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SECTION 32. Jurisprudence.

ECOLOGICAL NECESSITY IN SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN IN CREATING PRIVATE SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS CARRYING ON PERSPECTIVE PLANNING OF FORCIFICATION OF FOREST GANE POOL BY MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF ARACHIDONIC ACIDS WITH FUNGICIVE PROPERTIES AS AN INDUCTOR OF PLANT IMMUNITY

Abstract: In this article there were presented current ecological situation in the South Kazakhstan area including air pollution effect from transport, whole air pollution effect from sun radiation and influence of neighbor regions as Aral area. As a solution authors presented innovational way to create new kind of private organization working with specialized uni-disciplinary methodology to find out landing of coniferous plants to increase the rate of finances in atmosphere as an anti effect to air pollution. It is actually possible only with special rights to such organization and behaves to authority of legal mechanisms.

Key words: plant immunity, inductor of grow, forest gene pool, fortification band, fungitive properties, perspective planning.

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The South-Kazakhstan region especially Turkestan is located on the south of Kazakhstan, within the limits of east part of Turan lowland and western off spurs of Tien Shan. The greatest part of territory is flat, with unevenly-ridge sands Kyzylkum, by desert of Shardara (on a south-west, on left-bankness of Syrdarya) and Moyinkum (in the north, on left-bankness of Chu river). North part is busy at the desert Betbak Dala, on an extreme south is Hungry desert (Mirzashol). Middle part of area is occupied by the backbone of Karatau mountains, on a southeast are western outskirts of Talas Alatau, backbones of Karzhantau and Ugam area. Thus, it is possible bravely to suppose that plenty of the deserted earth negatively affects to pedosphere of territory, that confirms a subzero output-input of totality of processes of absorption, converting and use of energy of quanta of light into endeorganical reactions ratio

once again. Otherwise speaking, it is problematic to syntheses crisp air from carbon dioxide which is extremely necessity to population inhabited in that region.

To the real moment this question was examined from the different points of view, beginning from state nature protection examinations, ending the professional commissions of the UNO. The question was examined by environmentalists mostly on atmospheric, radiological and influence levels as in part of influence of aral sea calamity on the Turkestan region. However scientists were not examine other factor - geological factor. Particularly, this omission happened from after to insufficiency in the region of legal entities, researches of derivats, included in the competence of that [1] and biocenosis [2] on one certain region of South-Kazakhstan Area - probably in the Turkestan region.



Picture 1 - Researched moss example.

So, creation of such research organization would assist fixing the price of the forest [3] and taking of inventory of forest fund [4] coming from present forest genetic reservats. This judgment I consider just, because during the unauthorized field works on territories of village of Kumtuun researchers group found out the rare standards of moss of plant from Anthocerotes family class, that characterizes soil as suitable for the height of conifers of family of Pinus sylvestris. This statement considers as reasonable

because morphology of Anthocerotes supposes by itself symbiosis with Pinus sylvestris. In proof to everything the Turkestan region already abounds by itself by a presence on this locality of population of Thuof ja family cypress. So returning back to the legislation of Republic of Kazakhstan it is necessary foremost to mark concerning forestry, that the aim of forest increasing rate is creation of planting on the territories before not occupied by the forest [5].

Table 1

Legal difference between private and public planting out forest legislatively.

	STATE FOREST PLANTING SECTOR Article 88 Forest Code of Kazakhstan	PRIVATE FOREST PLANTING SECTOR Article 27 Forest Code of Kazakhstan
1	purveyance of wood	to conduct forestry and forest using on areas of private

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		forest fund, being in their property or long-term land-tenure, ecologically by the acceptable methods and methods, envisaged by the real Code and other legislative acts of Republic of Kazakhstan.
2	purveyance of soft resin, arboreal juices;	to provide a guard, defence, improvement of the sanitary state of the forests being in their property, and care of them;
3	purveyance of second-rate arboreal resources (bark, branches, stumps, roots, leaves, buds);	to give to the authorized organ materials, necessary for conduct of state account of forest fund, state forest cadastre, in order to set by the Kazakhstan Republic legislation.
4	side forest uses (pasturing of cattle, deer, breeding of animals for fur, placing of beehives and apiaries, truck farming, water-melon and growing of another agricultural cultures, purveyance and collection of medical plants and technical raw material, garden-stuffs, nuts, mushrooms, berries and other food products, moss, forest bedding and abscised leaves, reed);	to provide fire-prevention and sanitary arrangement of areas of private forest fund, being in their property or long-term land-tenure, accept necessary measures on extinguishing of forest fires, fight against wreckers and illnesses of the forest
5	use areas of state forest fund for the needs of the hunting growing;	to conduct registration of forest fires on the areas of private forest fund, being in their property, and consequences from them in the order certain the Kazakhstan Republic Legislation.
6	use areas of state forest fund for research aims;	
7	use areas of state forest fund for health, recreational, historical, cultural, tourist and sport aims;	
8	use areas of state forest fund for growing of planting-stock of arboreal and shrub breeds and plantation planting of the special setting.	

However, analyzing the situation from the pragmatic point of view the state does not give such opportunity to private organizations of assistance in this aspect an adequate for the performance of the objective pre-arranged by them [7-p.5]. As is generally known from a foregoing code state support of private foresting comes true that no more regulated terms, where plantation growing of fast-growing arboreal and shrub breeds in industrial and power aims - ten-fifteen years, and creation and development of private Sylvania - five-ten years [8-p.14]. These terms are not adequate for organizations whose competences has indicated and included in the article 75 introduction of forest flora and fauna, where renewal and reproduction of kinds and forms of plants and animals in forest biocenoses are produced by the way of reinduction of the best representatives of local aboriginal flora and fauna [9-p.2].

So that to educe more better standards it is necessary elementaryly to compare at least five generations according to G.J.Malkins. Greater term fifteen years [10-p.4]. Even taking to account that an adult plant forms fully its morphology to five years only three generations leave on an analysis, what not

enough, to bring in what or change in genetics of plant [11-p.6]. The terms indicated in a code were formed partly more not possession the legislative bodies of elementary information by virtue of factor is concerning the inhibitors of height in naked seed plants, because exactly it is a point from that it is necessary to push off for gaining end to analyze genetics of plant, in order to synthesize a necessary inductor that would allow to give complete reliable information already to two years of life of plant instead of five [12-p.13].

However and it does not give to decide on standard fifteen years, because in the process of artificial evolution of cages of plant there can be force-majeure circumstances at that hydrixicorical acids can lead itself differently at co-operating with a natural vegetable environment [13-p.1]. However without the proper researches it is difficult to educe a reliable prediction [14-p.20]. Probably these researches the authorized public organs engage in, however it is difficult to suppose by virtue of incompetence and неостепенности of skilled resources, that results will appear very soon [15-p.5]. Commercial establishments would do the proper



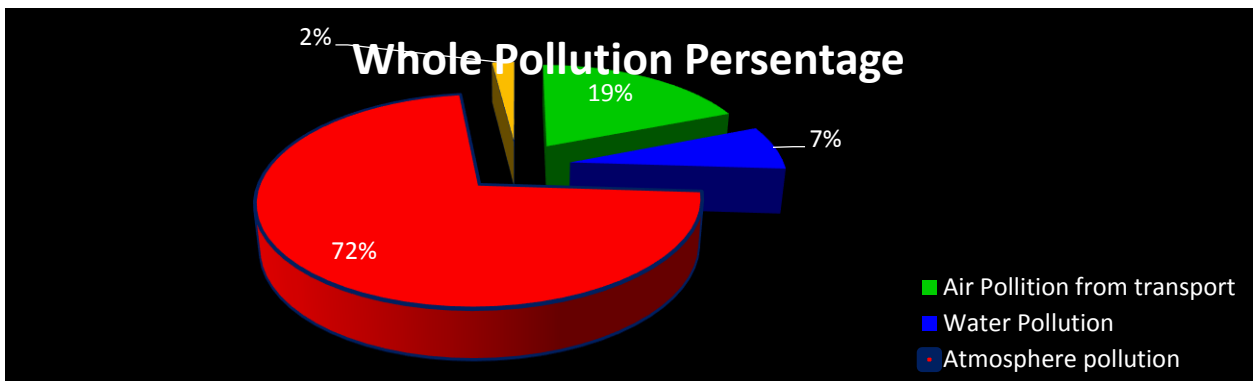
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breach at presence of грантовского potential of country far quicker explained here in creation of product that Kazakhstan would export in other countries [16-p.9].

Thus, for the improvement of ecological situation in an atmosphere conifers would play the key role in clearing out an atmosphere on territory of South-Kazakhstan Area, not only by virtue of process of photosynthesis but also from after phitancites of the coniferous plants contained in a best, that beneficially enough influences on the features of organism and

immunity of homo sapiens [17-p.17]. Similarly it is unless important to mark the degrees of muddiness of three key factors on territory of the South-Kazakhstan area [18-p.11]. Thus, statistically it is possible to look after the next indexes, where the degree of contamination of air environment from a motor transport makes 19%, the degree of contamination of water pool makes 7%, contamination of atmospheric air (water pool) makes 72% and 2% other factors [19-p.8].



Pie chart 1 - Percentage of pollution.

But parallel to pollution there exist theory of anti pollution [20-p.17]. It means that even with influencing external factor, region have enough stretch to oppose the pollution [21-p.3]. After it is possible to analyze whole percentages in analogical regions where the highest rates of anti-pollution

percentage dominate in Almaty Region [22-p.5]. As a second group of sharply increased anti-pollution region we can consider Ust-Kamenogorsk and the lowest anti-pollution region is Ural. Especially it proves quantity of fitancites in region [23-p.11].

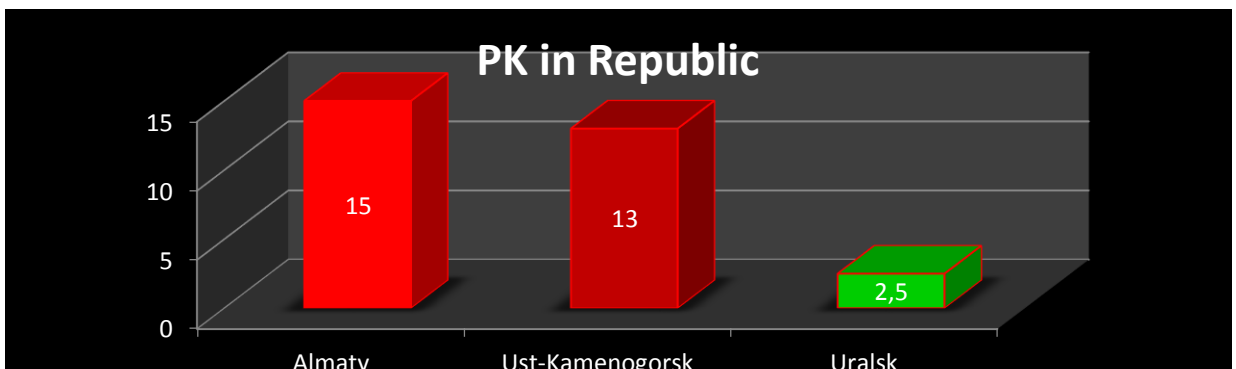


Diagram 1 - Range of pollution in three key cities with more polluted atmosphere.

Thus there's been a lot of scientific evidence where even radiology as Chernoble was cleaned up in air pollution with fitancitus from ponos silvestrus

[24-p.1]. Thus the effect to health from fitancites especially after pollution is enormous [25-p.90]

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BACKGROUND.

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Muhtarovich Batyrbaev as Domestic Expert in legislative mechanisms, Nurzhan Kenesovich Kulekeev as commissar of economic security and Shamuhammet Akmadov as assistant.

		
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