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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Annotation: The transition to environmentally friendly and sustainable development is currently becoming one of the priorities of Kazakhstan's development strategy. The Environmental Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is developing in these areas and aims to protect the environment and rational use of natural resources. These objectives are fixed in special regulations.

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There are different approaches to the term "environmental policy": this is due to the fact that this phenomenon appeared relatively recently. One of the most sensitive definitions of this concept is the following: "Environmental policy is activities in the field of protection and improving nature, optimal use and restoration of natural resources, ensuring environmental safety for people, the establishment of harmonious relations between man and nature." In addition, there are several other definitions "Environmental policy - a system of measures at international and national levels aimed at implementing the strategy of sustainable environmentally friendly socio-economic development of society" Environmental protection and rational and careful use of various natural resources. There are a number of environmental policy classifications. Depending on the level of environmental policies, various types of environmental policy are allocated. Environmental Policy is a system of political, economic, legal, educational and other measures taken to manage the environmental situation and ensuring the rational use of natural resources in the country. Environmental policy in modern conditions is the creation of conditions for harmonious, balanced nature development, society and economics[1].

The most important thing exist several principles of environmental policy. The principle of alternative costs. This principle requires accounting for alternative costs of using natural resources and environmental benefits. Winning from a specific use option should exceed alternative costs. This guarantees rationality, i.e. The best of possible applications of products and resources. For example, if the environment is used to place waste, then alternative costs are loss of environmental quality. The principle "pollutant pays." The principle is concretizing the principle of alternative costs. The requirement for alternative costs of society compared with winnings, in itself does not determine how these costs are distributed among the subjects of the economy. In a market economy, when economic entities make independent decisions, it is important to compare private benefits from economic activity with public alternative costs. As a result, alternative costs will be addressed to those economic units whose fault they have arisen. However, the practical application of the principle of "pollutant pays" is difficult for a number of

reasons. The most important of them is that it is necessary to accurately establish the issuer to implement it, and this is not always possible. The principle of the long-term perspective. The principle assumes that in the event of a choice between protection or environmental degradation, alternative costs should be determined not statically, but in the long run. Often the consequences of environmental pollution are manifested after a long time, which generates environmental risks and uncertainty. Consequently, environmental policy will be able to succeed, not only struggling with existing pollution, but also warning future. The principle of interdependence. Environmental systems form a complex network of interactions. Therefore, when conducting environmental policies, it is necessary to take into account the movement of pollutants from some environmental subsystems to others. Environmental policy should be comprehensive, i.e. Enter all objects and environmental subsystems, types of natural resources, as well as all known types of pollutants[2].

Currently, environmental problems have adopted a global nature. This is due to the fact that when planning and implementing the material progress of society, the environmental frameworks of human life and the lives of other beings were not taken into account. Therefore, almost all countries, especially those who relate to the economically developed, try to formulate their environmental policies. , adjust the planned use of natural resources and provide financial resources for their recovery. The main role in providing eco-colors is carried out by the state, but in modern society the state is not the only subject of ecopolitics, but only one of them along with political parties, scientific and professional organizations, economic entities, social movements, etc. Nevertheless, environmental policy is an important part of the policies of any state, and its implementation or non-identification affects the attitude of citizens to state authorities.

The transition to environmentally friendly and sustainable development is currently becoming one of the priorities of Kazakhstan's development strategy. The Environmental Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is developing in these areas and aims to protect the environment and rational use of natural resources. These objectives are fixed in special regulations. This article discusses the formation and problems of the development of the legal framework for the Environmental Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The rules of any state has its legal logic and is a reflection of society socio-economic interests. It is they who, socio-economic needs, objectively affect the formation of this or that branch of the legislation and explain the need to adopt a regulatory act of this form and this content. But the path of adoption of any law is not simple: the interests of the state, departmental protectionism, the lobbying of financial groups and political parties can radically, even conceptually, change the content of this or that law. The environmental legislation of Kazakhstan as a whole can be characterized as a systemic education in which the logic of development is traced. Environmental legislation in such a form in which it exists, not immediately. In its development, three stages passed and begins from the moment of receipt by the Republic of Kazakhstan independence and the creation of market structures in the economy.

The problem of identifying and developing environmental policies is quite new for both theory and practice of developing options for socio-economic development. In many ways, this situation is due only to the recent realization of the risk of increasing environmental problems. Currently, the environmental factor begins to play an increasingly significant role for the economic development and quality of people's lives. It began to manifest itself both for individual countries and the entire planet in the form of quickly exacerbating global environmental problems. The world began to form a technogenic type of economic development related to the active development of subsoil, depletion and degradation of natural resources, an increase in environmental pollution. In one form or another, the thesis on the growing threat of an environmental crisis for the development and existence of the human civilization itself is generally in the documents of international organizations, as well as in strategies and programs of many countries. No exception in this process and the Republic of Kazakhstan. The years of independence in Kazakhstan became the years of education and the formation of a completely

new state system for ensuring environmental safety, environmental management and environmental management. To some extent, this ensured the formation and consistent implementation of government policies in the field of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources. But since for many decades in Kazakhstan, it also developed to this day, there is a predominantly raw material system with extremely high technogenic workloads on the environment, then, unfortunately, the cardinal improvement of the environmental situation has not yet happened, and it is still characterized by the degradation of natural systems, What, of course, leads to the destabilization of the biosphere, the loss of its ability to maintain the quality of the environment necessary for the vital activity of society[3].

The main directions of the development of environmental legislation were determined by the concept of the legal policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 2002. In accordance with the concept, in order to improve environmental protection legislation, the development of laws and subtitle acts necessary for implementation are provided: environmental insurance systems; a more advanced system of state control, fighting poaching and refinery that guarantees the inevitability of punishment of guilty and ensuring damages caused by the environment; unified system of state environmental monitoring; compulsory environmental audit in enterprises polluting the surrounding environment of super-established standards; municipal and industrial waste management systems; More advanced economic instruments for regulating and preventing environmental pollution. Implementation of the provisions of the Concept of Legal Policy, as well as the development of market relations and the formation of the relevant organizational and economic structures, deep transformations in the Social Sphere, the improvement of its state administration by delimiting the powers between the levels of state power, as well as the development of environmental management in new conditions caused the need to improve water , land, forest legislation and based on the adaptation of a system of management of water, land and forest resources to the requirements of time. Technological progress entails the deterioration of the environmental situation. Kazakhstan with a huge territory and large natural resources is no exception. However, the leadership of the country pays primary attention to issues of improving ecology, expanding the use of renewable energy sources, cultivating respect for nature. The main event in the field of ecology in 2019 was the creation of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The establishment of the Central Executive Authority is intended to improve the country's policy in the field of environmental protection, to create conditions for the intensive development of the waste management industry.

Today, the state in the republic is the main subject of environmental policy. It very clearly formulates the strategic goals of this policy: "Creating a favorable environment, improving the conditions of residence and health of the population, ensuring environmental safety." However, the conduct of environmental policy is associated only with the "a set of economic, legal and organizational measures aimed at maintaining the ability to maintain the ability The environment to satisfy the needs of current and do not jeopardize the satisfaction of future generations. " And how will these economic, legal and organizational measures "go"? After all, it may be so that they will be carried out by environmentally illiterate officials and managers. And from their activities there will be more harm than good, and the environmental policy itself will be imaginary. And in order to move away from such a development strategy, modern politicians should be mastered by economic knowledge, to form an environmental consciousness, to be morally ready for the perception of environmental values and to all be guided in their practical activities. During the change of socio-economic paradigms of the development of society to environmental, it is important that the remaining segments of the population were prepared for the adoption of a new, environmental paradigm for the development of their country and society as a whole. The success of this process will depend on the level of their environmental consciousness. Only in the presence of a certain form of consciousness in the wide segments of the population, democratically oriented politics will be

able to implement the strategy of the coevolution of society and nature, the approval of their noospheric future. It is from the level of integration of the environmental and political consciousness of people depends on the nature of the socio-ecological interactions, the focus of their development. But the primary importance of the integration of these forms of consciousness acquires in solving the most topical problems of modernity. In the book of the former Vice-President of the United States, E. Mount "Uncomfortable True" (2007) draws the attention of the world community for increasing processes of predatory forest consumption. Noting the multidimensionality of the problems of the forests of the planet, their environmental role in maintaining the stability of the biosphere, the author emphasizes political severity. "Our attitude towards forests is a political question," he writes. For him, the ecological side of the forests is and a political issue.

Modern environmental problems significantly affected the consciousness not only individuals, but also society as a whole. Although many countries of the world have taken measures to reduce the negative impact of their economies on the environment, but they did not give essential results. The situation is complicated by the fact that humanity has already beyond the limits and is in an unstable area. However, the understanding of this problem all over the world is depressingly weak. To reduce the environmental impact and return to the permissible level, it is necessary to change personal and social values, and to achieve support politicians in this area, you need a lot of time. "

Indeed, the deterioration in the quality of the natural environment has become a real fact and is recognized by most of the inhabitants of our planet. For example, desertification of fertile land affects the interests of the population of more than 80 countries of the world. More than 1 billion. A person does not have the ability to use clean drinking water. In the arid years, another 1 billion people feel lack of water. For the first decade of the XXI century. 94 million hectares of forests were destroyed by a predatory manner, and the rainforest poison decreases by 1% annually. Since the beginning of the new century, natural and anthropogenic catastrophes occurs, which lead to large material and human losses. The total magnitude of only economic losses from these catastrophes is expressed by hundred billion dollars. Forecasts of such losses on the first half of the XXI century. Expressed digital \$ 300 billion a year[4].

The deterioration of the environment began to affect the health of people. Already today, representatives of medicine believe that 25% of diseases of people are determined by the poor condition of their environmental environment. Low quality drinking water, air pollution, which requires saturated with various food chemicals, unsatisfactory self-hygienic conditions of people in many countries of the world - all these are the growth factors for the number of their diseases and mortality.

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