Accessible environment as a means of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities and as a task of the modern social state

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Abstract. The article deals with a number of issues related to the essence of the modern social state, its responsibilities to ensure the ability of the entire population, including people with special needs, to exercise their rights, participate in the life of society and the state. The importance of an accessible environment for ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities is noted. The role of urbanism in this process is shown. The concept and essence of urbanism are given, and a new task of urbanism to provide an accessible environment for residents with disabilities is revealed. The types of urbanism and the features of their implementation, specifically in the concept of a new task to create an accessible environment for people with disabilities, are considered. The conclusion about the formation of a new essence of urbanism as an institution of the social state and one of the means of realizing the rights of persons with limited abilities, including access to justice, is made.

1. Introduction
The result of urban planning processes today is still ambiguous: on the one hand, the population has the opportunity to improve their place of residence and habitat, on the other hand, environmental problems are becoming more acute, social contradictions are growing. In the modern world, the process of increasing complexity of urban construction, increasing requirements for comfortable housing and the surrounding social space lead to the emergence of needs to solve the problems that arise. [1].

This has led to the emergence of a new direction in the field of urbanism as a way to solve the accumulated contradictions, and to realize the existing expectations of the population. Urbanism has emerged as a counterpoint to simple urban planning, as an activity related to the city, but not literally urban planning, i.e., the construction of cities. Urbanism is a complex and multifaceted activity. It is closely related to architecture, design, cultural studies, sociology, etc. Currently, urbanism is at the intersection of professional activity and activism, and there is no clear understanding of where the border between them runs. [2]
Despite the fact that the needs of society are already forming new challenges for urbanism (one of them will be discussed below). But it is even more interesting: we can observe how a specific independent professional activity is being developed before our eyes and how a new science is being formed.

2. The Essence and significance of urbanization and urbanism

Urban science is a complex relationship of different spheres of knowledge for the formation of the human environment by solving a variety of multifunctional tasks. Urbanism is the process of urban development, the formation of urban networks that affect the population, economy, and so on. Urban science is a science that studies, records and controls these processes.

Previously, urban planning had the task of moving people from villages to cities through the rapid construction of a large amount of affordable housing according to an approved plan.

Now, along with urban planning, urban science has appeared. It meets the needs of the new society and market relations and takes into account the interests of completely different groups: cities, investors, developers, and the population. Thus, the planned economy and the creation of General plans were replaced by a market economy and the development of master plans. The formal approach has been replaced by an interdisciplinary approach.

Urban planning practice is based on two key concepts and directions: urbanism and urban science which are the two sides of the same process. Urbanism is an ideology. Urban science is an interdisciplinary science. Different types of urbanism can become the subject of urban science. Having appeared in its simplest form in Ancient Greece, urban science gradually developed. But it had some concise forms only in the twentieth century. The peculiarity of it was that, developing in a technological way, urban science was changing in terms of program and ideology.

The city exists in several guises. This is the physical environment, the urban community, and the administrative component. Recently, it has been proposed to include so-called "big data" (mobile phone signals, credit card transactions, posts in social networks that are publicly available, etc.). This data allows you to see the city from a completely new angle and assess traffic problems, cultural identity of urban areas, and much more.

However, the dynamic development of life activity causes the emergence of new challenges facing urbanism. Thus, in the XXI century, the approach to understanding the social essence of the state has changed significantly. If in the XX century it was perceived as a state that is obliged to take social care of its socially unprotected categories of citizens, now the concept of a social state has changed both in its content and in the coverage of the circle of people. The modern state should not only provide the disabled with medical services, the poor and pensioners with monetary payments, but also provide all people with an opportunity to participate in the life of society and the state [3]. This raises the issue of creating an accessible environment in the implementation of which urbanism can help.

3. Types of urbanism. Accessible environment and urbanism.

There is no clear classification of urbanism. And this is largely predetermined by the fact that there is no clear concept of urbanism itself, its subject and object. Alternatively, you can distinguish three types of urbanism, taking into account the three branches of its development:

- formalistic (compositional),
- infrastructural (technological – the problems of urban infrastructure, transport networks, city economy, development),
- social planning (involvement of citizens in the life of the city).

The postindustrial era has affected cities in the form of local, fragmented postindustrial urbanization. There are revolutions in electronics, new power industry, including renewable sources, and the creation of new materials. The information revolution offers information and communication technologies, computer equipment, software, new communications and means of communication as an engine for development. All these factors have an impact on urban planning. While the very
breakthrough to new technologies is based on the concentrated and intensive application of knowledge. [4]

You can also distinguish the types of urbanism taking into account the main goals and objectives:

Technopolis. Currently, there are six conditions for creating full-fledged scientific and technical zones:

- availability of a University or a world-class scientific and technical center;
- availability of technological infrastructure;
- presence of venture (risk) capital;
- highly skilled workforce;
- comfortable living conditions;
- good transport infrastructure.

Today technopolises are considered as the most effective form of conducting intellectual economy and organizing regional research and production complexes. Currently, they are formed primarily in the Third World countries that are trying to overcome their technological and economic backwardness. Technopolises in these countries are usually new cities (for example, Dubai, which actually appeared in the middle of the desert), where, unlike technoparks, not only business activity is carried out, but also a permanent population lives. Businesses are attracted to Technopolis by providing various benefits, limiting taxes, and other components of a favorable investment climate.

Eco-city. The problem of ecology in recent decades has risen to the top places in the world, which causes interest in it in various spheres and industries [5], as well as in the forms and methods of its resolution [6]. Four principles underlie the functioning of "environmentally oriented" cities as large socio-spatial objects:

- use of renewable materials and energy;
- anthropogenic impact that does not exceed the capacity of the environment;
- radical reduction of energy consumption;
- balanced socio-economic and environmental development.

However, at present, the Technopolis – eco-city dichotomy has lost its relevance, characterizing two vectors of urban civilization development in the industrial era. Architecture theorists tend to avoid contrasting the concept of "ecological" and "technocratic". On the one hand, future city projects meet the requirements of biosphere compatibility, on the other hand, they meet the challenges of the high-tech era.[7]

Until recently, there were at least three areas of activity in the field of urbanism: Urban Planning; Urban Studies — sociological and non-sociological studies of cities, and Urban Design – the youngest specialization that emerged in the 1950s. [8]

Urbanism assistance in the implementation of the functions of the social state, which includes Russia, according to article 7 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, can be called one of the new, still emerging trends of urbanism, at the intersection of environmental and social ideas [9]. After all, the urban environment not only provides more comfortable living conditions, but also presents its own challenges, including people with special needs – pensioners, disabled people, women with young children, etc. [10].

Given the attention paid to persons with disabilities at the international level, including the norms of international treaties, there is one conclusion: states will have to implement this at home. And one of the tools of this implementation mechanism can and will be urbanism and urbanization.

Unfortunately, the issue of establishing conditions for creating an accessible environment in modern Russia is difficult to solve. The Ministry of construction together with the state company "Dom.The Russian Federation" and "Strelka" consulting Bureau have prepared an index of the quality of the urban environment. It was developed based on a study of 1114 Russian cities. Of all the localities analyzed in 2019, 262 are characterized by a favorable urban environment, while the environment in the remaining 852 cities is designated as unfavorable in the index. Thus, the ratio of favorable and unfavorable cities is 23.5 to 76.5%. [11].
Considering the fact that urban ideas are reflected in several provisions of the presidential Decree "On the national goals and strategic objectives development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024", it is hoped that the situation with the formation of appropriate (from the standpoint of modern representations) environment of the inhabitants of large settlements, including persons with disabilities will change for the better. This is especially true for people with disabilities and the elderly, who need particular attention from society and the state [12]. Therefore, it is important to ensure social continuity of generations in the urban environment [13]. It is important to use scientific knowledge in management [14], as well as to apply new formats, for example, to involve citizens in urban planning decisions, for example, in the format of discussing the interaction between "government, business and citizens" or "environment and accessible environment" [15].

4. Urbanism as an institution of the social state

World experience shows that social integration and social justice in society are more effectively achieved in the course of building a universal design, which is defined by the "Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities" through the maximum possible degree of suitability for use by all people without exception and without special adaptation of objects, spaces, programs and services. In Russia, the problem of accessibility of the environment is also not ignored, but it is not fully articulated and studied at the moment and is still very acute [16].

Thus, article 9 of the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities contains the main requirements for ensuring accessibility of the environment, and belongs to the group of "complex obligations". "Complex obligations" apply to the obligations of States with respect to all human rights, as do the principles. Thus, the UN Convention attaches great importance to ensuring accessibility of the environment and defines accessibility (barrier-free) of the environment as the basis for the realization of all human rights by persons with disabilities and other mobility impaired citizens without exception [17]. Accordingly, the lack of an accessible environment can be considered as a violation of human rights. The requirements to ensure accessibility of the environment outlined in the UN Convention affect such areas as the physical environment, architecture, transport network, communications and information, facilities and services. The UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities provides a wide range of measures to be taken by the state to ensure an accessible environment for its citizens: the development of standards, the organization of training and courses, as well as the provision of various services and assistants," as well as working with organizations that provide goods and services to the population, in order to ensure their accessibility, including mobility impaired people. On the other hand, the state should ensure equal rights of persons with disabilities in the labour market, recognition of their skills, merits and abilities [18].

Russian legislation does not reflect a number of important postulates of international law in this area, starting with the concept of "persons with disabilities". For example, in 2018, the United Nations Committee on the rights of people with disabilities recommended that Russia relinquish the term "a disabled person", since according to the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, which our country ratified in 2012, there should be another term – "a person with disabilities". Foreign experts believe that now Russia is more concerned about medical care for people with disabilities than about such people being able to live freely in society on an equal basis with others. This is precisely what the Convention's norms are aimed at by states [19]. This should be facilitated by the "accessible environment" - a relatively new socially significant function of the modern state [20].

In the modern Russian legislation the term "accessible environment" or "barrier free environment" is contained in several legislative acts (Federal laws, rules and regulations construction, etc.). For example, in the Set of rules "Engineering of buildings and structures with consideration of accessibility for people with limited mobility", accessibility (inclusion) is a property of buildings and premises services, which allows you to easily reach places and use a necessary service. Accessibility is considered in more detail as the possibility of unhindered access to social infrastructure facilities, as well as the possibility of unhindered use of all means of transport, communication and information
(article 15) [21]. This includes access to justice for people with disabilities, for example, through further development of the digital justice system [22].

5. Conclusions
The development of science affects society and the state, as well as the needs of society and the state set specific tasks for the Sciences. The development of the ideas of the social state has led to the emergence of a "social order" to create an accessible environment for people with disabilities. This requires the interaction of a whole complex of different Sciences: urban planning, architecture, sociology, psychology, medicine, etc. It also includes urbanism. Summing up the above, we note that:

1. Urbanism is a relatively new and constantly changing science, the science dedicated to the development of various urban systems (transport, pedestrian infrastructure, ecology, health, and others), their interaction between each other and between the city's residents. It aims to address a whole range of different issues that meet the needs of different groups of people, seeking consensus and removing tensions and contradictions between them.

2. The Change in the concept of the social state has led to the emergence of new tasks and obligations to society. In particular, it is a duty to create an accessible environment for people with disabilities. Taking into consideration the essence of urbanism, this science can actively help the state with this.

3. The Accessible environment is one of the provisions of the UN Convention On the rights of persons with disabilities, which means that it should be implemented in those States that have signed this document. Such States include Russia.

4. The Available environment does not mean a literal perception of the term. This does not mean that all the infrastructure should be within walking distance for people with disabilities. This cannot be done. The goal of the "accessible environment" is to make urban infrastructure objects accessible to all individuals. Therefore, it is necessary to build a complex set of ideas about how to do this and how to do it even better than it could be done. It includes taking into account the needs of people with disabilities as well. And urbanism can help with it. This allows it to be attributed to the institutions of the social state and to the means of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities.

5. An Accessible urban environment can be used to solve many problems of people with disabilities: a barrier-free path from home can allow them to work, visit hospitals, pharmacies, and other socially important facilities. The use of a universal design will allow people belonging to the category of limited mobility population to use numerous public and commercial services, to be more actively involved in the trade turnover, which will have a positive impact on the economic sphere.

6. An Accessible environment will facilitate the realization of the rights of persons with disabilities, including access to justice, which is very important for a state governed by the rule of law.

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