some sources indicate that the plague spread to Central Asia and other regions through India. Therefore, the population of India is still vaccinated against the plague. It became possible to get rid of this disease only after A. Iversen identified the plague pathogen in 1894 and V.M. Khavkin created the plague vaccine in 1896 [1;28].

Conclusion. According to the analysis of the above-mentioned sources and data, the transformation of the ecological environment is a process that proceeds on the basis of natural laws. These processes created the conditions for humanity to live in harmony with nature. Humans have also intellectually understood how to live in harmony with nature. Since ancient times, it has been scientifically proven that nature is a shelter for man, and its damage becomes a source of misfortune. As a result, a need for ecological ideas, concepts, and knowledge arose in humans. Ecological concepts laid the foundation for the formation of medical concepts and knowledge. We will focus our scientific research on substantiating the

transformation of ecological and medical views, concepts, and knowledge in human thinking based on clarifying the stages of their formation.

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