

Vectors of the stable development of the Tyumen region

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Abstract. In this article the author analyzes parameters of a stable development of the Tyumen region based on data of monitoring research "How do you live, Russia? ". In 2003, 2006 and 2013 questionnaires among inhabitants of the Tyumen region were spent. It allowed to track dynamics of the indicators characterizing social processes in activity of the population of the studied region. The analysis of various activities of the Tyumen region inhabitants carried out by the author testifies that the social, economic and sociopolitical situation in the Tyumen region, in comparison with Russia, looks more favorable. It allows to formulate a conclusion about a stable development of the region.

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Introduction

In the late eighties the concept "stable development" was approved in a world lexicon as the concentrated expression of alarms and the hopes connected with all present global problems. In spite of the fact that at the concepts connected with the idea of "stable development" the big background, at full capacity this phrase, notes Koptyug V.A. began to sound in the world after Conference on environment and the development, taken place in June, 1992 in Rio de Janeiro [1].

The concept of a stable development arose as designation of the concept alternative to really developed tendency of unlimited growth of goods production at the expense of constantly increasing consumption of natural resources has caused irreparable injury and fraught fatally accruing danger of a global ecological disaster [2].

The analysis of world experience of federal states development allowed to allocate some key positions in their impact on social development of the state and its relevant structures. Formation of this or that model of a state system in the different countries occurred on the basis of a concrete historical situation, multinational structure and other features. In each certain state social policy is unique owing to a peculiar historical experience, special traditions and the country culture [3, 4, 5, 6, 7].

At the World summit in interests of social development in Copenhagen the action program on creation within sustained economic growth and a stable development at national and international level of the conditions favorable for social development, to poverty eradication, expansion of productive employment and decrease in unemployment rate and assistance of social integration was accepted (1995). In the document it was specified that the final goal of

social development is increase and improvement of life quality of all people.

The accepted action program in interests of social development recorded key parameters of a stable development. According to Levashov V. K. the action programs have to be developed taking into account historical features and the modern social, economic and political provision of each regions [8].

Need for working out of indicators of a stable development was accepted at UN Conference on environment and development. It is noted: "For creation of a reliable basis for decision-making process at all levels and assistance to simplification of self-regulating stability of complex ecological systems of development it is necessary to develop indicators of a stable development" [9].

The objectives achievement control of a stable development, management of this process, assessment of efficiency of used means and level of achievement of goals demand development of the corresponding criteria and indicators of a stable development. The complex of such indicators plays a key role in the description (diagnostics) of system condition and opens possibilities of correction of this state on the basis of programs development.

At development of the indicators system for Tyumen the technique developed under the direction of H.Bossel at the International institute of a stable development according to which the city as system was broken into 6 subsystems was accepted: person and it "individual development", social, economic, infrastructure, management, environment and resources [10].

Methodology

The analysis of a stable development of the Tyumen region was carried out on data of monitoring

research "How do you live, Russia?" (head of the all-Russian poll Ph.D., professor V.K.Levashov; the head of regional poll – Ph.D., professor N.G.Khayrullina) [11]. The Tyumen and the South of the Tyumen region inhabitants took part in a questionnaire in November, 2013. Among respondents: 40,9% - men, 59,1% - women. Depending on age respondents were distributed as follows: 18-25 years – 26,9%; 26-40 years – 25,9%; 41-50 years – 22,6%; 51 years and senior – 26,8%.

Main part

Many scientists, politicians claim that the socio-political situation in the Tyumen region, in comparison with Russia, looks more favorably. We will show it on the analysis of dynamics of some indicators, in particular – on extent of providing with the state of life norms of democratic society in the country (tab. 1). For the analyzed period there were some changes in state observance of norms of democratic society in our country.

The most positive estimates of Tyumen residents "Personal security", "Observance of human rights" and "Social guarantees", negative estimates on indicators "Freedom of a political choice", "Freedom of speech", "Tolerance to foreign opinion" are recorded on indicators "Equality of all citizens before the law".

Table 1. Dynamics of inhabitants opinions of the Tyumen region about the state observance of norms of democratic society life in our country, in % to total number of the respondents

| Norms of democratic society | Opinion | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| | Ensured | | | Not ensured | | |
| | 2003 | 2006 | 2013 | 2003 | 2006 | 2013 |
| Equality of all citizens before the law | 15,2 | 26,5 | 24,7 | 84,8 | 73,5 | 75,3 |
| Personal security | 10,3 | 26,9 | 41,9 | 89,7 | 73,1 | 58,1 |
| Observance of human rights | 17,6 | 30,5 | 31,2 | 82,4 | 69,5 | 68,8 |
| Social guarantees | 24,3 | 30,9 | 43,0 | 75,7 | 69,1 | 57,0 |
| Freedom of a political choice | 74,8 | 62,8 | 55,9 | 25,2 | 37,2 | 44,1 |
| Tolerance to foreign opinion | 42,4 | 45,0 | 35,5 | 57,6 | 55,0 | 64,5 |
| Freedom of speech | 65,8 | 55,4 | 50,5 | 34,2 | 44,6 | 49,5 |

In research the aggregating indicator of verbal readiness of Tyumen residents in different ways to protect the rights and interests is defined by a question that respondents in case of a rise in prices will undertake, falling of a standard of living, unemployment, etc., slightly less than a half of respondents answered: I will address to the power or to social institutes (to mass media, public organizations). For 16,1% of respondents accept lawful forms of a protest, for every tenth participant of questionnaire - unauthorized, but peaceful forms of a protest, and for every tenth - extreme protest forms, up to violent acts (tab. 2).

Table 2. Dynamics of answers of the Tyumen region inhabitants on a question if they are ready to undertake in protection of the interests, in % to total number of respondents

| Measures | Year | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| | 2003 | 2006 | 2013 |
| I will sign the appeal to the authorities | 22,8 | 20,3 | 43,0 |
| I will come for meeting, demonstration | 11,9 | 17,6 | 16,1 |
| I will participate in strikes, protest actions | 6,4 | 15,6 | 10,8 |
| I will take the weapon, I will go to barricades | 11,2 | 12,9 | 10,8 |
| I will do nothing | 17,7 | 8,2 | 17,2 |
| My interests are rather protected | 10,3 | 7,6 | - |

For the analyzed period the number of Tyumen residents who accept legitimate forms of protection of the interests - the appeal to the power or to social institutes increased twice. Insignificant decrease in number of citizens who accept lawful forms of a protest and unauthorized, but peaceful forms of a protest is thus observed.

The presented data correlate with the data obtained by Hayrullina N. G. and Vorobyov E.M. during the monitoring research "Situation Studying in Spheres of the Political, International and Public and Religious Relations in the Tyumen Region in 2013" [12]. As we see, the general level of progressive forms of social activity prevails over conflict, regressive forms.

Table 3. Respondents answers to the question, what actions were accepted in case of serious deterioration of an economic situation in the Tyumen region, in % to total number of respondents

| Action | Acceptable | Possible in the separate cases | it is better to avoid | Absolutely unacceptable | I Find it difficult to answer |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I will address to the power | 53,5 | 23,8 | 6,0 | 3,6 | 13,0 |
| I will address to social institutes | 49,7 | 27,4 | 5,2 | 2,8 | 14,9 |
| Lawful forms of a protest | 38,3 | 27,7 | 12,6 | 6,5 | 15,0 |
| Unauthorized, but peace forms of a protest | 22,9 | 25,0 | 23,8 | 11,8 | 16,5 |
| Extreme protest forms, up to violent acts | 8,2 | 12,2 | 24,1 | 38,4 | 17,1 |
| Full inaction | 9,2 | 15,1 | 19,4 | 39,2 | 17,2 |

Since the beginning of the 1990th years there were radical reforms in Russia. How do inhabitants of the Tyumen region treat a course of economic reforms? A third of respondents in 2003 and in 2006 were positive to a course of economic reforms, in 2013 the number became less – every fourth (tab. 4). A quarter of participants of questionnaire holds today the opposite opinion. As a whole, it is possible to speak about some decrease of positive relation of respondents to carried-out reforms according to the data obtained in 2003-2013.

At the same time, it is obvious that these moods didn't become predominating in society. This conclusion is confirmed by respondents answers to a question, whether economic transformations are

equitable to interests of the majority the population received in December, 2013.

More than a half of respondents (59,5%) believe that economic transformations aren't equitable to interests of the majority of the population; thus a quarter of respondents couldn't define the relation to the matter. Only one of six respondents (16,0%) agrees that economic transformations are equitable to interests of the majority of Russians.

The other indicator of the revealed situation is respondents answers to a question as the relation of people to work since the beginning of economic reforms changed. For the studied period there was a decrease from 66,3% in 2003 to 43,8% in 2013 number of respondents concordant with the statement that now everyone who can and wants to work is capable to provide the material welfare.

At the same time the number of participants of poll in which their opinion- it, you won't provide material welfare- increased to 36,6% in 2013 (tab. 4).

Table 4. Dynamics of inhabitants opinions of the Tyumen region about their life in our society, in % to total number of the respondents

| Opinions | Year | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| | 2003 | 2006 | 2013 |
| Everyone who can and wants to work is capable to provide the material welfare | 66,3 | 50,7 | 43,8 |
| It does not matter how much you work, you won't provide material welfare | 24,0 | 33,3 | 36,6 |
| I find it difficult to answer | 9,7 | 16,0 | 20,4 |

The considerable part of respondents (61,4% in 2003, 69,4% in 2006 and 68,8% in 2013) agree with belief that people in power don't have any business to simple people and only small part of residents of Tyumen (13,1% in 2003, 8,2% in 2006 and 7,5% in 2013), consider that the authorities take care of people life.

At the same time for the analyzed period a quarter of the interrogated respondents found it difficult to answer the question.

For research we will give dynamics of Tyumen region inhabitants opinions about problems which disturb them first of all (tab. 5). The analysis of the presented reasons confirms stability of a social situation in the region. Tyumen Residents are less disturbed by problems of drug addiction, crime and terrorism. To the forefront there are problems of degradation of morals, culture and also division of society on the rich and the poor.

Table 5. Dynamics of Tyumen region inhabitants opinions about problems which disturb them first of all, in % to total number of the respondents

| Problems | Year | | |
|---|------|------|------|
| | 2003 | 2006 | 2013 |
| Ecological situation | 34,5 | 30,6 | 33,3 |
| High cost of life | 44,9 | 42,7 | 45,2 |
| Drug addiction | 45,3 | 41,4 | 24,7 |
| Closing, idle time of the enterprises | 10,9 | 7,3 | 4,3 |
| Unemployment | 31,8 | 27,6 | 30,1 |
| Crime | 46,8 | 38,4 | 33,3 |
| Division of society on rich and poor | 21,7 | 19,4 | 24,7 |
| Arbitrariness of officials | 23,6 | 27,2 | 44,1 |
| Alcoholism | 16,9 | 31,9 | 20,4 |
| Degradation of morals, cultures | 27,3 | 25,9 | 35,5 |
| Your safety and your relatives | 33,3 | 31,9 | 28,0 |
| Aggravation of the international relations | 8,2 | 9,1 | 22,6 |
| Delay of payment of a salary, pensions | 17,6 | 9,9 | 11,8 |
| Terrorism | 35,6 | 30,6 | 25,8 |
| Increase of tariffs for housing and utilities | 27,7 | 36,2 | 29,0 |
| Replacement of privileges with monetary payments (monetization) | 4,9 | 3,0 | - |
| High inflation | - | - | 10,8 |
| World economic crisis | - | - | 4,3 |
| Others | 0,7 | 0,6 | 0,0 |

Positive dynamics is traced at the characteristic of the monetary income. By respondents estimates 4,3% answered in 2013 that they have quite enough money not to refuse anything. At the same time every third participant of poll specified that purchase of the majority of goods (the refrigerator, the TV) doesn't cause difficulties, however purchase of the car, apartments is inaccessible. About a half of respondents (49,5%) answered that they have enough money for acquisition of necessary products and clothes, however it was necessary to postpone for larger purchases for later.

Thus every tenth answered that they have money only for acquisition of food and only 1,1% of participants of questionnaire (for comparison: 5,3% in 2006) admitted that they have not enough money even for acquisition of food. Thus, financial position of the most part of inhabitants of the Tyumen region can be estimated as stable.

Conclusion

The analysis of various Tyumen region inhabitants activities of the carried out by the author testifies that the social, economic and socio-political situation in the Tyumen region, in comparison with Russia, looks more favorably. It allows to formulate a conclusion about a stable development of the region.

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