

Sustainable development: new socio-environmental trends

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Abstract. The policy of each state is aimed at preserving the life and health of people. Longevity of people depends on environmental and legal protection guaranteed and respected by the adopted normative legal acts of states, as well as interstate agreements. Sustainable development is based on three areas: environmental, economic, and social. In the case of accidents (industrial injuries, environmental emergencies, and etc.), non-observance and violation of the rights of people and employees of enterprises in the environmental sphere of activity is observed. Therefore, it became necessary to solve the problem in the direction of social and economic responsibility. The article authors have developed exceptional offers for implementation and maintenance of these areas, both in environmental law and in labor law (social protection). By applying and following these offers, we will try to preserve and protect the ecology of the world countries, thereby implementing social and labor protection of people.

1 Introduction

The world around our planet is a priceless universe created for people. The way we treat it depends on the quality and duration of life on earth, preservation of the environment (birds, animals, insects, the green world of the planet). With the arrival of developed industrial complexes, plants, factories in the countries, changes also occur in the surrounding world, or rather, human intervention in nature is a violation of the animal and green worlds. This affects negatively the human himself/herself, his/her health, social guarantees within performance of labor functions. Various measures are being taken to correct this situation in the environment and protect humanity, for example, "regional standards of social servicing of the population" [1], "increasing public awareness of disaster impacts and risks" [2], "integrated management on land resources" [3], "the exploitation of forest heritage as an important economic resource" [4], "mechanisms for protecting the land" [5], "advanced training of enterprise managers in order to ensure environmental safety" [6], "the transition to sustainable development in the context of ecology" [7], "the ecological safety of

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forestry" [8], and etc. However, in order to restore fully the balance of environmental and social protection in emergency situations in the surrounding world, it is necessary to restore and implement fair responsibility in the field of sustainable development.

2 Materials and Methods

While studying and researching environmental and social responsibility, the article authors participated in conferences and discussions that focus on environmental and labor responsibility. This is the VI International Research Conference "Advanced Digital, Information and Communication Technologies and Innovations in Education, Industry, Public Health, Modern Socio-economic, Humanitarian and Interdisciplinary Research - 2021", the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Sustainable Development in Agriculture, Environmental Safety and Energy Efficiency"(EESTE2021), II International Scientific and Practical Conference "Information Technologies and Intelligent Decision Making Systems" (ITIDMS-II-2021), and etc.

The following works have been studied:

- "Risk Analysis and Protection Strategy of Coastal Urban Construction Project under Extreme Typhoon Climate -- A Case Study of Xiamen City" [9];
- "Environmental Education and Management: Exclusive, Inclusive, and Indigenous Doctrines" [10];
- "The Assessment of the Feasibility of Using Degraded Lands as a Resource in the Production of Environmentally Friendly Food for Vulnerable Populations" [11];
- "The social costs of health- and climate-related on-road vehicle emissions in the continental United States from 2008 to 2017" [12].

Within the study of offers for preservation and protection of the ecology of the world countries, implementation of social and labor protection of people, the following methods were used:

- Empirical method. It consists in observing the ongoing emergency situations of a global scale affecting the protection of people and consequences after violation of environmental safety affecting responsibility;
- Analytical method. It promotes in-depth study of environmental and social responsibility, within performance of work duties, both within performance of work and in emergency situations;
- Analysis. The study was carried out on violations associated with accidents in production, which entailed environmental safety at the enterprise and residents living in the adjacent territories of these facilities.

The materials used facilitated the process of research by the authors of the issue on responsibility in case of disasters occurring not only for persons working at enterprises, but causing harm to residents inhabiting the area.

3 Results and Discussion

In the 20th and 21st centuries, emergencies, environmental and man-made disasters, natural disasters resulting in the death of people, the disability of people, housing not suitable for further living, climatic changes on the globe, the death of forests, air pollution occurred and are occurring in the territories of countries, loss of large-scale territories for development and human population. The legislation provides for criminal liability for violation of environmental protection rules within performance of works. This is a fine, forced labor, prohibition to hold certain positions or imprisonment.

The accident at Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the accident at Mayak enterprise, Fukushima-1 is not a complete list of disasters that have occurred in the countries. The consequences of these emergencies are dire. To comply with the rights of residents of territories where climatic and environmental violations have occurred, strict control by state bodies is required for implementation of those guarantees that are provided for by law (improvement of housing conditions, compensation for utilities). At the federal level, in accordance with Law of the Russian Federation of May 15, 1991, No. 1244-1 (as amended on May 26, 2021) "On Social Protection of Citizens Exposed to Radiation as a Result of the Chernobyl Disaster" (as amended and supplemented, entry into force dated September 01, 2021) "provision of those in need of improvement of living conditions with living space, compensation of expenses for payment of residential premises and utilities in the amount of 50 percent - rent and (or) payment for maintenance of residential premises, payment for overhaul of common property in an apartment building, payments for cold water, hot water, electricity consumed in maintenance of common property, utility bills, payment of fuel costs are guaranteed" [13], Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of August 21, 2001 No. 607 (ed. of July 10, 2020) "On the Procedure for Payment of Monthly Monetary Compensation in Reimbursement of Harm Caused to the Health of Citizens in Connection with Radiation Exposure Due to the Chernobyl Disaster or Work to Eliminate the Consequences of the Disaster at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant" [14], at the level of subjects in accordance with Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Saratov Region dated July 28, 2021 No. 862 "On Amendments to Order of the Ministry dated December 7, 2012 No. 1185" for victims at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant, a state service is provided to provide citizens with compensation for harm caused to health and compensation for health improvement, compensation to families for the loss of a breadwinner [15].

Scientists and specialists in various fields are still investigating the dimensions and consequences of disasters, trying to develop measures for elimination, analyze, and identify the harm caused to both people and the environment. This direction requires closer attention from countries and specialized organizations for preservation of health and environment.

Of course, the heads of states are making efforts to eliminate them, but the issue of protecting human health, protecting and preserving the ecological space remains acute, in addition, there is no strict regulation of the responsibility of persons who are responsible for an emergency to the population of the affected region. In practice, bringing to responsibility of those responsible for the accidents occurred is not fully observed.

For the social protection of employees of enterprises and the population in the territory of which the facility is located, it is necessary to assign responsibility in the field of social protection to the head and (or) managers of shops associated with performance of especially dangerous duties, if it is proved that the superior governing body is guilty, then to make it responsible providing for this in the employment agreement (contract). Both environmental responsibility and social responsibility, in spite of the time that passes after the accident, must be assigned to the perpetrators and must be enforced as a sustainable development of the present time.

For workers injured in accidents and persons living in these territories, the legislation establishes benefits, allowances, pensions for material assistance and physical support of the body. However, the consequences of the accidents affected not only the participants and residents themselves, but also the children born within the accident and after it. Therefore, complex work of the countries of our planet is required. It is necessary to provide data collection into an unified system on the consequences of accidents that affected human health and the earth's ecosystem. When developing the unified database, we will together identify ways to deal with the consequences of emergencies and measures to prevent

diseases and prevent pathologies in people affected by disasters. At the same time, when employing people who have been affected by radiation, it is necessary to provide them with specially protected conditions within performance of their work duties, thereby we will be able to provide them with timely assistance and prolong their quality of life.

4 Conclusion

"Nature is critical to our survival: nature supplies us with oxygen, regulates our weather conditions, pollinates our crops, produces food, feed and fiber for us. But she is under increasing negative influence. Human activity has changed almost 75 % of the Earth's surface, displacing the animal world and nature in a very scanty corner of the planet" [16].

In order to eliminate such consequences, it is necessary:

1. to impose responsibility on the perpetrators (heads of enterprises) in case of accidents and establish control over its implementation, both environmental and social, regardless of the time elapsed after the disaster.

2. Creation of the unified database at the international level to identify the consequences of accidents and develop offers for combating the results of emergencies and measures to prevent diseases and prevent pathologies in people affected by disasters.

3. When concluding an employment contract with persons affected by radiation, it became necessary to prepare special labor protection for them within performance of their duties, so we will gradually change the quality of life of the workers injured.

As a result of the study, the article authors identified offers for the sustainable development of ecological and social protection of the population in unfavorable ecological territories. By steadily developing them, observing and implementing them, a high and persistent protection of people and the environment will be established. This will discipline workers responsible for the quality of works at hazardous enterprises and eliminate the loss of lives of people, reduce disability, and preserve the ecology of the globe.

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