

UDC. 502.131.1

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FORMING AND DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL THINKING AS MAIN TARGET SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Abstract

Hereby social aspects of environmental issues, as well as the way of forming and developing environmental thinking in modern conditions are being considered. The focus is on greening industries, redefining the role of society in the process of transforming the natural environment.

***Keywords:** Ecology, sustainable development, ecosystem thinking, greening, natural resources, environment.*

In recent decades, there was expansion of the concept of ecology in relation to the inclusion in the scope of the objects of its study of the human species from its production activities and emerging threats of global ecological crisis. In the modern era of rapid development of scientific and technical progress the magnitude of the impact of economic activity on the environment and society is truly gigantic. Strengthening of anthropogenic impact on the environment has given rise to a number of environmental problems, of which the most urgent related to the state of air, water and land resources.

At the moment, it became apparent that the problem of environmental conservation and economic development are interrelated - destroying and depleting the natural environment can lead to unsustainable economic development. Society faced with the contradictions between the growing needs of the world community and the inability of the biosphere to provide these needs. The idea of sustainable development, which arose as a result of humanity awareness of limited natural resources for economic growth, but also because of the current danger of irreversible negative changes in the environment has been widely recognized in the world. The obvious reason is the critical environmental situation prevailing technological, nature-type of economic development. Without changing to environmentally balanced sustainable development path it is impossible to solve problems facing the country.

The concept of "sustainable development" entered the lexicon of the international community in 1987 after the publication of the report "Our Common Future", prepared by the International Commission on Environment and Development (WCED or Brundtland Commission, created by the initiative of the UN Secretary General in 1983.) The report shows the need to address the major environmental problems together with the social, economic and political problems. The report offered a long-term strategy to improve the lives of people, the environment, which would ensure the sustainable development of the world economy for a long period, consider ways and means by which the international community would be able to effectively solve social and environmental problems.

It is time to go to the current understanding of sustainable development as the expansion of production of integrated resources – physical, human, social and economic capital as balanced economic, social, environmental and cultural development. The decision of these problems is the following - it is necessary to pay attention to the management of quality of life, it is one of the most

important elements in the logic implementation of the "imperative of survival" and ensure the sustainability of socio-natural development of mankind, its functions such as planning, forecasting, legislation, standardization, normalization, unification and establishment of such a concept as social circuit quality: the quality of the person – the quality of work – the quality of production – quality technology – the quality of education – quality of culture – the quality of science – quality of control – the quality of social and economic systems – quality of life – the quality of the person.

Transition to sustainable development assumes a gradual recovery of natural ecosystems to a level that ensures the stability of the environment. This can be achieved by the entire humanity, many countries have developed national vision and strategy for sustainable development which provides for a balanced solution of socio-economic problems, problems of preservation of favorable environment and natural resources potential.

The Republic of Kazakhstan as a full member of the world community has an obligation to meet the objectives set out in the Agenda 21 (Rio de Janeiro, 1992.), The Declaration of the Millennium Summit (New York, 2000) and the World Summit on Sustainable development (Johannesburg, 2002).

Following the recommendations and principles set forth in the documents of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Janeiro, 1992), and guided by them, it is necessary and possible to implement in Kazakhstan gradual transition to sustainable development, which provides a balanced solution of socio-economic problems, problems preservation of favorable environmental and natural resource potential in order to meet the needs of society. The transition to sustainable development in the country as a whole is possible only if it is to achieve sustainable development of all its regions.

Theory and practice have shown that the environmental component is an integral part of human development, in connection with which modern economic science is to solve an important problem on the historical dimension of the greening of all spheres of life of Kazakhstani society according to the accepted requirements of sustainable development. Kazakhstan is an active member of the Commission on Sustainable Development, the UN, the "Environment for Europe" and "Environment and Sustainable Development in Asia", and regional Eurasian network of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. State control of the process of transition to sustainable development involves the development of program and forecasting documents.

The country has adopted Development Strategy of Kazakhstan till 2030, Strategy of Industrial and Innovation Development of Kazakhstan till 2015, Concept of Ecological Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, Territorial Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2015, Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development for 2007 -2024.

The concept of sustainable development is based on the methodological approach [1], in which the ecological, economic and social systems are shown to be equivalent with the multiple interactions between them. Effective solution to environmental problems and the transition to sustainable development is possible only within the framework of the entire economy of the country through an integrated approach. Only deal with the economic structures, especially the functioning of industries, can effectively solve the environmental problems that require a new environmental-economic approach to economic development.

In modern conditions, when social progress already inconceivable apart from natural existence, the further development of human society requires rethinking goals and forming new patterns of behavior in relation to the environment. The need to change the behavior of mankind leads to the appearance of a new "green" way of thinking and the greening of the entire system of knowledge. Formation of ecological thinking in society caused by objective factors reflecting the urgent needs of social development (sharpness of ecological contradictions, the reality of the ecological crisis, the environment). The main goal of greening of society is the formation of ecological culture, based on ecological thinking, which is based on a sense of common interests with the interests of the human environment.

The process of formation of ecological thinking is a very complex process, since it is connected with the formation of a fundamentally new approach to the environment. Taking into account modern realities, the environmental situation, qualitatively new conditions for economic development and determination on this basis of practical line of conduct and course of action is one of

the characteristics of ecological thinking. Focus on quality, environmental friendliness, efficiency and intensification should be a kind of installation guide ecological and economic thinking. An important feature of the ecological and economic thinking is the ability to see all the variety of relationships and contradictions of social life, the ability to think systematically, to evaluate the processes from the perspective of the holistic development of the biosphere, effective and moral economy.

Strategic type of ecological thinking, very important and necessary in the current economic conditions, particularly necessary in solving problems affecting the human environment and life. It became obvious that at the present stage the environment and the development of society cannot be considered separately. World and national practice shows that it is impossible to achieve sustainable socio - economic development of society at the expense of environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources as well as impossible to maintain the required quality of the natural environment without a strong economy.

Created by the decision of the Stockholm Conference, the special structure of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) – recommends that in future the focus should be on activities in the following key areas:

1. Elimination of knowledge gaps – research into areas that provide a comprehensive vision of global and inter-regional cooperation processes.
2. Analysis of root causes – find deep, not superficial causes of economic problems.
3. Using an integrated approach – the development of an integrated environmental thinking, the creation of integrated environmental management systems and coordination of efforts to address the problems at the international level.
4. Mobilization of efforts – including in the environmental process – it is not only the relevant public authorities, but also the general public, non-governmental organizations, the private sector.

Under conditions where the growing scale of production, accelerating scientific and technological progress, growing population, more and more clearly revealed the limitations of many provisions necessary for the existence of human society, natural resources, environmental factors environmental gain increasing importance [2]. This, in turn, requires the necessary environmental knowledge and understanding of the laws of interaction with the natural environment. Essential in the creation of a methodological and technological basis for socio-economic transformation will belong to science. Formation of a complex and harmonious system of nature, which would correspond to the program as a country's recovery and move it to a new qualitative state, as well as the problem of the most effective environmental health – an important challenge facing researchers and practitioners. Its resolution requires a basic knowledge of ecology, economy and environmental management and all specialists in economics. The main task in the field of education is to raise environmental awareness, educational and professional skills and knowledge in the field of environmental management.

The increasing role of natural factors in the socio - economic development, the growth of the capital intensity of natural resources led to the emergence of a new direction in the system of economic sciences – Environmental Economics [3]. In the higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan economic specialties introduced as a compulsory component of the course, which indicates the importance of theoretical and practical importance of the new branch of knowledge. Environmental Economics is the discipline of both theoretical and practical problems, which is the formation of ecological and economic outlook, on the basis of ecological thinking, the development of the principles of ecological and economic analysis and justification of specific mechanisms of ecological and economic regulation. The environmental aspect of environmental economics and environmental performance is that through the management and planning of socio-economic development in each region to ensure our country's favorable biological conditions of human life, its production activities at present and in the future [4].

In our country, with a rich natural resource potential and challenges of productive forces of natural complexes and natural resource areas there is a natural prerequisite for economic specialization of regions and territorial division of labor. West Kazakhstan occupies a leading position on the oil and gas industry in the national economy. Environmental problems accompany any human activity, and the more intensive work such as oil. Therefore, in recent years, much attention is paid to the environmental component of the activities of oil companies in the region, which is quite justified by current trends of cleaner production. The role of natural resources and the environment in the region's

economy, the degree of intensification of natural resources pose different challenges in implementing of environmental activities. Protection of non-renewable natural resources should maximize savings in spending and complex processing. To protect renewable natural resources it is necessary to maintain optimal cycles of reproduction. Science has developed important approaches to solving environmental problems that are closely related to the social needs of long-term development on a regional basis.

The main tasks of scientific support for environmental protection are the development of eco-efficient and resource-saving technologies, production, raw materials, products and equipment on the basis of ecological and economic thinking. This is important in the design of new technology, and the organization of research work, and in assessing economic activity and trends in the development of creative exploration production reserves and reduce pollution.

In this direction, the creative team of scientists and practitioners together with Kazakhstan Branch of Karachaganak Petroleum Operating Company have developed several research projects for the rehabilitation of disturbed lands such as Gryphon biological reclamation area, the goal of which is to localize the affected lands, so that their influence would not extend to the surrounding area ; as well as projects aimed at developing intensive, environmentally sound technologies of cultivation of agricultural crops in the area of influence of the field. The recommendations on resource-saving technologies, 6 innovation patents for inventions in the field of environmental protection have been designed and produced. Implementation of the results of these research helps to reduce the areas of contaminated land, as well as to improve environmental security in the region.

The character of the processes indicates the real possibilities of formation in Kazakhstan socio-economic system, capable to make the transition to sustainable development. The ultimate goal of these processes should be rethought in terms of the quality of man's place in the world, redefined in terms of the role of man in the process of transformation of the environment. This will contribute to a positive-active environmental orientation of a considerable part of the population.

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ТҮЙІН

Экологиялық өзекті мәселелердің әлеуметтік аспектілері, сонымен қатар, қазіргі жағдайда экологиялық тұрғыдан ойлауды қалыптастыру және дамыту жолдары қарастырылады.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Рассматриваются социальные аспекты экологических проблем, а также пути формирования и развития экологического мышления в современных условиях.