

Modeling of the basic processes and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples of Krasnoyarsk Region (Eastern Siberia)

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Abstract: Eastern Siberia and Krasnoyarsk region has an area of indigenous peoples who are the traditional way of life. Currently, financial-industrial groups in oil, gas and other minerals are actively doing business in the Krasnoyarsk Region. Traditional lifestyle of indigenous peoples is endangered. Unique economic and cultural practices of indigenous peoples may disappear forever. Ecological system of northern and Arctic areas must include the basic processes of life and activities of indigenous peoples, including herding, hunting, fishing, gathering wild plants. Scientists of the Siberian Federal University made project offering basic processes of life of indigenous peoples. This project would help preserve the unique lifestyle of indigenous peoples of the North and East Siberia. [Koptseva NP, Kirko VI. **Modeling of the basic processes and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples of Krasnoyarsk region (Eastern Siberia).** *Life Sci J* 2014;11(10):489-494] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 66

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1. Introduction

World history of the peoples and the modern processes of ethnogenesis argue that indigenous peoples of the North and Siberia have unique ecological culture. Ecological Culture of Indigenous Peoples of Siberia and North is destroyed when the territory of compact living indigenous peoples converted into the zone of business interests of large financial and industrial companies (Palchin, 2013). Traditional lifestyles of indigenous peoples, their economy and culture transformed. In addition, ethnic and cultural groups of indigenous peoples of Eastern Siberia are influenced by global processes (Zamaraeva, 2014). Mass culture, Westernization determine of cultural and ethnic value systems, ideals, standards of living. Thus, the traditional lifestyle of indigenous peoples disrupts processes of mining on their ancestral residence and processes of mass culture, which affects people through the media (Reznikova, 2013). In today's Krasnoyarsk region large investment projects. These projects have the results of a public-private partnership: oil on Vanqor, development Yurubcheno-Tokhomskoye field, construction of Boguchanskaya Hydropower, Boguchansky aluminum plant, creating Boguchansky timber processing complex. The largest part of the economic interests of large financial and industrial business groups concentrated in the North of Eastern Siberia, in the Krasnoyarsk region, which is ancestral habitat for indigenous peoples. Major investment projects directly affect the interests of the indigenous

peoples of Krasnoyarsk Region (Mezhova et al, 2013).

Today, indigenous peoples experiencing impact and global transformations, including the transmission of cultural values that contradict the unique ecological thinking of the Northern peoples, the promotion of life-styles and consumption patterns, leading to the globalization processes, which are unifying of aboriginal cultural diversity of indigenous and small peoples of the Eastern Siberia (Pimenova, 2014, Luzan, 2014).

In the present study we propose a project studying the basic processes of the economy and culture of indigenous peoples of Eastern Siberia (Krasnoyarsk Region). This project has a practical value. We hope that this project will lead to the preservation of the unique ethnic culture of the indigenous peoples of Krasnoyarsk Region.

2. Material and Methods

Basic research methods are complex expedition (field studies) to Evenkia, Taimyr, Turukhansky District, North Yenisei District. During the field research applied the methods of expert interviews, focus groups. To analyze situations were used statistical data. In 2010-2014, scientists, graduate students, Siberian Federal University, Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University named after Victor Astafijev, Krasnoyarsk State Agricultural University made 7 complex expeditions. In 2013 an expedition was made to the city of Dudinka, which is the capital of Taimyr.

Actively used the method of expert interviews. Members of the expedition worked with informants, who belonged to the indigenous peoples living in the Taimyr Peninsula (Libakova and Sertakova, 2014).

Table 1 presents data on the indigenous population of Krasnoyarsk region - the people who lead a traditional lifestyle on 01.01.2010. Not all residents of northern settlements to their traditional way of life.

Table 1. Indigenous population of Krasnoyarsk region - the people who lead a traditional lifestyle on 01.01.2010

	Districts of Krasnoyarsk Region	Amount of people with traditional lifestyles
1	Taimyr Dolgan-Nenets Municipal District	about 2000
2	Evenks Municipal District	about 670
3	Turukhansky, Yeniseisky, North Yeniseysky Tyukhtet districts	about 330
	In total	about 3000

For Evenks, Nenets, Ents, Nganasans and other ethnic groups of indigenous peoples is very important pet reindeer. Currently, however, the Nganasans no longer have reindeer. Number of herders in the Krasnoyarsk region of more than 1 400 people. Table 2 shows the number of reindeer in the Krasnoyarsk region.

Table 2. The number of reindeer in the Districts of Krasnoyarsk region inhabited by indigenous peoples of Eastern Siberia on 01.01.2010

	Districts of Krasnoyarsk Region	Amount of domesticated reindeer
1	Taimyr Dolgan-Nenets Municipal District	about 66000
2	Evenks Municipal District	about 4700
3	Turukhansky District	about 680
	In total	about 73200

During fieldwork in 2013 we spent a expert interviews with informants who were divided into several categories. Categories of informants:

- 1) Representatives of executive authorities Taimyr;
- 2) Representatives of business and economics;
- 3) Representatives of the education sector;
- 4) Representatives of the sphere of culture.

Each informant agreed to Dictaphone recording conversation with him and using the information for purposes of scientific research.

3. Results

At the moment there is a huge imbalance between the need of industrial development of the northern territories of Russia and the importance of maintaining long-term resident in the territories of indigenous peoples of the North, constituting the world of nature an indissoluble whole ecological and

exhausted for centuries a special ecological outlook, allowing them to "keep" these areas to make them habitable (Shabaev Y.P., 2011). Decision of the given problem is to create an environment of integrated development of the northern territories, protection of native habitat and development of traditional economic activities of the indigenous peoples of the Krasnoyarsk Region (Krivonogov, 2013).

In the Krasnoyarsk Region is Home to 8 ethnic groups indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation: Selkups, Khets, Dolgans, Nganasans, Nenets, Evenks, Ents, Chulym.

The places of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous peoples were approved by the Government of the Russian Federation dated 08.05.2009 № 631-p. The Krasnoyarsk Region include: Taimyr Dolgan-Nenets Municipal District, Evenks Municipal District, Turukhansky, Yeniseisky, North Yeniseysky Tyukhtet districts (rural settlement Sym Village Council), Tyukhtet district (rural settlement Chindatsky village council).

The main types of traditional activities of indigenous peoples in the Region are:

- 1) Livestock, including nomadic (reindeer, horses);
- 2) Fishing and implementation of marine biological resources;
- 3) Commercial hunting, processing and sale of hunting products;
- 4) Logging and non-timber forest resources for their own needs;
- 5) Gathering (harvesting, processing and marketing of food forest resources, collection of medicinal plants).

Problems:

- 1) The underdevelopment traditional way of life to modern economic conditions;
- 2) The low level of economic activity and social situation of citizens of the number of Indigenous Peoples;
- 3) Inadequate infrastructure places of traditional residence, remoteness of settlements from regional centers and major cities;
- 4) Specificity of boarding education, separation of children from their parents as a consequence of the loss of skills and traditions from an early age;
- 5) The attractiveness of various domestic and social benefits of the existing population of major cities and towns;
- 6) Loss of a positive image of Indigenous Peoples among the population representing other ethnic groups of the Russian Federation (Bashalkhanov et al, 2011).

The total area of area traditionally inhabited by indigenous minorities (WHC) in the Krasnoyarsk Territory is approximately 1908.6 square kilometers (80.6% of the area of the Krasnoyarsk Region). The total population living in the territory under consideration, according to 01.01.2013 was about 80,100 people (2.8% of the population of the Krasnoyarsk Territory), including urban population - 37 900 persons (47, 3% of the total population of this territory and 1.7% of the urban population of the Krasnoyarsk Region); rural population – 42,2 thousand people (52.7% of the total population of this territory and 6.3% of the rural population of the Krasnoyarsk Region) (Kryukov et al, 2014).

The total number of 8 indigenous peoples living compactly in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, was according to the 2010 census 16.2 thousand people (30.1% of the indigenous peoples in the Siberian Federal District) (Figure 1).

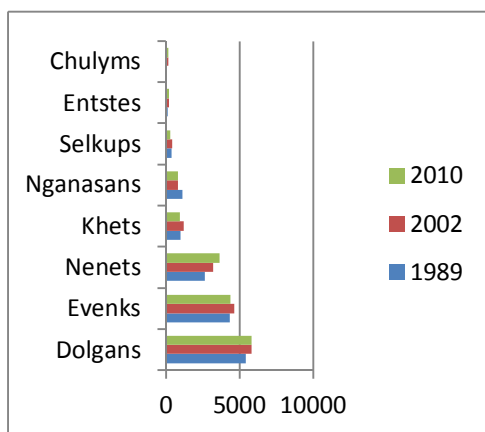


Figure 1. Evolution of the indigenous peoples of Siberia and in the Krasnoyarsk region on population censuses

One of the informants was Nicholas Maimaga, deputy chief of the Taimyr Administration to protect indigenous peoples. He told our researchers that the Taimyr Peninsula live five indigenous ethnic groups in Eastern Siberia (Krasnoyarsk Region): Nganasans, Entses, Nenets, Dolgans and Evenks. Of these five ethnic groups homemade reindeer mainly engaged in the Nenets and Dolgan. Evenki in Taimyr, living in the village "Khanayskoye Lake" (which is located approximately 200 km away from the city Dudinka) is not involved in reindeer herding. Three years ago they "ate the last of the deer". Nenets (rural settlement Karaul), Dolgans (rural settlement Hatanga), most minority ethnic groups – Entses, living in the village, are engaged in domestic reindeer Potapovo. In Hatanga rural settlement contains more than 6,000 deer, in urban areas Dudinka just over 1,000 deer, the highest number of deer is in a rural village Karaul – roughly 78 000 heads. In addition to

the development and preservation of domestic reindeer indigenous peoples of Taimyr simultaneously engaged in hunting for wild reindeer.

Because that measure of state support, which now goes to a reindeer herder in subsidies per head of deer, both from the federal and regional budgets of, is not strong enough to hold the entire herd. The host deer today forced to be fishing, hunting wild reindeer. During the summer, the majority of herders fish for themselves, for their family food. Karaul's rural settlement on the banks of the Yenisei Sentry has more opportunities to fish and sell fish than rural settlement Hatanga. Sales of these products are rather complicated due to the complex schemes of delivery of products to Hatanga. In most Hatanga not many people live a little more than 2,5 thousand people, so as such the demand for fish or meat from them is a big no. People try to send products to Novosibirsk or Krasnoyarsk.

Nicholas Maimaga explained that herders on the Taimyr Peninsula are not much. In general, indigenous representatives in Taimyr 10,132 person according to the latest census. But this is not only herders. Here were included fishermen, hunters and herders. Just over 2 000 deer. As for the herders, the village Potapovo lives family – 20 people, in the settlement Hatanga – 108 herders. In the settlement Sentry more herders than in Hatanga. In the settlement Sentry has two cooperative. One cooperative has 26,000 deer; the second cooperative has 32,000 deer. Thus, in Hatanga there 6000 deer. In addition, the rural settlement Karaul lives three private individual entrepreneurs, who also have reindeer.

Informant believes that the problem with the disease in a herd of deer constantly existed and still exists. To solve this problem, there are veterinary services have Krasnoyarsk regional department of veterinary service, which goes to the inspection in a herd of deer puts vaccinations. In rural settlement Hatanga this year was a small mortality, which decreased due to the number of deer and, accordingly, the owners of the deer did not get subsidies from the federal budget.

Nicholas Maimaga believes that a big problem in Taimyr is the organization of processing products of the traditional economy. There are small factories processing the skins of deer, such as "Mukustur". Workload of businesses is small, there are products - sew boots of komus wild or domestic reindeer. Deer antler anybody is not engaged. Question about recycling antlers has long existed. Such enterprises need, because many products is thrown when hunting. Need small processing plant antlers. And employment would have been to indigenous peoples and some income for hunters. Currently antlers

discarded by hunters. As is the case with antlers (ossified), previously collected people, today it is underdeveloped.

Thus, in modern conditions, despite legislative support sustainable development of the northern territories, amplified the problems associated with the loss of traditional activities, real practices preservation of the native language, loss of ethnic identity of young people, reduced reproduction of the intellectual elite, capable of reproducing the culture of indigenous peoples, Siberia and the Far East in the new social and economic, political and cultural realities (Semenova and Bralkova, 2011). Necessary to develop the project, including a set of effective interventions, the implementation of which would have led to the launch of a self-reproducing mechanism of preservation and development of the unique culture of the indigenous population of the Krasnoyarsk Region.

Target (main idea) of the project: to develop and prepare for the introduction of several alternative models of socio-cultural development of the Krasnoyarsk Territory towns - places of compact residence of indigenous peoples based on two specific settlements characteristic Taimyr Dolgan-Nenets Municipal District – Nosok village and Evenks Municipal District – Surinda village.

Project Objectives:

1. Studying the experience of creating and implementing analog projects in Canada, the United States (Alaska), the Scandinavian countries, China, the subjects of the Russian Federation.

2. Constructing an idealized model of socio-cultural activities of the northern villages of two types - the material on ethnological and cultural studies 1) Nosok village and 2) settlement Surinda.

3. Develop recommendations for making additions to the regulations governing the preservation and development of the unique culture of indigenous peoples of the Krasnoyarsk Territory.

4. Implement research results in educational process.

5. Prepare and publish research results in peer-reviewed reputable scientific journals for a broad discussion in the academic environment.

4. Business incubator project in the village Surinda (Evenkia)

Surinda village located in the Krasnoyarsk region, the Evenkd Municipal District, on the right side of the river Surinda, which divides the town into two parts. District location of the village refers to the Russian Far North. The climate is continental. Annual amplitude ranges from minus 40 ° C to minus 53 ° C. Frosts are 240-275 days. Surinda refers to areas of permafrost. According to the accepted

demographic and ecological zoning district north of the territory is part of the uncomfortable and extremely uncomfortable zone.

The total population of the village in 2010 to 495 people and 55% of them men, able-bodied population is about 82%. All in the sphere of material production, services, budgetary establishments employing 146 people. Officially unemployed citizens appear 20 people, hidden unemployment of about 30 people. Every year, 25-30 people are involved in seasonal work (construction of fences, repairs, heating systems, public works on improvement of the village). The rest of the working population of the village is engaged in reindeer herding and hunting.

Surinda village has a huge potential due to the wealth of the subsoil as adjacent areas, and human resources. Weak side of the development of rural settlements is a large distance from the industrial centers, complete dependence on importation into the territory of combustive-lubricating materials, consumer goods, food, and lack of competition in providing services to utilities, low-income population (Table 3).

Table 3. Average per capita income of the villagers Surinda (Evenkia)

Indicators	unit	Period	
		2009	2010
Average income in the month	Ruble	1696	2119
The average monthly wage of employees of enterprises, organizations	Ruble	3361	4056
Average monthly pensions including extra municipal budgets	Ruble	2351	2427

Surinda is perfectly suited for the implementation of the pilot project site to create a business incubator, as has all the collective features, conditions and problems inherent in all towns and villages Evenk Municipal District. Today reindeer stable development in the village Surinda increases number of domesticated reindeer. Among other towns Evenkiya, where small indigenous population, is the most prosperous Surinda socially. This is due to such factors: the organization of employment, good demographic growth, preservation of indigenous culture and language, and activities on the improvement of the village. So, in socially significant buildings of the village – the school, the hospital, the House of Culture, were made an overhaul. Planned expansion of the area of the Kindergarten. For the development of communication in the local administration and the school has created a modern telecommunications and information environment, with computers, the Internet held.

Project to establish a business incubator (with a pilot area in Surinda) will not only contribute to socio-economic development of the region, but its inclusion in the innovation process.

At the first stage of the study identified the following areas of business incubators were:

- Processing reindeer;
- Production of consumer goods and equipment for the herders;
- Creating and food processing industries on the basis of mini-workshops;
- Collection and processing of wild plants, fish, meat of modern technologies;
- Organization tourism, fishing and hunting;
- Production of souvenir and ethnic products.

When organizing the experimental site, special attention must attention to the following aspects:

- 1) Lack of national professional staff;
- 2) Low attractiveness of the area for private investors (Kharyuchy, 2009; Luzan, 2010);
- 3) The high cost of shipping food, fuel and goods for consumption;
- 4) Remoteness from large river arteries, district and regional centers;
- 5) High wear housing; underdevelopment of small business development (Bukharova et al, 2010);
- 6) Complete dependence on the importation of the territory of the municipal formation energy carriers, food and consumer goods;
- 7) Underdeveloped financial and transport infrastructure;
- 8) Lack of experience in public financial support for the organization incubators of this type.

One of the founders of the business incubator in the village Surinda designated project Siberian Federal University (Nemirovskaya and Kozlov, 2013; Suslov V.I., 2010; Myglan and Vaganov, 2008).

When creating a business incubator focused on the social and cultural specifics of the territory, shareholders must; first of all, to have a non-commercial interest in this project and interests will be defined accordingly: University – implementation of educational and scientific potential; business – social responsibility; government and municipal authorities – comprehensive development areas; population areas – the preservation of culture (Seredkina N.N., 2014).

Mechanism for implementation of the business incubator in the structure will allow the University to optimize and accelerate its reform through the redistribution of scarce material resources, as well as improve the quality of graduation papers, master's and PhD-dissertations.

Social and cultural model business incubator combines blocks activities theoretical, practical, social, cultural, patriotic training, that allows to

balance academic and extracurricular load (Kolesnik and Mirkes, 2011; Ilbeikina, 2013).

The propose audience of the business incubator is very extensive: students, young professionals, and graduate students, representatives of small business, government, the public and the media.

One of the important directions of creating a business incubator is that graduate students from among the indigenous peoples of the Krasnoyarsk Region, may in the social and economic development of their areas and to return home as entrepreneurs.

5. Conclusions

Business Incubator will offer the following services:

- 1) Selection of the project team;
- 2) Assistance in developing a business plan that meets modern requirements;
- 3) Renting future entrepreneurs non-residential premises;
- 4) Postal and secretarial services;
- 5) IT and communications (phone, fax, email, Internet);
- 6) Access to information databases;
- 7) Advisory services on taxation, accounting, lending, legal protection and development company, business planning, development and training;
- 8) Fundraising (mainly on the basis of a grant);
- 9) Support in finding potential business partners, the role of mediator in establishing contacts with them
- 10) Preparation of the charter and registration of a legal entity;
- 11) Support entrepreneurs in solving their administrative and legal problems;
- 12) Monitoring of the development projects.

Important aspect of creating a business incubator social and cultural singularities territory is that this structure specializes only in the North and the support of Indigenous Peoples, and consequently formed of particular intellectual capital (partner, customer, labor). This specialization of the business incubator will be the key to the successful functioning of the complexity and multifaceted tasks.

The proposed model of the business incubator will form an environment for integrated resource redistribution of financial flows, as well as to carry out reconstruction and decomposition of existing elements of social and economic environment.

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