

## EMERGENCE OF ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT FROM PRIMITIVE SOCIETY TO THE PRESENT DAY HISTORY

<sup>1</sup>Rakhmanov T.O., <sup>1</sup>Mirzarakhimova K.R., <sup>2</sup>Soliev B., <sup>2</sup>Atadjanova D.Sh.,  
<sup>1</sup>Abdukodirov X.J.

<sup>1</sup>The department of public health, healthcare management and physical culture.  
Tashkent state dental institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan  
<sup>2</sup>Fergana medical institute of public health

**Abstract:** Looking at previous times and times, one can think very deeply, what do I mean by this, it is not an exaggeration to say that it is inconceivable that the emergence of ecology goes back to very distant times. Looking back at history and the past, you can think deeply. The beginning is from the period of primitive community system.

Did ecology begin, in ancient China in the II-IV centuries BC, the types of cultivated plants were written. As mentioned in Mahabharat in ancient India In II-IV centuries BC, there is clear information about the study of the lifestyle of more than 50 animals. In them, the changes in daily diet and lifestyle were discussed. Ancient sacred "Zendavesta" of Iranians (7th-6th centuries BC) in which protection of beneficial animals, protection of fire, temple and water, kindness, etc. Many different animals are mentioned in the Bible (1st century BC).

**Keywords:** Ecology, primitive society, middle east, ecology.

Looking at the past, one can think very deeply, what do I mean by this, it is not an exaggeration to say that it is inconceivable that the emergence of ecology took a very long time. Looking back at history and the past, you can think deeply. The beginning is from the period of primitive community system.

Is the beginning of ecology, in ancient China in the II-IV centuries before our era, the types of cultivated plants were written.

As mentioned in Mahabharat in ancient India In II-IV centuries BC, there is clear information about the study of the way of life of more than 50 animals. In them, the changes in daily diet and lifestyle were discussed.

Ancient holy "Zendavesta" of Iranians (7th-6th centuries BC) in which protection of beneficial animals, protection of fire, temple and water, kindness, etc.

Many different animals are mentioned in the Bible (1st century BC).

If we pay attention, in the middle of the 19th century, it was shown that the history of the development of ecology, biology, geography, geology also includes the history of the development of nature.

Such drops of historical empiric knowledge indicate that humanity has continued throughout history.

The development of real science is supported by intelligent people in antiquity (Anaximander, Democritus, Thales, Hippocrates, Pythagoras, Euclid, Archimedes,

Plato, Aristotle, Lucretius, Ptolemy), in the Middle East in the Middle Ages (Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Yunas). The fact that ecology as a science depends on the organism and that some elements of its growth are related to biological knowledge is recognized and accepted by many people. It is incomprehensible that many sources give different rates to ecology. If you pay attention, it is written like this. In 1866, the name ecology appeared for the first time (these words are taken from Greek - living, destination, learning). This was shown by the German zoologist E. Haeckel in his book "Morphology of the Human Organism" that the organism is related to nature. According to the author, the science of ecology is the emergence of all conditions in the broad sense of the organism with nature, with the environment, with the environment .

- methods of working the land,
- to plant various plant seeds,
- the time of planting seeds,
- plant species,
- in addition, animals and birds damage the crops.

In the IV-II centuries BC, the ancient Chinese also mentioned various types of plants.

If we go deeper, many different animals are mentioned in the Bible (I BC): deer, earth, lions, deer, deer, deer, flying mice, monkeys, etc. More than 150 plants are also mentioned here.

In the information about plants, the following are given brief biological characteristics: thorny, poisonous, bitter, smelly, bulbous, quick-drying, quick-leaving and cooling with its leaves, quick-drying, oak, etc.

In the text of Biblini bita, bright and reliable words are written about the coming of summer: "Now winter has come; rain falling, stopping; laying flowers on the ground; It's time to cry, everything is being heard behind us, it's all high."

Most of the information shown in the Bible shows the quality of the population. Most of the information is related to fiction. Ancient philosophers also touched on this. Empedocles, (IV century before us) Aristotle and Theophrastus (III century before us) systematically discussed this.

In a noble geographical innovation, enriched with information about new plants, it touched on the connection of ecology with the environment.

During this period, there were materials characteristic of this period, which were collected to write specific materials.

When it comes to nature, metaphysical concepts often stop actual observers from developing a clear ecological knowledge of ecology.

Most of the information about the ecological character was obtained from prominent botanists of that time: A. Csesalpina (1519-1603), J. Turnefora (1656-1708), John Rea (1623-1705) and many others, K. Gesnera (1516-1565) and U. Aldrovandi (1522-1605) included information about animals.

In the emergence of ecological views in nature, the French George Louis Leclerc Buffona (1707-1788), shown in his work, paid a lot of attention to the

relationship between the organism and the environment. This, in turn, to the flora and fauna. To geographical discoveries, he studied zoogeographical materials, the influence of the external environment, the external environment, conditions (nature, feeding places, products), the external signs of each organism, and the changes of each type.

Ecology - this is a science that studies the rules affecting the human body, as well as biogeocenoses in the biosphere, living and non-living components in different parts of the biosphere.

The word ecology was first used in 1866 by the German biologist Ernst Haeckel, who proved that the organism is related to the environment. As you know from the above information, the same has been studied before.

Let's note that ecology is not only scientific for all mankind, it has deep research, thinking and impressions.

includes humanism, divinity , nature, humanity and high culture. There are several problems to reach this level, nature, civilization and others . Over the years, scientists and researchers have shown that ecology is gradually divided into two parts from the beginning, including botany and zoology.

Based on the data, in many literatures it is given that in the middle of the 20th century, ecology has greatly expanded and developed in its direction. Biology was gradually called the total ecology of the organism together with the environment.

Should be synthesized and brought into scientific order - biology , geology , physics , chemistry , economics . and others \_ It is necessary to develop broad philosophical thoughts and new aesthetic concepts for ecological problems.

The main tasks of ecology, the enforcement of laws and the development of the biosphere as a complete system;

Studying the reaction of environmental components to anthropogenic effects, their resistance;

Determining the impact of human civilization on the environment . To develop a conceptual presentation and proposals for the development of society, the way of development. Ecology is not a simple scientific content, it is just a problematic scientific knowledge. In science-based learning, the following ecologies are distinguished:

-microorganisms, fungi, plants, animals, people

Nowadays, the word ecology has become very universal. This word is often used, talked about, and associated with bad situations in nature.

The word "ecology" has become one of the real terms among politicians, journalists, sociologists, teachers, psychologists, cultural figures. This term is used among the following words: in family, society, city, culture, pedagogy, psychology, education, etc. The modern type of ecology includes many broad questions and is connected with questions of social, technical and humanitarian sciences. Ecology is considered to be a universal, fundamental, complex science, which is rapidly developing and has great practical significance for the people living on the planet.

It includes the interpretation of the meanings of several different terms:

- ecology is one of the biological sciences , the study of living systems affects them and the natural environment ;

- ecology - integrated science , synthesizes general and real sciences and their impact on society;

- ecology - a general scientific approach in particular, observation of the organism, its effects on the biosystem and the environment ( ecological approach );

- ecology - that it depends on a set of scientific and practical problems for man and the environment ( ecological problems ).

The main structure of general ecology is the study of the impact on the human body, each other and the environment.

When it comes to ecology, we know that local problems are faced at home, in the city, in the factory, in the field, in the district, in the state, and so on.

Ecology as a science covers everything, the complex influence of factors - both natural and man-made, social approaches.

The science that observes ecology is not only a group, this group carries out various ecological observations of the population, community, eco composition, biological macrosystem and their dynamics in its time.

There are many different ways of monitoring ecology, combining them in several ways. Among the main methods used: control, comparative analysis, experiments (laboratory and in the field), as well as monitoring . The usual observation and comparison of the usual scientific ecology receives primary data and enters into the analysis.

Ecological problem is a change of the natural environment based on the following results (due to anthropogenic impact or poverty of nature), the tasks of the system that lead to the destruction of the environment.

Globalization problems are inversely related to the problems of society's development, human activity to the environment and socio-economic environment, as well as the scientific and technical development of the state and regions.

Solving global problems requires international solidarity.

Modern scientists believe that people live in a disintegrating world, and the impact on the ecological crisis and civilization is also occurring. We define the ecological crisis as a violation of the balance of the ecological system, a deterioration of the human community with nature.

Main global ecological problems facing modern people are :

- environmental pollution ,
- greenhouse effect ,
- Ozone layer in winter
- acid rain ,
- soil degradation,
- thinning ,
- waste problems ,
- reduction of the gene pool in the biosphere .

Pollution of the environment is one of the urgent problems of modern times, and it affects all spheres of the earth: the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, and the lithosphere. In this period, man is the main culprit of environmental problems: based on some data , pollution of water sources , atmosphere a the air and the earth layer in the world covering caused 40% of people to die.

In Russia, the environmental problem is different from other countries, it affects people more and more in nature. The growth of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of new technologies will lead to a big catastrophe .

The Russian Federation or the territory of Russia with the North, Asia and Europe , its territory is 17125407 km<sup>2</sup> and the population consists of 146267288 people, in addition, some It borders and is connected to 18 countries. Three oceans and internal the sea is Caspian . Forest oil, gas, coal and forest .

The causes of environmental problems in Russia are endless, polluting the environment in every way.

Rossi or ecological k the problem is divided into two categories:

-The first connection is the use of modern atomic energy for peace and military purposes.

-The second is the disposal of radioactive and atomic waste, etc.

Humanity has come to the understanding that the development of technology can be seen to affect the ecological situation. Solving environmental problems is a very difficult task. So, what keeps the environment?

- Development of the concept of environment control, laws and regulations by the state and bringing them under strict control.

- To increase the products devoted to the protection of the environment.

- Denial of technologies that produce dirty products.

-Strict action and legal action against violators of environmental laws.

- Environmental education of the population and raising the level of knowledge.

**Thus**, if we pay attention to the development of ecology to this day, then beginning of ecology, in ancient China in the II-IV centuries BC, the types of cultivated plants were written. As mentioned in Mahabharat in ancient India In II-IV centuries BC, there is clear information about the study of the lifestyle of more than 50 animals. In them, the changes in daily diet and lifestyle were discussed. Ancient sacred "Zendavesta" of Iranians (7th-6th centuries BC) in which protection of beneficial animals, protection of fire, temple and water, kindness, etc. It can be seen from the above that many different animals are mentioned in the Bible (in the period of the 1st century BC) . In today's endlessly developed era, endless causes of **environmental** problems are polluting the environment.

Ecologist the problem is divided into two categories:

-The first connection is the use of modern atomic energy for peace and military purposes.

-The second is the disposal of radioactive and atomic waste, etc.

Humanity has come to the understanding that the impact of modern technology development on the ecological situation can be clearly seen. Solving environmental problems is a very difficult task.

## References:

1. Ergasheva Mavjuda Komiljonovna, Mamayaqubova Zahro Uchqunovna TIBBIY-EKOLOGIK MADANIYATNI OSHIRISHDA ABU ALI IBN SINO ASARLARIDAN FOYDALANISH. “ Проблемы экологии и экологического образования ”СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ 11-12 ноября 2022 года.

2. Rakhmanov, T. O., Nurmatova, K. S., Abdukadirov, K. J., Mirzarakhimova, K. R., & Mardonov, O. D. (2022, November). Innovative factors of raising youth morality in the republic of uzbekistan. In *Interdiscipline innovation and scientific research conference* (Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 55-57).
3. Мирзарахимова К. Р. Распространенность врожденных аномалий у детей: факторы риска и роль патронажной медсестры в их предупреждении //Медицинская сестра. – 2020. – Т. 22. – №. 5. – С. 41-48.
4. Nurmatova K. S. THE LEVEL OF INFORMATION OF FAMILY DOCTORS ON THE ISSUES OF ALLERHOPATHOLOGY IN CHILDREN AND THEIR OPINION ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL CARE //British Medical Journal. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 3.
5. Rakhmanov, T. O., Ch, N. Q., Mirzarakhimova, K. R., Yusupova, F. M., Abduqodirov, X. J., & Xasanov, A. A. (2022). AMONG THE POPULATION CARIES AND ITS PREVENTION. *Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities*, 10(12), 290-296.
6. Mamatqulov, B. M., Mirzarakhimova, K. R., Urazaliyeva, I. R., Avezova, G. S., & Mirakhmedova, S. S. (2021). Risk Factors for Congenital Anomalies in Children and the Role of the Patronage Nurse. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 8803-8815.
7. Асадов, Х. Д., Рустамова, Х. Е., Нурмаматова, К. Ч., & Муяссарова, М. М. (2021). Some aspects of the prevalence of the coronovirus Covid-19.
8. Рахмонов, Т. О., Умаров, Б. А., Сайдалихужаева, Ш. Х., & Ибрагимходжаев, Б. (2022). ИННОВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОДХОД В ПРОЦЕССЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА В СТОМАТОЛОГИИ. *MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH*, 2(18), 38-42.
9. Mirzarakhimova, K. R., Kamilov, A. A., Tangirov, A. L., Turakhonova, F. M., & Mamadjanov, A. (2022). Risk factors caused by congenital disorders in children. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 12(1), 76-82.
10. Рахмонов, Т. О., Рузиева, С. Ю., Камиллов, А. А., & Каримов, В. В. (2022, December). ОЦЕНИТЬ ТРУД МЕДИЦИНСКИХ СЕСТЕР СТОМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИКЛИНИКИ. In *INTERDISCIPLINE INNOVATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONFERENCE* (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 99-103).
11. Kamilova D. N., Irhanova D. M., Mirzarakhimova K. R. THE HEALTH OF THE NATION IS ABOVE AND MOST VALUABLE //World Bulletin of Public Health. – 2022. – Т. 16. – С. 191-195.
12. Rustamova, S., Nurmatov, Y., Bakiyeva, M., & Rakhmanov, T. (2020). Comparative Analysis Of Rt-Pcr And Immunohistochemistry Methods For Determining Her2 Status In Breast Cancer Samples. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(03), 2020.
13. Мирзарахимова К. Р. Распространенность врожденных аномалий у детей: факторы риска и роль патронажной медсестры в их предупреждении //Медицинская сестра. – 2020. – Т. 22. – №. 5. – С. 41-48.

14. Rizaev, J., Usmanbekova, G., & Nurmatova, Q. (2021). Some Issues of Prospective Planning of the Activity of Secondary Medical Staff in the Dental Service in the Republic of Uzbekistan. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 308-314.
15. Машарипова, Р. Ю., Тангиров, А. Л., & Мирзарахимова, К. Р. (2022). Пути повышения эффективности решения социальных проблем детей с ограниченными возможностями в условиях первичного медико-санитарной помощи. *Scientific approach to the modern education system*, 1(10), 124-127.
16. Мирзарахимова К. Врожденные аномалии у детей Распространенность и факторы риска //Медицина и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 38-45.
17. Раҳманов, Т. О., & Нарзуллаева, Г. Қ. (2023, February). ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИДА ЁШЛАРНИ МАЪНАВИЯТИНИ ЮКСАЛТИРИШНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН ОМИЛЛАРИ. In " *Conference on Universal Science Research 2023*" (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 94-96).
18. Раҳманов Т. О., Жамалов Ж. Б. ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОДА КОРРУПЦИЯГА ҚАРШИ КУРАШИШ ДОЛЗАРЪЛИГИ //ЎОДКОР О'ҚИТУВЧИ. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 23. – С. 3-4.
19. Мирзарахимова К. Р., Нурмамадова К. Ч., Абдашимов З. Б. Изучение статистики врожденных аномалий //Вестник науки. – 2019. – Т. 4. – №. 12 (21). – С. 207-214.
20. Мирварисова Л., Нурмамадова К., Мирзарахимова К. Медицинский менеджмент, оптимизация и совершенствование системы здравоохранения в Узбекистане //Stomatologiya. – 2018. – Т. 1. – №. 4 (73). – С. 61-64.