

## **Performance of an ethno cultural landscape of Arctic regions in global and regional measurements**



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### **Abstract**

Given article represents multidisciplinary research of ethnic and cultural landscape of Arctic in global and regional dimensions. Problems are studied: global context Arctic culture, southern border, population, disappearance of languages and cultures, status of the northern radical people, circumpolar civilization, and also modern trends of public opinion in sphere of international relations. Model of ethno cultural landscape of Arctic; cultural language variety; humanistic model of Arctic development.

**Key words:** *Arctic, southern border, North, performance, ethnoses, language, culture, landscape, population, global society, circumpolar civilization.*

The study of culture of different ethnic groups who had gone into the past and the surviving civilizations in the Arctic, of course, has to-date scientific and practical importance. Current circumpolar area, varying in time, remains in domestic science is still largely under-researched, a white spot. Justification proved by the centuries of civilization priority of Russia in the development of cold northern area in great redistribution of the Arctic becomes today a major geopolitical sense. This problem is closely linked to the national interests of the Russian Federation, requires constant attention of the scientific community, to discuss emerging issues, develop and implement of an effective framework of domestic policy in the circumpolar world, including in the field of ethnic and cultural relations.

These articles focuses predominantly on ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic, understood as the geospatial structure of many cultures and are part of global society. Cultural, humanized landscape as opposed to natural, rational organization is multi-dimensional space circumpolar, and the result of all of human society here. Pollution of the

Arctic environment, climate change and other negative consequences of this are also the result of human impact, or in some degree of performances (the result) management in the Arctic.

Performance, (from the English. Performance - design, presentation), in the context of this paper is understood as the representation of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic; civilization cut vital social and ethnic communities living in the circumpolar world. Performance is seen here not as a form of modern art, not as a show, and when combined with ethno-cultural landscape of the Arctic and on his background as a synthesis of many cultures, lifestyles of northern ethnic groups and the quality of relations with the outside world, forming the bright colors of the palette, multircumpolar civilization.

Methodologically and conceptually a performance culture in the Arctic makes it possible to implement multi scientific approach. The study of the same object - the Arctic - in a global and regional dimensions, object used in any system of knowledge, it seems to me very promising for a bright and multi-dimensional picture of the system in an endless stream of time here and now, there and then. The time frame covered with a vast period of human origin to the modern days.

Distribution area of the Arctic culture, strictly speaking, limited to eight Arctic circumpolar zone states. However, given that the Arctic is part of the North, are used in both of these concepts. North generally includes only the land, and the concept of "Arctic" is used to refer to both land area and the marine waters of the Arctic Ocean and sea power underlines Russia - thalassocracy (sea power). The concept of "North" refers to Tellurocracy that is land power. This type of civilization or the state system, which is clearly associated with the development of Russian continental Eurasia. Dualism and thalassocracy tellurocracy - the basic law of geopolitics, from which derives the law of the synthesis of both land and sea - the Arctic and the North. Such are the author's interpretation of the article used in the basic concepts.

### ***Global context of Arctic culture***

Culture in the Arctic as part of the universal, global polyculture certainly includes the unique cultural universals or invariants of the elements of culture. It is the norms, values, rules, traditions, and properties that are inherent in all cultures, regardless of geographical location, historical time and social structure of society. Cultural universals arise because all people, wherever they may live in Africa or the Arctic, in London or in Arkhangelsk, physically the same structure have and the same biological needs and face common challenges that confronts mankind with the environment. Because people live life together, they have the greeting, calendar, hygiene and decency in the administration of natural needs, cooking, courtship, dancing, decorative art, divination, division of labor, the interpretation of dreams, education, family, festivals, making fire, folklore, game, inheritance rights, the jokes, the range of family, language, law, superstition, magic, music, personal name, and title. People are born and die, so people have customs associated with birth and death, funeral rites, mourning.

For the study of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic in the regional dimension is very important to understand the general cultural and geopolitical context of the formation of a single civilization on planet Earth. The modern global society includes all mankind of the Earth a total of 6.86 billion. Network structure of global society today consists of:

- I. global system of power and control, including the political system of sovereign states, different political regimes and devices, the political parties, mass media, Internet and other items. More than 250 countries and territories, including 192 countries that are members of the UN;
- II. Processes of regionalization. Thousands of regional societies, power structures and management at the state level, provinces, regions, territories and provinces. Many local communities, of societies at the municipal, urban and rural settlements, including the cities of the world in 1652. Social economy, co-operation;
- III. civil society, including social movements, nonprofit organizations, the new self-governing communities, arctic partnership;
- IV. Global market, the international division of labor. Large, medium and small businesses, multinational corporations, holding companies, financial-industrial groups, joint stock companies, limited liability companies and entrepreneurs. Green economy - industries that create and enhance the natural capital of land or reduce environmental hazards and risks (UNEP); market friendly or "green" technologies («cleantech», or greentech);
- V. ethnic and cultural landscape in terms of postmodernism, a variety of cultures, civilizations, religions and religious organizations; 10 000 crops and 6900 languages, which form the thousands of traditional knowledge systems. Traditional farming, fishing and animal husbandry are based on long-acquired knowledge and practices that help keep food and agricultural diversity, rich natural and marine landscapes, habitats and food security [1, 2009].

In the global system of power twenty-first century is conceptually possible to allocate a certain amount of conventionality today as seven interacting and complementing each other levels of government:

- I. Global International Governance - UN Security Council, UNESCO, WTO; G20, or group of twenty, represents 90% of global gross national product, 80% of world trade and two thirds of the world, the IMF - International Monetary Fund; World Bank - World Bank and other Organization of the global society; World Bank – and other organizations of global society;
- II. networks of countries, interstate unions - European Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), (ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations); (African Union, AU); Latin American Union and others;
- III. state management at all levels, national and multinational sovereign states;
- IV. regional management of states, provinces, autonomous republics, provinces, districts, cantons, etc.;
- V. local self-management: a) the municipal management, b) the territorial self-management, self-management communities, c) the social economy;

- VI. Civil society. Socio-communal self-management of the most diverse communities, both large and small groups of people, organizations, autonomous, self-managed new communities. Arctic partnership;
- VII. Power of the people, the crowd (ochlocracy). Democratic basis, the source of power - the people, an active person. Respect for human rights. But it is also manifested ochlocracy, anarchy, and management "of the concepts" rather than by law. Chaos, rebellion, unauthorized protests.

In the field of ethno-cultural relations postmodernism as a general expression of post-industrial world and the information society reflects the state of spirituality in our day, associated with a sense of unacceptability in the new socio-cultural realities of the prevailing earlier ideas about the world and man. Postmodernism is characterized by two main features - the collapse of the unity characteristic of modernity and the growth of pluralism. The main problem of postmodernism is a problem of language, text, beyond which it is impossible to understand the reality. Particular attention is paid to postmodernism local identity, multiculturalism (Multiculturalism) - the formation of multiple groups based on ethno-cultural identity. Culture becomes the defining factor in the extraterritorial identify each person and ethnic communities, the formation of a new global human solidarity and at the same time increase their autonomy and alienation in the twenty-first century. In this respect, ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic can be compared with the author of used the term "multi-circumpolar civilization" in the era of postmodernism.

The overall natural and cultural landscape of the Arctic is defined as the twenty-first century, as multi-dimensional, large physiographic, water-territorial, socio-economic, ethno-canonical, multicultural, geopolitical space adjacent to the North Pole and includes the continental margin of Eurasia and North America, almost the entire North Arctic Ocean with the islands and the adjacent of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the eight Arctic states and their policies. This dozens of ethnic groups, diversity of cultures and civilizations, their relationship over authority and control, life support in the Arctic macro-region, development of natural resources. This interdisciplinary definition best describes the existing ethno-cultural landscape of Arctic-XXI, which includes both land and sea, a common multi circumpolar civilization, human values and natural and cultural resources.

In quantitative terms, the natural landscape in the Arctic today - it's more than 26% of Earth's land area (nearly 40 million sq. km.), The Arctic Ocean area of 14.75 million square meters. km. In the Arctic states before the global financial crisis, made 27.9% of world GDP (2007). These numbers are in the geopolitical approach include potential water area and territory in the whole of the eight Arctic states as opposed to a regional approach when data are taken into account only the inside of the Arctic zone in these eight states. The southern boundary of the Arctic in geopolitical dimension coincides with the external borders of the state of each country's Arctic.

In the geopolitical situation turns out that the macro-region in the Arctic, which consists of eight Arctic states, home to over half a billion people, or 7.5% of the total population of the

global society in the Earth's 6.86 billion people. According to the meter of Human Population on 02.01.2011.

Table 1

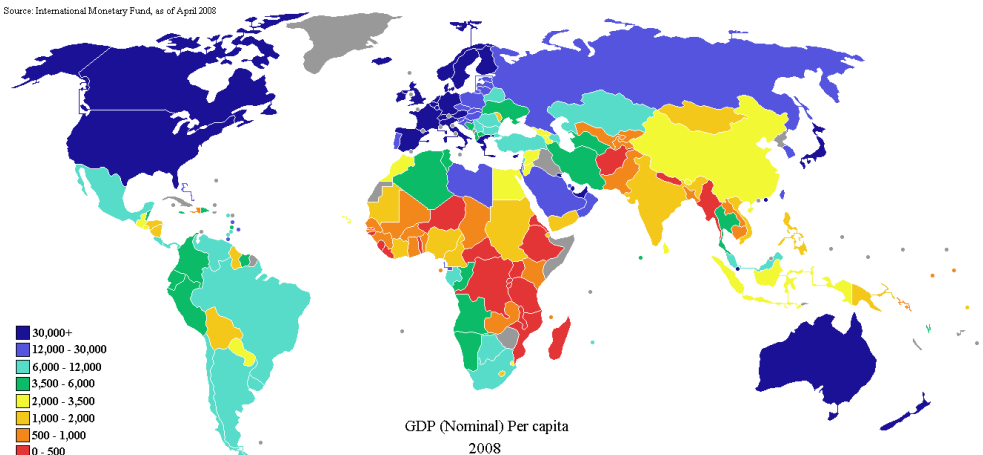
### Geopolitical space «Arctic-XXI»

No	circumpolar) countries	Territory Square meters. km 2010 year	Population	GDP per capita, calculated by the PPP in 2009 U.S. dollars
1	Russia	17 098 242	140 041 000	15 200
2	Canada	9 984 670	33 487 000	38 400
3	USA	9 826 675	307 212 123	46 400
4	Denmark	43 094	5 500 000	36 200
	Greenland	2 166 086	57 600	35 400
5	Sweden	450 295	9 059 000	36 800
6	Finland	338 145	5 250 000	34 900
7	Norwegian	323 802	4 660 000	59 300
8	Iceland	103 000	306 600	39 800

Resource: URL: <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab/12-tablica-ploshhadej-stran-mira-rejting-ot-2010.html>; <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab/13-naselenie-stran-mira.html>; <http://iformatsiya.ru/tab/20-vvp-na-dushu-naseleniya-po-pps-2009.html> (02.01.2011).

GDP per capita ranking of Arctic states for the year 2009 opens Norway, followed by the United States, Iceland, Canada, Sweden, Denmark and Greenland, Finland, and closes on this indicator eight Arctic states, Russia. For comparison, the whole world has an average GDP per capita calculated at purchasing power parity for 2009 10500 European Union - 32 700, as China's most populous country in the world - 6500, India - 3100, Brazil - 10200.

Source: International Monetary Fund, as of April 2008



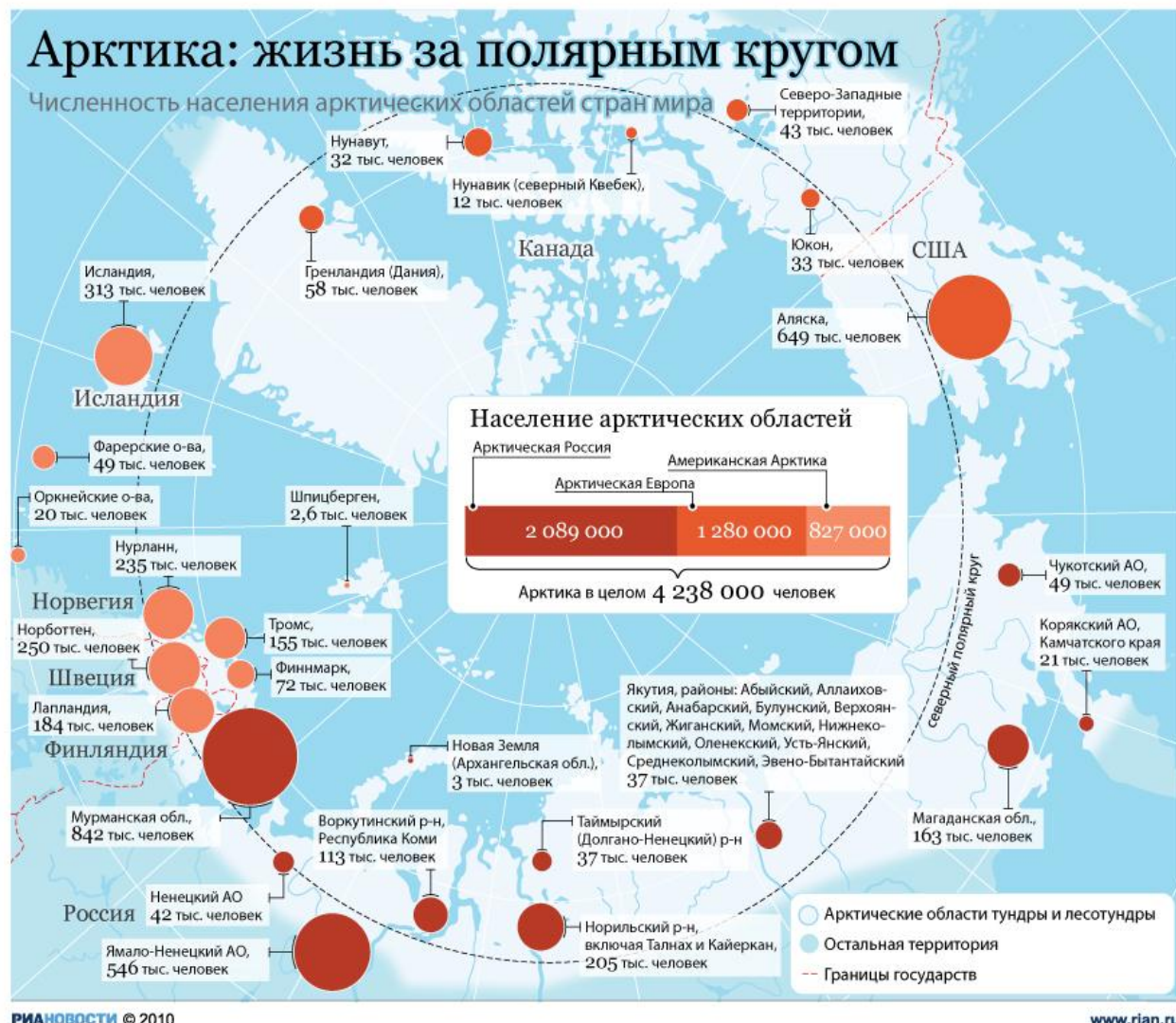
If we compare the North and South, in the whole entire South, except for Australia, much lower than the North's GDP per capita, according to 2008 data,

compiled on the basis of which a reducible scheme. I think that this trend is maintained in 2009-2010 and will probably remain for some time.

During using administrative law, the regional dimension of the southern boundary of the Arctic zone is within the Arctic states on the administrative boundaries of provinces, the provinces,

autonomous regions, municipalities, ulus, and the settlements. Using data on the boundaries of the Arctic zone in Arctic of States to give to people other figures is much smaller. .

According to a map of "Arctic - life in the Arctic Circle," RIA-News published in 2010, lives in the Arctic is only 4.2 million people, or less than one thousandth of a percent of the population of the global society.



In the Arctic zone of Russia is home to 2.089 million people in Europe - 1.28 million, the U.S. and Canada - 0.827 million people. However, these figures require minor clarifications. The population of Alaska, for example, pointed out - 649 thousand people. Whereas, according to U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Alaska is already 698 thousand people. (2009) should also be noted that the use of the regional dimension in the Arctic Circle is not the whole territory of Alaska, but only a part, not the whole territory of Greenland, and part of it. Iceland is almost all overseas Arctic Circle. But if you use the border to the Arctic in July isotherm (100C), the picture is somewhat different from the Arctic Circle. Then the whole territory of Greenland and Iceland, more than half of the climatic criteria mean July temperatures fall into the Arctic zone.



Based on analysis of published sources I have attempted to bring all regional data into a separate table, which clarified some information on the population of Alaska, the Arctic areas of Russia and others.

Table 2

***The population of Arctic regions***

States	Arctic regions	Population (thousands)	Territory Square km
<b>Russia</b>	Murmansk region	836	144,9
	Archangel region, Islands	5,7	99
	Nenets Autonomous District	42,2	176,8
	Komi Republic, Vorkytinskii region	113,4	24
	Yamalo – nenzkii autonomous region	543,6	769,3
	Krasnoyarsk region: Taimir	37	879,9
	Norilsk and others	205	4,5
	Republic Saha (iakutia), ulusi	68.4	1549,4
	Chykotskii Autonomous District	49	721,5
	<i>Circumpolar Russia</i>	1,9 mln	4 369
<b>USA</b>	Alaska-----	698	1 481
<b>Norwegian</b>	Finmark-----	72	48
	Troms -----	155	25
	Nurlann -----	236	38
	Spizbergen -----	2,7	63
	<i>Circumpolar Norwegian</i>	465,7	174
<b>Iceland</b>	-----	319	100
<b>Sweden</b>	Norbotten -----	252	98
<b>Finland</b>	Lapland -----	184	98
<b>Canada</b>	North – Western territories	43	1183
	Territory of Ykon-----	33	474
	Territory of Nunavut -----	32	1936
	Nunavik – a part of province Kvebek	12	443,6
	<i>Circumpolar Canada</i>	120	4036
<b>Denmark</b>	Greenland -----	58	2166
	Farerian Islands	49	1
	<i>Circumpolar Denmark</i>	107	2167
<b>Total:</b>	<b>Arctic</b>	<b>4,0 mln</b>	<b>12,5 mln</b>

*Resource:* The population of the Russian Federation by cities, towns and districts as of January 1, 2009. Moscow: Rosstat, 2009. U.S. Census Bureau. URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/02000.html>; URL: [http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/% ... 8F](http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%...8F) (date accessed: 11.05.2010), etc.

But here, could not avoid some inaccuracies in the determination of the population and territory, located above the Arctic Circle. In the table all of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Yamal), for example, is included in the Arctic zone of Russia, although the Arctic Circle is located just half of its territory. Arise in determining the size of the population were related to the lack of formally established the southern border regions of the Arctic zone of Russia, the search of reliable statistical data on the current population of the Arctic regions, provinces, provinces, municipalities, other countries have different approaches to determining the boundaries of the Arctic.

In the Arctic zone of Russia, as a whole spread of figures on the population obtained from 1.9 million to 2.6 million people in a variety of sources. The draft SE "Arctic", for example, reads: "The area is AZRF 4.38 million square meters. Km or 25.7% of the total territory of the Russian Federation. Population on 01.01.2009 exceeded 2619.3 thousand people, representing 1.85% of the total number of his country. At the same time are concentrated nationwide averages 2.29% (for 2009) the number of employed workers "[2, 2010].

In the project "Strategy for the Development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security in 2020" shows: "The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation has an area of about 9 million km<sup>2</sup> and is home to more than 2.5 million people, representing less than 2% of the population country and about 40% of the population throughout the Arctic. In the AZRF created 12-15% of GDP, provides about a quarter of exports in Russia. In AZRF created the most powerful industrial layer and the scale of economic activity is much greater than that of other polar regions. Here, an unprecedented high percentage of the value added of mining industries and businesses (60%, Greenland, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland - not more than 15% in Alaska and Arctic Canada - approximately 30%). Two-thirds of the total wealth created in the Russian Arctic "[3, 2010].

The southern boundaries of the circumpolar world within each country are conventional because of the use of different criteria for their definition. In modern science in determining the boundaries of the Arctic different methods - astronomical, physical, geographical, bioclimatic, etc. Without going into details of all these approaches, I note that the bases for determining its southern border and the total area of the Arctic zone of Russia in the science, management and policy are:

- I. astronomical approach, geodesy - the North Polar Circle (66 ° 33 'north latitude);
- II. physical-geographical approach is based on the classification of landscapes, geographic differentiation of territories, establishing the boundaries of the tundra, and dry-forest of tundra and taiga differing radiation balance, the duration of the summer, the sum of active temperatures;
- III. bioclimatic approach to determining the boundaries of the Arctic based on discomfort of harsh natural conditions of human life (low temperatures, severe wind, humidity, etc.) generates the problem of increased cost of living and associated social and political commitments of the state;;
- IV. cultural-ethnic approach (cultural anthropology, ethnology) - Resettlement and Land of the peoples and ethnic and cultural groups in the Arctic and Subarctic, mostly belonging to the (at the beginning of the twentieth century) to the economic-cultural types: sedentary and half marine hunters, nomadic herders and tundra forest-tundra;
- V. Economic, natural and economic approach - placing the leading types of mineral deposits, logistics, transport and economic attraction of the area adjacent to the Northern Sea Route, etc.
- VI. legal and administrative (regional) approach - along the administrative border areas (regions, territories, republics, and municipalities) related to the Arctic acts;



- VII. Geopolitical approach - the presence of the sea coast in the subject of the Russian Federation on the basis of its access to the coast of the Arctic seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea) some part of its territory.

From the points of management and geopolitics is preferable to include in the Arctic zone of the entire territory of the RF subject as one integrated facility management, has access to the coast, and not draw the line at the municipal level and in the villages. This approach to determining the boundaries of the Arctic zone of Russia is rational from the standpoint of the effectiveness of territorial administration and coordination of regional policy and to concentrate resources on priority development projects. In the managerial approach, cooperation and integration are replacing domestic useless exhausting cross-regional, inter-municipal competition and lobbying areas to the detriment of the strategic vector of the whole country. Prospects for the Russian state, the national security of Russia in general, are largely dependent on how comprehensive and effective manner will be used geopolitical, natural resource, and management, socio-economic and intellectual potential of the RF subjects, entirely within the Arctic zone.

In such regional, administrative and legal approach is not about the northern benefits, allowances and things like that, since the entire Arctic region of Russia is actually absorbed by the North of Russia, whose area is greater. With regard to the population of northern benefits, they can be identified in the designation of certain administrative territories of the Far North is at the level of municipalities using other criteria, be subject to other laws. That is quite possibly with some degree of conditionality to separate "the Arctic" (management, politics, geopolitics), and "North" (regions, social benefits, the economy). In defining the southern border of the Arctic zone of Russia in order to improve the efficiency of state-regional control should be used, firstly, the factor of administrative-territorial division AZRF at the regional level rather than at the municipal level of settlements, and secondly, to consider the output of the coastal areas of subjects Russia to the Arctic Ocean (Arkhangelsk region, Republic of Karelia come to the White Sea coast).

Этнокультурный Ethnic and cultural landscape of modern Arctic is definitely different from the geopolitical, includes not only the territory, population, and cultural values, civilization attributes of passionarnosti, religion and other categories of social and spiritual life of society. Подход от общего (The approach of the total (global society) to private (arctic landscape) allows one to study global and regional measurements multicircumpolar civilization, diversity and specific spatio-temporal parameters of crops.

### ***Model of Ethno – cultural landscape of Arctic***

I.	Population	Nordmen. Dozens of ethnic groups of the Arctic with their culture, historical connection times of more than four million people.
II.	The population active, their passionarnost	Events and processes generated by the social, intellectual, and transforming activity of people in the course of their life together, the results of activities are not always a positive direction.
III.	Values	Arctic solidarity - cooperation instead of competition, integration with

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		the observance of national interests of each circumpolar countries; peaceful exploration of the Arctic instead of the cold war and military conflicts.
IV.	Religion	The dominant Christian religion - Catholicism, Protestantism, Orthodoxy, general Christian values.
V.	Mentalitet	The image quality of life of ethnic groups of the Arctic, especially philosophy and ethics.
VI.	Civilization	Multi circumpolar civilization, including the European countries (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland), Eurasian (Russian, "Russian"), North American (U.S., Canada), a circumpolar civilization of small ethnic groups.
VII.	Arctic artifacts	Labyrinths on the Solovki Islands Solovki Monastery, Kola petroglyphs at Lake Kanozero; Arctic Seid, age, ancient pyramids; Vaigach Island, Nenets sacred place, etc.
VIII.	Cultural life	Art, music, dance, painting, theater, literature, creative verbal-operation, etc.
IX.	Society	Spheres of society, social relations and institutions, non-profit organizations, self-governing community. Arctical partnership.
X.	Politics	The political system, political parties, political institutions, socio-political organizations. Multiculturalism in Canada. Russian World.
XI.	Conflicts	Global, interstate, ethnic, intergroup and interpersonal conflict.
XII.	Ecology of the environment, human	Environmental ecology of the Arctic environment and saving people as one of the ideals and priorities of cultural policy and management

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The Arctic landscape is not a natural melody frozen ice and snow, he humanized and dynamic, does not remain constant, constantly changing over time. Has a local (municipal), regional and global dimensions. While remaining within the overall modern civilization multi circumpolar all Arctic nations, including three historically civilization: 1) Eurasian (Slavic, Russian, Soviet, Russia), 2) North American, Western European, Atlantic, and 3) primary, frozen circumpolar civilization of Indigenous Peoples.

The idea of the Arctic space civilization, like multimodal integrity manifests itself in the spiritual, ecclesiastical and religious, social, economic, cultural, ethnic, management, communication, political, scientific, educational, environmental, relationship between people and their communities. Geospatial framework of cultures in the Arctic has its limits, environmental constraints and opportunities, their communication, language, and their group as the core of ethno-cultural landscape.

Ethnic and cultural landscape of each of the Arctic states is also based on something not always apparent and perceived by the citizens of spiritual and civilization unity, evolutionary common fate of tens of large and small ethnic groups living in this country, and usually one - three dominant religions. In Canada, for example, Catholics make up 46% of the population, Protestants - 36%, other - 18%. In the United States are 56% of Protestants, Catholics - 28%, Jews - 2%, other - 4%, not determined religions - 10%. In Russia, prevailing Orthodox, Muslims, Buddhists, Lamaists, Judaism. In Norway, Lutheran Evangelical Confession 86% (state church), other Protestant and Roman Catholic - 3%, other - 1%, not exacted religion - 10%. In Finland, the Lutheran - 89%, Orthodox 1%, not determined divided religion - 9%, other - 1%. In Sweden, the Protestant-Lutheran - 87% are Catholics, Protestants, Baptists, Muslims,

Jews, and Buddhists. In Greenland, is dominated by the Lutherans, the Lutherans in Iceland and in the majority - 93%, others refer to Protestants and Catholics. In total, global society, there are Christians, 33% (of which Roman Catholics - 17%, Orthodox - 4%), Muslims - 20%, Hindus - 13%, Buddhists - 6%, Sikhs 0.4% -, Jews - 0.2% , and other believers - 13% (other - non-believers or not determined the confession). And religion through religious organizations (communities, parishes) in each country unites people of different nationalities.

In the century of postmodern culture is increasingly becoming a virtual electronic reality , accelerated extinction of languages, cultures, ethnic groups and small, including in the Arctic in the north. In the language of show business, live sound is exotic, transformed into a complement used "jeans, plywood," and similar technologies. In painting, the growing shaft skillfully executed copies, fakes. The literature is booming, "harry-porter" works of detective fiction, uninteresting and boring novels. All this and much more is bought and sold on a massive scale with the use of the Internet and everywhere penetrating advertising. Culture is the second century is a product (goods and services) of mass consumption.

You should not think that in the frozen Arctic and on the cold north and the other conditions did not change that ethno-cultural and natural landscape of the Arctic is a cultural and ecological reserve of humanity. This is a profound mistake. It is dominated by the same trends as in the whole global society. To understand the trends of contemporary cultures preserve the landscape of the Arctic, to analyze trends above all languages throughout the world in the twenty-first century after Christ.

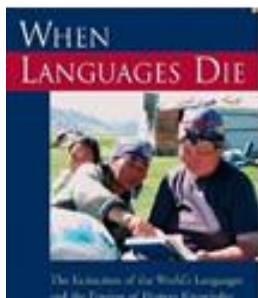
### ***10 000 cultures and 6 900 languages***

Culture in its broadest sense is the artifacts surrounding artificial humanized environment. Is one of the major concepts that define the basic content of co-arctic landscape, artificially created over the past centuries, the labor of millions of people. Culture includes the Arctic and the North is not only material objects, things, buildings, tools, household items, clothing, jewelry northern ethnic groups, but also spiritual values and norms, ideas (belief, knowledge), the social model of human relations, stable and repeatable behaviors ("patterns"); habits, customs, rites, rituals, tastes, symbolic objects, feelings (installation, attitudes, emotions), traditional knowledge systems and practices that help preserve a rich natural and marine landscapes.

In total, in global society, there are 10 000 cultures and 6900 languages, which form the thousands of traditional knowledge systems [1, 2009]. According to other estimates of scientists, today there are 6809 living languages, half of which goes to eight countries: Indonesia, Mexico, Brazil, Cameroon, China, India, USA and Russia. The most multilingual country - India, whose population speaks 845 languages and dialects. The most common languages in the twenty-first century on this planet are Chinese, English and Spanish. In the first ten listed as well as Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and German. 80% of the population speaks 80 major languages.

Traditionally, the languages and cultures with them as people, their carriers, they die. In the entire history of mankind has disappeared for more than 9000 languages. Dead languages, even those countries that are not only subjected to any of colonization, but rather were once great powers. The process of extinction of cultures and ethnic groups continues in the small twenty-first century after Christ. Information about the danger to the linguistic diversity and cultural heritage of humanity, spread Associations UNESCO at the opening of the International Year of Languages (2008), proclaimed by the UN General Assembly. "Every two weeks, in one language dies - said at a briefing at the headquarters of the UN Secretary General's spokesperson Michele Montas. - Now on each of the 90% of the languages spoken by less than 100 thousand people. 357 languages have no more than 50 carriers. But the existence of 46 more languages and do a question on each says only one person "[4, 2008]. Together with these people leave us to the culture, traditions, and unique information that has been accumulated by human communities for thousands of years - knowledge, to which science has not yet reached. не добралась.

American linguistics professor David Harrison in his famous book, "When the languages are



dying" pointed out that half of the languages on Earth remains a living one carrier. Every two weeks the last speaker of a language dies, and the end of this century, the number of earthly tongues cut by half. The Red Book could be made more than 40% of world languages. As for the flora and fauna, endangered species of plants 8% and 18% of mammals' species – there are not so much of them, if we compare them with languages! When the dolphins or eagles dying, people fall into

sentimentality and mourning of their deaths, but the death of language - an event that passes unnoticed, although it happens more frequently, every two weeks another language disappears. The disappearance of languages, what is happening at an unprecedented rate, threatening significant change in the cultural world view. With the loss of language disappear for centuries of human thinking about time, environment, mathematics, mythology, music, and this novel. We live in an information age, therefore, information and knowledge should be valued, and we instead reset overboard values accumulated for thousands of years. Indeed, much of what we know about endangered species, known only to holders of endangered languages, has never had a written language. Thus, saving languages we may be, saving species and entire ecosystems - so says David Harrison [5, 2007]. As linguists predict, 25 years from now existing living languages will be only one-tenth. International means of communication will be the Chinese, the second most popular language Hindi is released.

For the Arctic and the North of Europe in general has always been characterized by linguistic and therefore cultural diversity. In the western part of the Arctic zone of Russia and northern Europe, spread Scandinavian, Finno-Ugric, Samoyed and Slavic-Russian languages. Similarities with systemic in nature, suggest that the Uralic (Finno-Ugric and Samoyed) languages associated with the genetic relatedness of Indo-European, Altaic, dra-vidiyskimi, Yukagir and other languages and proto-language evolved from Nostratic language.

Samoyed languages are common in Northern Eurasian tundra of the Kanin Peninsula and Mezen river in the west to the Taimyr Peninsula in the east, and in some areas of taiga in the basins of the rivers Taz and Pur, the middle reaches of the Ob River, the lower and middle Yenisei. Writing on the basis of the Russian graphics have Nenets and Selkup languages. Nenets, members of the Samoyed group, live in the Nenets and Yamalo-Nenets Auto-genomic districts Taimyr municipal entity of the Krasnoyarsk Territory. Красноярского края.

**Cultural and language diversity of the Western part in Arctic zone  
Of Russia and North of Europe**

<b>Scandinavian languages</b>	Old northern, Icelandic, Faroese, Norn, Norwegian (nyunork, Bokmål), Danish, Swedish, elvdalsky dialect drevnegutniysky
<b>Finno – Ugric tribes</b> and languages, divided on 6 linguistic branches They are entering in Ural linguistic family.	Baltic and Finnish: Finnish, Izhora, Karelian, lyudikovsky, Vepsian, Vodskaya, Estonian, Livonian. Sami: yuzhnosaamsky; umesaamsky; pitesaamsky; lulesaamsky; Northsaamsky; kolttasaamsky; inarisaamsky; kolskosaamsky; yokangskosaamsky. Mordovia: Erzya and Moksha. Mari: Mari with meadow, east, north-western and mountain dialects. Permian: Komi-Zyryan, Komi-Perm, Udmurt. Ugric: Hungarian, Mansi, Khanty.
<b>Samodic languages</b> <b>языки</b> –entering in the Ural family.	Nenets, Enets and Nganasan in the area of the North Eurasian tundra. Selkup in the Western Siberia. Kamassian (defunct), a dialect which is known as a Koibal Minusinsk Basin. Matorsky (or motorsky), Karagas and Taigi.
<b>Slavic and Russian languages</b>	Proto-Slavic language - mother tongue, from which the Slavic languages. It's the language spoken before the VI century. Old Russian language of the Eastern Slavs in the period roughly from the VI to XIII-XIV century. Old Novgorodian Dialect - a medieval dialect of ancient languages spoken in the territory of Novgorod from preliterate times to the XV century. East Slavic languages - Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian. Russian language - the East-one of the major world languages, the official language of the Russian Federation. Pomeranian dialect, saying, Pomeranian (Pomorska speaking - a group of dialects of the Russian language - severnovelikorussskogo adverbs, common among the Russian coast-dwellers.

Languages belonging to the Finno-Ugric and Samoyed group do not cover their entire territory of the Arctic zone and the North. Some of them are locally distributed outside of the Arctic zone and the far north of present-day Hungary, Estonia and Siberia to the Volga region. In general, we can conclude that the Uralic family of Finno-Ugric and Samoyed languages prevalent in large parts of Eurasia<sup>1</sup>.

Can we today name, the arctic ethnocultural landscape, like risk area? How is the real situation today with the extinction of languages and cultures in the Arctic? In answering these questions should be noted that D. Harrison and his colleague, Mr. Anderson, director of Living Tongues Institute, found in his study of the planet are five major "hot spots" where the dying languages. It's north of Australia, the central part of South America, Oklahoma, along with the southwestern United States, north-west Pacific and Eastern Siberia. Naturally, the process of extinction of languages and cultures with them occurs with varying speeds and in other parts



of the global society, including in the circumpolar world. In North America, the pressure of French and English, very few have stood the Eskimo language. In the USA, while surviving only 104 Indian languages, though before the Europeans arrived here, there were several hundreds. In Europe, under threat of extinction of about 50 languages.



Most of the fears of experts are the future of Lappish languages spoken in Scandinavia and northern Russia. In Siberia, the disappearance of the face of the Finno-Ugric, Samoyed, Turkic and Tungus-Manchu languages. Ethnic minorities and Aboriginal people prefer to have survived their own national and regional languages, like Russian or Sakha. Count to three on Nivkh language, for example, is not an easy task, and a simple "one-two-three" here is not being enough. Nivkh numerals sound different depending on whether they think: skiing, boat, or bundles of dried fish. In total, this language means twenty-six accounts. It is not surprising that ninety percent of the Nivkh prefer to communicate in Russian, which is why their language and ended up in the lists of endangered, along with many others. Similar processes are typical of other languages.

Together with the languages disappear not just the whole culture, and specific ways of seeing the world. More than half the world's languages have no written form, are vulnerable to the other most commonly used in business and everyday communication languages and can even disappear without a trace. After the loss of these languages, there will be no dictionary, no text, no documented knowledge and history of a vanished culture. Individual words and cultural diversity are important elements of human knowledge, which endangered language carries with him into the grave. Loss of languages is often also means the loss of national identity In particular, a set of cultural instincts and loss of consciousness.



*What are the reasons of extinction of languages?* We can distinguish two main trends - globalization and mass migration of urbanization. In the ongoing process of urbanization, the difficult economic situation has forced people to migrate from their villages to big cities, where they withdraw from their native language, using generally accepted, the most common languages in which documents are maintained, the teaching in school and there is a dialogue. Traditional cultures are unable to hold back the onslaught of modern mass culture, which bursts into life through the TV and radio. It breaks on the "older" language spoken by the majority of the country living media "younger" of the language, whether in Russia, Russian, English in Australia or the U.S., Spanish or Portuguese, in most countries of South America. The first signs of danger appear when one or another community ceases to learn the native language of more than 30% of children. Children play an important role in the destruction of language: the child, a child speaking in Russian and Saami languages, soon comes to the conclusion that the Russian is better as it express themselves in school and on TV.

However, it should be noted that the Russian language is the only one of 10-12 leading languages, which in recent years and is steadily losing its position in all major regions of the world. On present a tendency already in 2015 the number of knowledgeable, to varying degrees the Russian language will be reduced to 212 million people, and it outstripped the French about 270 million people., Hindi / Urdu - 260 million people., Arabic - 230 million people. By 2025, when the number of knowledgeable Russian in different countries will be reduced approximately to 152 million people, the Russian language will precede Portuguese - over 190 million people and Bengali - about 190 million people. [6, 2006].

Preservation of the global role of the Russian language, a positive cultural impact of "Russian world" in the twenty-first century by the system implementation of inter-related factors (© YF Lukin, 2011):

- a. quality contribution to Russian culture to world culture and the formation of a single global civilization on Earth;
- b. the number of people who speak Russian as their native language and who know him as a second foreign language;
- c. level of innovation, socio-economic development of Russia and the quality of life for all population;
- d. competitiveness of a country, its priorities of modernization and strategic industries;
- e. content of foreign policy and diplomacy of the Russian Federation, preserving the Russian language abroad;;
- f. support and protection of the Russian language as the greatest of our national dos-being in the public consciousness of Russians in the media;
- g. the development of education and science, the development problems of linguistic culture in research;
- h. Other factors.

In the Russian Federation, Russian language, according to a national language policy is not the only official language: in the national republics, along with Russian co-exist 28 other official languages. Preservation and development of national languages in Russia is the foundation of our cultural diversity. The share of state-supported magazines and newspapers in the languages of the peoples of Russia is more than 30% of the total number of funded

publications. Published 400 newspapers and magazines in 59 national languages, as well as being telecast on 56 and radio broadcasts for 69 languages. Today in Russian schools taught in 38 national languages. In the 664 schools of the North, Siberia and Far East 103 729 children as a matter of learning 23 languages of Indigenous Peoples, in three languages of instruction [7, 2010].

### ***Indigenous population of the North***

The word "indigenous" has many meanings. In all regions of the world's many different cultural groups live together and interact, but not all of these groups are regarded as indigenous or inseparably connected with the geographical area. Actually, the term "indigenous peoples" recognized by the international community only in cases where there is a collective or joint awareness of identity and uniqueness. The 46 articles of the UN Declaration "On the Rights of Indigenous Peoples", adopted resolution 61/295 of the General Assembly on September 13, 2007, spelled out in detail their rights. In particular, states that indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture (Article 8); indigenous peoples have the right to dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately properly reflected in education and public information (Article 15); indigenous peoples have the right to define themselves or their ethnic identity in accordance with their customs and traditions (Article 33). According to the UN, indigenous peoples, who number more than 300 million people, account for only about four percent of the total world population. It is clear that this declaration is actually protects the rights and applies primarily to small indigenous peoples, although the overall concept is used to "indigenous peoples". ».

For understanding each other and speak at the same categorical and conceptual language, it is very important to define the concepts consumed. Such a possibility is to some extent, give a report "On the Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the North" at the meeting of the Presidium of the State Council of 28.04.2004 № 36, which were given to the following basic concepts and definitions:

Aboriginal population - is the ethnic population of people living in the historically limited areas, livelihoods and economic activities are based on the traditional extensive use of renewable natural resources, mainly in the area of the range of their habitat.

The Arctic - part of the territory of Russia, including the Polar Basin and the Arctic zone, which consists of continental margin and adjacent offshore islands of continental origin.

*Shift method of operation* - a special form of the labor process outside place of residence of workers, which is applied at a considerable distance from the place of location of the employer to carry out production activities in the extreme North.

*The indigenous people of the North* – people, who are born in the North and residing there for at least a generation.

*Indigenous peoples of the North* - people living in areas traditionally inhabited by their ancestors, preserving the original way of life numbering in Russia less than 50 thousand people and identify themselves as autonomous ethnic communities.

The alien population of the North (migrants, adaptacy) - people who come to the northern territories for long-term or permanent residence and economic activity, but those born in areas with significantly more comfortable climatic by the conditions.

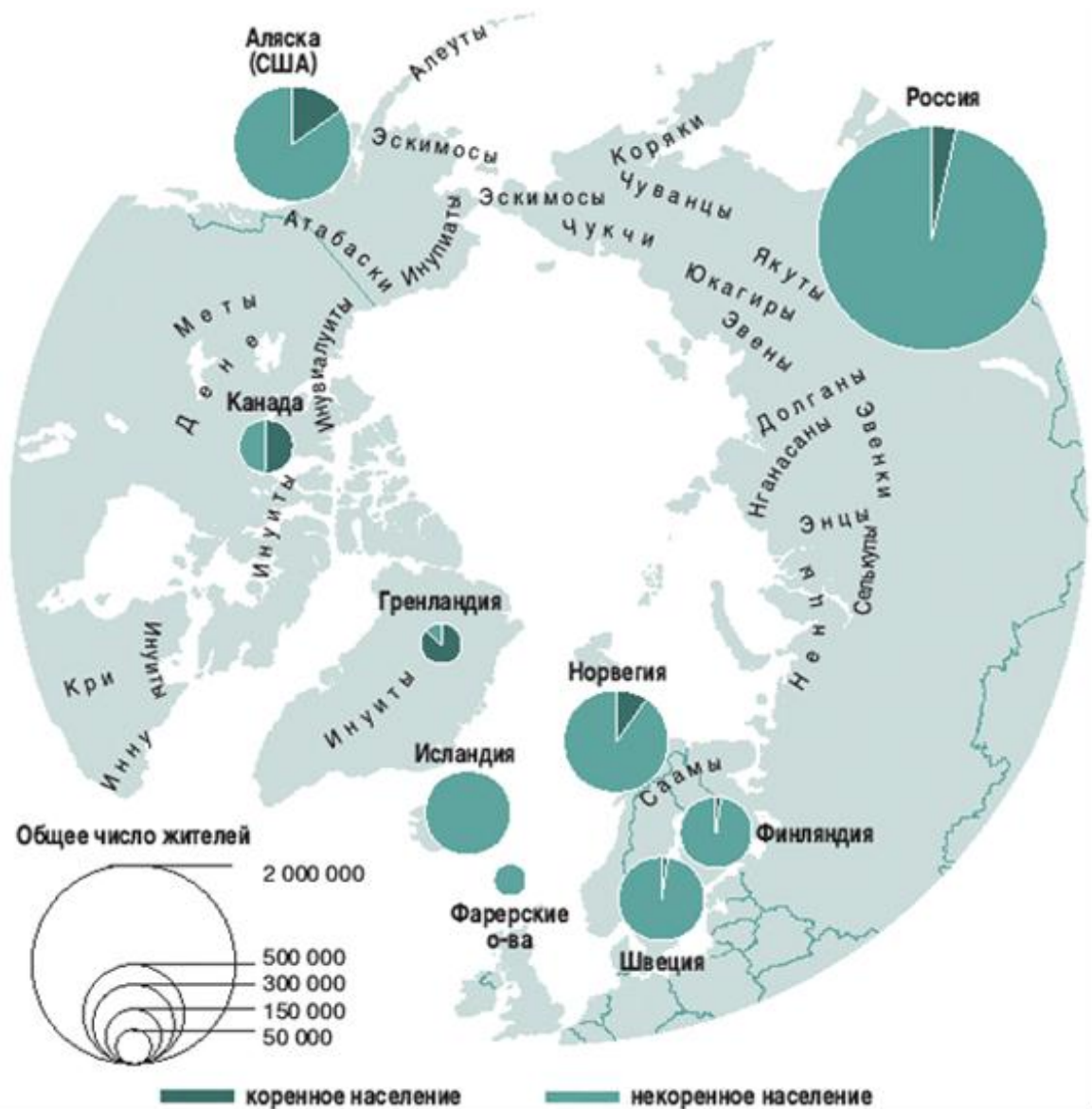
North – is high latitude of the territory of Russia, including the island and the mainland shore Arctic tundra, forest tundra and northern boreal forest, characterized by extremely harsh climatic conditions and low population density.<sup>2</sup>

Determination of the North here, including land in the Arctic and identity as part of the Arctic North. Use of indigenous concepts of the North, indigenous peoples, and newcomers north covers all ethnic and cultural landscape of many colors in the Arctic. However, there is an acute problem politically clarify the concepts of "indigenous peoples" and "Indigenous Peoples" and ensuring equal rights for all without exception of indigenous peoples in the process of interaction of multiculturalism.

The main ethno-cultural core of the cultural landscape of the Arctic is Russian people, who in fact is the most numerous indigenous people of the Arctic Circumpolar grow roots space for many thousands of years. "No way can you not write, as it has taken us about the «millennium», for example, the history of the Russian people. This can be conditionally allowed only within the frame of the beginning of the introduction to the Ancient Russ Byzantine religion, but we must not forget that this period is only a small part of the long form of the Russian ethnos as the largest group of Slavic people "- not without reason, says the biggest Russian Indologist NR Gusev, doctor of historical sciences. "Formation of the Slavic tribes flowed for millennia. And the initial process of forming their language and beliefs held in such depths of time, which can be defined as the period of the last interglacial period, with what is now in the light of modern science to argue is no longer possible "[8. 14, 21]. In light of the theory of the origin of the polar indoslavov (Aryans and Slavs) is a rhetorical question about whether we can attribute to the number of Russian ethnic group indigenous peoples. Hundreds of generations of indigenous Slavs, Russian born and go to another world in this harsh and long since become his native land.

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<sup>2</sup> About the bases of the state policy In Russian Federation in the regions of the North: URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/text/appears2/2004/04/28/97302.shtml> (02.04.2009).



Among the indigenous peoples related to a vast territory of Siberia and North Russia originates Prof. VY Zorin out the following: Karelia, Komi, Buryat, Yakut, Tuva, Western Siberian Tatars, Khakas, Altai, numbering from 70,000 to nearly half a million people, as well as the so-called "Indigenous Peoples" (Indigenous Peoples), whose number varies from a few people up to forty thousand small. Indigenous Sami and the only part of the Nenets live in the north of European Russia, the other in Siberia. In the Urals, the Urals and settled Mansi, in the north of Western Siberia in the Ob basin - Nenets, Khanty, Selkup Chulym, Western Siberian Tatars. In the North East Siberia-exact - the territory occupied by the Kets (Yenisei), Nganasans, Enets, Dolgan and Nenets (Taimyr), east and south - Yukagir (Kolyma), Yakuts (Lena), Evens (Okhotsk Sea coast), in the northeast live Chuvans, Chukchi, Koryak, Kerek, Eskimo (Chukotka Peninsula), Kamchatka - Itelmen, Kamchadals, the Commander Islands - Aleutians. In the continental part of the Russian Arctic indigenous numerically small peoples of the North (indigenous peoples): Sami Enets, Nenets, Nganasan, Dolgan, Even, Evenk, Chukchi, Eskimos (Yupik) and Yukagir, large groups of the northern Khanty and Selkup, formally related to the number of indigenous peoples, and Komi, Yakuts - herders, separate groups of Russian, some of which came in higher latitudes earlier ancestors of the current Russian population: Kani

Pomors, Yenisei seldyuki, kolymchane Russian-ustintsy and other leading lifestyle similar to the above-mentioned lifestyle of small Peoples of the North [7, 2010].

Recently, the policy is clearly a problem actualized northern Sami (PACE, January 2011). The total number of Sami in Norway, Sweden, Finland and the Russian Federation, more than 50 thousand people, including in Russia - 1769 Sami. In the book "The Kola Sami in a Changing World" (Wiley, 2008) noted that the small ethnic groups of the North linguistic assimilation ranged from 14.24% (Nganasan) to 78.47% (Orochi), and generally not owned by mother tongue approximately 48% of indigenous northerners, the Saami - 50.79%. In other words, half the people of their language do not know or know little, but this did not prevent people to indicate their affiliation to the Sami. In 2005, 88% of all students surveyed in the village of Lovozero schools - the center of settlement of indigenous inhabitants of the Kola Arctic - named native language is Russian. As the results of the study, with Sami. Lovozero is practically no different from representatives of the surrounding nations. All the young people attending schools where teaching is conducted in Russian, adopts shared values. Broadcast nationwide cultural models covers all the family, and items traditionally used only by representatives of users of a particular ethnic group, in the houses are left. To a great extent lost the Saami and an element of ethnic culture, as a national cuisine. Language and material culture of modern Saami ethnicity in choosing the leading irrelevant. Developing inter-ethnic integration - a process which is characterized by "acceptance" of their culture along with the cultures of the contact groups [9, 2008].

At the same time among the Russian Saami tendency towards more precise ethnic identity. Following the example of Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Sami second congress of the Murmansk region 12.11 in December 2010 approved the interim representative body of the Sami people - The Sami Parliament, with the following powers:

- a. "On the proposal of the indigenous people of the Murmansk region - Sami in federal, regional and municipal authorities in Russia and abroad during the transition period, ie until the election of the Parliament with the authority on a permanent basis;
- b. during building his administration on the Rights of the legal person in accordance with Russian legislation;
- c. to develop and adopt regulations, decrees, resolutions, and other necessary acts relating to its competence;
- d. to conduct business, financial, administrative and other activities in accordance with their competence;
- e. the preparation, convening and holding of the next (regular) Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the Murmansk region - Sami, held annually to report to the nation, as well as to confirm their authority and re-election of Parliament - in 4 years» <sup>3</sup>.

Creating of Parliament - is primarily a political act, attitude about the power, and then the language, culture and ecology. In the Arctic, this has added to the smell of oil and gas, the impact of the Stockman project on ethno-political situation.

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<sup>3</sup> URL: [saami.su](http://saami.su) - not official web site about the saami in the Kolskii peninsula <http://hghltd.yandex.net/>.

What happens when we try to modulate this situation and its possible consequences on a global scale? Sami Parliament in Russia combined with the Sami Parliament in Norway, Sweden and Finland in the Nordic Federation of the Sami people and then demands a representation on the Council of Europe, the United Nations. Sami "Sami" country, as it is sung in the national anthem with the Sámi in 1986: "Our ancestors defeated all the villains in the old days, and we must fight, brothers, doggedly with the oppressor! The people you are strong, born of the sun! The enemies you do not win his tongue only gold and keep the ancestors of the ancient syllable remember: Saami Land».



Let us state the hypothesis that all exist in global society ethnic groups, their native cultures and languages, and many of them make the parliaments, formed exclusively by ethnicity. In the world there are thousands of parliaments as instruments of political power of each ethnic group, large and small. Instead of 192 UN member states will arise three hundred, five hundred or more states formed along ethnic lines. Details of political self-determination of ethnic groups in Europe have already worked through the example of Kosovo. Who is next? Sami people? Basques? The Kurds? Or maybe Russians?

Of course, what is good for Norway, it is good for Sweden. It can not blindly copy from us. As a result of the 2002 census in Russia there were 182 people; including 142 of them were presented as independent nations, and 40 - both ethnic groups that make up some of these independent nations. For comparison, in 1959, stood 121 ethnic unit, and in 1970 - 122; in 1979 - 123 in 1989 - 128 and in 2002 - 182. The total list of encountered in the questionnaires options for self-awareness related to "your nationality" included in the 2002 versions of 776 ethnonyms [10, 2008]. This is the issue of ethnic self-determination of citizens, including the Saami, Nenets, and Russian coast-dwellers. Let's try to predict the most pessimistic variant. In Russia, created 142, and then all 182 of the Parliament. Nineties with the famous Yeltsin's appeal to the region: "Take as much sovereignty as you can swallow" - seem to us all after that childish prattle, funny phrase.

It is not excluded that after Sami about his desire to create a model for the Nenets parliament declared Nenets who are living in the Nenets and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Districts, as well as in the Taimyr municipal district of Krasnoyarsk region. Then there is the idea of the Pomeranian country. Due to the fact that there Pomerania in Poland, Bulgaria and Norway used the concept of «Pomor Zone», it makes sense to clearly identify as used in our concept of "Pomerania," as the "Russian Pomerania," a coast-dwellers - as "the Russian coast-dwellers' subethnos, part of the great Russian people, not as a community of indigenous minorities. With regard to the concept of used "Pomeranian culture," it certainly Culture Russian coast-dwellers, part of Russian culture. Why should identify the whole Arkhangelsk region with the international concept of "Pomorie" rather than "Russian North", for example? This was really not ashamed to say [11, 2011].

The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation as part of the modern Russian world - and is part of the overall multi circumpolar civilization, and the northern cultural core of the Eurasian,



Russian civilization. Culture of all northerners, including artifacts, buildings, tools and objects of labor, family life, clothing, manners, attitudes of people, their values and the spiritual world, cultural universals - all in the space of civilization and its population change of generations in time forms a unique and distinctive natural and cultural environment, its ethnic and cultural landscape, the current regional societies in Europe and Asia north of Russia. It is very important to understand the historical and contemporary aspects of the processes of interaction and enrichment of two civilizations - the frozen circumpolar civilization Aboriginal and Russian civilization, not in opposition to each other.

The time has come to Russia strategically justified interests of the entire population of Arctic countries, not just the Indigenous Peoples of the North. This narrow approach tries to continue the traditional and ineffective policies, socio-economic benefits by ethnicity. Small nations, of course, it is necessary to protect and conserve, but not by the numerous political declarations. At very high degree of tolerance of ethnic relations in all regions of the Russian North are still conflict situations in everyday life, social and cultural sphere. Necessary to establish not just equal rights for indigenous peoples, and real democratic dictatorship of the law in practice with his design for all citizens of Russia. For all the people living today in extreme climatic conditions of the Arctic, a fate for present and future, the overwhelming desire to live in peace with its neighbors, but do not look for enemies. One arctic space, equally harsh climate for all indigenous and immigrant, a north pole, the total multi circumpolar civilization, one task - to ensure sustainable development. In conceptually developed by professors AA Dregalo and VI Ulyanovsk socio-cultural type of the northern people can see it not as an ethnic concept, but as a purely geographical term, which is closely associated with ethno-cultural landscape of modern civilization and multi circumpolar not exclude ethnic diversity. From this perspective opens wide possibilities for studying the socio - cultural characteristics of the various groups living today in the northern territories in a multivariate extreme northern environment [12, 2011].

What does the law and in practice the status of indigenous people? This should be carefully to understand. If we are talking only about the benefits and privileges to minorities in the North related to fish quotas, hunting, fishing, land ownership, land and sea, then why not extend these rules to all indigenous people, living for centuries in the north, including the Russian, Komi, Yakut, Sami, Nenets and other indigenous status in this case applies to the whole old-people living in the north of Russia, with the exception of newcomers in the first generation of migrants, shift workers. Russian today is actually an indigenous people of the North, and the main titular nation in Russia.

The proposed equal rights for all ethnic groups of northern, without exception, on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation at times reduced to bureaucratic restrictions imposed by the state machine for the population of the northern territories of the country and drastically curtail the capacity to practice for corruption in tenders for the selection of all kinds of quotas and issuing various permits. Plus cost savings, the ability to change the functions of management, its reorientation to control the observance of human rights as a citizen of the northern Russian without an accent on their ethnic origin and nationality. With this approach

does not diminish the role of Indigenous Peoples, and many times increase their opportunities to exercise statutory rights.

In the government of the Arctic zone and the north of Russia, thus, are connected functionally very different ethnic and cultural processes that require systemic solutions based on:

- a. *firstly*, preservation of culture, language, knowledge and values, the effective positive adaptation of indigenous people to the realities of modern life, taking into account the international experience of multiculturalism, both positive and negative;
- b. *secondly*, preserving equal rights, sustainable development for all indigenous resident population, including the Russian coast-dwellers, Komi, Yakutia (Sakha), and the Arctic Indigenous Peoples;
- c. *thirdly* urbanization and population concentration in cities in the whole characteristic of the Arctic is extremely low population density and high dispersion of the settlement, a significant number of company towns;
- d. *Fourthly*, accumulation of human capital, improving the quality of human resources, preservation of the intellectual potential of the Arctic and the North of Russia, the positive changes of the Arctic labor markets.

Russian Arctic zone is characterized by high urbanization: more than 80% of the population lives here in the cities and towns and the number is 5 thousand. In AZRF are about 30 cities of more than ten thousand people, including the largest in the circumpolar world Murmansk (314 thousand). Of the 12 northern cities with a population of over 200 thousand 11 is in Russia. These factors are favorable for the formation of new sites is an economy based on knowledge and innovation.

In comparison of key economic indicators of development and foreign AZRF Arctic regions revealed the Russian leadership in volume terms the area of space, population, total GDP, the natural resource potential. However, noticeably lag in Russian qualitative indicators of per capita GDP and disposable income, financial capacity, degree of intellectual social and economic development [3, 2010]. For Indigenous Peoples have higher rates of poverty and unemployment than non-indigenous population. However, all ethnic groups are the bearers of unique knowledge of Arctic landscapes, traditional values and tolerant culture. This potential can be used for creative development and innovative urban planning, engineering and design solutions in the Arctic. "I am deeply convinced, - said Deputy Chairman of the Federation ME Nikolayev, - that the North and Arctic regions to the entire planet can and should become a model of harmonious civilization, growing in unity with nature. Respect for the land, water and their inhabitants, sparing methods of fishing, predation rejection and destruction of mankind indicate the path that must be followed to maintain themselves in the future. Man-made civilization should refer to this unique experience. Need to work together and consistently solve the global problems of sustainable development of the international community. There is no way "[13, 2005].

Intellectualization of AZRF development requires effective solutions to interethnic relations-national, ethno-cultural development and the rights of all peoples of Russia, a non-required

benchmarking study and application of best practices in solving similar problems in other circumpolar world. In this regard, the interesting experience of Canada became the first country in the world, which announced in early 1971 on a policy of multiculturalism, or multiculturalism, based on an understanding of differences in the cultures of various peoples inhabiting the country. Multiculturalism - the policy of integration of the nation and citizen involvement in the construction of a mixed social environment with different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The Government of Canada has «Employment Equity Act» (1986), «Canadian Multiculturalism Act» (1988) - important legislation that has introduced a policy of multiculturalism in the social, economic and cultural fields. Is realized general program policy in the Arctic and the North, aimed at strengthening security and prosperity of Canadians, especially northerners and Aboriginal of all, ensure chenie full and absolute sovereignty of Canada in the north, establishing the circumpolar region as a kind of "geopolitical pulsating body," integrated into a managed global system, improving the safety of people in the North and sustainable development in the Arctic. Created by the Directorate of circumpolar relations, as one of the divisions of the Ministry of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada.

Total for the 2001 Census of Canada, there were 34 ethnic groups, including the largest ethnic group, calling itself "Canadian" (39.4%), because most Canadians, especially those whose ancestors came at the time of colonization, see themselves as Canadian ethnic group. According to the 2001 census for American Indian and Eskimo languages spoken only 208 610 people - 0.7% of the population of Canada. Many Indians living on reservations as well as outside of them, adapted to the industrial and postindustrial civilization, have mastered the various professions and trades. The Inuit live primarily in the tundra zone in the continent, as well as on the islands of Baffin Island and Hudson Bay are traditionally nomadic, but now more and more of also goes to employment and settlement. Fishing cooperatives, adapted to the traditions of the Eskimos, successfully mined and exported trout - fish, trout mate. Their carvings of soapstone and other materials received worldwide recognition. Dozens of radio stations, cable television channels include broadcasts in different languages for ethnic communities in its broadcast. In one of Toronto more than 100 periodicals published more than 40 languages. Canadian cities can be found the elements of cultures around the world, but significantly influenced the indigenous peoples of Canada: in many places you can find huge totem poles and other objects of art of indigenous peoples.

The crisis of multiculturalism in Europe revealed that the major challenges the doctrine and practices of multiculturalism has been infringement of the interests and rights of the individual through the promotion of human groups and communities on a collective identity. Speaking about the boundaries of tolerance IS Semenenko noted that the search for ways to protect human rights and equal opportunity for all regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and gender of belonging, which were in Europe at the end of the last century, led to the accumulation potential of tolerance, in order to constitute an inexhaustible. Actual practice in Denmark, UK, Germany, the Netherlands, France and other countries has shown the fragility of equilibrium is reached and required the development of a new model of ethnic integration. "Ultimately, the integration as «movement towards each other» changes and in cultural, and host communities.

On this the ideal aims and adopted at the EU level concept of intercultural dialogue, shifts the emphasis from a model of multiculturalism in practice the interaction of different cultures and their carriers. In this case the object of attention of the political forces and the subject of legal regulation becomes a daily occurrence as a potential (and increasingly real) space of cultural conflict "[14, 2010]. культурного конфликта» [14, 2010].

Ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic as a real space of multiculturalism also requires the attention of the Russian society, no less than in Canada and Europe. There is no doubt that in Russia there is a need for state regulation of social and ethnic processes in the Arctic zone of Russia by predicting, planning, financing, budgeting, taxation, credit, and control. Arctic and northern Russia may well become an intellectual platform innovation type in self-test site for testing the humanistic model of development in arctic conditions. Public administration and local self-government in the Arctic and the North of Russia can and should be based on a humanistic model of development by virtue of the special value of human life in the harsh northern conditions [15, 2010].

### **Humanistic model of Arctic**



The sequence of priority strategic objectives in the model acquires its significance, not only due to cost effectiveness and value necessary expenses. It is important to bear in mind that the main value, the categorical imperative in the Arctic and the North in terms of multiculturalism - it's people, Human Population, equal rights and opportunities for both large and small ethnic groups, their tolerance and openness to the world. The accumulation of human capital becomes the main paradigm of the Strategic Resources for the development of the modern Arctic space in any of the spheres of life. The presence of not only the total multitsivilizatsionnogo space, but also a strong sovereign state ensures the safety of the northern societies, sustainable development, infrastructure, communications, economy, equal rights for all citizens. The fundamental importance today the effective functioning of the self-managed communities, civil society organizations, the Arctic partnerships for human livelihoods, transparent interaction between Arctic states, businesses, ethnic and cultural associations in the preservation of language, culture and positive traditions.

Legitimacy, its budget, the election - the basic formal democratic, political, legal, financial and economic features of self-government in the modern world. No less important socio-cultural, moral and psychological manifestations of solidarity, a sense of community between people, their social activities, values, ability to manage in addressing issues of relevance to this particular community, municipality, group, community. Among the new self-governing communities in the twenty-first century may include associations of people active in various spheres of life, inactive society.

### ***The model of new self-governing communities***

<b><i>The sphere of life</i></b>	<b><i>Kinds of communities of a new type</i></b>
Administrative – territorial governing	Municipal self-governing communities, municipalities and communes.
Economic	Economic community of local type, industrial communities, cooperatives, self-regulatory organizations, stock companies, the social economy
Sphere of Ethno – cultural relations	Associations, unions, ethnic and cultural autonomy, ethnic diasporas of ethnic minorities, territorial and ethnic Friendly Society.
Social sphere	Social Community - socio-cultural groups and other socially similarities, nonprofit organizations, including interest, occupation, age, etc
Sphere of family relations	Community of residence in urban areas - homeowners (HOA), condominiums, housing cooperatives, rural communities - villa-gardening cooperatives, partnerships.
Circumpolar, national, regional and local levels in all spheres of livelihood	Arctic partnership: economic, social, international, scientific, educational, polar network - indigenous peoples organizations, state-Aboriginal partnership, tripartite partnership "natives - business - government", the horizontal partnerships within the territories AZRF.

Today's communities are the elements of civil and public society, increasingly taking over responsibility for the state's functions in solving a variety of local, but of vital importance to human problems, human needs in security, communications, municipal infrastructure, where they live, have a rest , are working. Arctic partnerships provide local communities to adapt to extreme natural and economic conditions and the safety of the Polar Regions, communities and the personal security of citizens living here. They are a fundamental feature of the organization not only social but also biological systems in the Arctic, embody the inherent features of self-help and mutual support (cooperatively). Self-governing communities, arctic partnership logically fit into the network fabric of contemporary social relations of ethnic and cultural landscape of the Arctic and the North.

### ***Trends of Russian public opinions in the sphere of international relations***

The capacity and subject of this article does not provide a detailed and thoroughly investigate the current problems of interethnic relations in Russia. However, "Manezhny riot near the walls of Kremlin," this updated all the problems. So as a conclusion briefly only on certain trends in the state of public opinion a very thin and conflict in social relations, which are the ethno-cultural, interethnic relations-functional. In Russia today, the twenty-first century in a conceptually overwhelming expression of public opinion are a few basic distribution of ethnic and cultural trends.

**1. The Orthodox concept of «The Russian World»**, based on the Orthodox faith, Russian culture and language, a shared historical memory and common views on social development, the uniqueness of Russian way home. A vivid expression of her became the Patriarch [16, 2009]. Under the unique Russian Orthodox way of residence in the concept of the "Russian world" refers to a common language, consciously accept common history, literature, mass adherence to norms and values of Orthodoxy at all levels and in all areas of social life. An important element of the communications union is the Russian language, which was a collaborative effort between people of different nationalities. Traditionally, the people, "Russian world" to build the society and the Russian culture based on values such as devotion to God, love of country, humanity, justice, ethnic and religious world, the pursuit of knowledge, diligence, respect for elders.

In the media is also discussed the importance of resuscitation for the revival of Russian self-consciousness about the concept of the Russian land. "The Russian identity is not just ethnic, it is largely territorial. ... Russia, oblivious of the Russian land - it defeated Russia ", - says the Institute of Slavic Studies, RAS OB Nemensky [17, 2011]. Virtual Lion Oblomov in his review, "Do the Russian" Russian land"? In controversy: "The idea of" Russian land "... suggests the possibility of struggle, conflict, a conflict that can not be resolved through negotiations and agreements. This idea is a threat to the peace comfortable existence in the world of bourgeois consumption, negotiations, prudent transactions and increase profitability. Accordingly, the farther away Russia in the direction of modernization, focused on the principles of the modern "turbo capitalism", the less it needs political projects, history, traditions and unifying idea. "

**2. The state conception of «multi ethnic population» of Russia**, legally formalized in the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993). The preamble of the Basic Law reads: "We, are the multinational people of the Russian Federation, united by a common destiny on our land, asserting human rights and freedoms, civil peace and accord, preserving the historically established state unity, proceeding from the universally recognized principles of equality and self-determination of peoples, revering the memory of ancestors, conveyed to us the love for the Fatherland, belief in goodness and justice, reviving the sovereign statehood of Russia and asserting the firmness of its democratic foundations, striving to ensure the welfare and prosperity of Russia, proceeding from our responsibility for our Fatherland before present and future generations, recognizing ourselves as part of the world community , adopt the CONSTITUTION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION "(Constitution of the Russian Federation, 12.12.1993).



However, this ideal structure is broken in a collision with the Russian legal, cultural, social, civil and political reality. National self-consciousness of any ethnic group in Russia is not a once and for all by a given constant, it changes and leads to the troubled times of dire consequences (collapse of the USSR is an example). The search for national identity requires unambiguous answers to the questions: Who are we? Russians? A person of any nationality usually identifies himself with his native people, and then with the State in which he lives (modern cosmopolitanism: "Homeland, where I feel good.")

The situation in Russia is compounded by the fact that the beautiful words in the laws in practice performed more poorly, constantly distorted by the hydra of corruption and bureaucracy of the public have hit a device from top to bottom, including the system of law enforcement authorities.

**3. Conception of the Russian patriotism**, transformed under the influence of the existing realities in Russia in nationalist views, extreme nationalism. Of particular relevance such sentiments get in the light of events at the Manege Square in Moscow, Pioneer Square in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in December 2010. Manege Square on 11.12.2010 reached nearly five thousand people, and the protest turned into a brawl with police and pogrom, massacre of immigrants from the Caucasus and Central Asia. The walls of the Kremlin were then not only the fans and the nationalists who were protesting against what had been released by police several people involved in a scuffle with a fan of authority, "Spartak" Yegor Sviridov, as a result of which he was killed. It is not excluded that the protest of children, pupils and students, a lost generation of 90 years, tacitly supported by their parents, long lost romantic impulses and unfulfilled dreams "spring adjustment" of the late eighties.

Revolt near the walls of the Kremlin sharply highlighted the problem of over-mature long-ethnic relations in the country. It turned out that prior to this event in the Karelian town of Kondopoga in September 2006, "as usual", no one taught anything. Those events showed a latent, hidden for a time of conflict relations of Russian citizens, with differing ethnic origin, mentality, and way of life for residential and cultural levels. Perturbation of the patient, quiet northern caused, for example, the behavior of people living in the community Kondopoga Chechens. Not all of them. "Those who are older, more normal," - said residents of the city. A young 20-30-year-olds who have grown up and entered the consciousness of war, fear nothing, not value human life. Especially the local population resented the black "Mercedes" without numbers, a passive attitude of the local law enforcement agencies to the growing conflict. The conflict in Kondopoga already exposed the weakness of power, a tangle of sharp domestic and transnational issues. Interethnic relations are often complicated by the fact that people in conflict, not just with different cultural traditions and the mentality of belonging to the Orthodox Church or Islam, other religions, but also to various traditional self-governing communities.

It is obvious that for Russia in the XXI century there is a very real threat of chaos and disintegration of the country's ethno-cultural space. An alternative to this threat is to use the potential of the political system and the development of self-government, establishment on the

territory of Russia of a "democratic dictatorship of law" on the basis of strict observance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (1993) and other legislation. This is a fragile consensus, which is able to unite all yet - from the Orthodox, Muslims to Russian patriots and statesmen. The combination of democracy and dictatorship seems to me there postmodernism in its purest form. Many Russian citizens are tired of empty words of power, the entrenched bureaucracy and corruption, from the humiliation of their poverty and disenfranchisement complete at home. Patience people are not limitless. And in 2010 (Kushchevskaya, Manege Square ...) - is another regular bell. For whom is the bell ringing?

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