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IMPROVEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES WITH THE HELP OF LAND PERMANENT USE

Abstract. Efficient use of sustainable lands within agricultural lands, basis on the ecology without adverse effect on the environment and direct influence to the increase of labour productivity. The imbalance between the resulting products, speakers, sustainability, production technologies, land use, land-crash is to change the face with lime blossom. However, at the present time in the management and use of land Fund In state and private ownership of land was for him to rationalize the obtained in the determination of the boundaries of pi is one of the most pressing issues constantly. Shaped and effective use of land resources and other lands, therefore, allows you to gently ayaland requirements, that is, enters the cycle of the resource. Humanity committed in the process of production, long-term land use, life satisfaction. In case of problems of society and humanity, with the nature of society, the environment, an important task is to secure Brenda Agence grows well. This means that in the future industrial-innovative agricultural state of our country has the potential to be proof of advanced.

Keywords: efficient land use, beneficial land use, sustainable land use, agricultural lands.

Introduction. The urgency of the world system in the 21st century is in environmental and economic problems of environmental management. Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan focuses on the national economy, especially in the field of environmentally and economically efficient use of agriculture, as well as compliance with the world standards of sustainable and rational land use, which are the cause of the environmental crisis. The 66% of the lands in many regions of the country were affected by the crisis in the development of virgin and fallow lands, and it takes a lot of money and a long period to restore it. In order to effectively use agricultural lands, distribute them at the local level, and receive environmentally and economically sound products, qualified and educated specialists are needed. In 2007, according to the President's decree, the "Environmental Code" was restored, and in this document, it was guided by the fulfillment of all environmental requirements and measures [1,2,3].

Regular use of land in agriculture is a system of social development that provides a positive correlation between economic growth, improving the quality of land resources, material and spiritual satisfaction of the population. Based on the basic social, economic and environmental laws and principles, it is necessary to demonstrate the need for sustainable land use and its importance for the conservation of land resources.

Establishment of a new paradigm of land use in Kazakhstan - a socially-oriented economy, the definition of ecological and economic bases for balanced land use and analysis of the concept of sustainable land use for the purpose of their identification.

Ensuring the sustainable use of land in agriculture means the use of land, which does not reduce the quantitative characteristics of the land. Ensuring the sustainability of land use means that natural land plots which are protected by laws and prevent the reduction of their landscapes that are consistent with the law are compactly constructed, which does not reduce the state of other natural objects, timely and proper use of land - land management organization that provides more efficient use of climatic and geographic features [4, 5,6].

The quality of the land

Arable		Meadow and pasture			
		Improved meadows and pastures: perennial grass sown and radically improved			1,2
		Improved meadows and pastures: Without changing the appearance of the vegetation cover, the surface is improved			1,1
		Meadows		Pastures	
State of land cooling		State of land cooling		State of land cooling	
Good (soil - not salty and unsolent, without bushes, without stones, non-erosive; depth of groundwater - fresh water - more than 3 meters, mineral water - more than 6 meters)	1,2	Good (uncontaminated, without bushes, without stones, regionally designated by the plant a plot of land)	1,2	Good (uncontaminated, without bushes, without stones, regionally designated by the plant a plot of land)	1,2
Satisfactorily (slightly saline soil, alkaline, non-stones, slightly eroded, low salinity; depth of groundwater 3-6 meters)	0,9	(polluted, untreated, with trees, stony, the territorial structure of vegetative cover is broken. These signs are observed in more than 40% of the territorial area)	0,9	Satisfactorily (polluted, many shrubs (inedible shrubs), with trees, stony, the territorial structure of vegetative cover is broken, very worn out pastures, with naked varieties, bald land with solonetsous soils. These signs are observed in more than 40% of the territorial area)	0,9
Unsatisfactory (medium and strongly saline soil, medium, and strongly alkaline, stony, medium and heavily eroded, more than 1 g / l, water depth is less than 3 meters) 0,6	0,6	(contaminated, untreated, with trees, stony, violation of the territorial coverage of vegetation cover. These signs are observed in more than 40% of the territorial area)	0,7	Satisfactorily (polluted, many shrubs (inedible shrubs), with trees, stony, the territorial structure of vegetative cover is broken, very worn out pastures, with naked varieties, bald land with solonetsous soils. These signs are observed in more than 40% of the territorial area)	0,6
Land space		Land space		Land space	
Up to 1 degree	1	Up to 3 degrees	1	Up to 12 degrees	1
From 1 to 3 degrees	0,98	From 3.1 to 6 degrees	0,95	From 13 to 20 degrees	0,8
From 3 to 5 degrees		From 6.1 to 10 degrees		More than 20 degrees	0,6
From 5 to 7 degrees	0,96	From 10.1 to 20 degrees	0,9		
More than 7 degrees	0,93	More than 20 degrees	0,85		
	0,86		0,5		

To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to establish ownership of land, which accurately determines the powers of land use subjects, creating a representative office for possession, use, and disposal. In land relations, the economic and ecological components of land use, social relations and processes must be fully realized. This principle ensures the sustainable development of society [7, 8,9].

During the years of independence, the issue of increasing the value of land resources, their rational use and protection were not resolved at the state level. Based on the analysis of estimates of land and land resources of domestic and foreign scientists, the economic approach to land use prevailed, and the social and environmental environment was the second and third respectively. Changes in this situation require the definition and assessment of the acceleration of land use, the preparation of innovative approaches to the calculation and cadastre of all lands and the definition of territorial boundaries. The state of the land is currently under construction.

The use of land resources for many years leads to its depreciation, and it is not scientifically motivated, but rather scientifically justified - requires the adoption of managerial decisions. The trend of today's development of society led to the need to introduce new approaches that would combine environmental, social and other aspects of the use of natural resources.

All this proves that the solution of today's problems in the field of land use is inevitable without a model of sustainable development. The sustainable development strategy is a means of consolidation for the development of both national and international, economic, social and environmental objectives, as well as coordinated land use as one of its directions.

Establishment of a new paradigm of land use in Kazakhstan - a socially-oriented economy, the definition of ecological and economic bases for balanced land use and analysis of the concept of sustainable land use for the purpose of their identification. The dynamics of agricultural land.

Methods of research and materials. Ensuring sustainable land use means the land use, which does not reduce the quantitative characteristics of the land. Sustainable land use is a combination of natural land plots that ensure the conservation of agricultural land areas and their decline, which means that land, land use, timely and proper use of land, organization of land use, providing more efficient use of natural - climatic and geographic features. The next step is to systematize agricultural subsidies.

Results. The essence of the state policy in this matter is to systematize subsidies to agricultural enterprises as a priority for advanced technologies and the best use of quality agricultural products and land resources. The latter is the state control over the use and protection of lands. The main task of state control, which is the main administrative functions of the state, is to monitor compliance with the law in the field of land use. This function is carried out by interregional inspections of the Agency's land [2,3]. To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to establish ownership of land, which accurately determines the powers of land use subjects, creating a representative office for possession, use and disposal. In land relations, economic and environmental land use, social components and processes must be fully realized. This principle ensures that sustainable development of the community contributes to improving the moral and material potential of land users. [10,11,12].

Discussion. According to the results of 2016, as a result of the land inspections carried out by the Agency, more than 9,000 unused land plots of 1.3 million hectares were identified. In addition, the volume of 2.04 million and 3.4 thousand land plots was registered as ownerless plots. In addition, the volume of inspections of agricultural land was 1.6 thousand. A person in 1.6 million hectares, revealing 894 violations of land legislation on a total area of 416.3 thousand hectares. Based on the audit results, 894 subjects were prosecuted (for inefficient use or non-use of agricultural land), they were fined 17.9 million tenge, and in 119 cases administrative measures were taken.

Claims and complaints were filed with the judiciary on 9 land plots with a total area of 41.1 thousand hectares. The 5,1 thousand warning letters were sent to the owners of the agrarian sector about the need to use 583,3 thousand hectares of the target area. 480.2 thousand hectares of land used for agricultural purposes were seized from landowners and returned to state ownership. One of the main activities of the state in the effective use of land are actions undertaken by landowners themselves. Due to the country's transition to a modern market economy, it is obvious that agricultural land in the country is mainly transferred to non-state entities. The country's main natural resources are the basis of land resources, economic and social security [13,14,15].

The reforms of political and economic structures in the Republic of Kazakhstan led to the need for a radical change in land relations and the conduct of land reform through direct control and control of the state. The transition to a market economy led to the need for legitimacy as a means of production, with the need to recognize the ownership of land, land use rights, land legally legal and basic functions.

Conclusions. In this regard, it is especially important to identify the main strategic directions for the effective use and protection of the country's land resource potential. The program is aimed at the transition to a new quality of organization and services based on the effective use and protection of lands - the development of interrelated organizational, economic, agrotechnical, forestry and other activities in the interests of public and private land users.

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ЖЕРДІ ТҰРАҚТЫ ПАЙДАЛАНУ АРҚЫЛЫ АУЫЛШАРУ АШЫЛЫҚ ЖЕРЛЕРІНІҢ ТИІМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ

Аннотация. Ауылшаруашылық жерін тұрақты және ұтымды пайдалану, қоршаған ортаға зиян келтірмейтін экологияға негіздеу және еңбек өнімділігінің артуына тікелей әсер етуі туралы мәселелер қарастырылған. Жердің пайдалану тұрақтылығының бұзылуы жерден алынатын өніммен өндірістің технологиялар арасындағы динамиканың тепе-теңдігі өзгеріске ұшырауының нәтижесі болып табылады. Сонымен бірге қазіргі кезде ҚР жер қорын пайдалануда жер меншігінің мемлекеттік және жекеменшік болып бөлінді және иеленумен басқаруда оны ұтымды әрі тұрақты пайдалану үшін шекараларын белгілеуден өзекті мәселелердің бірі болып есептелінеді. Сондықтан жер учаскелерін нысандық және басқа талаптарға сай тиімді пайдалану және жер ресурстарын тиянақты айналымда мүмкіндік береді, яғни ресурстың циклға түседі. Өнім өмірлік қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыру үдерісінде адамзат жерді ұзақ пайдалануға тырысады. Табиғатпен қоғамның әрекет ету мәселелерінің ішінде адамзатқа маңызды міндет қоршаған ортаны жақсы жағдайда сақтау қоғамның бірітндеп өсіп келе жатқан қажеттіліктерін қамтамасыз ету болып табылады.

Бұл дегеніміз, болашақта индустриялық-инновациялық дамыған алдыңғы қатардағы аграрлық мемлекеттік болуға біздің елдің толық мүмкіндіктері бар екеніне дәлел.

Мындаған жылдар бойы, шаруашылық және қоғамның дамуы нәтижесінде адамдардың өмір сүру ортасы, таза табиғаттан біртіндеп табиғи антропогендік және антропогендікке айналды. Табиғи үрдістер ортаның қасиеті емес, сонымен қатар қоғам және табиғаттың қарым – қатынасының мәселелері. Табиғатты пайдаланудың әр – түрлі әлемдік, аймақтық, жергілікті деңгейдегі табиғи үрдістері мен жағдайларға байланыстылығы бақыланып отырды. Қазіргі таңда ауылшаруашылықта жерді тұрақты пайдалану әдістемелері пайдалануда.

Түйін сөздер: жерлерді тиімді пайдалану, жерді ұтымды пайдалану, жерді тиінақты пайдалану, ауылшаруашылық мақсатындағы жерлер

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ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ ЗЕМЕЛЬ ПУТЕМ СОЗДАНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Показано эффективное использование сельскохозяйственных земель путем создания устойчивого землепользования, основанное на экологии, не причиняющей вред окружающей среде и прямое влияние на увеличение производительности труда. Нарушение равновесия между получаемой продукцией, динамики, устойчивости технологий производства, использования земель, земли-результат окружения является изменением.

Вместе с тем, в настоящее время ее управлении и использовании земельного фонда и частного, рационального и устойчивого использования государственной собственности на землю было для приобретения считается одной из актуальных проблем в установлении границ. Форменная и эффективного использования земельных ресурсов и других земельных участков, поэтому позволяет аккуратно айналымда требованиям, то есть поступает в цикл ресурса. Человечество стремится в процессе продукции, длительное использование земель, удовлетворение жизненных потребностей. В случае проблем человечества с природой в течение действия общества защиты окружающей среды, важной задачей общества является обеспечение растущих потребностей постепенно. Это значит, что в будущем индустриально-инновационного государственного аграрного нашей страны есть все возможности стать подтверждением передовых.

Ключевые слова: рациональное использование земель, эффективное использование земель, земли сельскохозяйственного назначения.