



**Азаматтық құқық. Азаматтық процесс. Еңбек құқығы /
Civil law. Civil process. Labor law / Гражданское право.
Гражданский процесс. Трудовое право**

IRSTI 87.01.01
Scientific article

<https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-6844-2024-149-4-35-45>

The main issues of protection of the environment and people's health in the Republic of Kazakhstan

B.S. Rakhmetulina^{1*}, **E.N. Myrzakhanov²**

¹*Kokshetau University named after Sh. Ualikhanov*

(e-mail: ¹bagdat_82@mail.ru, ²edik_myrzakhanov@mail.ru)

Abstract: This article discusses current problems of environmental safety in the state. The authors highlight the organizational and legal aspects of environmental protection. Practical experience is studied, whose activities are aimed at suppressing threats to environmental safety.

"Green development" is the current international standard, which makes it possible to divide the development of the world community into the ideology of "economic" in the last 60 years and "green" in the next 60 years.

Green development is based on the theory of green systems, i.e. the interdependence and mutual influence of humanity and nature. Green manufacturing theory means saving and investing in resources, increasing efficiency, cleaner production, reusing and recycling materials. Green growth means stimulating economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets are preserved and continue to provide the resources and ecosystem services on which our well-being depends.

The purpose of the study is to identify effective measures to protect the environment. When studying this problem, data and empirical materials in the field of environmental protection were used. The only evidence of this is voluntary closure of the world's largest nuclear test site, international promotion of the Aral Sea and Caspian protection programs, as well as other experienced works of Kazakhstan to protect the environment from harmful effects occurring at the international level. The annual messages of our President, as usual, are aimed at distinguishing our achievements, orienting our future, and most importantly, jointly defining the right way to achieve the great goal common to all of us.

Keywords: nature, economy, international standard, ecology, safety, medicine, law, convention.

Introduction

The theory of green economy is based on three axioms: it is impossible to endlessly expand the sphere of influence in a limited space; it is impossible to demand satisfaction of endlessly growing needs in conditions of limited resources; everything on the surface of the Earth is interconnected.

The main purpose of the article is that Kazakhstan, located in the heart of Eurasia, signed the Rio 92 Declaration, the Johannesburg Declaration (2002), 25 international conventions in the fields of ecology and development, and Kyoto ratified the protocol. Also, it was established as an active participant in the sustainable development of the global processes of European and Asian countries. It was mentioned the importance of maintaining the harmony of economic, social and ecological processes in the introduction of technologies and programs of efficient and rational use of natural resources [1]. That is, the future of the state that could not create equality between the economy and ecology will undoubtedly be bleak. Because even if we return today to increase economic indicators, it may lead us to spend ten or even a hundred times more funds than the profit we earned to eliminate the resulting damage tomorrow. Therefore, in the path of development, Kazakhstan combines itself with the need for sustainable development. The speech of our President "Ensure environmental protection and ecological safety in accordance with international standards" became the basis for the development of the ecological policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. "Green development" is the current international standard, which makes it possible to divide the development of the world community into the ideology of "economic" in the last 60 years and "green" in the next 60 years. Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity in the new millennium. The rate of deterioration of the environment caused by climate change, as well as the measures taken by mankind to combat their negative consequences, pose new challenges to Kazakhstan that require fundamental measures of influence. In this regard, in May 1995, the UN Framework Convention was ratified. The Kyoto protocol was signed in March 1999, and a document was adopted for its implementation from May 2009. In the post-Kyoto period, the Government of Kazakhstan decided to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15 percent by 2020, and by 25 percent by 2050, compared to 1992. In addition, the President instructed us to work out mechanisms for trading greenhouse gas quotas in Kazakhstan [2].

Historically, Kazakhstan, which is currently a party to Annex 1 for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol, expressed its intention to join Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol to implement joint mechanisms and conduct greenhouse gas trade as a party to the Kyoto Protocol. In order to ensure the quota trade in Kazakhstan, the regulatory and legal framework is being formed. The Ministry has developed a draft law "On making additions and changes to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on environmental issues". In order to reduce greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, a "green investment" scheme was introduced, which provides for strictly targeted financing of the project. It will be used to update outdated technologies, introduce new, energy-saving facilities, as well as alternative energy sources at the expense of the funds received from the expenses of greenhouse gases to the republican budget. With

the support of the UN Development Program, the Ministry is developing a plan for low-carbon development of the economy. The concept determined the main direction of the strategic planning of the sectoral economy with the transition to low-carbon development - strategic measures, sectoral measures were determined, and various development options were developed. Also, the concept of adaptability to the changes of Nature is being developed, which allows to adapt to the situation of natural changes in the main areas of the economy. Choosing the path of "Green Development" by using energy-efficient and low-emission technologies of Kazakhstan reduces the anthropogenic impact on the environment, and also contributes to reaching a new qualitative level of the country's social and economic development.

The concept of the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "green economy" lays the foundation for deep systemic transformations with the aim of transitioning to a new economy by increasing the well-being, quality of life of the population of Kazakhstan and the country's entry into the ranks of the 30 most developed countries in the world while minimizing the burden on the environment and degradation of natural resources.

Since the first day of independence, Kazakhstan has been paying significant attention to environmental issues. Voluntary closure of the world's largest nuclear test site under the leadership of the President, promotion of the Aral Sea and Caspian protection programs at the international level, as well as the harmful impact of Kazakhstan on the environment at other international levels. The only evidence of this is the experienced works for protection from. The annual messages of our President, as usual, are aimed at distinguishing our achievements, orienting our future, and most importantly, jointly defining the right way to achieve the great goal common to all of us.

The main subject of history is the human spirit, and it should be noted that the purpose of history is not only to consider the past, but to form a spiritual world. History is a constantly developing science. It is impossible to assess the present and the future without knowing the past, and the historical literacy and activity of citizens are of great importance for the development of society in the right direction [3]. The saying that without people – no history, without history – no people is probably not in vain. Historical consciousness, culture, tradition, succession of generations are formed through historical study. History develops the ability to see the current events comprehensively and deeply and helps to take the right step into the future.

Man's change of nature is the change of natural substances and physical and chemical characteristics of nature during human development. It is possible to distinguish several periods of the A.t.o. these periods ended with ecological crises and ecological revolutions overlapping with them. These stages are:

- 1) the time when people affected the biosphere only as ordinary biological species;
- 2) the period of progressive hunting, which did not drastically change the ecosystems during the formation of humanity;
- 3) grazing animals, burning the land, accelerating the growth of grass, etc. changing ecosystems through actions;
- 4) strengthening influence on nature by radically changing a part of ecosystems;
- 5) global change of all ecological components of the entire biosphere associated with the unlimited growth of economy. The last period began about 300 years ago, and now it has reached its most tense point [4].

Materials and methods of human ecology. Human ecology has been formed as a result of long-term development. In the course of this development, its theoretical foundations, methodological rules and specific methodical approaches for performing scientific and applied tasks were formed. The formation and development of anthropoecological ideas was accompanied by the improvement and processing of research methods acquired by human ecology from other disciplines - natural and social geography, demography, sociology, biology and medicine.

In order to form the methodological foundations of human ecology, it was important to understand it as the science of the development laws of spatio-temporal systems (anthropoecosystems) formed in the process of interaction of human communities and natural complexes on earth, as well as the science of methods of regulation and management of these systems.

In the system of anthropoecological methods, natural, social-household, economic, political, ecological-hygienic, etc. evaluation of factors plays a large role. Sometimes, anthropoecological cadastres are created with a list of phenomena and factors that affect or may affect the life activity of people. Comparative studies systematize nature, economy, population, medical-demographic and social indicators and develop in close connection with the growth of thematic cartography.

An important methodological principle of the study of anthropoecological objects is, first of all, cartographic modeling. In human ecology, such an important methodological approach as zoning is widely used. Optimizing the human habitat and raising the level of health of the society requires future assessment, which is only possible on the basis of anthropoecological forecasting. As a result of the complex processes of the internal development of human ecology, it is currently a large-scale basic science that studies the internal structure of anthropo-ecosystems, their territorial integration and spatio-temporal connections [5]. The systematic approach to human ecology was formed as a result of solving the characteristic tasks of anthropoecology using the rules of the general theory of the system.

The object and subject of research in human ecology is a specific reality (as well as its various aspects, characteristics and relationships) to which research is directed. Determining the object and subject of research is the first step in establishing a research program. The object of research can be studied from different points of view. Creating a research program is aimed at summarizing a certain point of view from which the object can be studied. During the implementation of the actual scientific work, the research plan of this problem specifies certain aspects, properties, characteristics, and features of the object under consideration. In other words, the research subject is differentiated. The research subject (substance) is the most important properties, aspects, features, characteristics of the studied object from a theoretical or practical point of view. It is possible to single out several objects of research related to scientific-cognitive and practical purposes in one object. The studied phenomenon is understood as a whole that is studied in its function and change, in all its defining dependencies and complexes.

Discussion

Human adaptation (Adaptation of a person) is one of the main concepts in human ecology, as well as in many other disciplines (physiology, anthropology, medical geography, sociology,

ethnography, etc.). Human adaptation to a new environment is a complex socio-biological process. This is based on the body's function and system, as well as habitual behavior. A.b. - two-way process; not only does the person himself adapt to the new environmental situation, but also adapts this situation to his own needs and wants, creates a system of life support. This includes houses, clothes, cars, infrastructure, food, etc. belongs to. The mechanisms of AB are different. Therefore, according to the human community, the following types are distinguished: 1) biological; 2) social; 3) ethnic (as a special type of society) adaptation [6].

The environment of human life (or rather: human living environment) is the natural environment, quasi-naturally developed environment ("second nature"), settlements (infrastructure) and indoor (residential) environment (artificial environment), socio-psychological environment and the reality of the socio-economic environment, i.e. a complex of natural, natural.

Factor, in ecology – 1) a situation with a driving force of processes or an influence on them, a significant situation in any process, phenomenon; 2) expression of the correlation between variables studied in factor analysis [7]. Among the factors, the most important ones are: abiotic-ecological factor – inorganic and environmental factors affecting organisms; Human factor is a set of anthropological-morphological, physiological and psychological features that contribute to or limit the effectiveness of human activity in the "human-environment" system; a) a person's social, economic, industrial, scientific-technical, organizational-management, etc. special designation of activity in the system of relations; b) includes all situations related to a person as a subject of activity in various spheres of public life; Informational Factor is a Factor that is usually seen as a code of information that is very important in life (the "subscription" system), and therefore does not have an excessive effect on an organism, for example, a genetic Factor; anthropic factor is a factor that appears during direct human influence on something; Atmospheric Factor – Factors associated with the physical state and chemical composition of the atmosphere; social factor – social relations in humans or in nature in insects (ants, bees, termites, etc.). Factor from structure; biogenic factor – a set of factors related to the direct or intermediate influence of living organisms on the environment in the present and past; biological Factor – a Factor that appears during life, in particular, the main source of its formation is a living organism or any combination of them (for example, the relationship between a predator and its prey – the Factor of food depletion); Biosphere Factor – the main source and environment is considered to be the biosphere; biotic Factor – 1) Factor whose origin is the intermediate effect of a living organism on the environment, for example, chemical emissions (phytoncides, etc.), destruction of organisms (coal, formation of marine carbonates) or their activities in the past (for example, soil formation); 2) a set of effects of the life activity of one organism on the life activity of another organism [8]. These are divided into intra-species (demographic, ethological, group, etc.) and inter-species (breeding, predation, etc.); (see Competition, Commensalism, Mutualism, Parasitism); biocenosis (cenosis) Factor is a Factor, the basis of which is not an individual organism, population, species or their random combination, but the collective action of organisms that make up the biocenosis; Mutagenic factor is a factor that directly or indirectly causes gene mutations, for example, high radiation, environmental pollution with chemicals;

Natural factor is a factor acting outside of human presence (non-anthropogenic) or related to its biological value (including man-made influence); natural-anthropogenic Factor - a natural Factor that has been changed by human activity to such an extent that it differs from its original version both quantitatively and qualitatively; Species Factor is a Factor that appears and acts within the framework of a biological species. It includes general species, population, group and individual factors; Physiological Factor - individual impact of a person on his body, for example, stress; Chemical Factor - Factor resulting from the chemical composition of the environment (including chemical pollution); Limiting Factor - 1) Factor that limits the existence of a process, phenomenon or organism (species, community), for example, competition between species; 2) an environmental factor that has a greater or lesser effect on the composition and biological productivity of the ecosystem than others, for example, in the steppe zone - water for plants, in forested areas - the abundance of nutrients in the soil, and in the tundra - the amount of heat is considered a limiting factor; Evolutionary factor is the character of the influence of organisms in the past geol. Factors determined as a result of life activity in periods (for example, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere, the ozonosphere, etc.); see Abiotic factor, Anthropogenic factor, Environmental factor [9].

The International Fund for Clean Technologies, consisting of representatives of the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation, has allocated 1.1 bln. Considered applications for financing projects/programs on clean technologies in Kazakhstan in the amount of US dollars. They are: development of renewable energy sources; energy efficiency; modernization of the centralized heating system.

Results

Taking into account the global crisis, as the main pillar of our program, we considered the optimization of the use of economic means for nature protection, the goal of achieving environmental safety in accordance with environmental standards. This direction was carried out in accordance with the concept of transition to sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period of 2007-2024, adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic on November 14, 2006. Within the scope of this program, ways to solve a complex environmental problem - the problem of waste processing and consumption were considered. 700 million in the country every year. tons of industrial and 3 mln. more than a ton of household waste is produced. At present, the amount of disposed waste generated annually is about 134 mln. tons or 20 percent, and in 2011 the amount of waste to be disposed of is 139 mln. it is expected to be about 20.7 percent [10].

In 2007, Kazakhstan ratified the Stockholm Convention and took on the task of eliminating solid organic pollutants accumulated up to 200 thousand tons. An interdepartmental working group was established on the instructions of the government to regulate the problem of working with waste in various fields. An inspection of the existing normative legal acts was carried out and proposals for amendments to the existing legislation on waste treatment were developed. In addition, the problem of cleaning the flow of pipes of communal cleaning facilities of all regional

centers and the cities of Astana and Almaty is also in a difficult situation. In many regions of the country, the situation of water management is going through a difficult period. This is because many water bodies have lost their natural properties, such as self-cleaning and self-recovery. For this purpose, the "Green Development" program was approved.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the program is aimed at the development of green economy, reduction of anthropogenic influence that harms the environment and health, restoration and preservation of the natural ecosystem, and development of the management system for improving the quality of the environment. Another issue to be resolved within the framework of the "Green Development" program is to ensure the environmental safety of oil produced from the Caspian Sea. We all know that this is related to the latest news in the Gulf of Mexico. Such problems show the interest of many countries and create an opportunity to solve them together. The Framework Convention on the Protection of the Water Basin of the Caspian Sea with the Caspian Littoral States came into force. This Convention is the first regional convention adopted for the purpose of determining the main direction of regulation of anthropogenic influence on the Caspian Sea, restoration of biological and other commercial resources of the Caspian Sea, as well as solving complex problems in cooperation with the states along the Caspian Sea, lad.

With the support of international organizations and donors, the Caspian ecological program has started working with all the states along the Caspian. Currently, the program's office is located in Astana. It is worth noting that our initiatives need international support. That is why we proposed to consider the issues of development of low-carbon economy and adaptation to climate change at the conference of ministers of ESCAP states held in the Palace of Independence in Astana and at the Pan-European conference in Astana. At the session of ESCAP in Astana, the most important issues were the continuation of the discussion of "green growth" or the topics of "ecological security of economic development", which became relevant at the 5th ministerial conference in Seoul in 2005. During the 6th conference, important documents such as the Astana Initiative, the Ministerial Declaration and the regional action plan were adopted. Kazakhstan took the initiative to create a new ecological declaration called "green bridge" between Europe and Asia. On the basis of the environmental protection policy of Kazakhstan, the Astana initiative called "Green Bridge" in the way of partnership assistance to the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and Europe in the implementation of "Green Growth" plans and programs has progressed. The initiative focuses on cross-sectoral, intra-regional and inter-regional strengthening. The "Green Growth" office was established, which provides expertise and information with the help of modern tools. The "Green Growth" office provides an opportunity to disseminate detailed information on the practices of the areas of activity in Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and Europe. We are sure that this information will be in demand in the Asia-Pacific region. At present, there is a decrease in environmental law violations by nature users. This is due to the strengthening of the measures applied on the administrative and civil basis by the environmental inspection.

Currently, 20 percent of the population of the republic use water that does not meet the standard quality. The number of water users in the country is increasing every year. The main

water users are agriculture (75%) and industries (20%). In addition, it is worth noting that more than half of the river water comes from the territories of neighboring countries, and that problems will arise in the future due to its transboundary nature and climate change. Our country is rich in underground water, mineral sources and resources of hydro-thermal energy. Currently, a draft law on providing industrial enterprises with circulating water equipment is being developed. It will contribute to the rational use of water resources. The Ministry carried out planned modernization of the national hydrometeorological service, that is, monitoring 259 hydrometeorological and environmental meteorological stations, 291 posts, 185 hydrometeorological control stations, and provided various information and weather forecasting products. Environmental control of the quality of atmospheric air, water surface, dry land and earth's crust is carried out.

Radiation monitoring is also carried out. In addition, expeditionary research is carried out in the Caspian, Aral seas, Lake Balkash, Aktau seaport area, Nura river, Shchuchye-Burabai resort area and transboundary rivers of Kazakhstan. Fulfilling the tasks assigned to the Ministry by the Head of State and the Government will allow to achieve ecological safety of providing a suitable environment to increase the quality of life of Kazakhstani people. Our natural resources are a huge wealth. However, no matter how contradictory it may seem, the world experience shows that many countries with natural wealth could not properly utilize it and could not leave the ranks of poor countries. All this once again proves that the leading factor is people, their will, strength, perseverance, and knowledge. This is the "golden key" that allows us to open the door to prosperity and independence. "The wealth of the earth's subsoil is the benefit of all future generations... We all have to live and work as if we did not have such wealth," as our President noted, preserving the available wealth of our country, using it effectively, and ensuring environmental security. It is in our hands to live in a bright future by providing.

Contribution of the authors

When writing the article, we developed a research style, processed and analyzed statistical data on environmental protection and other organizations. We studied materials from scientific and educational literature, also analyzed reports and materials of international organizations. We determined the purpose and objectives of the study, formed proposals and conclusions to solve the questions raised.

In the process of writing a scientific article by the authors **Rakhmetulina B.S.** and **Myrzakhanov E.N.** general contributions were made to the collection and processing of materials on the topic under study.

References

1. Beisenova, A. Samakova, T. Espolov, Zh. Shildebaev Ecology and efficient use of nature. Almaty-2004.
2. Zhatganbaev J.J. Basics of ecology. Almaty-2003.
3. Общая экология. Под редакцией А.С. Степановских. - М.: ЕДИНСТВО-ДАНА, 2000.// http://46.255.239.230/ebooks/ekologii/Obshaia_ekologia.pdf (дата обращения 17.09.2024)

4. Денисов В.В., Гутенев В.В., Луганская И.А. Экология. Москва, 2006 г. <https://istina.msu.ru/publications/book/28481843/> (дата обращения 09.10.2024)
5. Novikov Yu.V. Ecology, environment and people. // Textbook. - М., 1998.
6. Odum Yu. Ecology in 2 volumes. - М., Mir, 1986.
7. Brodsky A.K. Short course in general ecology. - S-P, 1996.
8. Тарасов А.О. Экология и охрана природы.-М., 1990.
9. Panin V.A. Ecology of Kazakhstan. 2004.
10. Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 2, 2012. (with changes and additions as of 09.09.2024) // https://online.zakon.kz/Dokument/doc_id-39768520. (дата обращения 17.10.2024).

Б.С. Рахметулина, Е.Н. Мырзаханов

Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Көкшетау университеті
(e-mail: bagdat_82@mail.ru, edik_myrzakhanov@mail.ru)

Қазақстан Республикасындағы қоршаған ортаны және адамдардың денсаулығын қорғаудың негізгі мәселелері

Аңдатпа: Бұл мақалада мемлекеттегі экологиялық қауіпсіздіктің өзекті мәселелері талқыланады. Авторлар қоршаған ортаны қорғаудың ұйымдық-құқықтық аспектілерін атап көрсетеді. Іс-әрекеті экологиялық қауіпсіздікке төнген қатерлердің жолын кесуге бағытталған практикалық тәжірибе зерттеледі.

«Жасыл даму» – әлемдік қауымдастықтың дамуын соңғы 60 жылдағы «экономикалық» және алдағы 60 жылдағы «жасыл» идеологиясына бөлуге мүмкіндік беретін қазіргі халықаралық стандарт.

Жасыл дамуды жасыл жүйелер теориясына, яғни адамзат пен табиғаттың өзара тәуелділігі мен өзара ықпалына негізделген. Жасыл өндіріс теориясы ресурстарды үнемдеу және инвестициялау, тиімділікті арттыру, таза өндіріс, материалдарды қайта пайдалану және қайта өңдеуді білдіреді. Жасыл өсу табиғи құндылықтардың сақталуын және біздің әл-ауқатымыз тәуелді болатын ресурстар мен экожүйелік қызметтерді қамтамасыз етуді қамтамасыз ете отырып, экономикалық өсу мен дамуды ынталандыруды білдіреді.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – қоршаған ортаны қорғаудың тиімді шараларын анықтау. Бұл мәселені зерттеу кезінде қоршаған ортаны қорғау саласындағы деректер мен эмпирикалық материалдар пайдаланылды.

Дүние жүзіндегі ең ірі ядролық полигонды өз еркімен жабу, Арал теңізі мен Каспий теңізін қорғау бағдарламаларын халықаралық ілгерілету, сондай-ақ Қазақстанның қоршаған ортаны халықаралық деңгейде болып жатқан зиянды әсерлерден қорғау бойынша басқа да тәжірибелі жұмыстары. оның бірден-бір дәлелі.

Елбасымыздың жыл сайынғы жолдаулары әдеттегідей жетістіктерімізді саралап, болашағымызды бағдарлауға, ең бастысы баршамызға ортақ ұлы мақсатқа жетудің дұрыс жолын бірлесіп айқындауға бағытталған.

Түйін сөздер: табиғат, экономика, халықаралық стандарт, экология, қауіпсіздік, медицина, құқық, конвенция.

Б.С.Рахметулина, Е.Н.Мырзаханов

*Кокшетауский университет им. Ш. Уалиханова
(e-mail: bagdat_82@mail.ru, edik_myrzakhanov@mail.ru)*

Основные вопросы охраны окружающей среды и здоровья людей в Республике Казахстан

Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются актуальные проблемы экологической безопасности в государстве. Авторами освещаются организационные и правовые аспекты по охране окружающей среды. Изучается практический опыт, чья деятельность направлена на пресечение угроз по экологической безопасности. «Зеленое развитие» - это современный международный стандарт, позволяющий разделить развитие мирового сообщества на идеологию «экономического» в последние 60 лет и «зеленого» в последующие 60 лет.

Зелёное развитие основано на теории зелёных систем, т. е. взаимозависимости и взаимовлиянии человечества и природы. Теория зелёного производства означает сбережение и инвестирование в ресурсы, повышение эффективности использования, чистое производство, повторное использование и переработку материалов. Зеленый рост означает стимулирование экономического роста и развития, обеспечивая при этом сохранность природных активов и бесперебойное предоставление ими ресурсов и экосистемных услуг, от которых зависит наше благополучие.

Целью исследования является выявление эффективных мер по охране окружающей среды. При изучении данной проблемы применялись данные и эмпирических материалов в сфере охраны окружающей среды. Добровольное закрытие крупнейшего в мире ядерного полигона, международное продвижение программ защиты Аральского и Каспийского морей, а также другие опытные работы Казахстана по защите окружающей среды от вредного воздействия, происходящие на международном уровне, – единственное тому подтверждение. Ежегодные послания нашего Президента, как обычно, направлены на то, чтобы выделить наши достижения, сориентировать наше будущее, а главное – совместно определить правильный путь к достижению великой цели, общей для всех нас.

Ключевые слова: природа, экономика, международный стандарт, экология, безопасность, медицина, право, конвенция.

References

1. Beisenova, A. Samakova, T. Espolov, Zh. Shildebaev Ecology and efficient use of nature. Almaty-2004.
2. Zhatganbaev J.J. Basics of ecology. Almaty-2003.
3. Obshhaja jekologija. Pod redakciej A.S. Stepanovskih. - M.: EDINSTVO-DANA, 2000. // http://46.255.239.230/ebooks/ekologiia/Obshaia_ekologia.pdf (data obrashhenija 17.09.2024)
4. Denisov V.V., Gutenev V.V., Luganskaja I.A. Jekologija. Moskva, 2006 g. <https://istina.msu.ru/publications/book/28481843/> (data obrashhenija 09.10.2024)

5. Novikov Yu.V. Ecology, environment and people. // Textbook. - M., 1998.
6. Odum Yu. Ecology in 2 volumes. - M., Mir, 1986.
7. Brodsky A.K. Short course in general ecology. - S-P., 1996.
8. Tarasov A.O. Jekologija i ohrana prirody.-M., 1990.
9. Panin V.A. Ecology of Kazakhstan. 2004.
10. Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 2, 2012. (with changes and additions as of 09.09.2024) // [https:// online.zakon.kz /Dokument/doc_id-39768520](https://online.zakon.kz/Dokument/doc_id-39768520). (data obrashhenija 17.10.2024).

Information about the authors:

Рахметулина Б.С. – кандидат юридических наук, профессор кафедры права, Кокшетауский университет имени Ш.Уалиханова, 020000, пр. Абая 76, Кокшетау, Казахстан.

Мырзаханов Е.Н. – магистр юридических наук, сеньор-лектор кафедры права, Кокшетауский университет имени Ш.Уалиханова, 020000, пр. Абая 76, Кокшетау, Казахстан.

Рахметулина Б.С. – заң ғылымдарының кандидаты, құқық кафедрасының профессоры, Ш.Уәлиханов атындағы Көкшетау университеті, 020000, Абай даңғылы 76, Көкшетау, Қазақстан.

Мырзаханов Е.Н. – автор, заң ғылымдарының магистрі, құқық кафедрасының сеньор-лекторы, Ш.Уәлиханов атындағы Көкшетау университеті, 020000, Абай даңғылы, 76. Көкшетау, Қазақстан.

Rakhmetulina B. – candidate of legal sciences, professor, department of law, Kokshetau University named after Sh. Ualikhanov, 020000, Abai Ave. 76, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan.

Myrzakhanov E. – Master of Law, senior lecturer of the Department of Law, Kokshetau University named after Sh. Ualikhanov, 020000, 76 Abai Ave., Kokshetau, Kazakhstan.