
Thus, through gradual regulation, environmental rights acquire an important legal significance, which is the basis for the restoration of a favorable environment, which calls for ensuring a normal human life.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan has an important legal significance, which is the basis for the restoration of a favorable environment, which calls for ensuring a normal human life.

The enshrinement of the right to a favorable environment in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan promotes the right granted to the legislator for the most effective use and implies the need to take into account its essence and content in the development.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not define the concept of a favorable environment, which in turn can lead to some difficulties in determining the scope and content of the right to a favorable environment.

Before defining the content of the category of the right to a favorable environment, it is necessary to understand the meaning of this concept on the basis of an analysis of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For example, on February 19, 2007, the Ecological Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, enshrining the right of citizens to a clean and favorable environment, provides a clear definition of this right in comparison with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Therefore, the question from this point of view would be fair. Whether the concepts of environment and the environment differ in content.

The environment is one of the fundamental categories of modern science and practice, along with such categories as the world, economy, society and democracy. That is why the environment, not nature, is the object of integration of legal regulation of public relations related to nature in modern times, as well as national and international law.

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LEGAL BASES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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The growing global environmental crisis has made the protection of the environment and human rights one of the most pressing issues. The crisis in the environment has already damaged the lives, health and property of millions of people, and its further deepening could lead to irreparable environmental and biological consequences. There is every reason to believe that the preservation of the environment has become a vital necessity, even the most important problem that decides the fate of mankind.

Environmental problems are one of the most difficult and unresolved issues for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The transition of our country to a new historical stage of its development has led to an increase in the number of factors that negatively affect the state of the environment. These include: reduction of funding for environmental programs due to the economic crisis in the country, the construction of environmentally polluting industries by foreign companies, the import and disposal of hazardous waste on the territory of Kazakhstan, etc. refer to. These circumstances exacerbated the environmental problems left by the Soviet Government.

Today, environmental rights are one of the most frequently violated rights in the country. The President's Address to Kazakhstan-2030 states: "Today, the poor environmental situation is the cause of 20% of deaths, and in some regions the situation is even worse. In order to change the current situation, it is necessary to create a strong and powerful barrier for all pollutants "[1. 97].

Environmental rights created as a result of the ecological crisis are designed to protect human life and health from the harmful effects of the environment. The right to a favorable environment is central to the system of environmental rights. This right should be considered as the main goal of environmental protection activities, which includes the content of all environmental rights.

In our country, the right to a favorable environment is recognized as one of the natural and inalienable rights of man and citizen. Recognition of this right at the legislative level requires the establishment of a system of legal instruments and methods to ensure its implementation. However, the situation in practice shows that the right to a favorable environment is not yet guaranteed in practice. One of the reasons for this unfortunate situation is the shortcomings of the existing environmental legislation and the mechanism of guarantees to ensure the implementation of this right.

Ensuring human rights, including environmental rights, is a priority for any state. Public authorities are obliged to ensure human environmental safety through administrative and legislative activities, the education system, and the media. Ensuring human environmental safety in Kazakhstan must be ensured through legal, organizational, economic, educational and other measures aimed at protecting the environment. The most important of them is the formation of effective environmental legislation that meets the complexity of environmental problems in Kazakhstan. It is necessary to determine the content of environmental law and the ways of its implementation and methods of protection.

Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan has a well-developed environmental legislation that meets international human rights standards. However, due to the extremely difficult environmental situation and the sluggishness of government in this area, the issue of ensuring the right to a favorable environment is becoming increasingly important. Although the Constitution of Kazakhstan declares the rights and freedoms of the individual as the most precious treasure, violations of human environmental rights are very common in practice.

Ensuring the right to a favorable environment, along with well-developed environmental legislation, requires the effective functioning of all law enforcement and government systems, as well as the activity of individuals and public associations. The state plays a key role here, because only the state has the exclusive power to ensure the rights and interests of the individual. The state is obliged to create favorable conditions for the implementation of this right by establishing specific legal instruments and mechanisms to protect it. In the absence of such a service, this right can only become a simple "paper" declaration. [2. 34]

In the future, the level of protection of the right to a favorable environment may become a key criterion that reflects the level of development of the Kazakh legal system and its effectiveness. Therefore, one of the priorities of public authorities should be to eliminate the shortcomings of existing legislation and to determine the procedure for exercising the right to a favorable environment and to improve the system of protective guarantees.

The above information clearly demonstrates the relevance of the study of the ways and means of protection of the right to a favorable environment, which belongs to everyone.

Human life and health are the highest values of any civilized society. One of the main prerequisites for providing these benefits is the creation of a natural environment conducive to human life and health. We must not forget that the ecological crisis affects not only environmental rights, but all fundamental human rights.

The current poor environmental situation makes the issue of ensuring human environmental rights one of the most pressing issues. Ensuring human rights, including environmental rights, is a key task of any state.

Combating the environmental crisis and protecting human life and health from its harmful effects is one of the most important issues, especially for our country. Due to the natural features of the environment (biosphere) (most of its territory is arid and about 66% of its territory is prone to various levels of desertification) and the use of raw materials for many decades, the ecological situation in Kazakhstan is one of the weakest states. [3].

Aral and Semipalatinsk regions have been declared ecological disaster zones. In addition, there are four military test sites and the Baikonur space complex in Kazakhstan. Their activities have a negative impact on the health of the population and the environment. On the island of Vozrozhdenie in the Aral Sea, there is a risk of the spread of bacteriological infectious diseases from the activities of the former biological landfill.

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АБАЙСЫЗДА АДАМ ӨЛІМІНЕ ӘКЕЛІП СОҚТЫРҒАНЫ ҮШІН ШЕТЕЛ ЗАҢНАМАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ЖАУАПКЕРШІЛІК

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Абайсызда адам өліміне әкеліп соқтырғаны үшін қылмыстық жауапкершілік институты барлық шет мемлекеттердің заңнамасында көрініс тапты. Алайда, осы