DOI 10.22394/1818-4049-2017-78-1-138-144
УДК 349.6

Viktoriya Viktorovna Val'kovskaya – Doctor of Philosophy, professor of the chair of philosophy, history, the state and the right. The Far-Eastern institute of management – branch of RANEPA (Khabarovsk) *E-mail: walkovskaya@gmail.com*

Forming of management of nature traditions in Russia: history and the present

The natural factor brought to life such tradition of environmental management activities as the wasteful attitude towards the natural wealth that negatively affected economic development of the country and the ecological situation. On the contrary, the tradition of the state intervention in all spheres of life of the Russian society in the case of environmental relations proved as exclusively positive. In this article the most significant state documents regulating the use of natural resources and environmental protection in Russia and the USSR are noted.

The short sketch of development of environmental management and nature protection of the second half of XX – the beginning of the 21st centuries is given. Special attention is paid to the influence of ideological, economic directions of development of the management of nature activities on formation of ecological consciousness of Russians. Specifics of genesis of the environmental problems in the Far East of Russia are marked out.

Формирование традиций природопользования и охраны природы на территории России: история и современность

Природный фактор в России вызвал к жизни такую традицию природопользовательной деятельности, как расточительное отношение к природным богатствам, что отрицательно отразилось на экономическом развитии страны и экологической ситуации. Напротив, традиция государственного вмешательства во все сферы жизни российского общества в случае социоприродных отношений проявила себя как исключительно положительная. В статье отмечены наиболее значимые государственные документы, регулирующие использование природных ресурсов и охрану природы в России и СССР.

Приводится краткий очерк развития природопользования и охраны природы второй половины XX – начала XXI вв. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию идеологических, экономических установок развития природопользовательной деятельности на формирование экологического сознания россиян. Выделена специфика генезиса экологических проблем на Дальнем Востоке России.

Keywords: *management of nature activities, nature protection activities, nature protection legislation, ecological consciousness.*

Ключевые слова: *природопользовательная деятельность, природоохранная деятельность, природоохранное законодательство, экологическое сознание.*

The basic principles of environmental policy are reflected in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. In the art. 9 of the Basic law the earth and the other natural resources are demonstrated as a basis of life and activity of the people living in the respective territory, their status as the property objects is determined. The art. 41 and 42 guarantee the right to health protection, the favorable environment, reliable information about its state, compensation of the damage caused to health or property by ecological offenses. Item 3 of the art. 41 provides responsibility according to the Federal Law for concealment by the officials of the facts and circumstances creating threat for life and human health. In the art. 72 questions of protection of the rights and freedoms of the citizens, questions of possession, use and order of the earth, subsoil, water and the other natural resources are carried to the joint maintaining by the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation; environmental management; environmental protection and ensuring ecological safety, especially protected natural territories, implementation of the measures for fight against the accidents, natural disasters, epidemics, elimination of their consequences; land, water, forest legislation, legislation on a subsoil and environmental protection; protection of the primordial habitat and traditional way of life of the small ethnic communities.

Thus, in the Basic law an important place hold those principles, positions which development allows build environmental management, nature protection activity and environmental policy in general.

April 1, 1996. The Russian President has adopted the Decree on the Concept of transition of the Russian Federation to the sustainable development. The National plan of action for environmental protection of the Russian Federation for 1999 - 2001 has been taken. In 2002 the Ecological doctrine of the Russian Federation is adopted. In line with the called document the national strategy and the Main directions of the National plan of action for preservation of a biodiversity (2001), the Energy strategy of the Russian Federation (2003) have been adopted ".

However, it should be noted that at the beginning of the 2000th the social and economic development of Russia is characterized by the certain inversion connected with the withdrawal of very essential provisions from the standard and legal documents regulating the management of nature activity. We will give some examples.

In 2006 the new Forest and Water codes of the Russian Federation have been adopted. Forest and water resources are presented to them by an overwhelming part as economic, but not the ecological objects. Respectively, the necessary mechanisms of protection of water and forest resources as the components of surrounding environment aren't stated in these documents.

As a result of adoption of a number of regulations, in particular, of introduction in 2006 of changes in the Town-planning code of the Russian Federation, the concept of environmental assessment has been subjected to transformation. As a result, in essence, not the assessment of influence of an object on the environment, and check of an object on compliance to the technical regulations and requirements was the purpose of the last.

In 2000 there was a liquidation of Goskomecology (the State Committee on Ecology which main task was the environmental protection. Functions of the liquidated body have been transferred to the Ministry of natural resources of Russia which priority is the order natural resources and use of the last. The accents have exchanged significantly and not towards the sustainable development.

Risks of withdrawal from the fundamental principles of sustainable development, a need of transition to the high environmental standards of activity have been in due time realized by the Government of the Russian Federation. In January, 2008 the special meeting of the Security Council at which the Russian President has set the object to provide growth of the Russian economy according to the high environmental standards has taken place. It was the state policy predominating when developing Bases in the field of ecological development of the Russian Federation for the period till 2030 (the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 18:12. 2012 No. 2423-r) [1]. This document determines the directions of environmental policy according to the basic provisions of the concept of sustainable development. We will show it during the analysis of its separate provisions and principles.

In the Section 1 (General provisions) we meet the direct instruction on the fact that the ecological situation in the Russian Federation is characterized by the high level of anthropogenous impact on the environment and considerable ecological consequences of the last economic activity (item 2). If to consider that during "the last economic activity" (the Soviet period means) industrialization was carried out by high rates, deformation of ecosystem (in certain regions – degradation) was very essential. During "reorganization" there were neither the political will, nor the funds for restoration of the broken ecosystem. Only the natural mechanisms of regulation of the dynamics of ecosystem worked for improvement of a situation. However it has appeared insufficiently, and the modern situation of modernization and expansion of industrial and agricultural production has demanded as it is told in the item 3, development of the real Bases to ensure ecological safety by modernization of the economy and in the course of innovative development. In the Bases the strategic objective, the main objectives of the state in the field of environmental protection and ensuring ecological safety and mechanisms of their realization are determined.

As a strategic objective of the state policy in the field of ecological development are presented:

1) the solution of the social and economic tasks providing ecologically focused growth of economy, preservation of the favorable environment, biological diversity and natural resources for satisfaction of the needs of present and future generations;

2) realization of the right of each person for the favorable environment;

3) strengthening of the law and order in the field of environmental protection and ensuring ecological safety.

In the concluding points of the Bases it is specified that the target indicators of solution of the main objectives of the state policy in the field of ecological development, quantitative values by their achievement are determined in the main activities of the Government of the Russian Federation, concepts of the long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation on the corresponding periods, and also in the federal and regional programs in the field of environmental protection and ensuring ecological safety. It is noted that financing of realization of the state policy in the field of ecological development is carried out at the expense of means of the federal budget, budgets of the territorial subjects of the Russian Federation and the local budgets, and also at the expense of means of the non-budgetary sources, including within the public-private partnership.

In December, 2012 the Action plan for realization "The Bases of the state policy..." has been accepted, including more than 100 points with the instructions of performers, among which the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Energy, the MFA, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport, Minpromtorg, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Defense, RAS, Roshydromet, Rosleskhoz, Rosvodresursy, Rosnedra, Rostekhnadzor, Rosstandart, the State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" and the other interested subjects. In the document the tendency of overcoming departmental separation when planning the environmental management, nature-restoring, nature protection activity is obviously looked through.

We will especially note that in 2011 the Government of the Russian Federation has made the decision to add the list of criteria by which the assessment of efficiency of the activity of executive authorities is carried out by eight ecological indicators.

Over the last 5 years the years of ecology, in 2013 and in 2017 were twice demonstrated. Similar acts serve to the activization of public consciousness of all levels and cuts (mass, specialized, moral, legal, political, etc.) on development, promotion, promoting of ecological knowledge, education of the society in the spirit of ecological concern, personal responsibility for a condition of natural environment.

Despite the steady interest and care of the authorities of adequate legal and ideological support of relations of the society and person with the nature, formation of ecological consciousness in Russia among the broad masses of population happened and happens very difficult. History of development of Russia as the multinational state has shown that the difficulties of formation of valuable forms of public consciousness here are always connected with a collision of spatial and temporary aspects of patriotism at the level of ordinary consciousness. The reasons of this collision lie in that spatial expansion which a long time was the prevailing

way of economic and socio-political development of Russia, and also in the influence of some ideological installations on the basis of which this expansion, especially in the days of Soviet power was carried out. For the citizens of Russia of the times of socialism all life was drawn by the state ideology as a certain fight, sometimes – it is known with whom, sometimes – it is unknown. (For example, duty heading from any textbook on the Soviet history is "The Fight of the Soviet people for implementation of the five-year plan". With whom the Soviet people fought for this performance – it is unknown.) There were some indistinct enemies whose number implicitly joined also the nature. "To break the ridge Yenisei", "to submit Angara", "to resist to the Amur" – these newspaper cliches look as the report from the battlefield. But if to consider them in the context of axiological reflection of relations of the person with the environment, prevalence of negative evaluations concerning the lands undeveloped by the person is available.

Inadequacy of ideological installations of development of the nature has caused not just depreciation it in the opinion of "subjugator", but, moreover, has led to the formation of negative evaluations of the undeveloped nature not only at the level of ordinary awareness, but also such form of public consciousness as economic.

As the specific reason (factor) complicating formation of ecological consciousness of Russians, in particular, we note a spatial factor. With a special relief its influence was designated in the Far-Eastern region of Russia. Here originally, during colonization of the eastern lands, the called factor was transformed in the consciousness of the user of nature to the illusion of inexhaustibility of natural wealth and a lack of environmental problems. This illusion has taken roots at the level of ordinary consciousness. But, as we know, ordinary consciousness is that the soil on which during formation of the specialized consciousness knowledge, ideas, values, norms (including legal), etc. accumulates.

During colonization the Russian settlers moved habitual ways of environmental management, the organization of life and production to new places. The ways of organization of ecological communications with the environment fulfilled for centuries by the native, as a rule, small people weren't considered, weren't taken into account. They, at best, were of interest to the scientists: ethnographers, geographers, biologists. We will refer to an example of the Russian Far East, concrete – Priamurye.

At the end of the 19th century Priamurye was substantially populated with the local people: Ulchi, Nanais, Udege, Orochs and many others which major activity were hunting and fishery. Contacts with the other people before arrival of Russians have been limited for the called isolates to the incidental intercourses with Manchurians. The Russian settlers completely ignored and continue to ignore spontaneous ecological experience of the native people of Priamurye. But the Far East is not only with this indicative. It is interesting in respect of manifestation of the results of the environmental management activity of person in the spatial and temporary aspect. Here these manifestations for a variety of causes (about them it will be separately told below) have an evident, obvious character.

The Far-Eastern region which industrial development has begun only in the 20th of the 20th century has an unstable biotope. With all that it implies.

Still V.K. Arsenyev paid attention to an incompleteness of the process of formation of biotope of the Ussuri territory, its mobility. In the collection of sketches "Through a taiga", written during inspection of the Ussuri territory in the dendrology, geological, economic and colonization relation in 1927, it describes changes which have happened to the nature of this territory in almost 20 years which have passed since the first expedition of 1908.

Describing the area near the modern Sovetskaya Gavan, the researcher pays attention that formation of valleys of Hadi and Tutto's rivers proceeding here:

… it isn't finished yet. We see hardly beginning of the soil formation processes everywhere … on the valleys it is impossible to find a poplar and the other tree species growing on the oozy alluvial soil rich with humus. In the places where deposits have accumulated, peat soils meet [2, p. 263].

And further, during the research of a river basin of Anyuy:

We came to Anyuy. I haven't learned the place of a confluence of Dynmi.

Earlier it poured in the waters at the bottom of a rocky hill, and now its mouth has moved to half a kilometer to the South. The old course has been brought by pebble and already has managed to grow with the wood. It was visible that the river changed the direction twice …

… I remember terrible whirlpools which involved in themselves big trees. In many places the natives didn't decide to float by boats and moved boats on the coast. Such was Anyuy 20 years ago. My amazement when we have reached Dynmi's mouth was big. The last has met Anyuy stately and quiet.

I haven't learned Anyuy. Geographically is it, and on the character – absolutely the other river. In 1908 I called it "mad" and very dangerous to swimming, and now, in 1927, I have seen the quiet river quite available to timber-rafting. In 1908 in the upper courses water went with a speed of twelve, and in the bottom of ten kilometers per hour. Now the current has considerably weakened: above it equals to eight, and in the bottom of six kilometers per hour. This change in the mode of the river was noticed also by the natives.

What happened with Anyuy? The reasons could be only two: or there was less water, or there was an alignment of a bottom.

In many places of the territory for the last 20 years there were larger changes. Where there were rocks, there were taluses and the bed of the rivers moved aside. In this case too there was an alignment of bottom of the big mountain and taiga river. Some ducts were brought with pebble, whirlpools disappeared. Layel's school teaches us that all changes happen slowly, is almost imperceptible for an eye through many centuries, the millennia … The grain of sand behind a grain of sand is put by water, and the drop on a drop hollows a stone. If we don't notice it, then therefore our life is short, knowledge is insignificant and indifference is big. Under the influence of water and atmospheric agents the face of the earth undergoes larger changes. In 20 – 30 years the natives don't learn the places visited by them earlier. On the land surface can happen to disappearance of the woods of destruction much quicker. Geological hours of Layel have no equal

course and from time to time demand amendments on the Kyuvye's cataclysms [2, p. 294 – 295].

The large-scale industrial development of the Russian Far East was conducted from the 30th to the extremity 80th of the 20th century. The physical space which doesn't have natural rigid structure actively accustomed and structured, the environment was under huge pressure from the anthropogenous factors. Those ecological changes which underwent the areas, for example, of the Central Europe within the centuries (while practically the all ecologists note existence of a resilient, steady biota of the Central Europe), in Priamurye and Primorye proceeded in decades and were expressed, in particular that the main waterway of the region – the Amur River – appeared at the end of the XX century on the verge of ecological crisis.

The fact that the changes of natural landscapes of the Far East are phenomenal from the point of view of realization and interaction in them existential factors always attracted attention of the scientists. The scope of industrial development of nature of the Far East spoiled and mangled fragile natural communications with the amazing speed. Such is there was an installation of economic consciousness.

P.Ya. Baklanov's book "Dynamic spatial systems of the industry is indicative in this regard: the theoretical analysis", published in 1972. In it the author on the page 73 writes:

Existence of the controlled artificial and some natural processes equipotent not enough already in itself becomes dangerous. Their development in the future can lead to a number of irreversible changes in a geographical envelope undesirable both for production of goods, and for human life [3, p. 73].

The author of the book knows also that the social and economic structures have a discrete, linearly - nodal character, natural - continuous. But other more than hundred pages of the quoted book are occupied with the linearly drawing - nodal schemes of development of production and, moreover, the fundamental thesis of a research is given on the page 18:

The most reasonable criterion of rationality of placement of the socialist production is a minimum of full public costs of production of a certain volume of the socially necessary production [3, p. 18].

It would be possible to think that the full public expenses join the cost of recreation of productive forces, health of the person, etc., but P.Ya. Baklanov means not it: the main thing that the producer of veins is closer to the place of processing of the raw materials and transport communications would be developed well [3]. The physical space in which it is offered to enter industrial hubs and transport communications where the organization of territorial and production complexes (TPC) is planned, is understood by the author very abstractly. This is some absolute space of Newton in which nothing occurs before the emergence of industrial hubs and will change nothing with their emergence.

P.Ya. Baklanov's approach to a problem of structuring physical space is characteristic of the entire period of development of the socialist industry in our country. Economists, ecologists and jurists worked as if in the different planes, in

different conceptual spaces. The concept of production developed by the ecologists was closest to the real space.

The model of scrupulous, correct, perspective study of a problem of complementarity, interaction of physical, ecological, social spaces give us works of the Far-Eastern ecologists, biologists, geographers, geologists who have undertaken a problem of judgment of the problems of humanitarization of scientific knowledge, its valuable interpretation. [see, for example, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, etc. works of the staff of the Institute of water and environmental problems of Priamurye by FEB RAS]. The analysis of theoretical importance and practical explication of the basic provisions of works of the Russian scientists-ecologists will become an object of research of the following article of the heading "Environmental policy".

In conclusion of this small research we will pay attention to such circumstance: study of the problems of environmental management and conservation, a conceptual framework of social ecology, economic geography, social philosophy is considerably conducted with the purpose to minimize "the negative" in ecological knowledge. Positive knowledge becomes when it is the cornerstone of activity of the person. At the same time it isn't important that he does: looks after crops of soy or counts the distance to the next "black hole". In case of knowledge consist of the field of social ecology in a prevailing way of a situation negative, bringing its carriers (and it mostly the level of specialized consciousness) in a discomfortable state by the principle "I know why it is incorrect and harmful – I know how to improve a situation – I have no opportunities (financial, legal, administrative) to carry out it". What to do in a similar situation? An exit is probably one: to be connected to the formation of ecological consciousness at all levels of this process: planetary, regional, state, public, individual.

Список литературы:

1. *Собрание законодательства Российской Федерации. 24.12.2012, № 52.*
2. *Арсеньев В.К. В горах Сихотэ-Алиня. Сквозь тайгу. М., 1997.*
3. *Бакланов П.Я. Динамические пространственные системы промышленности: теоретический анализ. М.: «Наука», 1972.*
4. *Иванов А.В. Наука о биосфере. Хабаровск – Комсомольск-на-Амуре, 1996.*
5. *Изменение природной среды АК ТПК под влиянием хозяйственной деятельности: сборник трудов / нач. ред. Б.В. Поярков, Э.Н. Сохина. Владивосток: ДВО АН СССР, 1984.*
6. *Исследования водных и экологических проблем Приамурья: сборник трудов / науч. ред. Б.А. Воронов, А.Н. Махинов. Владивосток – Хабаровск: ДВО РАН, 1999.*

7. Нарбут Н.А., Мирзеханова З.Г. Необходимость учета региональных особенностей в экологических программах развития города (на примере Хабаровска) // Экология урбанизированных территорий. 2013. № 1. С. 34–38; Мирзеханова З.Г., Нарбут Н.А. Экологические основы организации городских территорий (на примере Хабаровска) // Тихоокеанская геология. 2013. Т. 32. № 4. С. 111–120; Воронов Б.А., Нарбут Н.А. Экологический каркас территории и его системные свойства // География и природные ресурсы. 2013. № 3. С. 171–177).

References:

1. Sobranie zakonodatel'stva Rossijskoj Federacii. 24.12.2012, № 52.

2. Arsen'ev V.K. V gorah Sihoteh-Alinya. Skvoz' tajgu. M., 1997.

3. Baklanov P.YA. Dinamicheskie prostranstvennye sistemy promyshlennosti: teoreticheskij analiz. M.: «Nauka», 1972.

4. Ivanov A.V. Nauka o biosfere. Habarovsk – Komsomol'sk-na-Amure, 1996.

5. Izmenenie prirodnoj sredy AK TPK pod vliyaniem hozyajstvennoj deyatel'nosti: sbornik trudov / nach. red. B.V. Poyarkov, EH.N. Sohina. Vladivostok: DVO AN SSSR, 1984.

6. Issledovaniya vodnyh i ehkologicheskih problem Priamur'ya: sbornik trudov / nauch. red. B.A. Voronov, A.N. Mahinov. Vladivostok – Habarovsk: DVO RAN, 1999.

7. Narbut N.A., Mirzekhanova Z.G. Neobhodimost' ucheta regional'nyh osobennostej v ehkologicheskih programmah razvitiya goroda (na primere Habarovska) // EHkologiya urbanizirovannyh territorij. 2013. № 1. S. 34–38; Mirzekhanova Z.G., Narbut N.A. EHkologicheskie osnovy organizacii gorodskih territorij (na primere Habarovska) // Tihookeanskaya geologiya. 2013. T. 32. № 4. S. 111–120; Voronov B.A., Narbut N.A. EHkologicheskij karkas territorii i ego sistemnye svojstva // Geografiya i prirodnye resursy. 2013. № 3. S. 171–177).