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Activization of cultural regionsdevelopment through cooperation With foreign countries in a context of Arctic regionsdevelopment



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Abstract

The problems of historical and cultural monuments are connected with solving ecological problems, combination of the national and international, class and common to all mankind in modern culture. Exposure of unique features of Russian inhabitants and other peoples, culture gives opportunity

to use the achievements of the past in modern culture. The special value of historical and cultural monuments of the Extreme North is connected with the little number of written sources on ancient history of this region, lack of writing traditions of Northern peoples, small number of sources of early period of Russian Arctic navigation, lack of Log-books and diaries, a lot of unsettled questions of tragic death of members of different polar expeditions.

Keywords: *the development of culture, Barentsev Euro-Arctic region, international cooperation, Barents-program.*

The law "About the policy in the sphere of the culture, Arkhangelsk Region" laid the foundations of a new socio-cultural policy, the basic functions of culture: environmental, psychological support function and adapt to new realities, the function of creating a positive image of the region. Significant opportunities to solve new problems may offer culture. With a powerful cultural potential, the Russian North is a promising area for the development of cultural tourism as a means of building its attractive image. The similar way to some degree new to us, but it passed by other countries and is real enough in the system transformation. In our opinion, should be more actively use the experience of creating a favorable image of the region on the examples of the Barents region.

The impetus for the development of the concept of interregional cooperation in the Russian North has served as a meeting at the "highest level" in October 1987, the Foreign Ministers of the Barents Region. Proposed the idea of security in the Arctic is not a military confrontation, but through cooperation. BEAR (Barents Euro-Arctic Region) - one of the protective measures Nordic countries (in addition to NATO), the new Russian unpredictable. From the "new unpredictable" countries isolate themselves accepted by all available means. The Nordic countries have chosen format BEAR activities most humane. Offered investment to modernize the polluting industries and energy-efficiency programs and energy conservation. Allocated quotas for learning Russian in

their university students. Started to help clear away the dirtiest from an environmental point of view places on the Kola Peninsula, in Severodvinsk. Have funded social programs.

Most clearly reflected the role of culture as a factor of the development on the example of the international cultural cooperation of the European North of Russia in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region. It helps to ensure peaceful co-existence in the region, to the association of opportunities for its development as an area attractive for living, sharing access to foreign markets, linking cultural projects to economic activity. A clear result of the collaboration was to attract financial resources of the Ministry of Environment of Norway for the restoration of monuments and Kenozero Solovetsky Islands National Park, promoting the partners in the Barents Euro-Arctic region in the drafting of the development of cultural tourism in the European North of Russia. Communiqué of the International Conference "The Barents Cooperation in the field of culture on the threshold of the twenty-first century. Results and Priorities", which was held in the city of Arkhangelsk in 1998 (the author gave a presentation about the traditional culture of the North), proclaimed the idea of turning the Barents region in the build, and attractive grounds in Europe, open to initiatives by defining culture as communication, forming an atmosphere of trust .

Arkhangelsk region, as a partner in the Barents cooperation has become an open area for cultural initiatives. New Barents program significantly enlarging cooperation priorities, reducing them to the five main blocks:

1. The development of the economy and infrastructure.
2. Formation of competence and education.
3. Protection of the environment and Health care.
4. Improving cultural traditions.
5. Indigenous people.

At this stage, the Regional Council has decided not to create permanent working groups, and has provided the Regional Committee the right to establish temporary working groups on the specific issues. Efficiency of the design technology in the development of Russian culture of the North can be seen in the project financing.

A highly successful project was the creation of the Euro-Arctic contact network management culture. Partners in it were Arts Council of Northern Norway, Council Nurbotten province, the Committee on the art of the province of Lapland and the Committee on Culture of the Arkhangelsk regional administration. The project included four seminars in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Russia for organizers of the cultural activities and a variety of the festivals, contests and theatrical performances. Workshop participants offered a program of management training in the field of culture, organization working with financial funds. For heads of institutions participating in joint seminars contributed to the formation of new views on a possible center of the culture in the service market.

The sphere of the culture Barents program should also include the development project of contacts between the Russian Orthodox and the Norwegian Lutheran churches. The purpose of it is: the development of cooperation between churches and different religious communities in the Bar-

ents region, the establishment of mutual understanding and the understanding of different interpretations of Christianity and the life of the churches of the region. The project is also designed to facilitate the participation of churches in the work to improve the environment and society. The project partners from the Russian side are Orthodox dioceses and Lutheran communities of Russian regions in the Barents Region, Center of Christian culture in Arkhangelsk. The Norwegian side is represented by the Graduate School of Finnmark, the Interchurch Council of Norway, the Sami Church Council, Severonorvezhskim public charity. In order to establish contacts between the dioceses and parishes of the project participants practiced their trip participants from Russia to Norway and from Norway to Russia. The project leaders have repeatedly acted as intermediaries in establishing contacts between cultural, education and entrepreneurship in different countries. For example, a chamber choir from Arkhangelsk was invited to the International Choral Festival in Tromsø, and the chorus of "domes" of Severodvinsk - to participate in the cultural program of the Inter-Church Conference in Alta; firm "Troms Neringeservis" Solovetsky monastery had help in the restoration work. A special sub-program of the project is the involvement of the church in the actions for the protection of the environment. This topic was discussed at a seminar held in Arkhangelsk with representatives from Arkhangelsk, Murmansk and Nur Holugalandskoy dioceses. The sub-program "Charity in Russia" in the White Sea, near Arkhangelsk, was organized by the family settlement for the deaf, mentally retarded and normal children with 39 participants. In autumn 1996, Tromsø was open house for the Russian sailors, who has become a place where sailors Russian ships arriving in this city could get a church service, and just chat with each other, Russian, permanently residing in Norway and Norwegians. For new forms of cultural workers in the region of initiation of the population to participate in cultural events contribute to the formation of new methodologies for working with social groups, cities and districts. A notable phenomenon in the Barents cooperation is the project "Development of competence in the environmental and ecumenical theology." Twice in Arkhangelsk held international symposia and seminars under the title "Ecology of the Spirit." Each time, they collected more than 50 philosophers, historians, linguists, folklorists, teachers and theologians from Russia, Norway, Sweden, Germany and the USA. Similar conferences were held in Norway and Sweden. The result of these meetings was two collections of "Religion, church and education in the Barents Region", published in English.

Arkhangelsk Museum of Fine Arts became a member of the project, called "Russian realism in Norway." At the expense of the Barents Secretariat organized an exhibition of works of Russian artists from the collection of the museum in the Norwegian city of Tromsø, Kirkenes and Tonsberg. The success of the project is demonstrated by the fact that during the 4-month stay in Tromsø show, it was visited by more than 3,500 people. Norwegians are showing great interest in the development of the museum and the Solovetsky Solovetsky archipelago as a whole. In 1998, 50,000 euros were allocated for restoration work. The following year, Barents Secretariat has allocated the funds for the establishment of Solovki archaeological school children. In the financing of the project also attended the Soros Foundation.

New horizons of the cooperation in the region as the part of the BEAR enable active transformation of the cultural institutions. Head of the Center of Culture actively involved in the development and implementation of new cultural projects. Neighbors to the north have proposed a unique mechanism of some sort of integration of the Arkhangelsk region in the European community: cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region. Rare Russian territory could boast of such opportunities. Because of its geographical position, only the region was on the border of civilizations, in an area where there are not forgotten historical trade and economic international relations, where the obvious common international interests and most importantly, where the West has the political will to cooperate with us. Another thing is the extent to which we took advantage of these opportunities.

We can say that the Barents region has experienced a rapid start. There were developed hundreds of the joint projects. Become common place of the human contacts between peoples. Thousands of people have been involved in the collaboration. Norwegian exports to Russia for five years has increased five-fold, imports from Russia - twice. Students, teachers, scientists, artists can be found now in any part of the Barents Region. The path that the region was only a few years, equivalent to the historical giant leap. Projects implemented within the framework of the cooperation for 8 years since the signing of the Kirkenes Declaration, contribute to the transformation of the Barents purely geographical concepts into a coherent structure associated with the economic, cultural, political and social factors. The best guarantee of the irreversibility of processes is initiated over the years by thousands of invisible human relations.

In reviewing the results of the sociological studies of the modern world orientation Russians alleged fact rise of the "post-modern" mentality. It is characterized by "atraditsionalizm", or non-identification with certain of the traditional value systems, "multiculturalism", pluralistic acceptance of all cultures, religious and ideological positions, "syncretism", mixing in the individual consciousness of the spiritual nature of different elements and 'dialogic' desire to self-determination through the free and open communication.

Regions should be able to choose for themselves, in the space of what the concept of the cultural policy they exist. Those who choose the "strong version» should have an advantage over others. Positivity of this approach is the lack of formal requirements of the transition from one concept to another. Moreover, it is the most efficient in the sense that allows you to choose one or another model of the cultural policy and to respect the autonomy and the wishes of the regional community. In our opinion, in Russia there is ambivalence regarding expectations as to the place of the cultural policy in the society. Now the country is in the process of the transition to a market economy and is trying to form a national vision of the cultural policy. On the one hand, as a priority of the concept of the cultural policy is a feeble attempt to select a market model. It is well known that the demand of this approach is high, and even economically developed countries are gradually drifting towards a market concept for the cultural industries of many countries. Moreover, it is clear that the concept is economically beneficial to the countries that made it into service at least partially. On the other hand, there is a real danger that the political forces in Rus-

sia, following the ideology of the market model, will conduct a decrease of culture, which can not be done in any case. It is in Russia there is an objective need to maintain a large sector of cultural services for people with limited financial resources because of their economic distress.

The experience of the cooperation of the Arkhangelsk region in the Barents region proves that the culture of the Russian North needs strong support from the state budget at the level of funding support for the international innovation projects. Today, therefore, the question of the national cultural policy requires conceptualization, not populist steps, designed for short-term political cycle. It is clear that the search for a conceptual model of the cultural policy for Russia should not go on the principle of "assimilation" of the modern Western theories, but on the principle of "thinking." Moreover, the construction of these new models should be carried out not at the expense of the social gains that have been achieved previously, and on the basis of the analysis and synthesis of work and adequate schemes realization of the cultural policies that have been made over the decades. In this context, an integrative methodology in the development of a new cultural policy, reflecting global trends at the same time, receives the greatest number of chances to be in demand in Russia today, the Russian North in particular. Among the key issues that, in our opinion, should be the focus of state cultural policy are the following: the threat of irreparable loss of cultural heritage, slowing the pace of the modernization and innovation in the cultural life, the most important factors of self-culture, etc.; break cultural space and the reduced participation of Russia in the global cultural exchange, reduction of personnel potential of culture as a result of a decrease in the income of artists, the outflow of them abroad; reduction of availability of cultural goods. In the project of the joint action with the countries of the Barents region by offering additional action: a research of the expectations of the potential expert groups and the specific needs of the tourist routes, construction of a virtual portal Barents Tourism and databases to the Internet and the creation of the necessary work packages for the key personnel in the joint Lapland-Arkhangelsk-Murmansk project. Additional Finnish-Greek-Russian cultural exchange and Finnish-Greek-Russian consortium for Higher Education in the cooperation with the municipalities, the Greek Orthodox Church and private entrepreneurs will be an essential part of the planned maintenance activities. The project will develop the ideas that emerged as a result of the expansion of the European Union, and the political dialogue between the North and the South.

Transformations in Russia in recent years are very promising for the international cooperation in the Barents region. Prerequisite for the development of the international relations at the regional level is a centuries-old experience of contacts of peoples inhabiting the area adjacent to the Barents Sea. It is important to bear in mind the similar social problems in the Barents region, namely: the inhabitants of the region have the problem of large-scale unemployment in all countries of the region there are intensive processes of migration, the inhabitants of the region's export-oriented labor force, and so on condition of economic processes in Russia and its areas of concern in the Barents region, characterized by a deep systemic crisis. At first glance, there is a situation in which North Russia remains unattractive for neighbors. However, the real analysis is

that the potential national interests of the Barents region are very similar. This is due to common problems.

The most important form of the participation of the Barents region in the international division of the labor is foreign trade. The Northern European regions have vast resources, which include those hydrocarbon reserves of the ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical raw materials, diamonds, as well as developed a diversified industry, research facilities, experience of managing in the extreme northern environment.

Experience of the Barents region shows that the interests of the regional security with the positions of the European North of Russia were the most significant in the following areas: creating the conditions for a peaceful and stable development of the regions, the development of cultural relations between the regions, the strengthening of existing and new bilateral and multilateral relations, the creation of the basis for the economic and social development of the region, with a focus on active and purposeful management of resources, promote the development of indigenous people and their active participation in the development of the region. In the process of cooperation was worked out the structure of inter-regional cooperation between the countries participating Barents region. In subsequent years, the practice has shown that the structure of inter-regional cooperation was close to optimal.

When analyzing the work of the committee Barents author came to the conclusion that to improve the effectiveness of the international cooperation at the regional level is now required more quickly to create a legal framework clearly divide powers between the Federation and its subjects in the field of inter-state relations. An important condition for the development of bilateral relations in the framework of the Barents region is the state of the public mind. Most of the population contributes to the strengthening of ties with the neighboring nations, assists in the implementation of joint projects, especially in the fields of culture, tourism, science, education, solving ethnic problems.

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