

Demographic and migration policy in the mining region and its impact on the ecological consciousness of the population

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Abstract. The paper presents an analysis of demographic and migration policies at the regional level and the mechanism of its influence on ecological consciousness, social-and-cultural environment and mentality. The attention is given to the necessity of increasing life expectancy by reducing both premature and preventable mortality and prolongation of a healthy (active) life by reducing disease and injury, improving the life quality, etc. The process of migrates' adaptation in the social-and-cultural environment is connected with the peculiarities of the regional mentality, which leads to the need of reaching an agreement, and, in the first place, is important for the sustainable social-and-economic development of the region. In this regard, attention is drawn to the mental foundations of law enforcement, in particular, environmental legislation, legislation on mineral resources and their use. The article proves the thesis that the agreement is possible through dialogue, even within the "forced consensus", to improve the integration process and, at the same time, to reduce differentiation.

1 Introduction

Current social transformations in modern society of the Russian Federation have vivid negative characteristics. They include: unfavorable demographic and infrastructural conditions, legitimization of illegitimate behavior, marginalization and depopulation that are typical for a number of regions, including mining. This aspect has an impact on the social-and-economic, demographic, social-and-cultural development of the region, including environmental consciousness. The problems of state management, connected with the management and organization of the economic, social-and-cultural life are also relevant. It is noteworthy that various strategies of behavior (economic, social, cultural, etc.) in Russia is often irrational, which leads to the fact that the benefit is sometimes overlooked due to the influence of subjective perception. Particular significance here has the mentality formed not only in everyday life but also "forced" by institutional authorities. Formation of mentality as a permanent component of social organization has the following task: to give

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law enforcement subjects the ability to live in society, to keep it by their life activity as a whole on the basis of reaching an agreement. The main aim here is the effective control and manipulation of the people's consciousness.

2 Materials and methods

To study the demographic and migration policy and its impact on environmental consciousness the works by R. Berger, T. Luckmann and other thinkers were analyzed. To identify the mechanism of achieving the consent as the Russian "civilizational archetype" features of interpersonal dialogue in the law enforcement practice the research of T.V. Dronov and others were studied. It made possible to cover the most important mechanisms of demographic and migration policy and its relationship to the specific social-and-cultural environment, including the mining region. In the description of current trends and principles of functioning of the various aspects of life quality and interpersonal dialogue in law enforcement the following methods were used: the rational-logical analysis, structural-functional approach, conceptual analysis, historical and logical comparison and synthesis, method of hypotheses and their subsequent verification as well as correlation analysis methods.

3 Results and discussion

The formation and development of demographic processes in Kuzbass are largely stipulated by the natural resource and industrial profile of the region. After the fall of the Soviet Union Kuzbass became the largest coal basin in the country. As on January 1, 2016 there were 95 coal mining companies and 50 ore-processing plants and facilities, which employ about 99 thousand people in the Kemerovo Region [1].

For many decades the coal industry had been the main city-forming factor and contributed to high urbanization of the region. However, in the early 90s of the XX century the situation changed. From 1992 to 2016 the population of the Kemerovo region decreased by 12.5% [2]. And the natural decline of the population in that period was stable. The dynamics of demographic processes was affected by several major factors: the transformation of social-and-economic conditions; the impact of long-term effects of the Great Patriotic War; changes in reproductive goals; unfavorable ecological situation caused by the current structure of industrial production.

In these conditions long-term demographic and migration policies become particularly important. So, in 2001 the region adopted the Concept of demographic development in the Kemerovo region for the period up to 2005. Among the key provisions of the document should be highlighted: the problem of increasing life expectancy by reducing premature and preventable death, particularly in the working age; increasing the healthy (active) life by reducing disease and injury; improve the life quality of chronically ailing and disable people by providing them with conditions for realization of the existing (residual) health potential; creating conditions for increasing the birth rate by gradual transition from a predominantly small to medium type of family reproductive behavior; comprehensively strengthening the family institution as the most efficient form of life of the individual and his normal socialization; normalization of migration flows and attracting migrants, while reducing the migration flow and protection of the labor market from the illegal migration.

It is worth noting the fact that characteristics, affecting the practice of inclusion the migrants in the labor markets, are usually related with the migratory experience, motivation of trips, and orientation on the length of staying. Ultimately, it is connected with the peculiarities of the regional mentality, and existing and widespread "practice of double

standards in the field of environmental policy establishes certain behavior models [3]. This is typical for the situations where rules and regulations are widely ignored, and life is moving under its own laws, if not like a "fight without rules" [4].

Considering mental grounds in law enforcement there is a problem of "environment" (space) – the locals who – whether they like it or not – need to establish optimal rules (conditions) for their livelihood. An important issue is the ability of "environment" to share the proposed rules of the game. Naturally there is a question about "the grounds for agreement [5], which usually identify two – mutual benefit and mutual humanitarian assistance of the parties, in which the benefit takes the form of moral satisfaction" [6]. In this connection we recognize the consent as the Russian civilized archetype. This is what the Russian multiculturalism is based on, and it is the fundamental basis and the main need of our society.

Regional characteristics (educational level, employment, the implementation of social safety nets by local authorities and management, crime rates, etc.) affect the minds and activities of daily living. For example, despite the fact that in recent years in the Kemerovo Region there has been intensive housing construction, improving housing affordability, and so on, Human Rights Commissioner in the Kemerovo region, states the following in his annual reports that the number of citizens' reports about issues related to the provision of housing, complaints about the quality of housing and public facilities, etc. remains unchanged. This fact indicates the "objective" problems in the field of law enforcement at both regional and municipal levels.

The reports have repeatedly emphasized that there are collective complaints of citizens in which violations of mass character are described as they do not relate to one person, but affect the rights of the large group of people. It concerns the problems of violation of citizens' environmental rights, respect human rights and freedoms in the field of migration, the rights of citizens in criminal and administrative law, etc.

According to R. Berger, "the intenseness of consciousness is the most in everyday life, that is, daily life installs itself in the mind in the most massive, persistent and intense way. In its imperative presence it is impossible either to ignore or to weaken it" [7]. Having been on the level of mentality, it (daily life) reproduces itself and functions as a kind of replacement of the mechanism of biological inheritance (succession).

The social aspect of law enforcement should be associated with an active response to the demand for any changes in usual style of communication, or as an attempt to reach an agreement with something new, unknown and, at first sight, sometimes repulsive [8]. Position "it is difficult, but possible to tolerate" should not be equated in any way with traditional Russian "unresponsive" patience: to a large extent it is linked with the expectation of "response", i.e. a certain result, personal or social. Russian patience was not always "unresponsive", rather we can speak about a "dotted line" of irresponsibility, broken by explosive discontent and despair acts.

The impact of information technologies promotes the development of the given situation, particularly in Russia [9-11]. An individual, as a rule, cannot tell if it is a rumor, a version, an opinion, a fact and so on. And here the dialogue would be particularly useful, even within the "imposed consensus (increased integration and, at the same time, the decline of differentiation), and analysis of enthymemes - this very old art of imposing food for mindless ingestion when implied is introduced as already known. In this case there is a risk of getting used by the consciousness to the low-somnolent mode in which, for example, meeting death (the facts of terrorist threats by destabilizing the social environment subjects, etc.) causes panic. All this leads to the disintegration of the whole society, its social and cultural environment and updates the law enforcement problem. Based on the equivalence of priorities, economic development and environmental conservation, it is necessary to promote environmental law enforcement within the country, to facilitate the

interaction of responsible for the environmental policy departments and institutions, to extend financial support for environmental protection programs [12].

This is the equivalence of priority of authority subjects. In China, for example, funding the environmental protection directly depends on the local authorities. As a result, the orientation of the local authorities on economic growth neutralizes the autonomy of environmental institutions. In addition, for the last 20 years in China a number of independent environmental organizations had been established: "Friends of Nature", "Institute of Global Environmental Culture in Beijing", "Green Earth Volunteers", "Environmental Protection Beijing Fund". These organizations aim to environmental education of China's population, training volunteers, organizing social events, distribution of environmental information, and others. At the same time, environmental protection student groups are organized in many educational institutions. In Kemerovo Region (Novokuznetsk April 6, 2013) the following goal was set to consider the possibility of restoring a system of state control over the land remediation financing its activities from a variety of sources. As the sources of financing to consider the system (extra-budgetary) environmental funds at various levels replenished at the expense of environmental fees, fines and other payments (with the distribution of funds in the proportion of 60% – the municipal, 30% – the regional, 10% – the federal environmental funds), with the further financing of the environmental projects at the definite level on the competitive basis, etc.

Based on the activity principle, every action is possible to make due to the ability of the subject to the discursive and practical interpretation of nature and causes of his actions within the framework of not only subordination but fair law enforcement. In this regard for the practical consciousness it is peculiar "the sense of ontological security" (A. Giddens [13]), similar to "the sense of basic trust" by E. Erikson [14]. The sense of basic trust is defined as the definite relation to oneself and the world. It implies both the human own credulity and the sense of constant propensity to oneself of other people.

Everyone recognizes that the destruction of the conditions for the real equality is dangerous for freedom of all people. This judgment is true, because the maintenance of public order is understood as a necessary condition for achieving by everyone his goals (for example, the right to the healthy environment) whatever they may be (if they lie within the certain limits), as well as the realization of his own interpretation of moral obligations. As an example may be given the situation of restrictions on the freedom of conscience by some limits even indistinct imposed by the state, due to the limit, derived from the principle of public interest, the interest of the representative equal citizen. This limitation is due to the so-called paradox of freedom, which shows that freedom, in the sense of any kind of its limit, should lead to a significant restriction of it, so as not to allow the bully to enslave the meek. This manifests the dialectic of confrontation and cooperation, "weak" and "strong", and the person responsible only for himself, but everyone, without exception, is responsible for others to maintain the integrity in the society. Moreover, it is a distinctive feature of the formation of mental, social and cultural space.

The signs of stabilization of the demographic situation, which appeared in the first years of the XXI century appeared to be unstable and, to a large extent, caused by the impact of the structural demographic factors. Against the background of increasing the birth rate the main reason of negative natural population growth remained high mortality rate.

The implementation of the program "The improvement of environment and population of the Kemerovo region" according to which, in particular, during 1998-2000 it was possible to improve drinking water quality and bring into use the sewage treatment plants in the 14 areas, did not allow changing the situation radically. In terms of occupational illness the region took the second place in Russia, and air pollution in the large regional cities remained at the high level.

The analysis of results of population migration in the Kemerovo region shows wave-like nature of the process. Reducing migration turnover started in the 90-ies of the XX century continued in the first decade of the XXI century. The migration growth remained predominantly positive.

At the beginning of the second decade of the XXI century migration activity in the region increased, but the effectiveness of migration became negative. Taking into account the current situation, in 2016 the authorities of the Kemerovo Region approved a comprehensive regional program "Improving the demographic situation in the Kemerovo region" for 2016-2018 years.

Within "The state migration policy concept up to 2025" defining the strategy for the development of migration processes on the basis of estimates and the prospects of demographic and social-and-economic development of the region, it is necessary to consider that the possibilities for migrants' attraction in the nearest future may increase. By the end of 2018 it is supposed to ensure the reduction of migration loss in the Kemerovo region by attracting compatriots living abroad (qualified professionals and young people) for permanent residence. The interest of the compatriots in the Kemerovo region, according to the developers of the document, is constantly increasing. The measures of additional guarantees for compatriots - participants of "The state program of assisting the voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation of compatriots living abroad" approved by the Presidential Decree dated June 22, 2006 № 637 should help to improve the efficiency of this process.

In our opinion, one of the factors having negative impact on the demographic situation in the Kemerovo region in the medium term will be the relocation of coal-mining center from Kuzbass to Eastern Siberia and the Far East, provided by "The program of Russian coal industry development for the period up to 2030".

According to the expert from the Institute of Energy Research of RAS the measures contributing to the stabilization of the current situation include the following:

- The consistent adjustment of regulatory requirements for the coal industry organizations in the sphere of environmental protection in accordance with the world standards;
- The planned liquidation of unpromising coal industry organizations within the measures of social protection of redundant workers;
- Encouraging environmental protection measures, including waste processing and reclamation of land [15].

4 Conclusion

Thus, in the mining region the demographic and migration policy depends on the interaction level of both federal and regional authorities, coordination of their interests and needs to increase coal production, create a favorable ecological environment for living, etc. For environment preservation and sustainable social-and-economic development the constructive cooperation, not only between authorities, but also with the population living in these areas is necessary in the framework of the territorial mentality and ecological consciousness. Ultimately, the formation of social and cultural environment and the solution of law enforcement problems depend on it.

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