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# Conducting educational work to develop ecological values and protect biological diversity

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**Summary:** The legislative and institutional framework is being improved to ensure the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity around the world. A number of international agreements and conventions have been adopted for the protection of biological diversity, including the protection of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and the elimination of illegal hunting.

**Key words***:* Ecological values, educational work, biological diversity

Since water resources are a depleting resource, its integrated and efficient management is a very important aspect. Thus, the efficient management of water resources is included in international agreements such as the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework Program for reducing natural disaster risks, and the Paris Agreement. For the third year in a row, the World Economic Forum has included the water crisis in the list of the top three most important global risks. For this purpose, measures are taken to prevent water pollution, transboundary diagnostic analyzes are conducted to prevent transboundary water pollution, and various projects are implemented at the national, regional and global levels [1,2,3].

In order to prevent soil degradation, desertification, and protection from climate change, awareness-raising activities are being conducted among farmers and local communities in countries around the world on sustainable agriculture and effective use of land resources. Also, in many countries, drought early warning systems are established, forest areas are planted and greening works are carried out to prevent erosion. The legislative and institutional framework is being improved to ensure the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity around the world. A number of international agreements and conventions have been adopted for the protection of biological diversity, including the protection of rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and the elimination of illegal hunting. The area of protected areas is being expanded in order to protect biological diversity. In the countries of the world, the relevant institutions involved in the protection of biological diversity are implementing numerous nature conservation projects and various awareness and education programs to develop public awareness, including environmental values in the society. Monitoring and evaluations are also carried out in order to protect biological diversity.

Measures are being taken to restore endangered plant and animal species. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has created an information base based on various topics such as "world agricultural information network", "Early warning system for genetic resources of the planet", "Forest genetic resources" in order to protect biodiversity [4,5,6].

The main goal of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that can prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system. This level must be achieved in a time frame that is sufficient to allow ecosystems to naturally adapt to climate change, ensure that food production is not threatened, and allow economic development to continue sustainably. In general, as a result of the works carried out in this field and the applied mechanisms, packaging waste has gained a new importance as a recycling material, not as waste. As a result, 60-70 percent of plastic packaging waste is recycled in some countries. Currently, countries around the world are suffering

from the negative impact of plastic bags on the environment and human health. For this reason, many countries are already using reusable and recyclable bags made of biodegradable materials as an alternative to plastic bags, adopting legislation that includes bans, fee-for-use or a tax system in order to reduce the production of plastic bags [7,8,9].

One of the Millennium Development Goals is to eliminate the problem of people without access to clean water and sanitation by 2015. According to calculations, the funds spent for this purpose will bring benefits up to 8 times later. These benefits mainly include an increase in economic productivity, a reduction in health care costs, and an increase in human life as a result of a reduction in disease. 6.2.3 Life expectancy and life expectancy Life expectancy is a measure of how long people will live at birth. They come to this conclusion by calculating the average age of death of people living in an area or country. Since the median age is a mathematical average, individual people may live more or less than this age limit. These 169 indicators are one of the most comprehensive tools for assessing the level of people's living standards and health. Although the average age has generally increased in recent years, it is still low in some countries. Longevity and life expectancy vary greatly between countries around the world. People living in Swaziland live an average of 49 years, while in Japan the figure is 82. This is because there is a huge difference between public health, medical care and nutrition. War, famine, and disease account for most of the high-level deaths in underdeveloped countries. The prevalence of HIV is a major cause of short life expectancy in many African countries. According to the UN study, if in some countries such as Botswana,In South Africa and Zimbabwe, their life expectancy would be twice as long if it were not for HIV. Among the factors affecting longevity are access to medical care, climatic conditions and economic status. For example, the average age of people in wealthier parts of the United Kingdom is higher than in poorer areas [10,11,12].

At the beginning of the 21st century, the environmental situation continues to worsen throughout the world and in many regions of our country. The impact of human civilization on the environment manifests itself in the strengthening of the greenhouse effect, acid rains, ozone layer depletion, hydrosphere pollution, destruction of forests and soil cover, reduction of biodiversity, and low quality of food products. Anthropogenic changes in nature are mostly positive. However, a person who interferes with natural processes in a number of cases violates the laws of nature and causes unwanted consequences for himself. The most important of the contradictions that threaten the foundations of the existence of civilization is environmental pollution and the depletion of natural resources. Therefore, the human society faces the task of eliminating the ecological crisis, protecting nature, and making effective use of natural resources. Preservation of the biosphere is an important condition for the survival of human society [13,14,15,16].

Discovering the positive and negative effects of geographical conditions on the health of the population, the possibility of the occurrence of pathological conditions and diseases is inevitable. It should be noted that the geographical aspect of the study of geographical diseases covers many issues centered around physical, economic and population geography. The main goal of physical geography is to study the influence of people's natural life and geographical conditions, inanimate factors on the geographical distribution and uneven distribution of human infectious diseases. The main task is the regularities of the formation of the geographical environment on the earth, the geography of population settlement and its territorial organization; migration of people; is the study of factors affecting the geographical distribution of infectious diseases. The corona virus, unknown to science until recently, causes acute lung diseases. Coronaviruses were discovered in the 1960s, first as infectious bronchitis virus in chickens, later as human coronavirus 229E and human coronavirus OC43 in the nasal cavities of people with the common cold. Human coronaviruses - Coronaviruses are thought to cause all common colds in adults and children. Coronaviruses cause the common cold, primarily in winter and early spring, with the main symptoms being fever and sore throat from swollen adenoids [17,18].

Coronaviruses can cause either pneumonia, direct viral pneumonia, or secondary bacterial pneumonia. The human coronavirus, SARS-CoV, which causes acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), discovered in 2003, has a unique pathogenesis as it causes both upper and lower respiratory tract infections. There are currently no vaccines or antiviral drugs to prevent or treat human coronavirus infections. It is up to the people to fight back. In order to solve the problem, it is important to protect the ecological balance of the environment, to rebuild technological equipment, to pay special attention to the quality of food products, to take measures to protect the health of the population, and to conduct scientific research.

At present, there is a great need to investigate the causes of the Corona virus disease and ways to solve the problem. Let's hope that the new achievements and technologies that will be achieved thanks to the development of science in the 21st century will create a revolution in the treatment of the Corona virus disease, and effective means will be found for the treatment of this disease, which causes the death of millions of people [18,19].

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## Ekoloji dəyərləri inkişaf etdirmək üçün maarifləndirmə işlərinin aparılması və bioloji müxtəlifliyin qorunması

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**Xülasə**: Dünyada bioloji müxtəlifliyin qorunması və davamlı istifadəsini təmin etmək məqsədilə qanunvericilik və institusional çərçivə təkmilləşdirilir. Bioloji müxtəlifliyin qorunması, o cümlədən, nadir və nəsli kəsilməkdə olan flora və fauna növlərinin mühafizəsi, qanunsuz ovun aradan qaldırılması məqsədilə bir sıra beynəlxalq razılaşmalar, konvensiyalar qəbul edilmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** ekoloji dəyərlər, maarifləndirmə işləri, bioloji müxtəliflik

## Проведение просветительской работы по развитию экологических ценностей и защите биологического разнообразия

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**Резюме:** Законодательная и институциональная база совершенствуется для обеспечения защиты и устойчивого использования биологического разнообразия во всем мире. Принят ряд международных соглашений и конвенций по защите биологического разнообразия, в том числе по охране редких и исчезающих видов флоры и фауны, ликвидации незаконной охоты.

**Ключевые слова:** экологические ценности, просветительская работа, биологическое разнообрази

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