

Modern specificity of legal regulation of Cultural Development of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia (the Altay Region, the Zabaikalsky Region, Republic of Buryatia, Russia)

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Abstract: Legal regulation of the cultural development of Indigenous Peoples Arctic Siberia – an essential condition to preserve their unique culture. Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia live compactly in 12 regions of the Siberian Federal District (Russia). Currently there is no specific legal framework to preserve the unique culture of the Indigenous Peoples in the Arctic Siberia Siberian Federal District (Russia). Preserving the unique culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia will possible if the legal base will soon be created for this. Need to learn from the experience of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and other regions where the regulatory framework for the conservation of the unique indigenous culture exists and operates in real cultural space of the Indigenous Peoples of the North.

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1. Introduction

Modern sustainable cultural development of indigenous Arctic Siberia cannot be implemented without strengthening their economic potential, preservation of original habitat, traditional lifestyle and unique cultural values (Krivonogov, 2013; Kuzhuget, 2013). Achieving all of these factors is possible only with the continued support of the public authorities, local governments, scientists and support creative people (journalists, writers and artists), the concentration of all the efforts of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia to preserve their unique culture. Creation of a modern legal framework for the conservation of the unique indigenous culture is very relevant (Pimenova, 2013; Luzan, 2013).

The Russian state and the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia have historical different stages of relationships. In general, the Russian state has the same trend in preserving the unique culture of Indigenous Peoples such as the Scandinavian countries, Canada, the United States of America. Currently, the Russian state forms partnerships with Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia (Reznikova, 2013; Zamaraeva, 2014).

Experts argue that it is necessary to very clearly divided powers of the federal government, the powers of regional authorities, local government authorities (Koptseva, 2014). This division will determine the responsibilities of each level of the Russian government, the responsibilities of each level of the Russian government to preserve the unique

culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia (Abaev, 2013).

Legal framework of the Russian Federation, the territories inhabited by Indigenous Peoples varies significantly both in the number of regulatory legal acts aimed at organizing and protecting native habitat and traditional lifestyles of Indigenous Peoples, and the content of those rights which are fundamental for Indigenous People. This leads to significant differences (is not always justified) in establishing the legal status of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia (Luzan, 2011).

Currently in 12 regions of the Siberian Federal District live 18 Indigenous Peoples Arctic Siberia. These people have a unique culture that is destroyed by industrialization, urbanization and mass culture. In the near future in the territory where Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia come large Financial and Industrial Groups for oil and gas. This new industrialization of Arctic Siberia threatens to destroy the unique ecological and artistic culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia. Currently is an urgent need to create a new legal protection of this unique culture (Koptseva, 2013).

2. Material and Methods

Basic materials were obtained as a result of field research in the 2010-2014. Field studies conducted by scientists of the Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after Victor Astafijev (Krasnoyarsk, Russia).

Field studies were carried out on the territory of Arctic Siberia. Participants conducted research expeditions in the Evenkiya, in the Taimyr, in the Turukhansk district (Reznikova, 2013, Palchin, 2013).

The next method of research - is to get an expert opinion. Siberian Federal University scientists have developed a questionnaire on the situation of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia. This questionnaire was distributed to representatives of public authorities, representatives of local governments. The processing results of this survey are also presented in the study results (Libakova and

Sertakova, 2014).

Great importance for research purposes had analysis of legal acts that regulate social and cultural development of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia. We estimate regional laws on culture, which regulate the cultural development of indigenous Arctic Siberia.

The number of people who belong to Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia and live in the regions of the Siberian Federal district, noted in table 1.

Table 1. Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic regions of Siberia to the Siberian Federal District (Russia)

Regions of the Siberian Federal District	Number of Indigenous	Indigenous Peoples living in the region
Siberian Federal District (in all)	53 939	Dolgans, Keties, Kumandins Nganasans, Nenets, Selkups, Soyots Telengits, Teleuts Tofalars (Tofa) Tubalars, Tuva-Todzhu Khanties Tchelkans, Chulyms, Shor, Evenks, Entsie
Altai Republic	7 801	Kumandins Telengits, Tubalars, Tchelkans, Shor
Republic of Buryatia	6 553	Soyots, Evenks
Republic of Tyva	1 856	Tuva-Todzhins
Republic of Khakassia	1 150	Shors
Altay Region	1 401	Kumandins
Zabaykalsky Region	1 387	Evenks
Krasnoyarsk Region	16 226	Dolgan, Kets Nganasans, Nenets, Selkups, Chulyms, Evenks Enets
Irkutsk region	1 950	Tofalars (Tofa), Evenki
Kemerovo region	13 417	Kumandins, Teleuts, Shors
Tomsk region	2 198	Selkups, Khanties, Chulyms Evenkis

This table shows that in different regions there are different ethnic and cultural groups Indigenous Peoples Arctic Siberia. Therefore, creating a legal framework that will create legal mechanisms to protect the unique culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia should be different in different regions of the Siberian Federal District. Must take into account the specifics of each ethnic and cultural group of Indigenous Peoples of the North (Zhirkova, 2013).

3. Results

To protect the culture Kumandins (Indigenous People of the Altai Region) Altai Region Administration adopted the following legal documents:

1) the disposal of Altai Region Administration from 03.05.2011 № 150 - p "Action plan to conduct in the Altai region of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People in 2011 - 2014";

2) the disposal of Altai Region Administration from 14.02.2013 № 36-r "On approval of the plan for implementation in 2012 - 2015 Concept of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples of

the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation".

Also in the Altai Region is implemented departmental target program "Preservation and development of traditional folk culture of the Altai Region" for 2012-2014, approved by decree of the Administration of the Altai Region from 12.08.2011 № 445.

Optimal socio cultural project, the most important for the conservation and development of traditional culture Kumandins, is the creation and support of ethnic and cultural centers. The purpose of the center is the center of ethno-cultural preservation, revival and development of traditional folk culture as the main component of the process of formation of a single cultural space of the Altai Region. Established center is designed to perform the following tasks: ensuring participation in festivals, competitions, exhibitions and other cultural events of regional, interregional and nationwide levels; master classes, interactive educational programs, excursions; establishment of a fund folklore and ethnographic materials, reflecting the current state of content and folk traditions, as well as museum exhibits;

coordination of activities of masters of arts and crafts and folk art; organization and holding of folk festivals, folk groups support (children, adults), creative unions, studios, workshops, arts and crafts, parts of popular culture and everyday life; organizing and conducting competitions, exhibitions, national holidays, holidays national calendar of fairs folk arts and crafts; providing information and guidance to rural homes in restoring culture folk traditions, methodological support (Chemchieva, 2012).

Altai Region Administration with the 2009 are making on creation of The National Cultural Complex "National Village in Barnaul" (hereinafter – The Complex). The Complex project is completed, approved the draft plan and the draft land survey, approved by the state examination of design and estimate documentation for the engineering infrastructure. The goal of project development is to create a museum complex national communities living in the Altai Region and want to show residents and visitor's edge features of its history, ethnical culture, and the current level of development. Currently defined potential investors in this complex formed the Public Council on the functioning of the Complex (in terms of representation of ethnic groups). Ethical and cultural associations of Kumandins refused to participate in the construction project for lack of funds for construction works and operation Kumandins Village (Sitnikova, 2014).

Annually in the territories of compact residence Kumandins are meetings, festivals, which take an active part folklore groups - folk group "Odychak" of Krasnogorsk district, children's folk group "Chakayyak" of Krasnogorsk district, children's choreographic group "Chakayyak" of Krasnogorsk district folk ensemble "Arychak" of Byisk.

Among the most significant events should be highlighted: Interregional festival dedicated to the Day of World's Indigenous People (annually in August); International Festival of Traditional Culture "Day of Russia on Turquoise Katun" (2013 – June, 2009-2012. In the format of the Regional Festival of National Cultures «I'm proud of you, the Altai», November); Festival of National Cultures, held in the City Day celebrations in Barnaul (annually in September).

In addition, higher education institutions edge annually related activities including with identity Indigenous Peoples: for example, the Festival «Peculiarities of ethnical cultures» (based on the Altai State Pedagogical Academy and the Altai State Medical University). In the field of education for children with additional information and financial support of the Administration edge events are held annually for gifted children and youth: International Folklore Festival – Competition "Origins", the International Festival of national cultures "Blue Bird".

Annually in the province held in absentia competition research and creative works "My native land: nature, culture and ethnos".

As part of the action plan to implement in the Zabaikailsky Region Concept of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East and Zabaikailsky Region Action Plan for the Russian Federation in the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, 2011-2014 Ministry of Culture of the Zabaikailsky Region:

Established legal framework:

– June 2011 Zabaikailsky Region, the Law "About the popular handicrafts in the Zabaikailsky Region";

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Zabaikailsky Region April 20, 2012 № 149 -r of the Concept of preservation and development of the intangible cultural heritage of the Zabaikailsky Region;

– Created advisory council for intangible cultural heritage (the order of Ministry of Culture, June 14, 2012 № 242 / p).

– Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Trans-Baikal Territory June 9, 2012 № 238/p approved the Regulation "About the Catalog of intangible cultural heritage of the Zabaikailsky Region";

– Implementing measures to preserve and promote the cultural heritage and the development of traditional culture of Indigenous Peoples.

– Law of the Zabaikailsky Region from October 10, 2012 № 713 "About the northern reindeer home";

– Resolution of the Government of the Zabaikailsky Region May 24, 2013 № 204 "About the competent authorities in the sphere northern home of reindeer".

In addition to the Zabaikailsky Region realized marginal long-term target program "Culture of Zabaykalje (2011-2014)", subroutine "Intangible cultural heritage of the peoples of Eastern Zabaikalje (2012-2014)" and "Economic and Social Development of Indigenous Peoples of the North in the Zabaikailsky Region (2013 - 2015)".

In northern district of Zabaikailsky Region are the following calendar holidays: "Omakta anniganidu" (New Year), which is celebrated on the first clap of thunder (Kalar district); "Dylycha bakaldyn" (Meeting of the sun) – is held on the summer solstice in the open area, in nature. The exhibition of products, tasting national cuisine, table d'hôte and a bonfire; "Day of the reindeer breeder and hunter" (Tungiro Olekminsky District) held in the last weekend in March; "Aboriginal Day" (Tungokochensky District). World Day of Indigenous

Peoples of the North marked on 9 August every year.

Laws and regulations governing the preservation and promotion of traditional culture of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, which operate in the Republic of Buryatia, are the following:

1) Order of the Government of the Republic of Buryatia from 15.02.2013 N 64- p "About Approval of the Action Plan for implementation in the Republic of Buryatia in 2013 - 2015 Concept of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation";

2) Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Buryatia from 10.04.2013 N 180 (as amended on 15.08.2013) "About approval of the State program of the Republic of Buryatia for Improvement of Public Administration (2013 - 2020)";

3) Law of the Republic of Buryatia on July 5, 2013 N 3405 -IV «About Measures of State Support of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation, residing in the territory of the Republic of Buryatia";

4) Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia, the 28.08.2013 № 003-490 «About the implementation of the ruling of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia from 05.08.2013 № 23 "About the preservation and development of culture of Indigenous Peoples of the Republic of Buryatia "and number 24 "About the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 07.05.2012 № 597 "About measures for implementation of state social policy and modernization activities of cultural institutions of municipalities in the Republic of Buryatia".

Administration of the Head of the Republic of Buryatia and the Government of the Republic of Buryatia draft Action Plan for implementation in 2013-2015 in the Republic of Buryatia State National Policy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025. This plan includes measures aimed at ensuring inter-ethnic harmony and prevent manifestations of national and religious extremism; activities aimed at the formation of citizenship, tolerance and nationwide identity; supporting voluntary organizations, which are aimed at the development of national consciousness of the people as a component of the Russian patriotic civic consciousness; implementation of measures to create and develop an information space based on multi-ethnic society. Financing Plan activities carried out within the current funding of the relevant ministries and departments.

Currently, the draft Action Plan for implementation in 2013-2015 in the Republic of Buryatia State National Policy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025, in accordance with the regulations, is being coordinated.

In accordance with the action plan of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia for the World's Indigenous People in the Republic of Buryatia in 2012 Nationwide event:

1. Interregional Festival of Youth " Icahn - Oder";

2. Contest «Ilmagta Duigan" – "Sparks family hearth";

3. V Republican Festival of Music Evenks memory V.S. Gonchikov;

4. Soyot Annual Festival of culture in the Oka area;

To carry out the above activities by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic was allocated 250 thousand rubles.

In addition, in 2012, held a Regional Phase II Interregional The Show activity ethnic and cultural centers of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, which resulted in a creative team Center Evenk Culture "The Sinilga" autonomous institution "Municipal Art School of Nizhneangarsk" municipality "North-Baikal region" participated in the final stage of review in Tomsk. In accordance with the organizational and financial plan of the significant events in republican culture and the arts for 2013, approved by Order of the Ministry of Culture of 29.07.2013 № 003-435 § 20 "Participation in activities to promote and support the traditional culture of Indigenous Peoples " in 2013 held:

1. The Youth Festival of creative collectives "Baikal argish";

2. The Folk Expedition in residence of Evenks.

In November 2013 planned Interregional Festival-Contest "Sinilga – Princess of the North". To carry out the above activities by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia allocated 250 thousand rubles .From 24 to 28 October 2011 Days passed Evenk of Indigenous Minorities of the Republic of Buryatia" scheduled Soyot national holiday "Ulag Dag" by the grant support of the Committee on International Relations and the development of civil initiatives . In June 2013 in the village Bagdarin Bauntovsky Evenk district passed Interregional Festival "the Visiting Sodaniya-Hero" in the Folk Festival "Bolder" (Grant the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Buryatia). This festival visited by guests from Krasnoyarsk, Khabarovsk, Amur region, the 3 northern regions of Zabajkalsky Region and Sakhalin Island.

In all municipalities belonging to the places of traditional residence and economic activities of Indigenous Peoples in cultural and leisure facilities are functioning successfully creative arts groups, clubs.

Construction of the Ethnic Village in the Republic of Buryatia is a promising and necessary

project. The project needs separate funding.

In the future, the Ethnographic Museum of Zabajkalje planned construction of "The Ethnic Villages", which can be created by ethnic and cultural centers and Evenks-Soyots with separate funding.

To preserve and develop the traditional culture of Indigenous Peoples of Siberia and need along with the organization of various events and festivals education programs, including using multimedia-ethnology, an acquaintance of children and youth with unique cultures of these peoples. In Ethnographic Museum of the Zabajkalje Soyot can build complex space (the building in the form of a conventional dwelling the Soyots and Evenks – the plague that is adapted to work in the winter, during the school year and a capacity of not less than 15 - 20 people) to conduct educational programs and various master classes, for example, for the production of household items and sewing traditional costume (Kolesnik and Mirkes, 2011).

To preserve the unique traditional culture Soyot people is absolutely essential the creation of the Center Soyot culture in the Oka area. The special role of the Centre will work belong to the younger generation (children and teenagers), reconstruction technology of traditional folk crafts and their development with the subsequent introduction into mass production, the improvement of people's culture. For these purposes, the District Administration bought the unfinished building, design and estimate documentation for the project "Reconstruction and adaptation of the warm market of Orly under the Soyot Culture Center". Ability to create "Ethnic Villages" as a form of preservation and development of the unique culture of Indigenous Peoples with the construction of the Ethnical and Cultural Center on the territory of municipalities do not exclude Chapters of Kurumkansky, Zakamensky, Okin, Bauntovsky, Severobaykalsky districts. The main problem lies in the financing of these projects. Discussed the possibility of financing through development programs, subsidies from the Ministry of Regional Development of Russia, co-financing with individual entrepreneurs through support of business groups (Kharyuchy, 2009).

Of particular interest is the legislation of several subjects in the first place is the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), where there are a number of regional laws to protect the unique culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia: the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 19.02.2009 667 SW number 219 - IV «About Protection and maintaining an epic heritage of Indigenous Peoples of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)»; Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 17.10.2003 № 82 -W 175-III «About tribal, nomadic tribal community of Indigenous Peoples»; Law of the

Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 31.03.2005 № 22 -W 461-III «About the legal status of Indigenous Peoples»; Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 16.06.2004 № 147 -W 301-III «About objects of the ethnic and lultural heritage of the peoples of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)".

4. Conclusions

Thus, in the current situation requires a clear definition and delimitation of powers of federal, regional and local authorities, which will avoid unnecessary duplication of powers, establish the responsibilities of each level of government to ensure the implementation of the legal status of indigenous peoples. Formal approach to the division of powers, which takes place today in the federal legislation in this area, is not conducive to the establishment of the necessary rights of indigenous peoples of the Arctic Siberia to preserve the unique culture. The current approach allows decisions to move away from the vital problems of preservation of the identity of these peoples at the regional level, as members of the Federation have different interpretations of the scope of its powers in this area, based on the fact that it allows them to federal legislation.

To date, the legal framework of the Federation, the territories inhabited by indigenous peoples of the Arctic Siberia varies considerably both in number of regulatory acts aimed at organizing and protecting native habitat and traditional lifestyles of indigenous peoples, and the content of those rights provided that Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic Siberia.

We propose to build on the experience of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the experience of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Yugra law-making, which aims to preserve and develop the unique traditional culture of indigenous peoples of the Arctic Siberia. We also offer to extend this experience to other regions of the Siberian Federal District, on whose territory the densely populated by indigenous peoples of the Arctic Siberia.

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