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Geopolitics of the Arctic

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Integration of marine activities in the Arctic



© **Maskulov** Eldar, post-graduate student of Murmansk state technical university. *Priority research topics:* economic activity and prospects of development of maritime transportation in the Arctic. Contact Phone: 8-921-633-27-52. Fax: 327-39-96. E-mail: eldar-maskulov@mail.ru.

Abstract

Questions of integration of sea activity in Arctic regions, its increasing geopolitical importance in the conditions of globalisation, the status of Northern sea way are considered. Creation of «soft» corporate structures, such as consortia or noncommercial partnership, «the Sea forum» to Norway, the Netherlands Sea Community allows to solve effectively problems of coordination of economic activities, protection and lobbying of interests of its participants. There is actual a military-economic integration into Arctic regions, maintenance of national safety.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, integration, sea activity, geopolitics, consortium, noncommercial partnership, national safety.*

Since the beginning of the great geographical discoveries humanity has explored fully only the space of the World Ocean. Its depth and the bottom is still less explored than the closest space. The specifics of the maritime activities is that it is carried in a hostile environment to man, it calls for the need to create a built environment, inventive activity, and therefore requires advances in the field of the economic, scientific and other activities. Atomic energy, space technology, information technology and many more have become an integral part of ensuring maritime activities. The latter is for this reason, not only is the integrator of the Common (as it requires a significant resources), but also interdisciplinary and international. Loss of time and opportunity in this field will be accompanied not only by commercial costs, but quality-governmental developmental and degree of integration into the global processes, technology and space. Therefore, underestimation of the potential growing importance of maritime activities, without exaggeration, would be "contribution" to the disintegrative tendencies and processes: maritime activity to bind and retain Russia as with the help of energy and railways, and quality - to an even greater extent.

The state strategy for marine activity - is, in fact, an integral and important part of the strategy of the security, regeneration and the development of Russia, which has a growing geopolitical importance of the integration and globalization. At the IV International Conference on "Globalization and the problems of the world: Russian Project" (November 19-20, 2010) in St. Petersburg, noted that modern societies under the influence of globalization, often face the choice of communicative and strategic integration models. Strategic integration model involves coagulation, "pasting" socie-

ties in the community to address issues of safety [1, p. 36]. Considering transportation as part of the economic, regional, state or geopolitical system and the role of transport resources in the geopolitics of Russia, IB offers Aref generalized form geopolitical parameters of transport resources of the three groups of indicators: 1) focused on selection, validation and typing transportation systems the nature of the organization of services of existing and projected traffic, and 2) the geopolitical parameters related to the availability and potentially developing transport corridors for global cargo and passenger flows, have a capacity for their entire length, logistics infrastructure and quality of service, and 3) the density of the local and regional transport networks and transport infrastructure in the territorial level in general [2, p. 140-143]. Such a methodological approach in the evaluation of transport resources from the standpoint of geopolitics applicable to maritime activities in the Arctic, the study of the problems of the functioning of the Northern Sea Route, and its current status.

Maritime activities and its system of the scientific, technical and economic support to diversify the economy, increase the amount being in the back of the practical knowledge and experience, and this is one of the country contribute to the growth opportunities, the stability of its economic system and the challenges of national security. These include security from the sea, but not confined to it. Russia's national security from the sea should be based on consideration of existing and potential threats arising from the development of the oceans and on the basis of forecasts of long-term, serious scientific forecasting trends and developments in the world ocean. National Security in the beginning of the XXI century, all the more determined in science, technology, and especially in the economic sphere, and therefore the role of maritime activities in the task it must be considered in this context, in the light of the available areas of the country and the degrees of freedom in each of them. Especially since the development of the seas and oceans, apparently, in the foreseeable future will remain one of the leading areas of the human activity and development.

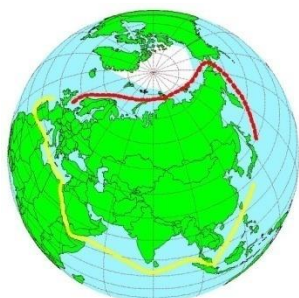
The importance of maritime activities, capacity and quality of maritime potential of our country are due to following factors: the length of the unique maritime border of Russia - 38000 km (72% of the total length of the border), the importance to the economy of sea routes: Russia linked by sea with 127 countries of the world (92%), and on land - with 18 countries (8%) in the presence of the continental shelf, more than 80% of proven oil and gas reserves in Russia (30% of world reserves), about 30% of the world's biological seafood spread waters are under the national jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in the Arctic deposits of almost all known Russian reserves of nickel, cobalt, titanium, tin, living in the coastal areas a significant proportion of the population of Russia, to a large extent dependent on the state and perspectives of the development of development of maritime activities.

Geopolitics has long considered the Arctic as the "Mediterranean Sea of the future." According to USA Geological Survey estimates and Norway's StatoilHydro, the Arctic poses a quarter of all the undiscovered hydrocarbon reserves in the world. It is sufficient to look at the relief map of the Arctic Ocean, to realize that the Arctic shelf - is, above all, the sea washes the shores of Russia.

Near the coast of Russia, the largest discovered oil and gas reserves are found. The resource geopolitics of circumpolar states give priority to that of their rights to new areas of the Northern Ice-stranded ocean that can produce above all huge economic benefit from the production of hydrocarbons.

The Arctic borders with five countries: Russia, Canada, USA., Norway and Denmark (which is known to belong to Greenland). Three other states - Iceland, Sweden and Finland - have no boundaries to the Arctic Ocean, but also consider themselves to this region. And interest in the development of Arctic resources shown by many countries. Even the Chinese are seriously interested in the region: they opened a research station in Svalbard and twice sent to the northern sea its icebreaker "Snow Dragon", which usually works in Antarctica. At present, due to global changes in world politics Arctic, which serves as a buffer between the world's major centers - the USA., Western Europe, Russia, Japan and China, it is a great training ground military strategy game. In this regard, member countries are constantly working to improve the ability of their military forces to operate in the northern latitudes.

All this brings arctic vector of Russian geopolitics to the forefront. First of all, it should be noted that the northern territory of the Russian Federation currently occupy a leading position in its resource geopolitics. On stocks of valuable raw materials they have no equal. According to Western experts, the total value of all minerals in Russia is more than 28 trillion Dollars, and the Russian North accounts for 80% of this amount (the value of minerals U.S. - 8000000000000. dollars). Our North provides more than half of foreign exchange, gives up to 20% of national income, while living here at least 10% of the Russian population. Russian North - is this fifth of the gross domestic product of Russia and 60% of its raw materials exports. It produces 95% of Russian gas. Gas-bearing potential of the continental shelf of the Barents and Kara Seas is estimated at 50-60 billion tons of proven gas reserves of approximately 80% of all of the country. They are mainly concentrated in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District. At the end of XX century in the North accounted for about 60% of Russia's foreign trade. For Russia, takes the shape of the most important geostrategic call the question: Is the world put up with the fact that the world's trade routes ran along the northern coast of Russia, in fact, the Northern Sea Route, with its port and tracking stations, with its database of flow and salinity and is largely dependent on the position of our country? As today in the circumpolar regions there is a significant delay in the construction of highways and support units, and vehicles of all types. There is also a lack of equipment capable of operating in extreme conditions. In a state of crisis is and aviation. Built up over decades of the Arctic transportation system of the Northern Sea Route, which includes ports, waterways, meteorological and hydrographic services, economically and technologically far behind the current level.



Requires modernization and the Arctic icebreaker fleet vehicle as well as the north-tion ports of Russia.

The urgent task is to determine the status of the Northern Sea Route, which, like the transcontinental routes through the Suez and Panama canals, is a global transportation super corridor, increasingly acquiring increasing geopolitical and socio-economic importance to the global soci-

ety. Today, the world differently imagines the future status of the SMP. Russia considers its own transport infrastructure. U.S., Canada and the Scandinavian countries offer "internationalize" the Northern Sea Route, and for the international management of the Trans-build consortium, thus edging out Russia from the leadership of SMEs, the development of operating and tariff policy. Hence, in fact, demand for "open borders" in the Arctic, or divide it in such a way that, if not all SMEs, at least some portions of it were outside the Russian borders. The main argument of proponents of such projects is that the arteries of global significance can not be a "prerogative" of one country.

The U.S. position of Russia on the Northern Sea Route is open resentment. American expert community, with the support of the political elite insists on the need to maximize the "internationalization" of the NSR, which the United States would mean the right to free use of the corridor. In this regard, the fore once came the question: is ready for such a tough competition geo-strategic modern Russia? It turned out that not only is not ready, but not ready. It turned out that neither technically nor legally, can our country not confirm his claim to the Arctic shelf. And do it in international courts for today is not easy, especially in the face of strong opposition of their counterparts. In addition, as shown by the 9th meeting of the St. Petersburg International Forum "Fuel and Energy Complex", the real development of the Arctic shelf in terms of the implementation of the scientific and technological projects and the engagement of financial resources comparable to the space program¹.



Any activity in the Arctic is complicated by competitive conditions, change tracking, which is an important element of the strategic forecasting. It is necessary to estimate the sea power of foreign countries is not only marking a possible confrontation Navy, but also in the characteristics of the actual and potential expansion of morepromyshlennyh systems, internal coordination of all ma-

¹ On the picture: «Prirazlomnaya» - oil-producing hotel in the Arctic ocean. URL: <http://www.skyscraper-city.com/showthread.php?t=1264551> (Date of access: 12.11.2011)

rine activities. As an example of the integration of maritime activities in general can bring Norway to apply the so-called "sea-group approach", which is based on the complexity of the oceans and the high level of corporate Norwegian sailors. They were united in "Sea Forum", with limited access to government and key political figures, connecting trade, science, applied research, and all other elements associated with the sea. Through this approach, the Norwegians succeeded significantly in the growth of its maritime activities. Achieved even greater success the Dutch, having developed "cluster" concept to what they call the Netherlands Maritime Community, which covers 11 different maritime sectors, and not less than 11 thousand marine companies of different specialization.

This integration allows these countries to effectively respond to the challenges of maritime activities, keeping in view the state of society and the full range of national and international interest in the Arctic, considering its economic, political and military aspects. In Russia there is no such experience. In turn, the long-term objectives to specific regional areas addressed functional subsystems (species) of marine activities, that is, through the naval activity, shipping, commercial fishing; mining at the bottom and in the subsoil, scientific research, conservation of the marine environment, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, power generation using water, currents and winds; establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, the development and application of new forms of management, and to improve international maritime and nature protection law.

The most attractive form of integration of maritime activity in the Arctic, Russia is the creation of "soft" corporate structures, based on the development of internal contractual relationship. In this case, no loss of independence party from entering the structure and the associated negative effects. On the other hand, the participants in the "soft" forms may at any time unite capitals rigid structure. Among other things, this form can be considered as the fastest and cheapest way of testing opportunities for joint activities. Quantification of the growth in the world visible lately as a natural result of escalating venturers in a friendly merger, especially with current conditions of globalization of the economic life.

Unifying principle, which underlies the organization of the "soft" corporate structures, provides a clear and lying on the surface of the effect is not so much on the "addition of forces," adding capabilities previously autonomous participants, how much, and most importantly, this structure occurs in a new quality due to the synergistic effect. A similar effect occurs in any structure that unites independent members of the entrepreneurial process, but the "value" effect, its level vary depending on the shape of the association.

The first form of the structures owned by the association (synonyms - union, league, guild, at least - the committee, the department, the panel). All these non-profit organizations, creation of Vai-based constituent of a contract between the parties to coordinate their business activities, advocacy and lobbying interests, a more efficient organization of work in consulting and information.

The second form of "soft" corporate structures, consisting of independent members, we assign a non-profit partnership and consortium. Profit Partnership recognized a membership-based non-profit organization established by citizens and (or) legal entities to assist its members in the implementation of activities aimed at achieving the ... tion of social, scientific and management purposes ... as well as for other purposes, aimed to achieve the public good. Non-commercial partnership may carry on business activities consistent with the objectives for the achievement of which it is created, but it is an organization that does not have profit as the main goal of its activities². It should be stressed that the consortium - is a contractual formation, created for a period of a particular task or a particular project³. Range of participants that education is virtually no limit: they can include different forms of ownership and national ownership. The main motive of the integration of the participants in the consortium - the mobilization of large financial and material resources to carry out specific tasks, decides which alone no one can do. The focus of the joint venture is not intended to rapid profit each of the participants. Moreover, members of associations are sometimes willing to sacrifice it for the sake of future benefits of a strategic nature. Management functions to implement a joint project through to its completion do specifically formed on the basis of the elected executive body. His work is based on the principles of trust and is essentially a coordinating character without prejudice to the rights and obligations of each party retains its autonomy. Such voluntary delegation of certain administrative functions relating to a joint project does not lead to serious disagreement or conflict of interest. Contributes to this is pretty much the fact that the parties are not related property obligations: to transfer to the trust management of their property does not become the common property of the consortium.

Consortia will fill the missing now mechanisms of intersectoral reallocation of resources. This should favor a cross-sectoral and intra-industry competition. The rivalry between the consortia will lead to their interest in providing the technological, financial and other support to organizations working with small and medium producers. Therefore, a strong impetus to the competition will receive the level of small and medium businesses. Finally, we must bear in mind that the consortia will be a powerful tool for integration of the regions, as their influence on the economic policies of the local authorities will be strengthened.

A new model of civilization is that it fundamentally transforms the military factor. Globalization breaks intersystem walls erected between the economic, political and military spheres, dictates the necessity of combining economic and military components in one unit.

² Federal Law from 12.01.1996 N 7-Φ3 (Edit from 29.12.2010) «About Noncommercial organisations». URL: <http://www.zakonprost.ru/zakony/o-nekommercheskih-organizaciyah/> (Date of access: 15.10.2011).

³ Consortium - (from Lat. Consortium - participation, community) – is the temporary association (agreement) of independent business organizations for co-location orders of production, credit and financial and marketing operations of large scale projects in the global construction industry, the coordination of all business activities for obtain profitable contracts and their joint performance. Formalized agreement. Coordination lies with the leader of the consortium, the most commonly larger structure. The leader represents the interests of all members of the consortium, acting within his authority and receives a corresponding deduction from the joint activity. (URL: <http://www.vseslova.ru/index.php?dictionary=law&word=konsorcium> (Date of access: 15.10.2011)).

Laws and central attributes of globalization fundamentally regenerate the essence not only of national foreign policy and strategy. The central part – is the idea of a global enterprise, in which each national economy is the strategic goal of the highest-ranking puts the part in the formation of the world's income and its redistribution to their advantage. Foreign policy in this situation justifies this goal, and the military component protects the geo-economic interests. Russia lost the strategic initiative in the Arctic, replacing the geo-economic interests of foreign policy initiatives, and builds a system of foreign economic relations on the basis of outdated trade doctrine with its opportunistic approaches, with the military-strategic component - without targeting. Adhering to the doctrine of the trade, we thus are fueling a foreign market their intellectual, financial, natural resources global reproductive system, where a global income, and thus indirectly funding the Western military machine. The state should delegate the implementation of its geo-economic interests in the Arctic Russian transnational structures. Like structures in Russia. Therefore, the task of creating forced them equipped with modern technologies operating on the geo-economic atlas of the world, with the Russian army should be created to protect the interests of the Russian post-industrial playback PLANT AND Enclave in the Arctic.

Thus, the strategic focus is that unavoidable military and the economic integration in the Arctic - the union of the economic and military spheres of the state activity in the context of globalization. In this case, the role and place of the Armed Forces of Russia in the new configuration can be determined based on the following fundamental problems.

First. Creating a politico-military groups that implement the Russian perspective and transnational structures of the state-controlled major international economic projects (eg infrastructure development of the Northern Sea Route on priority basis, involving China, Japan, the new post-industrial countries, etc.), and removal of inter-state conflicts economic way.

Second. Securing Communications (trans-European, trans, etc.) and infrastructure development of the transnational structures by Russian military presence of Russia (except for full-time execution of tasks to ensure the integrity and sovereignty). In this respect, viewed promising new forms of organizational and functional structures that reflect the military and economic integration, and in which the elements are woven intellectual, financial, economic and military (formation of "diagonal" structures – are the Russian military-financial-industrial conglomerates).

National security of Russia in the Arctic depends not only on the domestic Russian aspirations and opportunities, but also, mainly, on its understanding of its place and role in the XXI century, the challenges of the global geopolitics, to handling on the geo-economic atlas of the world where military force - a necessary , but not sufficient component - plays a distinct, but subordinate, especially in the economy, and then later in the policy role. Appear fundamentally new kinds of global arms concept and model of "network-centric warfare." Network-centric approaches to some extent realized in the public administration, business, economics, technology, introduced in the armed forces of various countries. The reality of the near future, according to JF Kefeli may be the elimination of Russia as a great power with a thousand years of history from the political map of the world [3, p. 15-27]. The strategic goal of Russia in the Arctic, according to Y. F. Lukin is an entirely new devel-

opment of the Arctic backup space, preservation and development of Eurasian civilization in the foreseeable future to meet the needs of the global economy in the strict compliance with the national interests of Russia on the principle of the "Arctic for Russia and the world" [4, p. 208]. The question is tough: Will Russia to mobilize internal resources and huge potential for imminent removal in the XXI century, the latest external threats, not only in the Arctic, but also fend off the geo-economic, "network-centric" warfare which may slip into direct military influence, to secure a balanced development, efficiently using the provided strategic pause, his "big space" and resources available?

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*Reviewer – Lukin Y.F, Doctor of History, Professor,
Honoured worker of the High School in Russian Federation*

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**The Russian region policy in the Arctic in the XX-XXI centuries:
problems of strategic continuity**



© **Timoshenko** Albina, senior scientific worker of sector social-

economic history of the Institute of History SB RAS (Novosibirsk), Ph. D. in History. *Priority research topics:* social and economic history of Siberia, including the Arctic territories, government regional policy. Contact phone: 8-383-333-81-80, 8-913-772-54-60. E-mail address: timoshenkoai@ngs.ru.

Abstract

The report considers problems of continuity in the Russian state's policy towards the Arctic region and the Northern Sea Route. Traced the main strategic directions of the state interests in the northern territories in the twentieth century and expansion them to XXI century, associated with the preservation of the Russian Federation the status of a major Arctic power. In the regional Arctic policy is permanent, regardless of changing political regimes.

Keywords: *Russia, Arctic, policy, strategy, state interests.*

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has increasingly become a northern country. According to various estimates the Arctic region, including the continental shelf, is not less than 5 million square feet. km. The length of the Arctic spaces in latitude of the Arctic Circle is measured in 7250 km coastline of the marginal seas of the Russian sector of the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea are 10,400 km, or 68% of the length of the marginal seas of Russia. Territorial complemented by an abundance of wealth of other natural resources, including water, energy, minerals and raw materials. Surveys over the last century geologists discovered in the Arctic almost all elements of the periodic table, and the oil and gas only northern West Siberia contain a significant portion of the world's hydrocarbon reserves. The Arctic regions of Russia, in spite of the harsh climatic conditions of people's lives for he to grow roots and Russians were particularly importance for the Russian state.

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ing Sea are 10,400 km, or 68% of the length of the marginal seas of Russia. Territorial complemented by an abundance of wealth of other natural resources, including water, energy, minerals and raw materials. Surveys over the last century geologists discovered in the Arctic almost all elements of the periodic table, and the oil and gas only northern West Siberia contain a significant portion of the world's hydrocarbon reserves. The Arctic regions of Russia, in spite of the harsh climatic conditions of people's lives for centuries to grow roots and Russians were particularly importance for the Russian state.

The Russian government during this period until the planned substantial investment in the organization of the Northern Sea Route for objective reasons. In the development of the transport priority was given to the railway construction. At the same time worried about the interest in the Russian Arctic from other states. Therefore, the problems associated with the study of navigation conditions in the northern seas, the creation of ships able to overcome ice space, periodically raised and discussed.

The questions of the sailing across the sea to the north of the Russian state became a necessity after the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Admiral Verkhovskii V.P., discussing the reasons for the defeat of the Russian fleet on the eastern frontier, wrote in a memo to the Minister of Marine, the need to take concrete steps to conduct extensive research expedition along the Northern Sea Route. "We can say with a probability of almost 100%, which is two years from the equipment of the expedition Russian troops and a squadron of combat ships will annually make transitions of the Arctic Ocean to Vladivostok" [1, p. 43].

In 1908, at the expense of the Russian government in the shipyard Nevsky Shipyard began construction of two powerful at the time of icebreakers "Taimyr" and "Vaygach", which in 1910-1912 has shuttled between the Bering Strait, the mouth of the Kolyma and Lena studied the hydrography of the seas of the Arctic Ocean, trying to find the most favorable way to Murmansk. However, the pass-through from the Kola Peninsula to Vladivostok and back in a single navigation remained a problem. Navigation along the Northern Sea Route was carried out only in certain areas. In the west of the mouth of the Ob and Yenisei rivers in the Kara Sea for the years 1876-1919. 122 was made diving, of which 86 (71%) have been successful. To the east by 1911 became an annual event for flights from Vladivostok to the mouth of the Kolyma River through the Bering Strait. Steamer "Kolyma" within one navigation delivered to Kolyma gold mines and food products [1, p. 46-47].

With the beginning of the World War I, when the value of the regular navigation on the northern seas further increased in the Russian government was already present awareness that Arctic must learn and master. The baton took the Soviet government. Among the most important interests of the USSR in the Arctic are logged in as foreign policy, defining the boundary of the state and the international situation and domestic-related scientific and E survey and feasibility software solutions Arctic issues.

In the 1920s, the attention of the Soviet government solutions focused around three main issues: transport, resource-based and related resettlement of indigenous people of the northern areas. In 1918, at the meetings of the CPC raised the question about the organization of the Kara expeditions, whose task is mainly needed to enter the export of grain from Siberia and other foodstuffs, as well as the important export goods: furs, timber, etc. However, in terms of military intervention and capture the Archangelsk - the port from which the planned departure of the expedition, and then the outbreak of civil war, the plans could not be realized¹. The first Soviet expedition to the Kara mouth of the Ob and Yenisei rivers with access from Arkhangelsk held in August - October 1920 consisted of two groups, numbering 18 vessels, many of which were extremely worn out and are not adapted to swimming in ice. But the navigation conditions contributed to the success of this year. From Siberia were exported to the European part of the country about 1,000 tons of grain, about 1,500 tons of fat, a large number of export goods: furs, linen, wool, horse hair, etc. The Soviet government appreciated this challenging hike, experience it has been recommended for distribution. In subsequent years, the so-called Kara expeditions have become routine. Under the supervision of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissariat People's Commissariat purchased as public finances allow, abroad newbuilding icebreaking equipment, new signaling and navigational instruments, motor boats and other necessary equipment for sailing in the Northern Seas. Exportation of Siberia (food, furs, fish, forests, different raw materials) and their delivery to the ports on the Arctic coast of the Siberian rivers relevant departments involved in the Siberian Revolutionary Committee (Sibrevkoma). In April 1920, its structure was created by the Soviet version of the Committee of the Northern Sea Route with an office in Arkhangelsk, which, in turn, controlled delivery to Siberia machines, tools, hunting equipment, chemicals and other products, in co-toryh needed region.

The Public interest in the development of transport on the Northern Sea Route was due to their high cost effectiveness. They are allowed to move long distances bulk commodity goods which were exported relatively inexpensively. They are not loaded more expensive rail transport. Traffic development stimulated economic life in the northern areas, which during the war years has slowed down considerably. After the 1924 growing from year to year on the export of timber exports stimulated the development of the timber industry. On the Yenisei Riv Public interest in the development of transport on the Northern Sea Route was due to their high cost effectiveness. They are allowed to move long distances bulk commodity goods which were exported relatively inexpensively. They are not loaded more expensive rail transport. Traffic development stimulated economic life in the northern areas, which during the war years has slowed down considerably. After the 1924 growing from year to year on the export of timber exports stimulated the development of the timber industry. On the Yenisei River in the 1920s was created by a large forest industry. Through the Northern Sea Route was carried out procurement of goods Industrial production

¹ April 1, 1919 was an attempt to establish a Committee of the Northern Sea Route in Russian government in Siberia, headed by A.V., Kolchak, in order to organize the exchange of goods with foreign countries through the northern seas. It includes businessmen and famous explorers of the time, the participants of the northern expeditions to the pre-revolutionary period. In 1919 the navigation was possible to went away from Siberia about 240 thousand pounds of export cargo and thus take on the riverboats imported goods (agricultural and sawmill machinery, medicines, weapons and military equipment).

across western Siberia and Yakutia. In doing at the end of the summer sea ports to the warehouses, they then along river ways and by winter road tug delivered to the most remote corners of Siberia. From 1920 to 1933 the average annual volume of traffic along the Northern Sea Route has increased by 6 times, the navigation period increased from 23-32 days to 2-2.5 months. Kara expeditions have shown that the Arctic Ocean may serve as a transport route [2, c. 43]. Less actively developed eastward transport. There were more difficult natural conditions of navigation. In addition, the turnover in the north-east of the country due to the weak economic development of the area in the early 1920s. Could be significant. Transportation needs are met only small fishing companies and on the instructions of the government organized the annual commercial flights from Vladivostok to the Kolyma gold mines to supply and polar stations. In the 1920s. was created by a large forest industry. Through the Northern Sea Route was carried out procurement of goods Industrial production across western Siberia and Yakutia. In doing at the end of the summer sea ports to the warehouses, they then along river ways, and by winter road tug delivered to the most remote corners of Siberia. From 1920 to 1933 the average annual volume of traffic along the Northern Sea Route has increased by 6 times, the navigation period increased from 23-32 days to 2-2.5 months. Kara expeditions have shown that the Arctic Ocean may serve as a transport route [2, c. 43]. Less actively developed eastward transport. There were more difficult natural conditions of navigation. In addition, the turnover in the north-east of the country due to the weak economic development of the area in the early 1920s could be significant. Transportation needs are met only small fishing companies and on the instructions of the government organized the annual commercial flights from Vladivostok to the Kolyma gold mines to supply and polar stations.

The Soviet government in its strategic intentions in relation to the Arctic based on national plans of socio-economic development. The main attention was paid to the Northern Sea Route, which was considered necessary for the full development of the state, as is the shortest distance between the ports of Murmansk and Vladivostok, fully passed along the borders of the state and not dependent on international relations in a given period of time than, for example, south passage through the Suez canal. In addition, the Northern Sea Route along the rivers of Siberia could become a global transport network, covering his influence almost the entire country. Therefore, improvement of the Northern Sea Route and the creation of large-scale river fleet in Siberia, where the revival of the economic life as a whole was estimated by the Soviet government as the most important problems of the regional policy.

The second part of the Soviet plans in the Arctic in 1920 was associated with its comprehensive research. In 1920-1925, in various northern areas were special research organization. In 1921, for a comprehensive research of the Arctic Ocean was created Floating Marine Research Institute. Northern troops scientific fishing expedition organized SEC geological surveys in the Pechora basin, in the Vologda and Olonetskaya provinces, on the Kola Peninsula. In the course of the work under the leadership of Fersmana AE on Hibirina opened the world's largest deposits of apatite. Northern Scientific-Commercial Expedition in 1925 became the Institute for the Study of the North at the Supreme Economic Council, later the Arctic Research Institute.

In terms of electrification was planned a range of exploration in the Arctic, which, although they were primarily search for local fuel and energy resources, but were held according to the rules of the geological reconnaissance and gave new knowledge, both in terms of geological survey of the northern territories, as well as being there useful resources. So, conducted in 1919-1921,. mining and geological surveys under the direction of Urvantseva NN in the Norilsk area helped discover here is not only the large reserves of high quality coal, but graphite, copper-nickel ores. The results of the expedition were so significant that the Committee of the Northern Sea Route has decided to immediately apply to the Government on the organization of coal mining here for refueling ships and the construction of the railway. Norilsk problem in the early 1920s considered as an integrated solutions to specific problems of the economic construction, designed for several five-year periods of natural resources in the Arctic.

Towards addressing resettlement of indigenous people of the Arctic regions of the Soviet government June 24, 1924 a committee to promote Northern indigenous peoples with the field. Was appointed chairman of the old Bolshevik Smidovich PG, who openly declared that he sees the task of the Committee to conduct the Sovietization of small nations, to every nomadic people lived to be "independent existence as a self-governing economic and political unity. Last day of the Sovietization of the northern indigenous areas will be the last day of the existence of the Committee of the North [3, c. 14]. You can critically evaluate such an attitude to the northern indigenous nationalities, blame the Soviet power in consumerism. But it is clear both that, along with the political aspirations of the present and a genuine desire on the part of the central government, as well as specific managers, implement political decisions, if possible attach the northern nations to modern civilization, its achievements, which are associated on the stage of history the spread of elementary social and cultural skills, introduction to literacy and education, medicine and other civilizational values. To do this, in our opinion, in the first place and were the first Soviet actions in relation to the northern people, who are living in the Arctic.

In general, the Soviet government, like the previous one, in its northern policy to apply the uniform approach that is associated with the preservation of its influence in the Arctic as in integral part of the state, which is inextricably linked not only the present but also the future of the country. These principles were confirmed active in the 1920s to establish the northern borders of the USSR. With the end of World War II, when military action in the North virtually ceased, the victorious bypassing Russia began division of the Arctic. The archipelago of Svalbard under the protection given to Norway. Other countries are not forbidden plans Vat and hunt in the waters of the Arctic Ocean, including at the very shores of Soviet Russia. Had the Soviet government for almost a decade, mainly through the diplomatic channel to prove its right to the waters of the ocean and the coast of the Arctic. As a result of years of discussions at all levels, it has come to the conclusion that, to be eligible for the Arctic, there should simply be: have a navy and air force, border posts, equipped with all modern requirements, settlements and polar research stations, seaports etc. The Soviet leaders of the time understood that in the twentieth century, the situation has radically changed. Previously, Russia to the north was well protected by ice of the Arctic Ocean, and it almost did not threaten anybody, now the Arctic claimed many of the state. Accordingly, it was

necessary and entirely different public policy that meets the challenges of modern times. In 1926 he was accepted by the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR "On declaring the territory of the USSR lands and islands in the Arctic Ocean." On the east and west boundaries are meridian lines drawn to the North Pole from the extreme north-western part of what was then the mainland of the country (Peninsula Fishermen) and up to the demarcation line between the U.S.A. and Russia in the Bering Strait. In Soviet times, the so-called "triangle in the Russian Arctic was millions of square miles, not including the mainland, located north of the Arctic Circle².

The Soviet government inherited from the previous government related to the Arctic as a very significant region of the state, but their political aspirations, it has moved further towards strengthening its position on the northern borders and formed their own principles and approaches to solving problems of the North. This was aided by the overall situation in the country, where by the end of 1920. generally strengthened vertical power, industrialization and collectivization began, there were opportunities to conduct large-scale centralized state events, which clearly demonstrated the development and launch of the first five-year plans, gradually transformed from a scientific reasoning with an emphasis recommendation for the regional development, policy requiring mandatory execution.

In 1928, the Committee of the Northern Sea Route in Sibrevkoma created as a decision-making body of the Soviet government was reorganized into the economic organization of the North-Siberian State Joint Stock Company Industry and Transport in the People's Commissariat of the USSR ("Komseveroput") could only be described as a public company. It was created by the state to address the critical problems of pioneering destination in the North of Siberia. Being geographically complex it could provide the basis for strong economic development in the Arctic as part of a single economic complex of the USSR. In addition to its direct obligations to deliver goods to the ports of the coast of the Arctic Ocean, the plant "Komseverput" actively engaged in the economic activities: harvesting and timber floating on the Siberian rivers, construction of saw mills. In the course of his work was created by river and sea ports in Igarka, built Ust-Yenisei and Ob new ports, as well as developed graphite deposits in the Taimyr Peninsula, on the Lower Tunguska coal. Employees' Komseverput "engaged in educational work among the indigenous people of the North, supplied with all the necessary many northern factories, organized mammal and fisheries. In Ust-Yenisei was built at that time a large fish cannery, there were even farms to provide food to the local population.

An even more striking example of the target of the Soviet state in the Arctic has become an institution at the USSR's General Directorate of the Northern Sea Route "NSRA" (GUSMP) in December 1932, which continued the previously existing initiatives in the Arctic organizations. GUSMP also engaged in not only providing navigation along the Northern Sea Route, but also scientific and industrial activities in the Arctic, the construction of ports of settlements, logging, development of fisheries. Office of the Northern Sea Route was required, and the solution of social problems as much as it was defined statehood plans and options for the Soviet Union in the 1930s. Integrated

² Собрание законов СССР. 1926. № 3. Ст. 203.

management responsibilities GUSMP 20 July 1934 directive were recorded in a special resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and SNK, which said that from now on all economic, scientific and exploration activities in the Arctic should be led by the "Northern Sea Route", and established territory its influence. In the European part of the country it spread to the islands and seas of the Arctic Ocean, and the Asian - the entire territory north of the 62nd parallel. According to this document, all the companies of national importance are located within a designated territory, passed to the jurisdiction "of the NSRA." Organization at its discretion formed cadre of northern businesses, conducted training activities and securing personnel, their life insurance and disability at work in the North. The originality of the new institution was well illustrated by its head by Schmidt at the board meeting in GUSMP SNK November 28, 1934 "Features of the NSRA, - he said - lies in the fact that although we are working on the Rights of the People's Commissariat, but we do not similar to the commissariat. Rather, we are the edge, but we have a function of the central office, but there is a number of functions edge ... The point is that the North all treated as a single problem, which has at its core the Northern Sea Route ... As soon as it has been shown that the Northern Sea Route, there and there was the basic idea of combining economy of the North. On this basis, and is the entire development of the Northern Sea Route. We - fighting to lift the body in the North of the economy on the basis of the Northern Sea Route "[4, p. 15].

In connection with the reorganization in 1935, the Committee's assistance to the people of the North of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee to "Glavsevmorput" was designated as the economic, cultural and community service in the Far North, inhabited by indigenous people. With the abolition in 1936, operating in the Far North of the mixed enterprise cooperation "NSRA" was entrusted with the sales and buying activity. Gradually, production and transport management "Glavsevmorput" has become a major organization of the territorial authorities in charge of the full range of transportation, industrial, research and commercial activities in the Arctic, which is entrusted with the functions and social management. It consisted of ten divisions of the many branches of the economy and science - from maritime transport and hydrographic expeditions to the cultural bases and factories. The activity of "NSRA" covers a huge area of the USSR - from the lower Ob basin to Chukotka.

In the Soviet period at the state level have been organized by broad measures hydrographic research of the Arctic seas, the development of navigation in ice, construction of ports and polar stations, holding ice expeditions. All this happened during the development of polar air and create powerful icebreakers. A significant set of public events held within the target of mobilization policies in the short term given extensive results. Already by 1940 the Northern Sea Route has evolved from a severe test in the normal water line of the country, sailing through which ceased to have expeditionary nature.

Active work of the Soviet state in the north contributed to the socio-economic development. Already in the late 1930s, there were "pockets" industry who lit, first, in the port cities, demanding an appropriate industrial infrastructure. An opportunity to sell products here enjoyed building processing plants: sawmills and fish processing plants, mining and timber processing plants.

Secondly, the discovery of mineral deposits of value to the national economic complex of the USSR, the same could be the basis for the birth of the industrial "home". In this respect, a perfect example is the creation of the Norilsk industrial complex and the city of Norilsk in connection with the development of open fields in Taimyr ores. With the organization of the NSRA Norilsk prospecting expedition started getting a lot of help and support [5, c. 18]. By 1934, geologists, led Urvantsev NN, have made the first tentative calculation of minerals found in the Norilsk area: nickel, cobalt, copper, coal, which was approved by the Central Commission for Mineral Reserves at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Head of the "Northern Sea Route" Schmidt O. prepared in the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) a memorandum in which he wrote that the Norilsk deposit in power reserves of nickel and platinum is just as important as for the Kolyma gold mining, "with the same benefits on a saturation precious metals (nickel, platinum, cobalt, palladium) and similar difficulties in their development" [6, c. 62-63]. Here are concentrated in a small area high polymetallic ore, coal, plenty of fresh running water, building materials (lime, sand, clay), and fluxes (quartz sandstone). In addition, the natural conditions of deposits and the high concentration of these necessary elements are given the opportunity to apply the most effective methods and technology development. It was proposed to start construction in Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine the spring of 1936 in three phases with completion in 1940. These proposals were adopted and then implemented.

The great importance for the development of the national economic complex of the USSR in 1930 was the development of the gold mining industry in the Asian north. At first leading role belonged to the gold mines in Yakutia, and then gold deposits were developed in the Kolyma-Indigirskogo area. Here in the years 1928-1934, there were about 75 of geological expeditions and parties that were identified more than 200 gold keys and rivers, and 20 major deposits of gold and tin, as well as coal and other minerals. Borns in the Kolyma gold mining industry have built for the 1937 Mine "Dagger" and Utinskoye pilot enrichment plant. In 1940, Kolyma River basin was produced 80 tons of chemically pure gold, the share of its total gold production in the USSR was 46.3%. Kolyma surely becomes one of the largest gold mining areas not only in the country but also the world. The total gold production in the North-East of the USSR for 1932-1940 years was 314 m 2 [7, p. 86].

In a large industrial area in the first five years has become the European North. It began to develop new industries such as pulp and paper, cardboard, plywood, furniture, wood chemical. Forestry and fisheries have received new impetus to the development. Only on the Kola Peninsula for 1926-1937 years was built 39 companies, including mining and chemical trust "Apatite", Murmansk fish processing plant, Nivskaya and Lower Tulomskaja hydro-electro station.

The effectiveness of the Northern policy of the Soviet government was proven during the Great Patriotic War, when industrial enterprises built in the pre-war years, were able to make a significant contribution to the victory over the enemy, and the Northern Sea Route as a transportation route, has become even more relevant than in peacetime.

The practice of implementing plans for the social and economic development through public events and activities of large industrial organizations in the pioneer development and settling in the northern areas was very characteristic of the Soviet Union. It is widely used in the subsequent war years and the post-war period due to the reversal of industrial and transportation construction, the search for mineral deposits, the increase in the scale of integrated research, increased industrial activity in the Arctic. Of course, you can not blindly copy the experience of nearly eighty years ago, but, without a doubt, the decision of major national issues, which is the development of the Russian Arctic, requires a lot of resources and effort, as well as the concentration of state power in the allocation of priorities. It is the real action in the twenty-first century can be estimated project of the state government coordinating the development of the Arctic territories, which will bring together various stakeholders in the decision northern problems.

After the war, the main event was the opening of the Soviet Arctic in 1950-1960-ies. in the north of the Western Siberia, the world's largest oil and gas province, which is infinitely unprecedentedly increased the economic importance of the Russian North, not only for the Soviet Union, but also to a large extent to the global community. In 1970-ies during the global crisis of the energy Soviet hydrocarbons played a major role in the completion of energy in many countries.

Decisive importance for the Arctic has experience in comprehensive development. In Soviet times, first adopted adopted the concept of the "hot spot" of the development of the northern areas, which was only possible in an environment of limited material and financial resources of the state. To obtain results in a short time it was necessary to pay attention only to the most effective and appropriate economic complex natural resources. Accordingly, plans were made transport and social welfare of the "hot spot" of development. While scientists already in the 1960s - 1970s. expressed the view that it is time to move gradually from the "hot spot" for a more extensive development of the northern territories, their complex social and economic development.

Powerful factor for the realization of this idea was the creation of high-performance companies in the European North, Norilsk, and the discovery of large oil and gas fields in the Russian North. In the creative laboratory of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering (IEiOPP) developed specific projects formation of clusters in the West Siberian oil and gas region, Yakutia, in the area of BAM, which were considered in the broadest sense of the term. The industrial complex in a certain area designated a broad and all-encompassing socio-economic phenomenon, including the unified system of production, social and environmental development.

In 1980, Academician AG Aganbegian headed the special economic expedition to the Arctic, which was on the ships across the seas of the Arctic Ocean, a helicopter and all-terrain vehicles on short visits of more than 18 thousand km, visited the cities and towns of expedition, factories and construction sites, in lots of geologists and meteorological offices and came to the conclusion that the strategy of "hot spot" of the Soviet North, typical of the previous historical period, it can be replaced with a different approach that will provide a large-scale and complex development of the northern territories, covering not only the production and the development of public specific natural resources, and the whole human activity in the North. Scientific, technical and economic ca-

pabilities of the state in the 1980s. According to the participants of the expedition, is presumed to ensure a full life as the northerners are constantly living in the Arctic Circle, and coming under contracts for temporary work you do. With proper organization of the public administration activities of numerous agencies involved in the economic development of the Arctic regions, it is possible to solve social and environmental issues without compromising the capacity of production. The participants of the expedition based on complex calculations made as a result of case studies, it was suggested that, in economic terms extraction of natural resources in the North every year can become more profitable. This is due to the fact that, depletion of the reserves located in the more southern areas, developing technical equipment production. Large reserves pose a transport service in the Far North, which accounts for 60-80% of total costs. Reducing these costs can provide a solution to the issue year-round navigation along the Northern Sea Route through the creation of a powerful icebreaker fleet and the construction of the railway, automotive and pipeline routes [8, c. 8-10]. The expedition made a proposal to the Planning Commission of the development in the Arctic in the future of a number of territorial-production complexes and industrial centers, large regional integrated program of national importance. It was noted that the basis for integrated development in the Arctic has already been laid. For example, in the European part of the country consists of Murmansk TPK, a draft Timan-Pechora. Close territorial productive formation of the Arctic zone is considered to be the North-Ob TPK - the main gas production base of the country. The boundaries of time it will expand from the Urals to the Yenisey. The largest of clusters is the North Yenisei TPK with the center in the city of Norilsk. Over time, the definition of expedition members, it can merge with the north of Yakutia, where up to 2000 is expected to further the development of the diamond and gold-pro-industry, tin ore mining and processing enterprise [8, c. 12-13]. Major stronghold on the northern coast of the USSR, the expedition was called Tiksi port at the mouth of the Lena, whose value can increase dramatically after the arrival of the railway in Yakutsk. By switching to a year-round navigation along the Northern Sea Route and the presence of up to Dudinki abyssal way, the construction enterprises in these areas can be arranged through the installation of large-block designs produced cheaply in the inhabited areas of the country and delivered to the courts. North-Yenisei TPK to cover its 2000 economic activities of a vast area stretching from Turuhanska in the south to the Cape of Che lyuskin and Severnaya Zemlya archipelago in the north, from the west to the Messoyakha Hatangi the east

The project is an integrated development of the Soviet Arctic, developed under the leadership of A. Aganbegian, included in a single program is proportional to the ratio of production and the social infrastructure, the problems of environmental safety, human interference in the environment, which was evaluated theoretically very high. In practice, it has not been realized. The state policy in the Arctic, as before, based on the predominance of industrial priorities. The main attention of the business activities to focus on the growth of production figures, which are not always accompanied by a rational and profitable export of raw foods. Due to the hydrocarbons produced in the Arctic, in the 1980s solved issues to elementary Soviet population with food, clothing, footwear and other consumer goods, which in principle could be produced in the country. Apparently, this project at a time slightly ahead of its time.

In a few decades, the idea of the integrated development of the Arctic regions of Russia was once again in demand. From June to August 2000 was carried out new Arctic expedition academician A.G. Granberg, one of the participants of the first expedition of Russian Academy of Sciences. He is twenty years later and confirmed the need for the socio-economic feasibility of the comprehensive development of the Arctic, the value of which for the present and future state with the collapse of the Soviet Union has increased even more. This once again confirms the fact that the historical experience and strategic insights from a past life may be useful in the present management practices.

Unfortunately, not all of the Soviet experience can be claimed in the modern life. It is unlikely that a market economy can be a useful experience hard centralized administrative control associated with forced-coercive methods of staffing enterprises and construction projects, often quite flawed solve social and environmental problems. However, it may be useful experience of the system planning and preparation of a major strategic national economic construction. The most striking example is the commitment to an integrated socio-economic development of the northern regions of both the regional level and within the framework of the common solutions to the country's economic problems. This commitment was included in virtually all Soviet long-term plans, but in practice these ideas, admittedly, been implemented with great difficulty. In the best case, the success achieved at the level of production and the economic and very rare in the social development of the areas of the development. However, this does not detract from the significance for the contemporary socio-economic development of the theory of the complex and systematic development of new territories *slaboobzhityh*, rational and planned use of their natural resources, which should serve no enrichment of individual clans dexterous and unscrupulous businessmen, and the welfare of the entire Russian society. Historical experience shows that the most important role in the management of these processes, the government should play as a coordinator and organizer of the activities of all participants in the events.



Pic. 1. Northern sea route opens up access to the riches of the North-Eastern Siberia. Through him, and the navigable rivers (Yenisey, Lena, Kolyma) is available a huge area which is enclosed by several corridors: North - South Trans-Siberian Railway.

The modern scientific achievements, technical and economic capabilities of the state and the business can now solve tasks. Russia can pursue in the Arctic is quite pragmatic purpose: it – is the northern country and it can not be neglected the development of their northern territories. Go to the practice of the "hot spot" of the development to the really complex, which is in the form of ideas, scientific hypotheses and theories have long been developed. The time has come for this, we need the political will to implement the already prepared projects.

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*Reviewer – Shubin S. I.,
Doctor of History, Professor*

The social-cultural landscape of the Arctic and North

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Russian Literature of the Republic of Komi: the problems of



history and modern condition issues©

© **Gurlenova** Ludmila, doctor of Science in Philology, professor, dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts Syktyvkar State University. Priority research topics: Russian literature of XX–XXI centuries, regional literature, artistic natural philosophy. Contact Phone: 8 (8212) 24-32-69. E-mail: art@syktsu.ru.

Abstract

The following problems are considered in the report the genesis and character of the historic development of Russian regional literature in the 20th century; the cultural mediation between Russian and Komi literature (typical trends are the interest to the foreign environment and the principle of tolerance); the problem of the relations between the literature of the «centre» and of the region (regional literature is the «ground» which suppresses the superfluous experiment and the radical innovations of the literature of the «centre»).

Keywords: *regional literature, literature negotiators, cultural interaction.*

Russian literature in the Komi region – is a major phenomenon of the historical time (formed in the second half of the XIX century), as well as the number of the authors (especially productive two generations of writers that are included in the literature in the 1960s and then in 1980). In the aspect of forming a common cultural (literary) of the territory of the universe populated by different peoples, important special historical experience of the Russian North (referring to the North-East of the European part of Russia, on which the modern Republic of Komi), collectively acquired two peoples (Russian and Committees) in the past century and a half. Based on this experience, the regional Russian and Komi writers set the goal of his thinking and expansion, which is realized in the following forms: a study of the active positive experience of living together of different peoples and raise interest in the behavior, customs and beliefs of other people, a willingness to partner. Characteristic components of such exposure program are object of this investigation.

The nature of the impact of the Central Russian literature say below, but here we emphasize another important aspect in this context: a breeding ground for most of the Komi writers were Russian language and education, fostering a common Russian and Komi writers ideological framework that prevents confrontation and aggressive conflicts in literature and personal relationships. Almost all of the major national writers, who played the role of the founders of the national litera-

ture, where Russian education was strongly influenced by Russian literature and culture, performed the role of literary intermediaries.

It is important that in the XIX century, started to actively study the issue of the international cooperation and national identity, contributed to the decision to have it all of the major Russian writers and philosophers, especially Soloviev, Leontiev, then Lossky, N. Berdyaev, G. Späth, they are in different variants of the proposed mechanism of civilized cultural interaction. The first representatives of the national cultures associated with Russian culture and science have also begun to conceptualize these issues (Ivan Kuratov, Callistratus Zhakov, Pitirim Sorokin) understand their role as a factor in the consolidation and harmonization of interethnic relations.

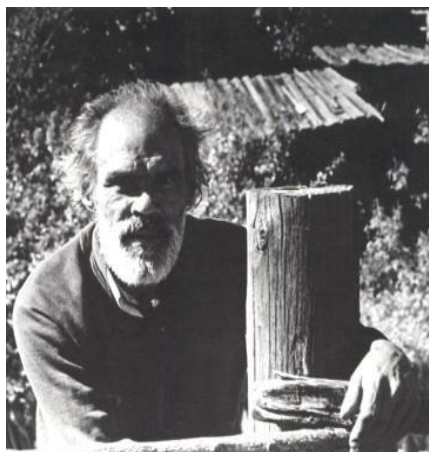
In the XX century, the problem of the interaction between national literatures discussed even more vigorously than in the previous year, going into a cosmopolitan area, the nationalist ideas. But whatever it takes, turnover on the cultural space of the Soviet and post-Soviet Russian culture Mainland continued to influence the process of the formation of national literatures, and theoretical thinking. Russian literature is deeply grown into the national literature, and it would not see much wickedness of its position. Start building a joint Russian-Komi literary space held under the strong influence of wave *narodoznaniya* in Russia, which has set the task of writers, folk art research way of life, economic activities, family relations, human types, social attitudes, beliefs and culture (from N.M. Karamzin and to *neokrestyanskoy* theme in the literature of the first third of the XX century). Compared with the writers of the populist wing, in the works of writers *narodoznaniya* social conflicts and the "ugliness of life" is generally not imposed on the foreground image, because great was their point of view: the world that they have discovered, evaluated them as the subject of a friendly understanding, not criticism. The same applies to the current theme in their work life of Russian people (especially minorities, a typical example - Viacheslav. Shishkov with the theme of the life of the Tungus and other peoples of Siberia). In the North, the subject of artistic research was life Komi (zyryan, Perm), the Nenets. This was probably due, apart from the influence of the complex ideas *narodoznaniya* (her curiosity of the artist - the pioneer and educator), with a feature of Russian literature and Russian authors such as openness "alien" life. The image of the Komi people known in Russian literature of the XIX century, thanks to the works of writers who often are in the north in the link. About Komi wrote N.I. Nadejdin ("The Poetry of people in zyryan", 1839), S.V. Maksimov ("Year of the North", 1859), P.V. Zasodimsky ("Forest Kingdom", 1878), O.A. Ishimova ("Zyrianka", 1880), A.V. Kruglov ("Forest people", 1883) and others. Thus, S.V. Maksimov zyryanina described as an intelligent, resourceful, honest man. Major works in this direction are the cycles of short stories, essays, tales and legends of the Komi writer K.F. Zhakova collected A.I. Turkins in the book "Under the noise of the north wind", works by I.A. Shergina later - V.S. Zhuravlev -Pechora. K.F. Zhakov also believed to be of Russian readers of other nationalities and beliefs of life, introduce a "suburban" Russian people into the circle of international cultural communication. K. Zhakov knew not only the culture of zyryan, he researched the life of kindred peoples, in particular, Perm. The writer points out in his "ethnological essay": "Few historical legends in the mouths of Perm, but in their region has an abundance of remains of ancient life: Chud tombs, fortifications. (...) ... The Perm region - is a wonderland. There are many

rich materials for an anthropologist, linguist, archaeologist, historian, etc. This region is also important for all interested state of affairs in Russia ("On the Inva and Kos (in Perm). Ethnological Essay") [1, p. 311, 314]. K. Zhakov after Russian scientists and writers emphasizes the importance of such a methodological approach to the evaluation of the national character, as a geographical determinism, which involves consideration of human exposure to the landscape and climate. For example, in the "ethnological essay," he notes that the Komi, despite the adoption of Christianity, are still pagans, psychological properties of which gives rise to nature and culture. In the latter, he identifies the following as major factors: 1) the endless forest areas, and 2) uniformity and monotony of the landscape and vegetation, and 3) consider the population of the Komi along rivers.

A significant impact on the regional Russian and Komi literature writers has naturalists and travelers. In the Central Russian literature, this trend became in demand in Russia in the era of geographical and economic, Natural History development of the territory of the state and wider - Europe and Asia. The most famous, a kind of "exemplary" were "Letters of a Russian Traveler" Karamzin, "Notes on fishing tackle", "Notes of a rifle hunter Orenburg region" and "stories and memories about the different hunter hunts" STaksakov. Directly influenced by writers associated with the North creative interest to him. Books about North write SV Maksimov ("Year of the North": "Village Izhma", "Ust-Tsilma", 1859), published "Forest Kingdom" PV Zasodimskogo (1878), "On Sheksna" G. Dormition (1889), later - works of northern threads Prishvin, I. Sokolov-Mikitova. It was widely artistic development of the North "Capital" Russian writers, who performed the role of cultural mediators between the "center" and the region. The writers of the northern region after the literary predecessors describe the natural complex of the edge. FA Arsenyev wrote works about the climate, the landscape, the flora and fauna, fishing and hunting, "Lemyu", "Shchugor", "Black Duck" (typical that my first fish story by F. Arsen'ev devoted ST Aksakov). IA Shergin depicts north as the treasury of natural resources ("Wealth of the North", "In the wilds of the North", etc.).

In the second half of the XX century, called the trend continued fruitful V. Zhuravlev-Pechora. Here it is important to identify the perception of the Central Russian literature of one of the characteristic of the formation of the Russian literature ideas - impact on the existing type of human geography and climatic conditions of his life. The influence of nature on human writers assessed as ennobling nature. For example, independently of each other, different authors (K. Zhakov, V. Zhuravlev-Pechora) note musical northerners, estimating it as an important expression of the aesthetic relation to reality. Northerners good feel and rhythm and melody, aided by the natural environment: it has a rhythm that constitute a change of seasons, day and night, light and darkness, cosmic cycles. Musicality - only external indicator transformation of man, what is happening influenced by nature, writers and more aware of the significant impact on the cyclical nature of the spiritual world. Rhythm has a whole natural matter, which is turned on and people. Her rhythmic cycles: birth - death, youth - old age, cycling brings rhythm, order a person's life, it helps to realize short life and therefore of particular value. This prevents a person from the destructive impulses and negative social environment stabilizes. V.S. Zhuravlev-Pechora - is the first major Rus-

sian writer, who lived in the region in the Soviet era, he also begins to grasp the northern artistic personality type with the Komi people. He found common with its predecessors observation. Throughout his life he lived in the territory of the Republic of Komi, studied nature, life, traditions and character of the northern people¹.



Zhuravlev-Pechora met with various people - geologists oil developers, hunters, fishermen, peasants, depicted them in many of his works (novels "Fedkina land", "sea-view", "Flying golubany", "For blue fox", "We met somewhere "; stories" and sang a song ringing ", " Berezhnichie ", " Salmon is ", " Swallow-beregovushki ", etc.). Heroes of the title is not just a writer living in the North, which inter-vene to the presence in them of a set of features, but in the community of different peoples: the Russian and Komi, Nenets. The writer is a life together of different peoples of the North as excluding antagonism,

explaining that the first common strategic objective - the preservation of life durability in extreme environmental conditions. According to Zhuravlev-Pechora, it created a similar national mentality that led the people to look at each other ally, not an adversary. The writer also noted that such a friendly union of the peoples was possible under certain leading psycho-emotional features of human type. He left his work in numerous observations of the life of the northern people.

Following S.V. Maksimov Zhuravlev-Pechora represents such properties of the Komi people, as the ability to open up new areas rich in natural gifts, settle them, that is pioneering talent. The writer points out that the Komi person was not attached possessiveness in relation to the lived-in areas, in this regard, he never belonged to the neighbors as competitors. The principle of relations with its neighbors in the Komi people, as illustrated by the author, can be called a generic family: "Good and straightforward Komi. By producing fur, he blazed trails with their Vychegda to Pechora, from Pechora to Mezen and treeless expanse of Circumpolar, I rendered new places, not complaining about fate. His keen eye to notice the many, his inquisitive daughter kept secrets that have repeatedly pointed the way for Russian brother unknown treasure "[2, p. 16].

Depicting the Komi people and observing the behavior of the Russian people, the writer comes to the conclusion do they differ only in the language that is common to them, formed a human environment, in essence, the same character traits. In this regard, it can be argued that the Zhuravlev-Pechora northern depicts a man in general, without distinguishing its specific national characteristics. Is characteristic that his characters often speak several languages: Russian, Komi, Nenets and even Norwegian, recognizing thus their relationship with these people (the characters the story "Kataalkino - Knots Landing" express in Russian, and Norwegian Committees; members of

¹ Vasily Stepanovich Zhuravlev-Pechora (1930-1980) - journalist, poet and novelist. He was born on March 7, 1930 in Mezeni Arkhangelsk region, spent his childhood in the village of Ust-Cow Creek Cilemskogo paradise-one of the Komi ASSR. Aviaradistom worked in the Arctic, hunting, fishing stations, fishing cooperatives, was a journalist of the district and republican newspapers. Photos and information about it see: URL: <http://www.ust-cilma.ru/tvorchestvo.html> (date of access: 12.11.2011)

the Russian cross-Mga Ledkova of the story, "We met somewhere," said the Russian, Komi and Nenets, and the same applies to the Nenets people Vanyute of the story "way-road, Blackie," Durkin Komi Basil and Theodore Khozyainova - stories of heroes "Forest feast "and" Fedkina land "). In the context of the said ideas may explain the pseudonym of the writer - a crane-Pechora. Pechora – is a place visited by ancient Russian and Komi and Nenets, unites them into the living space. In addition, V.S. Zhuravlev-Pechora introduced the idea of a regional Russian literature of his day, "village prose" about the beneficial effects of patriarchy on the spiritual world (as in the criticism of those years has been subjected to sharp condemnation in numerous discussions on the works of V. Solouhin, Belov, Valentin Rasputin, other writers). With the patriarchal writer linked the concept of "harmony", "harmony", they performed a role in his works backbone factor, covering such a relationship of man and the world, as parents - children, man - woman, a man - the house, the immediate social environment (village) labor, land, natural phenomena and laws of force, space, God.

This is one aspect of the interaction. No less significant (and perhaps more) was the impact on the culture of the Komi Russian writers, wider - other people of Russia, it was not very significant in the material, which is usually the researchers write, and above all from the point of view of the formation of the scale and quality of art thought, special geopolitical and cultural thinking, when Russian writer was aware of themselves as part of a grand multi-ethnic world with which it was necessary to find ways of dialogue and that attracted other warehouse culture.

Thus, the impact of the line called the Central Russian literature introduced in the regional literature (Russian and Komi) installation on the positive nature of the research of the life "foreign" people, to identify the factors that contribute to the humanization national type (the influence of the natural and patriarchal environment, enhancing tolerance and common formativemental traits and habits right), education for ethnic environment friendly interest in the spiritual and material culture, the language of another people.

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*Reviewer – Solovieva A. N.,
Doctor of Philosophy, Professor*

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Global symbols in the décor of the northern distaffs



© **Zemtsova** Irina, candidate of pedagogical sciences, head of the cathedra of decorative arts of the Faculty of fine Arts Syktyvkar State University. Priority research topics: folk art of the North of Russia, carving and painting on wood, folk doll. Contact Phone: 8 (8212) 24-32-69. E-mail: art@syktsu.ru.

Abstract

Considering constructive construction and decorative design of traditional northern distaffs, we can note reflection practically all most meaningful world symbols which to some extent are presented in ornaments and show universal concepts about structure of the world. The design of northern distaffs consists of the basis («lopast»),

a leg («nozjka») and sitting or («dontce»), it represents three-parts dividing the world: the high, middle and low worlds. On the one hand the splendid and varied decor of distaffs allows to consider evolution of technological process (carving- painting), on the other hand we have a possibility to retrace development of graphic motives.

Keywords: *culture of people of the North, folk art world symbols, painting and carving on wood, North distaffs.*

Distaff – is a unique piece of peasant folk life: "... came from ancient time's distaff generally no utilitarian is not carrying the load (without it treated other people) and the spinning process is not physically eased, but, nevertheless, was considered absolutely necessary thing." [3. 10p]. According to the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" by Vladimir Dahl, has the name "... spinning wheel spindle whorls or pryalitsa, pryashnitsa ...", popularly also called "pryalitsa-kokoritsa", "Kopyl", "presnitsa." [6. 533]. As an instrument of the manual labor of women included in the long and laborious task of making yarn (yarn) to the canvas, spinning wheel was introduced in the main, significant events of the life cycle, beginning with the act of conception. Thus, "one of the rules to give certain sexual characteristics at conception of a child in the Kama, a woman in the act, if wanted a girl, put her under the pillow pryalochku, sculpted from splinters ..." [1, p. 13]. On the distaff cut the umbilical cord at birth girls. At an early age (5-7 years), the first children's father gave pryalochku to the girl began to prepare myself for the wedding dowry (weave fabric needed for the whole family). During the period of maturity of the father gave his daughter a spinning wheel, a distaff of the future groom gave the bride, after the wedding, the spinning wheel with the mistress remained until her death and then passed on by inheritance or carefully kept in the family as a memory of the grandparent.

You can note the presence of carved and painted images of the northern spinning wheels, a few major symbolic motifs, dating back to its beginning to the era of the primitive system (diamond) and agricultural crops (rhombus with spikes, a cross-lined with a rhombus with dots). Most fre-

quently used solar signs, the theme of "tree of life" and "World Mountain". In the paintings of spinning wheels picture of the animal world is very limited: the most common reasons a horse and birds, Mezen painting - deer, whose image is semantically intertwined with horse. Often difficult to identify a specific assignment of a motive - he retains its symbolic value, or simply serves as a purely decorative element. However, the signs and symbols of the ancient beliefs have been a century of change and are reflected in the decor of the northern spinning wheels. "Russian northern spinning wheel – are one of the unique phenomena of the popular culture. None of the subjects of the national life in their comparative study did not appear so clearly and vividly local differences, creating an unusually vivid and varied "pryalochnyu Palette" Russian North ". [7. 786].

The configuration of the outer contour of the blade, which carries the bulk load of the meaning, has not changed over the centuries, it traces the ancient foundation of the original, and the earlier the time of manufacture carved shapes, subsequently planted on the subconscious level and ancestral memory in the further process of manufacture of spinning wheels. The through-tops - "small towns" - carved Pomors spinning wheels, "Commander in Chief" and "earrings" Olonets (combining carving and painting) and the Dvina spinning wheels are nothing like the sun disc, symbolizing the movement of the main light across the sky at the top and "night "sun underground at the bottom of the blade. This is quite detailed in Article Academician Rybakov "macrocosm in the microcosm of folk art." [12. 38-43]. The outer loop of spinning wheels and legs painted not undergone any major changes, and borrowed from earlier carved spinning wheels. It includes all of the same sun wheels, which are arranged vertically and not horizontally, unlike the arrangement of the lower and upper blades, are spinning.

The configuration of the seats (bottoms) spinning depended on the natural structure of the root system of the tree from which the workpiece is cut down (usually two at a time), and the wizard makes them, obeying the natural form. At a special relationship to the tree farmer indicates A.K. Chekalov a book on the northern folk wooden sculpture, "Perhaps that is associated with the cult of trees of particular relevance to the material of the peasants: the desire to use it as a whole, ready to turn up" native "form, to preserve the natural shape . "[1, p. 16].

The decoration of the northern spinning wheels is rich and diverse. The development of the thread (mostly geometric) through coloring for the painting going on for a number of the centuries. This allows, on the one hand, consider the evolution of the process (thread with coloring - thread with coloring and painting - painting), on the other hand, the development and transformation of pictorial motifs.

N.N. Sobolev in his famous work "The People's carving" writes about the stylistic features of Russian masters thread: "In the Russian carving for centuries of its existence was not formed at several different poshiba. Starting with the most basic porezok which used as labels, it was a type of so-called "flat" thread. Among the elements included in the form bortnyh signs, Russian peasants carvers were able to create a composition that formed the basis of flat thread ... "[14, p. 36]. The author notes the existence of similar motifs carved initial period of development in different parts

of the globe: in the Scandinavian countries and Europe up to the Pacific Ocean. In the same monograph marked features of Russian embodiment of a flat "geometric" thread in contrast, for example, the Scandinavian version, depending on the application carpentry measuring tools, making the land because of the thread of clear boundaries porezok (contours). Russian version of the free way to fill different levels of cutting surface to be decorated (faces) without strict adherence to the boundaries of geometry gives a live, man-made, and not strictly mechanized thread.

The symbols associated with the heavenly bodies, so-called solar signs are present in one capacity or another, as in the thread, and in many of the paintings of the northern spinning wheels. Simple circles, circles, lined with segmented, circles with a swastika or a plug inside, half-circles and segments, trailing edges - all of these characters capture the imagination of a man of kindness, warmth and continuity of living space. Heavenly bodies accompany the person around the clock and forever - a hemisphere of the sun rising and setting over the horizon and continuing, according to the ideas man, a subterranean passage, the moon, the deputy of the sun in the night sky and the stars reflected in the carved decoration of northern spinning wheels, modified, transformed and transferred to the painted motives.

Well-known researcher of folk art V.M. Vasilenko puts it: "The most ancient was trihedrally-notched thread associated with the geometric ornamentation ... More recently, in the villages of the northern and central Russia could be seen on the things strict triangular notches this thread dating back to the its origin in the depth of centuries of Denia, where her designs are lost in the depths of generic agricultural way of life. Geometric motifs thread before had a certain sense, born of pagan beliefs of the peasant-farmer. It has been suggested that the circle or rosette symbolize the solar disk and spiral - a sign escort. But in the art of the village of XVIII-XIX centuries, these motifs are more than decoration, expressing love for processing patterned things "[4, p. 75, 76].

An important feature of the transition from carving decorating the spinning wheels for painting evident in Olonets spinning wheels. Carved decoration is still dominant, supplemented, enhanced color coloring on the planes and parts (notches) of geometric designs, free field already filled with single flowers and flowering branches, but, as before, is dominated by the solar disk, occupying a commanding position, and is a major center of the composition.

The presence of the elements in the solar symbolism of painted decoration of Vaga, tin netsuke, Dvina and Vychegodskaya spinning wheels, no doubt, is the legacy of carved decoration, where the solar disk, socket, lined with circles, along with the motives of fertility, played the role of the ground. In some paintings of Severodvinsk, Vaga, Vychegodskaya and others painted motifs replace solar solar carved motifs. In Vychegodskaya mural solar wall outlet in different variations and are also dominated by the compositional center-to stoobraznoy blades spinning wheel, which, in turn, determines the presence of a central motif rounded configuration (shape). The presence of solar signs in Vychegodskaya painting is partly explained by the nature of performance (preliminary marking technology) associated with the use of carpenter's compass, the tracks (grooves), which actually took place painting, "coloring" spinning wheels, power looms, nabilok and other items and parts inoproizvodstve used.

The cross stands in the several forms: on the one hand, the ancient solar symbol (sign), which is in the pictures, with broken at right angles or rounded ends (the so-called swastika) stands as a symbol of life, heaven, eternity of motion, on the other hand, is a grapheme World tree. Later, the cross becomes the main, the most important symbol of the Christian and Catholic world concessions because "it is in the four-cross (crux immissa) and was crucified our Lord Jesus Christ ... The four sides of the sky, flying bird, floating or with open hands praying man, gallant ship, farmer plowing, etc. - the usual ceremonies that are used by them for the comparison of the cross ... "[9, p. 36]. Cross - the most common symbol of the different states of the human being and one of the most important symbols of Christianity has many forms, which, in turn, is a component of many ornamental and other compositions, as evidenced by many researchers. The symbol of the World Tree (Tree) certainly present in the decoration of carved spinning wheels and virtually all types of the northern paintings on wood. In the thread of this motif appears not so obvious and most often located on the leg or blades, usually less than the solar signs, the size (in the form of the branches or trees). In the painting of the northern spinning wheels at the center field: sometimes "grows" out of the stems, so to speak, grows from the roots, winds through the riser-leg and finally fills all free from the main motives and genre scenes of the space as a separate, free-standing branches.

In the tables of the A.A. Bobrinsky presented an unusual carved spinning wheel, which is enclosed by a loop around the domes-suns. Surprisingly, the same architectural details are not only around the perimeter of the blade, but also the edges of legs. The central image – is the Tree, which begins to grow at the bottom of the stems, grows along the length of legs (with the indispensable openwork disc to the sun) to the blade, where the branches spread out freely on the surface, is crowned bird, and with two diamonds on the sides at the top. Thread please does the contour consisting of the recesses, triangles [2 tab. 119].

In the free-carpal paintings symbol of the Tree is behind a branch of flowering plants, standing in a flowerpot, in the paintings of the Northern Dvina River acts as a paradise garden with birds on branches or whimsically curved between story pictures: scenes out, tea parties, etc. The variety of symbolic meaning of the image the Tree in folk art, in his book "Composition in Russian folk art" VB Koshaev: "The image of the World Tree (Tree) is one of the most popular images in the Russian art ... Ritual party symbol is associated with the concept of the universe. When partitioning the Tree of Peace, vertical stand bottom (roots), medium (trunk), top (branch) parts. Ternary system cosmogenesis represents the world of the three classes of creatures (birds, animals, amphibians), time concepts (past, present, future), three body parts (head, torso, legs), three elements (fire, earth, water) "[11, p. 23]. In carving and painting the images of the Tree as a particular solid wood in the form of eating, growing hills of "earth-mother" tree with branching horses: "It seems no coincidence that in the northern folk carving and painting of all the trees most often portrayed spruce, often with birds ... On top of some of the Vologda lopastkah spinning wheels fir-tree grows from the solar circle or square (spinning wheel of Velsk area) ... This is one of the best solutions form fused with the Christian "Paradise tree", with a bouquet, tulips, grape vines, vases as well as idolatrous pillar longline rod carved diamond and round ... "[15, p. 14-15].

In carved and painted spinning wheels we meet with the motif of the "world mountain", which is logically connected with the motif of the Tree, and is usually represented as a triangle, forward-pointing upwards. At the top of the thread, "mountain" often ends with a solar disk, the blades spinning rakulskoy of the triangle grows fantastic bush plants with S-shaped curved branch with large leaves, which are hidden in the branches (lie) birds. In the compositions of other paintings Tree grows out of "World Mountain", "earth-mother", slides, both in Mezen painting, where the tree is the real, genuine, often spruce, which grows its mighty roots in the ground and, again, it is traditionally crowned by a bird.

Subsequently the Tree organically grows in the image of a house in carved spinning wheels and remains in the painting sometimes just a hint, the memory of their ancient value, or goes into a Christian symbol - Mount Calvary in pizhenskoy painting, "The Evolution of the mountains in the way of the home and the church, a close semantic link to the image goddesses (Beregini), the World Tree, the transformation of the mountains in the Calvary at the base of the cross in Christianity, demonstrating the stability of the embodiment of contamination and the continuity of the existing graphical charts that interpret the terms of the spatial vision and capture the idea of growth, reproduction, circulation, completeness, integrity of creation "[11, p. 23].

The symbolism of fertility is closely linked with a simple motive of the rhombic ornament, which, in turn, refers to the ancient symbols of fertility ancient agricultural crops. When connected "with the ancient diamond seed ideogram - point" there is a "pattern of four diamonds with a dot inside each of them," which means "ideogram sown field." The motive which, as noted by Rybakov, used in the ornamentation of the items connected with the wedding rites, and confirms the "close relationship notions of fertility of land with fertile women ..." [13, p. 133].

The symbols of fertility and organically have altered in painted decoration spinning wheels of a more ancient carved decoration. Lined with diamond-shaped motif with points or rectangle lined with direct mymi lines "in a cage", composition was placed in the middle part of the blade under the "sun" disc. Such motives are especially characteristic of feather types of paintings (and Mezenskaya pizhenskoy). It is logical to think the absence of signs of fertility to the Pomeranian spinning wheels, because the masters who produced them were related to fishing, and not with the cultivation of the soil.

The motif of the horse at different times in the different people has different symbolic meaning: "... In the pre-Mongol Russia image of a horse has been associated with the cult of the sun, is an attribute of a funeral ceremony and had a protective function, protecting the house from evil spirits and bad people ..." [10, p. 95]. Symbol of natural elements (wind, fire, storms) - a famous solar sign, the sun rolls across the sky in a golden sleigh horses. A powerful symbol of power, when the king, chief or commander often depicted on horseback. While noting the ambiguity of the image of a horse in the architectural details of the northern houses (ohlupni crowning the roof of the house, the decor opechya conic, etc.), I.V. Dubov wrote: "Everywhere common custom for well-being in the house or to trade was well, nailed to the threshold of the house or shop, where

trade, horse shoe. The horse ... plays the role of guardian of the house from various foreign influences ... evil ... This idea has its root in the outlook of our pagan ancestors "[8, p. 95].

In the northern spinning wheels painted images of the horse-deer and birds are often located in the same compositional field. And the birds are always hovering in the upper part, often occupy the central part, combining motifs of the sun-bird (image of a bird in a circle in the Syrian permogorskoy paintings), sitting on the branches on either side of the axis (trunk) flowering "Tree" (in toemskoy painting) or arranged in rows, framing "small window", a rustic scene, obeying strict order tiered composition Mezen painting. Most birds form a kind of "family" a couple of "he" and "she", which is especially characteristic of such images in toemskoy painting. Picture of a horse in weaving, embroidery, carving and painting subsequently communicates with the wedding symbols.

About the wedding symbolism inherent in the decoration of the northern spinning wheels, writes V. Vishnevskaya in his article "The ambiguity of the symbols of folk art": "... The bird was considered a symbol of the bride and groom a horse was considered a symbol ..." [5, p. 30]. In the mythology of many peoples of birds have played a major role as creators of the world, especially characteristic of the northern peoples. For example, in the mythology of the Komi There is a myth about the creation of the egg where the duck acts as a demiurge. Thus, it is logical image of birds in the thread and almost all the paintings of the North.

Describing the spinning wheel with Mezenskaya painted, well-known researcher of folk art Taranovskaya N.V. said: "Images of the birds, the deer, and the horse remained unchanged in painting spinning wheels until the 1930s, when production in Palaschele almost died out. The stability of these images is due to their lifeblood. Residents Mezeni centuries engaged in poultry farming, collecting goose down for sale, breeding of deer, horses, farming, suitable for carting ... "[14, p. 98]. So, we are dealing with the use of carving and painting in northern spinning wheels of several key global symbols. Most often used in solar signs in different variations (simple and lined with segmented circles, circles with a swastika or a plug inside, half-circles and segments, closing the corners). Symbols of fertility displayed rhomboid motifs ornament or a single diamond, which often plays the role of the composite center. The motive of the World Tree (Tree) in all types of painting is central to the field or fills all available space. Often Tree "grows" out of the triangle embodies the solid earth, the mountain, the World Mountain. In the thread of the same motif of the Tree uncommon. As for the images of fauna motifs in painting the northern spinning wheels, it is limited motives horse-deer and birds. In the thread of these zoomorphic motifs hardly at or placed in small sizes in secondary in importance composite fields. The above-mentioned reasons, the characters for a long time have found extensive use in the decoration of the northern spinning wheels, at the beginning of the twentieth century, transformed and turned into a purely decorative item, which is sometimes completely loses its symbolic meaning.

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*Reviewer – Solovieva A. N.,
Doctor of Philosophy, Professor*

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Tribal communities of South Yakutia in industrial development



© **Konstantinova** Tatyana, the scientific employee of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the Small People of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, sector of ethnosociology. Priority research topics: municipality of indigenous peoples of the North, the legal regulation of life of indigenous peoples of the North, the nomadic family, nomadic tribal communities, ethnosociology. Contact Phone: (4112) 35-41-76; fax (4112) 35-49-96. E-mail: kotango@yandex.ru.

Abstract

In this article, tribal communities are regarded as a social organization and as a formal, given its characteristics, are considered objective and subjective indicators of the state. And also to investigate social problems and prospects of tribal communities in the new industrial development of South Yakutia. Developed guidelines for their further development.

Keywords: *tribal community, the content of the labor problems of the tribal community, the relationships in the collective attitude of the nomadic population to industry.*

Transformation processes are strongly influenced by indigenous peoples of the North engaged in the traditional sphere of activity, since their livelihoods are closely linked to the natural conditions and is a natural economy. Over the last decade, slight stabilization trends in the development of agricultural industries have not caused significant changes in the production of traditional farms of the North, the majority of whom are in the critical condition. This situation requires a sociological studies, research methods and ways of improvement of the socio-economic status of tribal communities, the development of state measures to counter the crisis. The output of such a situation is possible in predicting the effects of the industrial development of natural resources in areas traditionally inhabited by indigenous ethnic groups, creating favorable financial, economic and legal environment for the development of traditional industries, the formation of the socio-economic programs and the organization of the contractual relationship between mining companies and the nomadic tribal communities, and monitoring and regulation of their relations.

The reformation of the economy led to a change of the institutional structure of the agricultural sector. The transition from a centrally planned to a market economy has led to the creation of a mixed economy, and thus contributed to the emergence of various forms of ownership in agriculture. In the central regions of Russia there were various forms of agribusiness, including farming, and in the northern regions of Yakutia - agricultural enterprises, including farming and tribal communities. This also contributed to the democratization of Russian society, securing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Constitution and the adoption of relevant laws and regulations, in particular, the Federal Law № 104-FZ dated 20 July 2000 "On general principles of organization of indigenous minorities of the North, Siberia and the Russian Far East. "

Tribal communities in Yakutia are adaptive model in terms of the socio-economic transformation in the society. They accumulate in wildlife ethno-cultural traditions. Many researchers and policy makers see it as the conservation of a unique identity and characteristics of the ethnic group [1]. Others, mostly industrialists and their supporters - as competitors for the natural resources that hinder the development of big business. Formally, the tribal communities emerged in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the collapse of the state-owned agricultural enterprises. In 1991, Resolution 1 of the Congress of the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North by the will of the people themselves, it was decided to establish various forms of self-organization of ethnic groups in order to survive, herders, hunters and anglers. Currently, tribal communities are agricultural enterprises and organizations engaged in the traditional sectors of the economy (reindeer herding, hunting and fishing).

The federal law "On general principles of the organization of communities of Indigenous People of the different forms: Siberia and the Far East" provides definitions of indigenous people communities, family (tribal) community and neighborly, unions (associations) communities. The law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On the tribal, nomadic tribal community of Indigenous People of the North" from October 17, 2003 contains the following statement: tribal, nomadic tribal community - a form of self-organization of persons belonging to indigenous people of the North and linked by kinship (family, genus), and (or) neighborly features created on the basis of union membership and property shares contributions for joint action in order to protect their native habitat, preservation and promotion of traditional way of life, farming, crafts and culture. The definitions of tribal communities and the federal and republican laws, in general, are similar. However, in the national law of the legislators' attention focused on a concept of tribal, nomadic tribal community.

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Thus, the tribal community is a form of the economic activity in order to achieve and satisfy not only the economic benefits but also ethnosotsi-material needs, that is, protection of native habitat, preservation and the development of the traditional nomadic way of life, crafts and culture. Thus, the main difference between the tribal communities of other agricultural structures is that it has the functions of the preservation and the development of the ethnic components (traditions, customs, language and cultures of the ethnic groups reindeer). At the same time, tribal communities

are commercial organizations and can be in the form of agricultural production co-operatives (APC), unions tribal communities (Union PO), Nomadic Tribal Communities (KRO), joint stock companies (JSC indigenous peoples). These companies and organizations are established voluntarily by citizens for the production, processing and marketing of products of traditional industries by combining property shares, money and land.

Currently, the implementation of the economic reforms and the development of the natural resources in the North must assume the existence of the economic models that are designed to answer the main question: what should be the ethnic sector is to achieve a balance in the development of traditional agriculture and industry, which is necessary for the preservation and development of tribal communities. In a market economy the northern agriculture is driven by government support. In particular, in Yakutia tribal communities were created in the process of restructuring of large collective farms (farms). This determined the strategy and tactics of the government policy of our country's agricultural production.

Republican legislation regulates tribal communities by industry. For example, the law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), "On the northern domestic reindeer" from June 25, 1997 government regulation aims to determine the general policy of reindeer in the country, the development and implementation of the program of the state support of reindeer husbandry, which includes: the provision of the social guarantees herders and their families; implementation of the arrangement of production and household complexes reindeer herds in the field nomads, centralized supply of fuel, oil and lubricants, and logistical resources, organization of work against predators, as well as our-dance of wild reindeer, providing free veterinary service animal science, aviation, medical, commercial and cultural services herders, organization and conduct of deer grazing land management, regulation of relations arising in the field of management of reindeer between the administrative-territorial units, establishing the order of reparation reindeer and reindeer pastures caused by the construction, transportation, industrial development Nedrovo wealth¹.

Modern tribal community – are legally admissible organization. It has a small composition (average of 7-10 and 15-20). Small communities (the composition of 7-10 people.) - It's mostly kinship communities, large (the composition of 15-20 people.) - Neighborly. The composition of communities dependent on the availability of natural resources and the northern territories of the area of land use, as well as the standards set by the Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). As a formal social group, tribal community consists of the head of the community, an accountant, team leader, a mentor, a veterinarian or animal husbandry, reindeer and chumrabortnitsy.

Profession "reindeer" was put on the list of the Single wage-rate jobs and occupations of workers (ETCS) in 1970 (issue of "Work and career in animal husbandry"). In the labor content of reindeer include: grazing, feeding, watering, holding a rut and calving animals, veterinary and other care work for deer. "Chumrabortnitsa" as a profession is not included in the ETS. Basically chumrabortnitsami working women who are being engaged in, preparing food, cleaning of premises, repairs,

¹The law of Sakha (Yakutia), "On the northern domestic reindeer" from June 25, 1997 / / status of indigenous minorities-numbered people of Russia. Legal acts. Moscow, 2007.

clothing, shoes, and other maintenance work on labor herders. Team leader and mentor are people with a certain experience in the reindeer herding and who know the terrain, they help young students to learn and hard work of reindeer.

As of January 1, 2010 in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) functioned only 4,547 agricultural organizations, including in the areas inhabited by indigenous people 481. Among them: the agricultural organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) of Sakha (Yakutia) - 86 tribal communities - 231 farms of non-agricultural organizations - 6 (peasant) farms and individual entrepreneurs - 170. In all categories of farms at the beginning of the year there were 200,861 head of deer, including agricultural enterprises - 135681 (67.55%); farms - 720 (0.36%); tribal communities - 44728 (22.27%); farms - 43 (0.02%), private farms (PSF) of the population - 19,689 (9.8%). More than two thirds of reindeer found in the agricultural enterprises in tribal communities 22,27%, less than ten percent of the reindeer belong to their individual farms, and so on.

In the Southern region of Yakutia, according to the state statistics on January 1, 2010 to Neryungri registered 20 Nomadic Tribal Communities (KRO), staffed by 168 people., Aldan - 25 KRO (259 pers.). According to the Ministry of Agriculture:

- the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - 1,382 households engaged in agriculture, of which 394 units. - Nomadic families;
- in Aldan region - 118 households, including 66 nomadic families (55.9%);
- in Neryungri District 63 households engaged in traditional industries, including 31 families (49.2%) are nomadic.

Resource: Some of the indicators of the socio-economic status of the territories of the indigenous people of the North for 1990-2009. Territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service of Sakha (Yakutia).

Table 1

Livestock of the domestick reindeers on the South Yakutia (at the end of the year, thousands)

	In all catwgories of farms					including in agricultural enterprises, farms and tribal communities					2008 to 1990, in %
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Totally in the region	26,8	25,7	15,7	15,9	18,4	21,8	23,1	13,0	14,7	18,2	
Also Aldanskiy	14,8	13,7	10,6	9,9	12,2	11,5	11,8	8,3	9,0	12,2	82,4
Nerungrinskiy	12,0	12,0	5,1	6,0	6,2	10,3	11,3	4,7	5,7	6,0	56,6

Source: Some of the indicators of socio-economic status of the territories of indigenous people of the North for 1990-2009. Territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service of Sakha (Yakutia).

As the table shows, from 1995 to 2000 there was a decline of reindeers. Since 2005, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is monitoring the conservation herd of deer, which over the last five years has yielded positive results.

We held in September 2010, the surveys were members of tribal communities. The survey covered 34 people, or 7.9% of the total number of reindeer Neruyngri and Al-Danskoi areas. Random sampling, as travel to places nomadic tribal communities was not possible, so were interviewed only present in existing towns herders. Among them: community leaders - 4 people. (11.8%), accountants - 4 people. (11.8%); lineup clamps mentors - 2 people. (5.9%); herders - 12 people. (35.3%); chumrabortnits - 7 persons. (20.6%) Other - 5 people. (14.7%). Demographic characteris-

tics of the respondents among the respondents 55.9% of men and 44.1% women. 82.4% were married, 8.8% widowed, 2.9% divorced, 5.9% idle. One child are 2.9%, two - 32.4%, three - 23.5%, four or more children - 20.6%, not 17.6% have children. The level of education. Among the respondents, higher and incomplete higher educations are 17.6%, secondary vocational education - 23.5%. Most herders (58.8%) have a general education. On the age of the respondents was as follows: a group of 20 to 30 years - 17.6%, from 31 to 45 years - 20.6%, from 46 to 60 years - 44.2%, from 61 and older - 17.6 %.

The Analysis of the survey shows that the majority of the members of tribal communities working life associated with traditional activities. Thus, 84.8% work in the tribal communities of 7 years or more, 6.1% - 4 to 6 years and 3% - from 1 year to 3 years. Almost all the workers of traditional industries are hereditary herders. Only one person answered "no" to the question "roam your parents?", And one - difficult to answer. At least half of the reindeer family (41.2% - a spouse, 44.1% - son) migrate continuously, the rest - seasonally.

Table 2

Distribution of answers to the question "Does your family Nomadise and at what time of the year?" (%)

№	The members of the family	Constantly	Seasonally (Spring, summer, autumn)	From time to time
1	wife	41,2	23,5	14,7
2	Son	44,1	17,6	5,9
3	Daughter	5,9	23,5	26,5
4	Other relatives	55,9	5,9	5,9

Since childhood, engaged in the traditional activities of indigenous origin: Reindeer - 76.5%, and hunting - 55.9%, and fishing - 55.9% (Table 3). Now 91, 2% have their own reindeer herders, others hope and strive to ensure that the deer have also privately owned. These data indicate the stability and the stability of the team, on their intrinsic motivation. In addition, positive motivation is characterized by: the attractiveness of the community, family traditions and the ability to roam (82.5%), job satisfaction (88.2%). Completely dissatisfied with their work there. Wages are not satisfied with 70.6%, 20.6% partially satisfied, quite satisfied with 2.9%, 2.9% were undecided. Despite the dissatisfaction with wages do not wish to move to another job 55.9% and 26.5% did not think. Of those (17.6%) who want to change jobs, the reason for this low wages, physical fatigue and prestige of the job. 85.3% of the reindeer believe that remuneration does not meet the degree of workload, 8.8% - in part corresponds to 2.9% - undecided.

Table 3

Distribution of answers to the question "How long do you use traditional land?" (%)

№	Traditional activities	From 1 year upto 3 years	from 4 upto 6 years	from 7 and more years	From childhood
1	Reindeer breeding	5,9	5,9	8,8	76,5
2	Hunting	5,9	0	20,6	55,9
3	Fishing	0	0	17,6	55,9

A positive attitude to work also depends on the relationship between the collective. Our questionnaire surveys have identified a "basically good relationship" in the team (67.6%), total goodwill and mutual assistance (29.4%). Respondents their relationships with colleagues assessed whether

as a completely normal (100%), with the foreman - as quite normal (85.3%) had a hard - 14.7%, with the head of the community - as a completely normal (82.4%), not very good - 2.9%, a loss - 5.9%. However, most still trust the head of the community, and it is addressed in emergency cases 85.3%, the foreman - 8.8%, to colleagues - 5.9%. When production problems led to a 38.2% turn, to the foreman - 38.2%, to colleagues - 17.6%. In general, the corre-you indicate positive relationships in the team, goodwill, mutual assistance and rescue.

Over the last decade in our country in terms of modernization of employment and the nature of work has changed, and attitude. However, in agriculture, in fact in the traditional life of herders, significant changes are observed. This trend is confirmed by our study: 76.5% of herders have characterized his work as a way of life, familiar from childhood, 14.7% - as difficult and exhausting, tranquil - 2.9%, boring - 0, found it difficult to answer - 2.9% . Mode of operation as indicated 52.9% of non-stop, two-shift - 26.5%, and the rest were undecided. During the summer migrations from 70.6% herders sometimes free time, in 26.6% there is no free time and only 2.8% is the time for something other than work. During the winter migrations from 79.4% sometimes have spare time, 14.7% did not happen, and only 5.9% is the time for something else. Specificity of the traditional activities are not comparable to the mental work, rather it is associated with positive emotional and physical stress. So the moral and psychological climate in the team is quite favorable for both the young and older generations, despite the lack of free time.

In the current difficult conditions, the main problems of the tribal communities are: the development of industry in the region (70.6%), low pay (80.2), the unresolved land issue and the lack of pasture (42.6), environmental degradation (17.6). Due to the deterioration of ecology believe that over the last 5-10 years has deteriorated condition of reindeer - 41.2% of the Evenki, has changed - 17.6%, 29.4% noted improvement and 11.8% were undecided respondents. On the adequacy of deer grazing areas indicated 41.2%, in the future plan to expand 41.2% is not enough, and would like to expand the current 14.7% found it difficult to answer - 2.9% of herders.

In order to identify the well-being of the ethnic society, we asked respondents to rate their material well-being in terms of: the poor, the poor (except the food money on what is missing), average income, the rich and the very rich. Consider themselves poor 61.8% of the respondents moderately well - 32.4%, poor - 5.9%. Among the indigenous people who identify themselves as "rich" and "very rich" are not available. At first, the 90 economic reforms in Russia led to a worsening financial situation almost the entire population of the country. But over time, the indexation of wages in the public sector has somewhat stabilized the situation. But the reindeer in Yakutia has no significant sources of income other than state subsidies, and standards of living are lower cost of living. With this financial situation, many would to seek other work. But for various reasons, the indigenous people do not leave their land and traditional occupation. Among the main motivations - the lack of education and work in the countryside, as well as the habit of living in nomadic environments.

Thus, herding, have a central function in the ethnic community, is in a very dire financial situation. Poverty and deprivation – are the lot of many northern people of Yakutia. In the future, it will

affect the lower the prestige of working in traditional sectors of the North among young people who do not want to tie their future to the profession herder, hunter-trappers, fishermen and nomadic way of life.

The negative attitude of the respondents to the industry characterized by the fact that everything indicated that the route nomads are industrial-scale facilities that are bad for their traditional livelihoods. More than half (58.8%) of the respondents are negative to the construction of the Cancun plant and other facilities in the area, as they believe that they will degrade the environment and destroy the system of traditional management, 29.4% are "somewhat negative" because they think that he's Only the "oligarchs" and "corrupt" and the rest undecided. In addition, many herders observed as a negative phenomenon rejection of land for the construction of industrial facilities in South Yakutia. Nomads are also concerned that the construction of hydroelectric power station will be contaminated waters (rivers and lakes), forest ecosystems (degradation, deforestation), broken water regimes over large areas (for drainage or irrigation). According to them, there will be comprehensive desertification as a result of violations of soils and vegetation, destruction of natural habitats for many wild animals and birds, and as a consequence, the extinction and disappearance of rare species of fauna and flora. Thus, the indigenous population in the face of industry sees only the destroyer of ecology and traditional livelihoods. On the effectiveness and future of the socio-economic development of the tribal communities in the modern conditions it is difficult to judge. Rather, we should speak about "survival." First, because in the intensive exploitation of the natural resources of the earth are rejected, and second, there is still no market for products of the traditional farming. Reception and sales of furs is purchasing organizations at a disadvantage for tribal communities. Third, government subsidies of reindeer are not a living wage.

The research found that the tribal communities for indigenous people of Yakutia are a model of the survival and preservation of the ethnic group. Labor activity is accompanied by internal motivations such as family traditions and social ties. Negative factors in the life of communities marked the development of the industry, low wages, failure to resolve the land issue and the pollution of the environment, lack of legal and the socio-economic conditions for the effective functioning of Aboriginal households. However, in my life met a nomadic Evenki way of life and the availability of work, although the material well-being is below the subsistence level.

To exit from the crisis of tribal communities need to hold their diagnostics on the system of the economic indicators (profitability, efficiency, cost-profit, etc.). Based on the analysis of the data is to be formed anti-crisis program and justified mechanism to overcome the crisis. One important aspect of the program would be to create learning centers (accounting basis and the right knowledge) and further support the development of the traditional management. You also need the other activities, such as processing, marketing and sale of the agricultural products (construction of a mini-factory, the introduction of non-waste technology), cellular farming and handlers, providing a variety of services (tourism, educational, environmental, etc.), artisanal mining of mineral resources.

In our opinion, these results should be considered by the experts in the field of the settlement of the relations between industry and the Communities, Amending the regulations to protect the rights of indigenous people in the development of the plans for the social and economic development.

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*Reviewer – Lukin Y.F, Doctor of History, Professor,
Honoured worker of the High school of Russian Federation*

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Bath and the north: to history of a question and traditions of culture



© **Nikonova** Ludmila, doctor of history, professor of State Research Institute of the Humanities by the Government of the Republic of Mordovia Head of Department of Archaeology and Ethnography. The priority research topics: traditional life-support system, traditional methods of health care, traditional medicine, the bath in life-support system, settling of the Mordvins in Russia, ethnopsychology. Contact Phone: 8 (8342) 47-20-99, 8-927-181-66-53, fax: 8 (8342) 24-62-42. E-mail: congress7@list.ru.



© **Kandrina** Irina, Ph. D. in history of State Research Institute of the Humanities by the Government of the Republic of Mordovia. The priority research topics: traditional methods of health care, traditional medicine, the bath in life-support system. Contact Phone: 8 (8342) 47-20-99, 8-927-181-66-53, fax: 8 (8342) 24-62-42. E-mail: congress7@list.ru.

Abstract

The mankind used from time immemorial a bath to what results of the archaeological, ethnographic and other researches which have defined its approximate «age» over 25 centuries testify. For a long time the bath is highly appreciated at all people, is an integral part of their culture and a life. The role of the bath inseparably linked with national traditions, always was multipurpose in a life-support system of ethnoses. The bath carries out functions: hygienic, improving, removing weariness after physical work, preventive. In ceremonial rituals the bath was means of protection from evil ghosts and clarification. The magic role of a bath is connected with outlook of the people. The ceremonial bath with ritually-magic actions has practically become obsolete, but with a view of improvement, psychological influence, preservation of a healthy way of life in the people quite often come back and to these sacral traditions.

Keywords: *social and cultural space, the North, history, a bath, preventive health care, health.*

Humanity from time immemorial enjoyed the bath, as evidenced by the results of the archaeological, ethnographic and other studies that determined its approximate "age" - more than 25 centuries. It can be assumed that even the ancient tribes were known beneficial effect of heat on the human body. One of the earliest written of mentioning Ban is the testimony of Herodotus, who in 450 BC described the habit of Scythian and Sarmatian tribes that occupied the territory of mod-

ern Ukraine, bathe in a tent in the center of which were heated stones, which threw cannabis seeds [68]. Arab traveler Ibn Dasta (912) seen in the present-day Bulgaria primitive huts with peaked roofs, heated red-hot stones, which poured water, and people with took off their clothes. In such constructions, entire families lived before the coming of spring. They can be considered as prototypes of the bath. The mention of the bath is contained in the Chronicle of Nestor (1056), where the Apostle Andrew describes his journey in 907 at Northern Russia. [73] About the time of occurrence and the further spread of baths on the ground there is no accurate data. If we assume that the source of heated stones heat necessary to generate steam, its appearance can be dated to the Stone Age, and suggest that it appeared the residents of cold and temperate climatic zones of the northern hemisphere. According to the theory of E. Mehl (1953), sauna in the Middle Ages from Iceland across Northern and Central Europe and spread to Asia via the Bering Strait - in North America, from Alaska and then - to Guatemala and Labrador. Having done this way, she returned to the west, to Iceland. Distribution bath is not excluded in the opposite direction. Excavations in the habitat of the Mayan (the remains of dwellings, which are more than 2000 years) indicate that the inhabitants of Central America had potelnuyu bath [63]. The Spaniards came to this area in the XVI century., Watched the Aztec culture reception potelnyh baths called "Temescal", which they borrowed from their ancestors of the Maya (the topic in Azteca - Bath, Kalle - house) [66].

From nomadic tribes in the central and the eastern parts of Africa, preserved ritual and religious rituals associated with the use of hot air and steam baths, which were used for the therapeutic purposes [70]. There is information on the application potelnyh baths in Ireland at the time when she was under the influence of the Roman Empire. It is assumed here that the emergence of this type of bath is associated with the Vikings, who in the VIII sailed to the island.

On the basis of the archaeological and historical data can be argued that it was a "multifocal" process. People have learned to exploit natural phenomena, they learned the properties of fire, water and stone, which was a prerequisite for the emergence of the modern baths. Naturally, the spread of bath due to the peculiarities of the migration factors of mankind, which has shifted its experience, habits and way of life in the new edge habitat. Even the names themselves carry information about the origin of bathrooms: Finnish sauna (sauna), Russian bath, Roman bath, Japanese bath, etc. From the information given above, it follows that in ancient times the bath, sauna used as a prophylactic and therapeutic agent for some diseases. Modern medicine also recommends the use of the bath. Its impact on the healthy and diseased body was the subject of close scrutiny.

To understand the problem of the spread in the Russian tradition of washing in the bath, you need to find out the history of its origin from the Middle Volga. It was believed that the roots of the Russian bath - in the Byzantine Empire and the name are borrowed from the Greek language [58, c. 121]. To determine the place of origin and the earliest existence of "bathhouse" tradition need to consider the characteristics of the later so-called continuous range of black bath (bath with white chimneys are of more recent origin, and, of course, created under the influence of urban culture). Most likely the tradition of Russian baths originated in the vicinity of the Baltic Sea - the Western

Dvina basin and the area around the lake. Il'men. Confirmation of this hypothesis can serve as a widespread baths of this type in Novgorod the XIII century. [15, p. 12-72]. In other regions she came at different times and in different ways. The question arises as to what kind of culture it must bind - Finno-Ugric and Slavic? In both cases, there are arguments "for" and "against." Probability of occurrence of the initial bath in the culture of the Finno-Ugric peoples is not as great as it might seem at first glance. Version of its borrowing-Slavic migrants from local Finno-Ugric peoples leaves open the question of why it happened only in the North and in the area between the Volga and Oka (though not universally), this tradition was alien to the Russian population. For its part of the Finno-Ugric peoples of the Russian Plain experienced a great impact of the Slavic (Russian) homebuilding, and original elements they did not actually traced. To say that they existed originally, but that was later borrowed, very difficult. Traditions baths in modern Volga and the Baltic Finno-Ugric peoples have developed mostly in the same places as in the neighboring Russian population. The same applies to the spread of "floating" in the oven. Northern Vepsians by the side with a Russian Onega and other areas where there are baths everywhere, know only this tradition, as practiced by the southern washing in the oven, as well as their neighbors. In addition, the interior of the furnace in the winter southern Vepsians used as a bedroom. Hovering in the ovens, which occurs somewhere in the south of the Middle Volga, the researchers attributed to Russian influence. In the Middle Volga region first bath appeared very early - no later than the XII century. - And they came back from the East [54, p. 285].

Население The population of the rural areas is borrowed a very simple design of the Russian bath type.¹. Modern baths rural people of the Volga are oven-stove, fueled by the smoke, and although the water is heated in the furnace boiler vmazat, their relationship with the Russian bath is obvious. The device and the internal layout of the room most of the baths are identical to Russian Volga people. The time of appearance of the Russian bath in the Volga region is not yet known. There is no doubt only that, after the fall of Kazan there it spread all over the place, helped by a large influx of Russian immigrants. Perhaps borrowing occurred much earlier, because the need was already in the bath, and trade ties between the Volga Bulgars and Rus significant [54, p. 286].

The origin of the custom to bathe in the furnaces even more mysterious than the birth of "bath-house" tradition. Until the middle of the XX century custom steam in the oven a little coverage in the scientific literature. Meanwhile, at the end of the XIX century farmers in many areas, even in the taiga zone lacked wood as trees and forest lands were owned by the state and landowners. But the baths were built in a completely non-forest, steppe areas, which led to the use of non-traditional materials and the creation of original designs. The structures used any quality wood and rocks, as well as old buildings left over from the former. For the same huts were taken straight logs only the desired thickness and predominantly certain species of coniferous trees. Therefore, the lack of the material for the construction of baths is not an obstacle to their con-

¹ URL: http://svetlica.info/russkaya_banya/istoriya_severnoy_parnoy_bani.html (Date of access: 12.11.2011)

struction. The greatest tradition of washing in the bath connected with the peasant migrations that took place over the centuries. To the Middle Volga, Russian colonize in a relatively late (after the fall of the Kazan Khanate), were introduced by different cultural practices, which are dominated bath. Later in the developed areas of the Urals and Siberia there is only custom washing in the bath. From fragmentary evidence XV-XVIII centuries and materials XIX-XX centuries tendency to displace the custom to wash in the bath furnaces. In the areas that were not previously familiar with the room, she first appeared in separate villages and was built as a rule, one for the whole village. At the beginning of the XX century in the surrounding areas of its range to the test the custom prevailed in the kiln wash. Hovering in the oven, as well as in the bath, it was the cure for many diseases, especially when used for steam infusions and decoctions of herbs. Bath in connection with the healing effect attributed to her appeared in the various magical effects. In some places, sick infants were hovering in the ovens with the dog to the animal disease has moved on [48-50]. Gradually the room was separated from the dwelling. After the separation bath was further evolution of the home. Although the room and kept a number of the elements of the ancient habitation, it has not been an exact copy: for it were not necessary to many parts of the dwelling.

It is appropriate to recall the bath dugout (North and Pskov Province.), which corresponded to the above type of dwelling. DK Zelenin believed that bath was originally constructed in the Earth Lyanka. He based his conclusions on the Belarusian title baths - "Lazne" [6, p. 283-284]. In 1992, we recorded a story about EA Shatova baths, mud huts, which were built in the area of Mordovia Chamzinsky. In a high ravine slope recess, which housed an iron trough, which was applied in the stone quarry? Under the trough up the fire that escalated stones. Then they were doused with water and steamed. [46]

Scattered in the different sources of information show how the room got into the life of ethnic groups and, keeping its core functions, acquired national characteristics. And now not only the spatial differences in the methods of washing, but the finer details of the (process water heating, furnace bath in a white or a black, etc.) carry some information about the time and origin of migration flows and the cultural influences on neighboring territories. It will be appreciated that throughout rural bath XX century heavily modified. Black baths, universally prevailed in the past, have been squeezed white. There furnace boilers or other appliances for heating water. The update process has increased in the last four decades, so the modern picture of the spread of baths and their features are little correlated with the historical past [54, p. 292-295].

But at all times and all related peoples bath considered the best hospital, healthy mind. In the bath, birth place, ruled the muscles, sprains, treated radiculites cheerfully stunted children, washed with non-healing wounds have healed all kinds of dermatitis, colds soared twigs of birch, oak, spruce, fir, juniper, St. John's wort, marjoram. Not for nothing is still room specially honored. And not forgotten its healing powers. Like bath, sauna heats, bath treats. With flu, accompanying him to cough, as well as all the colds and some infectious diseases bath is still considered one of the principal means of treatment. The only contraindication to treat it is the high temperature of the patient. Curative effect of heat, massage birch twigs reinforced by the application

of compresses, baths, inhalation, rubbing concoctions of herbs. H. Moselle in "Materials for Geography and Statistics Russia collected by officers of the General Staff" (1864) explains the meaning of baths for the Permian Komis: "... in cold-related diseases is the main treatment room, a hot istoplennaya, after which, of course, easy cold passes without a trace. Saunas are used as measles and smallpox "[19, p. 664]. Plenty of space Komi-Zyrinin baths given in the picturesque album "The people of Russia": "You have to know, in fact, the value of what have these baths in the home have zyryan to fully assess their ability to adjust to the harsh and threatening nature of the area. Bath (pyvzyan) - is an urgent need of every zyryanina and the main remedy for all diseases, and in particular from the point where people prozyabnet frost, they say, to the bone. Bani Zyrinin fueled strongly every day, not excluding Easter Sunday. Every evening in the villages Zyrinin heard the cries of conscription, "Pyvzyan! Pyvzyan! "Everyone is waiting for this call and go to the baths, but do not wash and bathe only" [21, p. 158].

In the historical-ethnographic essay, IN Smirnov, "Permian" (1891) draws a parallel between the oven in the house and a bath, "The dugout, barn, sauna and cottage have one thing in common, testifying to the fact that they have evolved from human habitation: it Ohnište. Moving on from their old-Shih-type buildings to the latest, we will see a picture of his gradual development. In the dugout and in the same conical structure that now serves as a barn in places, the fire expanded in the middle, on the ground. Furnaces are not yet even in its most primitive form. Without the furnace are other forms of Permian barn. Right at the center of the earth splits and fire in a hunting cabin. In the bath, we've been dating for a "heater", whose pe-built of sandstone. In some cases - and these cases are particularly common - oven takes a bath in the same place as the Ohnište, that is located in the middle. Here you can see more action traditions. But for the most part, however, the "stove" is placed in a bath in one of the corners - the mouth to the side of the wall. In Perm huts we meet a new type of oven - glinobit-ing. Just as in the baths, cob oven is placed differently. In Glazov county in the ancient Permian huts oven takes place in one of the front corners of the mouth and turned to the door. This position will be clear if we remember that the hut was preceded in Perm dugout, in which the only light-transmissive opening a door. The furnace had to put aside that was just a lit pay the mouth to where the only light came through the dugout. According to tradition, this situation will continue in the oven above ground, timber buildings "[56, p. 197]. VN Belitser in his "Essays on the Ethnography of the Komi (XIX - early. XX centuries)." (Wiley, 1958) says that almost every peasant family had its own bath. Bath set on a country estate in the farthest corner. The most common disposal baths, as well as barns, groups at the end of the village, usually near a stream, on the slope of a hill river. Sometimes bath built together two or three families. Baths were heated in black, on the device they were quite the same type, the difference lies only in the location of the furnace and the device changing room. Komi-Zyrjanin baths were a low (less than 2 m in height) frame, chopped "in a corner", without foundation, often with single flat roof covered with earth. It belonged bath dressing room, usually a very simple device. In some cases, he had the look of priruba to the actual bath, others are held in the form of a light fence of poles and planks. In a waiting room on the ground floor have put some boards, there was a bench for undressing and was reinforced pole for hanging clothes. In the bath

led the low door. In one corner of the bath heater was, more often than her first forum was turned to the door or window to a small cut through the side wall with a sliding plaque instead of the frame. Kamenka ("Mountains") was a pile of stones at the bottom of the mountain. Sometimes the stones supporting steel axle. For heating the water in the heater strengthen large cast iron or wooden deck. Next to the stove and the wall above the heater were reinforced rods for clothes, and under the ceiling in the wall cuts through a small hole for smoke. At the opposite wall was a small bench and her pelvis iron or wooden trough for washing. In the corner - a kit with cold water and a wooden ladle Komi-Zyryanskaya bath had in some cases the plan of the old home dugout (oven facing the estuary to the front door), in other cases, its internal plan (oven is turned to the side window) was similar to the plan of the old Russian baths and from the western home. The second plan is the location of the stove in the bath is probably not accidental. He is known among the Komi Zyryan mainly in the northern regions, and possibly associated with the penetration of the Novgorod culture, in particular, the home of Novgorod, where the plan has been distributed in the past (XV-VIII centuries). ". Further, the author gives examples of wedding ceremony in the bath [1, p. 197]. F.V. Plesovskih in the study "The Wedding of the Komi" (Syktyvkar, 1968) also analyzed the wedding rituals and lamentations: the first chapter, he focuses on the bride ceremony in the bath [33, p. 52-55, 128].

The work of A.S. Sidorova "quackery and corruption of the people of Komi" (1928) consists of several parts. In our opinion, the most interesting one where he talks about the treatment in the bath [55, p. 63, 104, 108]. When you cough, runny nose Komi poured onto the stove infusion of mint, fir needles, creeping thyme and breathed the rising steam. With aching joints, muscle pain soared twigs of fir, nettles, on the sore spots imposed compresses steamed in boiling water milfoil, mountaineer felted, purple stonecrop, nettle, woodlice, Viola tricolor. A common medical procedure for coughs and colds, rheumatism were hot and ant pine baths [7, p. 111].

In the Komi-Permian national medicine bath took place less significant than that of the Komi-zyryan. In a national doctoring played the main role of grass. After these, the most curative-governmental considered various salts. Bath was in third place. But those same herbs are often healed in the bath. There's also implemented the so-called "mategaschny", ie, treatment-tion soapy massage sore muscles, joints: drove it hurts torches and started talking headaches, hernia. In the bath, the baby taken out "poker" (postpartum belly button). For this purpose, the child after birth about a week hovered in the bath. But in this case, the float had no mother, and mother-in. In the bath, in children under the age of straighten the head when it is deformed. In the past, small pox and cured in the bath [14, p. 56]. Article IV Ilina, JP Shabaeva "Bath in the traditional way of life of the Komi" (Syktyvkar, 1985), are people saying about the importance of baths in the population: "Baths all the rules," "bath for the sick is like balm", refers to the selection of sites for the bath "... bath before preferred place by the river, creek, alone or in large groups outside the court. " This was due to the high risk of fire black baths and the need to have a water source nearby. "So - the authors note, - S. Ignatov out with. Pomozdino recalls: "Before, not far from my home, closer to the river, stood in a row twenty baths, but it was still just above ten baths." Where there used wells, baths were closer to the farmstead. White baths are safe, so they began to build

in his yard. «Bath is a radical method of the treatment for many diseases, so it is all the people of the test is considered a "healer" [14, p. 112]. Article I.V. Ilina "Like in the old days were treated" (Springs of Parma. Syktyvkar, 1989), significant attention is paid to the bath, brooms, hygiene, etc. [8].

Y.P. Shabayev and L.S. Nikitin in his article "The traditional Komi-Perm Bath" (1993) was considered its design, utensils, function (sanitary and hygienic, ritual, recreational and a workshop). Interesting information about her magical role [61, p. 58]. The paper used a great amount of material collected by the authors during field visits to Mordovians (Penza and Samara regions; areas of the Republic of Mordovia, Siberia and the Far East, the Republic of Komi, Komi-Perm Autonomous District and other regions of Russia). Informants were chosen mainly elderly people who know the methods and tools of the traditional medicine. It was possible to watch many of the techniques of treatment of diseases carried directly in the bath, make drawings, photographs, some of the material to fix on audio and video tapes. Information on Mordvinian bath contained in the books, according to the study published in the Russian Federation mordvy [23-32]. All this has allowed us to conclude that for a long time bath is highly regarded among all the peoples of the North and the Russian Federation. It is an integral part of their culture and way of life, serves the purposes of health, combating different diseases, and has a strong place in the ritual life of the people. Everlasting its role in the interaction of cultures and the ethnic groups in the life support system.

In the bath, great importance is attached bathrobe broom. They are one of the means of physiotherapy, therapeutically effects on the body and are used around since then, as is known the healing power of herbs and began to use it in their bath. Brooms are usually harvested from birch, oak, lime, etc. birch leaves and buds contain the essential oil, tannins, vitamin C and vitamin A. In folk medicine it is used, and besides them - sap, bark, wood, coal, tar. It is believed that the birch broom cures for many diseases. Especially useful is inhalation of vapors from him in the bath. Another feature birch broom - it fits tightly to the body, absorbing sweat-catching. Birch leaves emit a very strong volatile, destructive action on the corresponding disease-causing germs. Broom made of birch is particularly flexible, lightweight, and docile. When harvesting broom population chooses branches, in which the upper surface of the leaf is smooth and velvety, like with a gun. Harvest them usually 2-3 weeks after Trinity. "Every year my husband has garnered about 50 brooms. Only prefer birch. If someone can not bathe in a bath, it is still clean, constantly making foot baths of birch leaves and small twigs, which are large enough to support it. This procedure is very useful for relieving tension, fatigue and aching legs ". [41] There is a belief that the oak twigs - for those who are harder and especially loves to warm up. Oak – is a valuable medicinal plant. The main active principle in it is the tannins, the principal value of which has tannin. It has the property of precipitating proteins. A touch of oak twigs to the wounds, mucous forms a protective film that protects tissues from irritation. Therefore teas infusions oak acorns are used as anti-inflammatory and antiseptic agents for diseases, poisonings. Essential pair of oak leaves can reduce the pressure in hypertensive patients. Their harvests usually in August. According to residents, the broom turns solid and it leaves do not fall, if the branches torn off in a shady forest,

where there are large mugs [47, 46, 40]. Many of the respondents are gathered twigs of juniper. It is not surprising, since juniper releases volatile production is 6 times more than other conifers, and 15 times more than deciduous. Juniper oil used in the treatment of paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, skin cancer. A decoction of branches - an indispensable tool for allergies. Juniper broom is particularly useful for rheumatism. Although not easy to get used to it - too scratchy. Usually it is put in oak twigs and birch brooms [48, 49, 53, 55]. Fir, spruce, pine branches isolated valuable substances, including adhesive, strongly smelling of turpentine. This medicinal resin from ancient times was famous as an antimicrobial, wound healing, anti-inflammatory, disinfectant. No wonder they say that so you can drive off with a broom, not only fatigue, but also any ailment. It is especially useful for rheumatism. But if the skin is too sensitive, then stelyut needles on the bench and just lie on it. Harvest these brooms at any time of the year [35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44].

And the kids from an early age to instill the love bath. In Komi, stroking the child's back with a broom, grandmother whisper:

*In the woods to go - not to get lost,
In the water to go to swim - not to drown,
Climb a tree - not to fall off.
Soar boys, future hunters, saying:
Legs, legs, run
In the cranberry-blueberry forest,
On the strawberry will cut,
In cranberry swampy forest,
In the mushroom grove
In Ryabchikova undergrowth
In squirrel Parma
In Capercaillye boron.
Ohotnichay, hunted,
Bring home a lot of good,
Feed his family-sing [10, p. 163].*

The belief in the cleaning power of fresh greens seen in the habit of sweating in the sauna the day before Midsummer. Steamed brooms from birch, rowan twigs and globe-flowers. Kupalnitsey same, which bloom in the national calendar Committees associated with the summer Solncevoroth, carpet the floor and shelves in the bath to a person cleansed from all defilement, accumulated over the years, plucked health until next summer. Hovered children and recited the incantations:

*Be clear as mountain ash,
Blossom, like kupalniza,
Be wide as birch leaf,
Let strengthens and grows,*

How Ivanovo grass

Matured and grown,

Leaflets broom as you bloom

Let your body become white,

Let the light be your blood.

Feet, legs, run,

Let the little down roots,

Up leaves shoot forth.

Scabies – to pigs

Cough -to sheep

Diseases – to bears!

Feet, legs, run,

(Tamara and Galina)

Large growths,

To become a good and big girls! [10. 162].

Given the specificity of each plant, each attendant himself knits broom - for treatment and for the soul. And there's one thing he can relate and a sprig of oak and birch and rowan. According to informants, hovering broom - it's a true art [39, 44]. Try not to lash the broom that there are forces, movements should be soft, flexible twigs should barely touch the body, mainly skillfully whipping them [35, 50]; broom should be slightly moist at all times; sweep of motion depends on the temperature in the steam room. If it is high, the twigs are more cautious, especially in the head - you can burn your face, very sensitive to heat bannomu ears. If the temperature is low, then you can act more freely broom, sweeping [52, 53]. Stroking, - is a kind of massage, energizing the skin, activating the blood circulation, increases sweating. Aroma of broom, if it is properly cooked, still remains in the body for several hours after a bath [51].

In a typical country bath steamed two, three, so try to hover each other lying on a shelf brooms. Some methods of steaming told of the respondents. First, a light stroking of the feet to the head. Brooms placed on the foot, then they can easily and netoropyas ↯ Livo slide on the calf muscles, thighs, buttocks, hands - on hands up to his neck, with arms along the body. In the opposite direction there are two brooms. One broom slides on one side, and the second - on the other, then

at the side of the pelvis, thigh and calf muscles to the feet. Next, pick up brooms (with them as it captures more than hot air – spirit), is lowered onto the lower back and pressed their hand to the body for 2-3 seconds. These movements are repeated several times, and then pressed brooms in the blade, then the knee joints. The entire complex is repeated 3-4 times. Pay attention to the fact that brooms have to touch the body, and do not move through the air, a heat pumping. If the steam room temperature is too high and the skin can not withstand heat, brooms trying to move very slowly, lifting up [36, 44]. Another popular method - lashing. Performed first on the back light strokes in all directions for those - on the lower back, pelvis, thighs, calves and feet. All this does not spend more than one minute. Complete stroking, but not as slow motion, as if the first admission. Stroking also make for a minute. If it is very hot, the heat is removed from the body, as in the first case, a hand or wet sweeping. Then turn face up. Mate repeats all the tricks in the same sequence, then again to lie on his stomach. Again, repeat the first two steps and stroking postegivanie. This time, they do not last more than two minutes, and then proceed to the next reception - pohlestyvaniyu. In people, it is considered the main reception. It operates in conjunction with the compress. Begin from the back. Broom lifted up, grabbing the hot steam, and do 2-3 pohlestyvaniya on the latissimus dorsi muscle. Then pick up brooms and down in two - three seconds, pinning them to the body compress. The same is repeated on the back, buttocks, thighs (on the outer surface), with the exception of the popliteal fossa, as the skin is very sensitive. If you need to warm up the deep popliteal joint (increase its elasticity or restore damaged functions), it imposes a broom steamed and bent leg careful springy movements. Said wrap - the fourth appointment. He is, according to informants, particularly useful for the injured parts of the body (after strenuous exercise), and sciatica, muscle inflammation, gout, etc. The fifth technique - rubbing. If a second (or third) approach on the bench Banshchikov not want to part with a broom, repeat the whole procedure, but only the first two steps is carried out quickly, and in the end, the reception rubbing: with one hand (usually the left), take a broom for "pen" and the other hand, lightly pressing down on the hardwood part rastiryut back, lower back, pelvis, etc.: body rubbing in all directions, the limbs - along. Rubbing perform strokes or circular motions.

Usually, all the bath procedure takes about an hour or two, more healthy, young people can survive up to 3 hours. Before each calling on the shelves normally rest 10-20 minutes [43, 53]. Some informants believe that you can not wash with soap and water before soaring, because the connection of soap with water vapor is harmful effect on health. Soaps are used at the end of bath procedure [46]. During the rest to maintain sweating drink hot herbal tea, which, according to informants, should drink small sips [45, 49]. People are not tempered with a history of the disease, the elderly, and most women try to avoid overheating of the body, so the duration of a call in the bath is typically less than 10 minutes. Steam try lying down, as more fully relax the muscles and facilitates the work of the heart. Begin to steam at the bottom, then climb higher. Try not to make any sudden movements. With the beginning of a strong perspiration or acceleration of the heart come into the dressing room, resting. When entering the shelves dabble two mugs of water on the hot stones and begin to steam. Broom brush off from the water.

There are a lot of different recipes for herbal infusions. Here are some of them. Linden couples. Linden flowers - 250 g water - 1 liter. Linden flowers pour boiling water. Insist 5-6 hours. Strain, add 250 g of alcohol. At sacrifice on the rocks 100 g It is highly diluted in 8 liters of water. If not for long periods of storage, the alcohol can not be added. [39] The infusion of thyme. Grass and flowers of thyme pour water over low heat bring to a boil. Boil for 5 minutes. Insist in a closed vessel for 30-40 minutes. Drain. Add 250 g of alcohol. Store in a closed glass container. It has a pleasant fragrance. Thyme is good to combine with other herbs. Very useful when you cough and other diseases throat. If you sacrifice a pair dilute 50 g infusion at a basin of hot water. [50] Infusion of oregano. Flower and herb oregano pour boiling water. Insist day. Drain. Add 250 g of alcohol. Store in a tightly sealed glass container. Solution prepared in the steam room of sacrifice as in previous cases. This pair has a soothing, anti-inflammatory and expectorant. It is used as a prophylactic for abnormalities in the central nervous system and for the prevention of diseases of the upper respiratory tract. It is especially effective for bronchitis [40]. Infusion of St. John's wort. Flower and herb St. John's wort pour cold water on low heat for 20 minutes to boil, remove from heat, brew lid closed. After an hour drain. Add alcohol, as in previous recipes. For sacrifice on the rocks to plant no more than 100 g per 8 liters of water [41]. St. John's wort does not smell sweet, is added as a component contributing to an atmosphere of steam a lot of useful elements that have antibacterial, disinfectant properties. In gout, rheumatism bruises, abrasions St. John's wort is added not only to the water to steam, but also tea, also used compresses with hypericum extract [46]. Tea from the leaves of currants, raspberries, gooseberries. Young leaves are slightly dried in the shade. Then, they are twisted. The mixture is left in a humid place (you can cover with damp burlap for 7-10 hours). Finally dried leaves in the shade with mandatory access of fresh air. It turns fragrant, delicious tea. [38] Thus, wild grasses, shrubs, trees provide a unique opportunity to everyone to choose their health drink (everywhere).

Bath and tradition of medical and psychological rehabilitation. Modern psychotherapy is rooted in the centuries-long experience of the people. K. Mitropolsky once wrote: "Newborn Mordovians washes in baths and floating broom. During hovering grandmother sentences following superstitious words: "There is the sea girl with silver hair, silver belt belted, I will not soar, I will not stroked, hovers you that the girl and stroking it you you to be strong, that you were at peace "[18. 18] An outstanding scientist and public figure neuropsychiatrist V.M. Bechterev said: "The secret of healing suggestion was known to many persons of ordinary people, among whom it was passed on by word of mouth for centuries under the guise of sorcery, witchcraft, spells, etc." [2, p. 19].

Magic. In medical practice folk healers often used magical methods of influencing the patient. Magic techniques are full of confidence and mystery, which had great influence psychotherapy. Achieving a magician of faith-healer exceptional patient in their treatment conditional on first prestige among his people. Magic tricks they used in pure form or in combination with other means and methods of traditional medicine: herbs, empirical physical therapy, etc. This is the most typical part of the ancient rites, which depicted the traces of nature worship in general, when remedies plant, animal, mineral supplement each [3]. There is contact (when the witch doctor and patient communicate directly) and indirect magic. Sick of the host inside charm drugs,

nagovornoy wash water, wearing amulets, amulets, talismans, perfumed, deep in the belief that with this evil disease, squeezed, nibble, suck out, etc. If the type of imitative magic was treated by medical similar principle, on the assumption that this is similar. When the partial magic all procedures made by the patient is not over, and over parts of his body (hair, nails), clothing, etc. A significant part in these ceremonies took bath. The sources of the role of magic in folk medicine Committees noted that the new mother and child is particularly vulnerable to the wizards who can ruin a person to fill his illness. This is required to take appropriate measures to protect the health of the child long before his birth. The greatest importance was attached to it measures the magical nature. To this end, as well as any woman pregnant was supposed to carry an individual ward. Arsenal wards were quite rich - a needle with broken ears, sharp metal objects, claws and teeth of animals, fish, etc. Particularly effective and therefore binding amulets were allegedly covering, protecting the body of the pregnant woman and the fetus from malicious forces, the evil eye, the possibility of substitution: rope, a piece of the network, which often do not even filmed in the bath, with a string of peony berries, beads, a cross around his neck, a scarf on her head. The girdle around the waist was especially important for the pregnant woman, because, according to the beliefs, prevented the possibility of substitution of or damage to the child [13, c. 8]. The belief that the woman giving birth in this period can easily jinx is not only wrong, but also relatives, forced the women to keep the Komi-birth in secret, hiding in it. More often than not be born in any non-residential premises: in a shed, barn, or bath, a woman who, sensing the fight, trying to prepare myself, so as not to attract attention to the mystery of the upcoming event. Facts from the past came when women were forbidden to give birth in a residential area, in a pinch, she gave birth to the threshold of the kitchen, but most often in the bath. This choice of place of birth is not random. Probably, Komi, like many other nations, once existed concepts according to which the process of childbirth and maternity cases were considered "unclean", which attract various evil forces. Therefore, to avoid desecration of the home a woman in childbirth tried to remove from the home [13, p. 20]

In Komi at birth, and this is most likely to occur in the country bath, baby crossed his arms and legs in order to protect against the evil eye, and if it was a boy, three times uttered: "Since nine two nine three nine" [16, p. 40]. Baby immediately after birth, were taken to the furnace. Obviously, in the distant past, this was an important ritual in human life, because the deification of the sun eventually was moved to the fire, and then at home. By the furnace have been asked: "Let the child will be strong, like a furnace, and strong as a wall" [16, p. 40]. In the Komi-Perm there were a number of assumptions and actions against the "evil eye." In order not to fall ill or himself or the child should not show the black-Cheremnova (black, red, red-haired - is unreliable people). However, and against them is a radical remedy: sprinkle on your head or the baby's head salt and ask for the "sprinkle with a piece of coal," so that you or your child afraid. Only those funds and protect from the evil eye. Rub salt should not only commemorate the meeting with the parties and clearly unreliable, but if at all afraid of the evil eye. Dawn Virgin Mary, the dawn Maremyana, you come to us, to our disadvantage, the slave child (name). " In this case, a conspirator (these are usually women) picks up a broom (plots often take place in the overheated bath) and are pre-

poured nine times drew a bucket with water and hovering smoothed, saying: "Green Vichka, green travichka, useful, sanctified holy dew, and also a slave child (name) Clears my speeches. " It is necessary only after these words hover child, sprinkle it with water, 2-3 times a blow, and the baby is healthy "[62, p. 96-97].

An important way to cure the evil eye at Komi considered spitting. Sitting down on the threshold of the house or bath, put baby belly down on his knees, his hands crossed on his back and legs, then spat between his legs and says, "pike teeth into the throat where it came from the evil eye, Go back and forth" [16, c. 43]. There is another way: the child in the bath three times a broom hovered man who knows the conspiracy. He symbolically heat their bath and twenty-seven thin splinters and then his arms and legs baby, lifted it up, three times poduv between his legs to drive the disease, poured water.

The presence of the safety of the magic is the most noticeable in the wedding ceremony, which protected the bride and groom, as well as the members of the wedding from the influence of evil forces. The medicine men were called upon to ensure that all, especially the bride and groom, all kinds of benefits: motherhood, wealth, love and consent, etc. Before the wedding, the bride carefully washed in the bath, which was accomplished as a certain rite. Safeguarding the bride in every seam of her wedding dress stuck with needles broken off ears. The bride's bare body was bandaging scraps fishing net. The sorcerer could not know how many knots in it, and the cells, which means that the spell could not have any effect [36, 45]. When washing the bride in the bath was going to a noisy crowd, the bride's relatives shouted, knocking on the flap beat a beater than they supposedly imaginary evil spirits distilled [16, p. 46].

The most effective treatment was considered a rite when it was held in the bath. Could be the basis of his magic act aimed at the purification of the damage - washing, pouring through a sieve, fumigation, evaporation of the disease. Ceremony was preceded by a process of preparing the bath, water, and wood, twigs, which is also attributed to some kind of the magical powers. In the late evening or early morning, unknown to others, wise woman drowned bath twenty-seven logs, brought water from three sources, scooping from each of nine times, was preparing a broom three dwarf birches. Before soar patient, wise woman gave to drink its water, which stood during the preparations for baths Volokovaya window, and read prayers. During the guy between her and her assistant, who was standing behind the door, came dialogue: the question "What soar?" Wise woman replied: "The disease is evaporated, Hex is evaporated" [9, p. 20-21]. It is interesting to note that at Udore remaining after washing the dead remnant, in addition to its use as a treatment for the various diseases, and used in healing from damage. For this he was thrown onto a hot stove in the sauna and smoke fumigated patient. Particular importance was attached to expel damage to the new birch brooms. Steaming them the night before the day of Ivanov, pronounced Conspiracy: New broom to dry, I come to life, to health was like new, [16, p. 42].

Conspiracy. The most common methods used in the medical purposes of the people, are conspiracies. This particular text, which was attributed to the magical force that can cause the desired state [57, p. 451]. The origin of conspiracy refers to the time when primitive man considered the nature and live action. As for the living, real beings, he turned to the sun, the stars, month, fire,

water, clouds, plants, stones, and asked for their help and good luck. In the views of many people each have a force of nature protectors and holders, their deity. To them, they were having a sacrificial prayers and celebrations, while performing certain rituals, which were supported by spells to help in healing. Spells kinds of wishes of the people of the investigated thematically divided into three groups: economic, medical and social amenities. Their function and form of manifestation may be similar or specific, depending on the household, national traditions, the culture and other conditions. Bearers of this specificity in the social and domestic life of the people could be different categories of people behind the scenes powers vested community for a variety of magical rites and actions. Their role in the utterance of references to various deities, custodians and holders of a request for health Dolgolev-TII, etc. In this Maris card (old) muzhedshy (man-vorozhets) Shinchay-uzhshy (diviners and healers) shuvedyshe (whisperers or nagovorschik) muzhang (Soothsayer-old woman), Mush shuvedyshe (special charmers) in Mordvinians: orozheya (Soothsayer), atya-Sage, Sage-baba, sodytsya (knowing), and so on: in Udmurt: pelyas (medicine man, a wise woman), pellyaskis (witch doctor), Soothsayer (tuno), sorcerer (Vedin, vegin) tunochi, emzya (witch doctor, lechtsy, witch). GF Miller writes, "... the pagan beliefs and other foreigners Cheremissian our extensive Kazan region should certainly be considered as remnants of shamanism, in which people have the ability to enter into communion with the spirits and directly guided by them - namely, the sorcerers, healers, shamans, are important in the religious affairs and support the pagan cult among his united prisoners "[17].

In the treatment of hernia, the sorceress Komi encircle the tumor charcoal or blackened stone of the bath, covered with a handkerchief, as if it bites. Whisper uttered a conspiracy: "As dawn fades away as the sun fades away (disappears), you just ugasni (disappear) [10, p. 15].

A great place to take some conspiracy numerals. Verbal formulas with duplicate numbers (3 to 7, 9, 77) have on patients and healers themselves strong magical and psychological impact. Witch Doctor a secret from others brought in wooden buckets of water, "three - nine," forest streams or wells (in the practice - the most of the three sources), scooping up from each of nine times. The bath was stoked by special rules: firewood in the oven laid three times, each time with nine logs. Broom collected from birch or juniper branches: with three trees cut by nine branches. This was carried out at the expense ago - from nine to unity [10, p. 18]. In Komi, was considered the most effective mordvy ceremony, held in the bath

Vychegodskaya Komi use divination through crucifix. A similar divination preserved in the Permian Komi. To give the water its special magical properties through holes between the stones in the hearth baths, and sometimes put on the stand to Volokovaya window where the smoke comes out ... After guessing the patient lead to a bath and soar 3 branches of broom 3: while inside the given "pritchava", and sometimes the patient splashed water from the mouth of the medicine man. An indispensable accessory in these ceremonies is a knife. The knife must be stuck into the top of the front door jamb. Otherwise, the patient and the healer and in trouble, because the devil is trying to get inside the bath. In critical cases, the canopy is someone from home, armed with [55, p. 63]. If the disease ..., for example, illness in children, sometimes from strangers, after treatment in a bath before you dress your baby, you need 3 times lick his forehead and spit in all directions.

When wrapping a child in swaddling clothes saying: "Only now was born, only now come to life" [55, p. 108]. More sophisticated methods of treatment carried out in a bath. Rituals are preserved. Bath burns usually at night under a holiday, so people did not notice it. By the time people wake up, the rites should already be completed. Number of firewood for heating should be specific; it is 27, ie three nines. You first need to say "pritches": put a cup of water from the chimney to the time here in the furnace bath starts to emit smoke. Take three stone (from the street, out of the house and bath), sometimes 27 stones with 3 fields of winter, invisible from each other, with each field to 9 stones and learn: the disease or not. After that, a stones throw away, and the water is passed through the holes between the stones bath chamber. "That disease is not rushed into the" give the patient to drink this water, washed it and sprayed. After that, begin to float 3 brooms. Before you start a guy holding a broom for a while and ends up being followed: dry end or not, and if dry - vomidz, otherwise - no. Then, near a bunch of broom stick a lighted match and a broom so encircle the patient several times. When succumb to the heat of the fireplace, watch does not issue whether any rock cod. If the stone is in the focus of slap, it means the presence of vomidz. In such a case, "ryvsodtsis" immediately opens the door and spits on the street. Then taken over the three branches from each of the three brooms brought 3 birch trees, which are not visible from each other, and the guy starts. Usually "ryvsodtsis" in such cases leads to the hallway bath third person who is there at the time and the guy is. At the first sound of a broom begins between "ryvsodtsis" and its companion in the hall the following dialogue: "What do you soar?" - "Vomidz soar" - "What do you soar?" - "Evil men, evil thoughts soar" - "What do you soar?" - "Parable of the disease and soar." Hit the broom of 9 branches in all parts of the body consecutively, starting with the tips of fingers and toes ending, speaking a mantra: "You-you go, the disease, with each period of filaments, each with a length of bone, with intermediate-creepy each brain . Come on you, illness, a large open space on the wide field, where the foot of man never been that human eyes have not seen, that the human ear has not heard. Go away you are, vomidz, and the disease there, everywhere crow or magpie, where black crows nicotinamide does not always fly [55, p. 109].

Mordva make treated procedures in a bath. The patient undresses and is washable. Above her head sorceress holds a sieve, which pours holy water (or pre nagovorennuyu she herself) and says, "Banyavushka-mother help. Wash away from the slave of God (name) All damage, all diseases. In the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. "Then the patient, without drying, putting on clean clothes [24, p. 47]. Thus, sauna in the studied people chosen as one of the favorable destinations for psychotherapeutic treatment which in most cases had a positive effect on the body.

The great role of the rituals and the baths. Family traditions and rituals - is the inner of the life of the family, manner of its operation, the implementation of its social, moral, educational, and other functions. At the same time it is part of the public, the traditional way of life. Weddings, births, the daily life of the family became prominent events of the whole village, village, and town. In family life reflected the peculiarities of social and economic structure and cultural traditions, the whole way of life of the people and its history. The venue for many ceremonies and was the room

as part of a residential complex. In the family and household rituals centered experience hygiene and health mothers and children, which can be used in the modern world. The main purpose of the traditions associated with the birth of a child, health, physical development, is to ensure the well-delivery, promotion of normal growth and physical development of children. Having a baby at all times was the great mystery of mankind. Rites and customs of the people studied related this mystery, divided into three parts: pre-natal, maternity and post-partum. In Komi morning of the wedding the bride went to the bath. Before the bath, boyfriend came and brought the bride soap and shoes. In response, the bride to the groom sent a shirt, pants and belt. The bride was in the bath with her friends, but it is usually soap godmother. Walking into the room and coming back from it, the bride sang special songs. Before washing, she turned to her friends with a request to make her spring water, scented soap, comb and towel, and when you come out of the bath she listed that beautiful clothes you put on it.

*"The colored clothes put on the body,
Expensive silk scarf tied on his head,
They put on an expensive cashmere sarafan.
Gantry expensive shod boots,
Rubber shod expensive overshoes
Wearing expensive worsted stockings,
Very well dressed her father and mother,
"[1].*

Washing in the bath was a mandatory part of the wedding ceremony of Mordovia. Here's how it describes M.E. Eusebius: "It is being heralded with a solemnity: it goes with the bride and how many friends on the way there and back, and in the bath itself, all the while saying. The name of this girl's room, bath or girlhood - "teyteren bath" or "children-terkschin bath." Drown it in some places, friends of the bride, in others - "urvalya Avat" - "daughter." If drowned daughter, the wood for the sauna is usually stolen from the neighbors. Often this breaks other people's fences and fences. In the bath, the bride's maiden walks with his head uncovered, whatever the frost. The bride does not cover his head should be. In the bath are the bride friends who are also on the road all the time prichityvayut. Girlfriends reading usually the same as the bride, but with some changes. Lingerie bride are friends, though linen-then it is only one shirt. In addition to clothes, bring a friend to the bath bottle of wine and snacks, which are obtained from the mothers of the bride. This wine bride treats her friends in the bath. The ceremony begins with a bath, her furnace. When friends would eat porridge, and then leave the table, while the bride sits on her pillow and starts prichityvat, ask the mother to tell it who to send to heat bath, "Oh, my mother, my dear darling! Oh, my mother, my dear darling! Who will send me, my dear, hot banyushku drown? Who will send me, nurse, and hot water heat? "Mother points to her daughter-in-law. The bride turns to her: "O daughter, my nevestushka! About my daughter, nevestushka! Go, nevestushka, I will send you the latest banyushku sink, come, my dear, I will send you banyushku drown ... ". While the room is heated, friends of the bride with the songs sent to her husband for a broom and soap. House of soap and broom convey the bride. The bride throws the soap in the corner, and the broom breaks and trampling feet, then she sits down on his seat, then beckons to her young mar-

ried woman and asked to tell what married life. Then the bride suits istopnitsa and laments reports that the room is ready: "A young sister, my zolovushka! Beautifully sister-zolovushka. I went where you sent me, I did what I entrusted. Went, my sister, the last heat bath, hot bath sink ... ". The bride in the care of the bath gives instructions to members of the family. Father - to go to the market and buy the floorboards for a coffin, "Buy the floorboards, buy UAH nails. After the bath, sir, no longer walk my legs hurt, my tongue to speak ... " Mother instructs the cook pancakes funeral, "Oh, mother, mother darling! Oh, mother, mother-nurse! Commandment I give unto you, I'll punish mandate: after I leave bake-ka you hot pancakes ... «Further gives mandate cousin, less in age. When leaving the house she prichityvaet: "Come, friends, Get let's go. In the hot steam bath, cold water souse. I'm not going then, friends, Get together with girlhood to walk in the hot steam bath ... ". After a few steps forward, the bride stops again and prichityvaet: "Wait, friends, Get Wait, do not go, friends, Get ahead of myself ...". In this case, the bride turns to one of her friends, gives her a ring and asked her to go ahead, paving her way: "A young sister Nata! Krasivenko sister Nata! Come, sister, staring pave my way. Nabrodit I wander ... Bath girlhood. On a beautiful green meadow, in the very middle, on the earth as the blue paint on the spot where the sun plays. The city cut down her nobles, city clerks brought her. Brought maiden bath. " Girlfriend stands out from the crowd and to the baths is ahead of the bride. Before reaching the bath, the bride stops again and prichityvaet: "Wait, friends, Get wait, bitter smell felt the smell of smoke is worn." Calls up her friend and asks her to run to the bath smell. The girl runs to the bath, then immediately comes back and says the bride, "No, the eldest sister, out of the bath is a pleasant smell, the smell of bogorodki." The bride gives her the ring and goes away, but after one or two steps and stops again prichityvaet "Sudarushka my virginity! Sudarushka my little will! Come, I will send you my virginity at sivyh, brown horse, sleigh rides scooters. Felled maiden room with a beautiful pine forest, from where the squirrels running around. «Then throw in the direction of the ring and goes to the bath, "... the keeper of baths, mother! The keeper baths, Silver! Above we see your hot steam in the middle comes your smoke on the very bottom is your smoke on the very bottom is your dust. Hot steam enveloped me, I have painted my smoke, fly ash cut me ... ". While the bride is getting on to the bath, there are included a few girlfriends and locked the door behind him. When the bride come to the bath, they begin to sing at the door, "Come in, an older sister, come, do not we have this heated the bath without water we applied. God's eldest daughter gardening heated the wood, grass Bogorodskaya fumigate. " In the bath, the bride does not last, as she washed the day before, along with family, and today only went to perform the rite. Warm up a little doused with fresh water. Upon emerging from the bath bride thank keeper baths: "The keeper of baths, mother, keeper of the bath, the silver, the heavy my heart lighten, darken my face brightened. Oh, thank you, thank you, keeper, thank you washed-dried her as a grain of millet I was ... "[4, p. 112-129].

The custom of the visiting the baths before the wedding, the bride is preserved to this day. But the belief in Banyavu leaving only the memories. In many villages remained Moksha girl's rite replacement headgear headdress of married women, which took place in the bath [22, p. 237].

Wash in the bath before the wedding is a must for Komi. Washing in the bath for the bride associated with certain ritual actions that are not the same everywhere and at the same time to clean it. On the eve of the wedding the bride in the wash Lethke (before Karizna) Objachevo, Chitaeva (after Karizna) Loima, vanishing (before plakanem "white room"), Kibriyo (before obru-chaniem) Vizinga, Watch on Vym; early in the morning Wedding – is in Pazhga, Shoshke, Tentyukove, Vilgort in all Vychegda on Vym on Udore, during or after the "zonord" - on Izhme and trans-Ural Komi, in Ust-Tsilma occurs during brings (the bride's relatives brought her gifts, girls appeared and called the bride wash). Stoke bath: bridesmaids (Letka), Godmother (Loima, Spasporub, nullify) any of the family - the sister of the bride (Vizinga), little brother, nephew, niece (Vym, Udora) boys and girls (Tentyukovo, Ertoma, Chernutyev). When the bath is heated, its little girls were watching to someone came in and did not conjured (Loima) or not depart stokers, not shuruyut in the hearth, "so young have to live in harmony, to love one another" (Ust-Kool). While heating the steam baths, the bride laments "my big girl's will." Before the bath or groom itself brings or sends with one of his sisters, brothers, soap, comb, tape. This soap while bathing in a bath bride does not give anyone. Keeps it all my life. Later she uses it in childbirth, she wipes his face, and to be as healthy as when the output of married [33, p. 52]. Before you go to the bath with her friends or prichitate-lnitsey (Letka) bride asked her godmother untwist scythe, but prichetom asked not to do so. Then the bride prichetom calls in a bath of all his family, and going to the bath, put on a cap (of fox skins), and girded with a grid ("so as not bewitched"). Takes the soap, which is hidden in the silver coin. With the bride go to the bath 2-3 girlfriends, taking with them the wine (Izhma). One of her friends, seeing off the bride, sweeps the road in front of them. On the way to the bath sing songs, dance, guys shoot their guns (Letka) escorted the bride to the bath with songs, instruments replace the trays, scissors, jingle bells and other items (Lower Vychegda). On Vym bride in front of the bath is at the door, and three times that reads "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." Of the bath attendant replies, "Amen." The number of bathers in the bath must be odd. One washes the other soaps, the third dresses, etc. The bride in a bath to clean with soap, brought her fiancé. The same soap to wash her friend (to get married). The strip of braid bride is given to the girlfriend who unwinds her hair, the remaining tape gives other girlfriends. Broom not whip (beat the husband), but only to wash. Next comes the rite of dressing the bride in a crimson dress and groom during this ritual prichityvaet. Each time the bride takes or puts something in the bath, she says zagovornuyu formula: "Who does evil - yourself." When washing the bride boys and girls sing, dance, eat candy, drink wine around the bath. While the bride is taking a bath, groom's best man brings so-called "Moore cook" or "swab yay" - "bath meat": roast grouse, other game meat (sometimes hare), but no pets. A bride at home after a bath prichityvaet Ban or spit, and thanks the parents for the bath. Upon emerging from the bath bride again covered with a shawl. After the bath, the bride feeds her friends banschitsa grilled meat and she sometimes eats with them [33, p. 58-128]. Some calendar holidays and ceremonies Committees were also associated with a sauna. Before sowing was taken to bathe in the baths and dressing in everything clean. Particularly noteworthy was washing in the bath the day before Midsummer. "In some places they have a custom of June 23 to heat baths, and in the add plank grass globe-called, which lay, from the same imposing grass brooms, steamed, and then bathed in What was the ancient

god Kupala festival. In other places, on the eve of Midsummer men and women bathe in the river, flogged themselves with birch twigs, and then throw them into the water and watch what happens to them. If the broom sink - the death or misfortune; float away - a wedding, joy, merry life, will beat the broom to the shore - absenteeism married life without a real change (custom, obviously moved by the Slavs). Similarly celebrating midsummer in the northern Russian provinces [14, p. 117].

Thus, the role of the baths, is inextricably linked with national traditions, has always been versatile in the life support system of the ethnic groups. For the peoples of being a fixture of peasant life, performs a variety of functions in their life support: hygienic, recreational, relieve fatigue after physical labor, prophylactic. In the ceremonial ritual bath was a means of protection from evil spirits and purify. Magical role baths associated with the world view of the people. Great importance was attached to the processes of preparing baths, choice of techniques and methods of treatment in her bathrobe and other after bath procedures. Ritual bath with ritual magic actions almost outlived its usefulness, but to the restoration, the psychological impact, maintaining a healthy lifestyle among the people often returns to these sacred traditions.

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*Reviewer – Shubin S. I.,
Doctor of History, Professor*

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



© **Okunev** Yuri, doctor of cultural science, professor of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov, the scientifically-educational center «Institute of Arctic regions». Contact Phones: 8 (8182) 68-11-71, 8 (8182) 23-65-75 (home). E-mail: 75pavel@atknet.ru.

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.

*Reviewer – Solovieva A. N.,
Doctor of Philosophy, Professor*

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The heroic epos as an element of the ethnic identity of Sakha: in public's opinion



© **Osipova** Olga, senior assistant of Institute of the Humanities and the indigenous peoples of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Priority research topics: ethnic identity, interethnic relations, social communication, political communication. Contact Phone: 8-924-174-54-74. E-mail: osipovaovr@rambler.ru

Abstract

National art is one of important factors in preservation of national consciousness. The central place in folklore culture of people of sakha, is occupied by the heroic epos – olonkho. The report represents an attempt of ethnosociologists to answer the question of how

the cultural heritage is reflected in ethnic identity of modern representatives of the people of sakha and what is an influence level of olonkho as a cultural value of the people to on ethnic identity's development. Modern society is impacted by the global processes such as globalization, urbanization, and informatization of inhabitancy. The report will try to answer the question of what is the picture that is formed by these factors in relevance to the ethnic heritage and whether or not olonkho as a genre of folklore is changing only to a certain exhibited art form which is only symbolizing the ethnicity.

Keywords: olonkho, heroic epos, sakha, Yakutia, ethnic identity, culture, modern society.

At the turn of the twenty-first century rapid social changes, the complexity of the social processes, interactions blurring the individual and society have led to a crisis of identity, which is a good illustration of the famous saying Zygmund Bauman that in the world of the shuffled values, changing routes and deliquescent framework, identities are something that can be worn and acting like the suit. [1] That is, even in a modern, highly mobile world with the accelerating pace of development of the people, as before, the need in the community, providing them with some confidence and reliability. It is known that one of these communities is a national community, and it is associated with the next wave of searches "solid ground" in an unstable reality. In connection with this escalating relevance of such questions as: "Who are we?", "Where are we?", "What are we?". The answers allow the individual to identify themselves, to better understand themselves and others, to be ready to understand and accept other cultures. In the connection with this, perhaps, is high demand for the ethnic memory, its values and in particular the social and cultural experience of the people as a whole.

Updating the theoretical discourse on the topic of the ethnicity has led, as we know, to the emergence of two theoretical directions - primordialism and constructivism. Supporters of primordial directions are considering ethnicity as a kind of objective reality, as nadsubektivnyu characteris-

tic of the individual, due to historical factors or biological nature. The constructivist directions in the study of the phenomenon of ethnic identity, perceived ethnic group in the quality of an artificial entity - "imagined community" (or "social constructs"), consisting of people subjectively aware of their proximity to the result of the intellectual design ideas and feelings, and disseminating them through education and the media. [2] Of course, each of the areas has its grain of truth, but we think it is important that, according to the constructivist theory, the formation of an ethnic group begins with the marking of cultural boundaries. In this area, it is believed that it is the cultural characteristics of the ethnic and projecting the result of group organization and dynamics of the relations between the groups are the basis of the ethnic identity. Thus, the reference to the theme of the ethnic identification is not possible without measuring the impact of culture.

Usually when people talk about culture, have in mind, first of all, language, religion, traditions, folk customs, art forms, etc. The same phenomenon is most often performed this-nodifferentive function. In most cases, they are viewed as self-sufficient as what needs to be preserved at all costs, but the extent to which these phenomena are the factors of self-identification of the modern man? Do the same with their self-worth? After all, cultural heritage reflects the diversity of the environment of the past. For example, the Yakut epos olonkho promoted, developed and preserved in a decomposition of the communal-clan system of patriarchal life and early class relations. The main ideas and the images olonkho express the most profound vital interests and aspirations of the Yakuts era begin the adoption of their identity as a nation. [3]

In addition it should be noted that the modern society is characterized by rapid and fundamental shift that manifests itself in the process of globalization, urbanization and the transition to an urban lifestyle, information technology environment. It puts on the agenda the question of the development of new adaptive cultural forms that allow living in a different world, but also the preservation of the traditional cultural forms. In this connection, the problem is updated engineered crops, the first of which it came into the collection of feature articles "The invention of tradition", edited by Eric Hobsbawm nominated unusual for that time, the idea that the national traditions of the majority are invented tradition. Hobsbawm and gives a clear definition of what is "invented tradition", "invented tradition" means the aggregate of practices ... aimed at inculcating certain values and norms of behavior by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past "[4, p.58]. In the design of the national communities, therefore, must be invented the historical continuity, to believe that members of these groups [4, p.59]

E. Hobsbaum, setting the presence of the process of the invention of the tradition and conducted a detailed study, paying special attention to simulations - the creation of the sign and the symbol of the complex structures, having nothing to do with historical reality, but, nevertheless, applying for the status of "tradition" and the National Governors consciousness. In our study, the focus is not on the invention of the traditions and attitudes, and their constructed. Since "design", in the contrast to the "invention" allows the synthesis of old and new mix of the traditional culture, which has its roots in the history, with targeted changes in the cultural attitudes of the modern man. [5]

Under the influence of the globalization issues of the nation building, production of the ethnic and the national symbols start form the basis for the stability and prosperity. Ethnicity more actualized in the connection with the unification lifestyle leveling characteristics and, accordingly, the search for individual and group identity in the society. Implementation of the ethnicity is in the process of symbolic representations in the contemporary space, the transformation in the ethnically-marked the symbolic capital. Sign of the times is wide celebration of national holidays, be it Russian Maslenitsa, the Bashkir and Tatar Sabantuy [6, p.4], or Yakut celebration of the New Year Ysyakh - such events are invariably accompanied by massive festivities, as well as the actualization of ethnic images. These events, on the one hand, are the ideological burden and combine the traditions of the past, the ancestors of the transferred population, on the other - are reconstructed and re-created from the top. Representation of the ethnic images in the public space, in the film industry, the fashion industry is involved in the construction of ethnicity. Thus, it can be seen that ethnicity increasingly evident in the public space and therefore becomes an instrument of the social construction.

In 2005, the epic olonkho became one of the winners of the "Masterpieces of Humanity" and was included in the World List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO of an international organization. Since then, work on the preservation and dissemination of the cultural property of the Sakha people was carried out at the state level. Apparently, it was a necessary measure, as an average of 36% of the surveyed population in the areas included in the study sample, believe that in order to olonkho has become a symbol of unity of people who really need the problem of dissemination and preservation olonkho discussed at the state level. About the same number of respondents (38.1%) believes that it is necessary to conduct propaganda in the media. In the light of the theory of the design traditions, the assessment of the regional political elite "Olonkho", recognized by the world community as a unique indigenous culture of Yakutia and its spiritual tradition, also provides for an adequate discourse in the media. The mass of information, representing the space of representation, along with other public scenes form the basis for the display and reproduction of ethnicity - these public fields are an ethnic display, with which ethnicity is not only played and to the public, but also reconstructed, deployed, lived every man [6, p.10]. In this situation, ethnicity is not only a primordial reality, prepared for the landscape and the genes, but also as a dynamic identification of the process of socialization and representation in the public spaces, with the filing of the ruling elites. Ethnic identification is presented as labile constructed with the defined objectives in the field of the cultural ethnic and cultural identity.

Recognition olonkho, as the masterpiece of folklore UNESCO has led to the upgrading of the epic as a national symbol. However, we have attempted to identify how this event affected by self-consciousness of the Sakha people. To do this, we proposed a survey of the question: "Did the proclamation olonkho UNESCO Masterpiece of the Oral folk art on your personal identity as a representative of the Sakha people?" On average, the sample 59% of the respondents believes that it really affected the self-consciousness. In a conversation with the respondents could often hear that they feel the pride of the nation due to this status. Those who are not affected by this event,

much less, an average of 13.4%. However, even this figure does not reveal negative attitudes toward olonkho. Some respondents in a conversation with the interviewer noted that "without the recognition of the various organizations of the people should respect their cultural heritage."

In addition, to determine the significance of olonkho in today's society, respondents were asked to determine whether an olonkho notions of collective consciousness: "In your opinion, what is the olonkho?" It was found that the respondents' answers regarding the definition olonkho in a broad sense are not clear. Leading positions occupied three possible answers that reflect the different approaches to the interpretation of population olonkho. Thus, 43.2% of respondents said that they olonkho outlook is primarily the Sakha people, 32% evaluate olonkho as epic, 30.8% consider it a reflection of folk stories. Almost completely absent associative perception olonkho with religious work, as the Bible (4.6%). As a general rule, I agree with this embodiment of the responses are from the youngest age group (14-17 years).

Next, we tried to figure out how the man himself is aware of the value for themselves olonkho, and what role is removed olonkho people in your life. Table 1 clearly observed ratio of the population surveyed to olonkho.

Table 1

Answers on the questions: «How do you assess the heroic epos of olonkho?»

<i>Variants of the answers</i>	<i>%</i>
Olonkho – is the fundament of the national culture of the Sakha people	83,2
Over the years, olonkho lose for me its value and attractiveness	6,7
I was never interested and I do not know olonkho	8,7
Others	1,3

Studying the role of olonkho the perspective of its meaning for the modern society has revealed that the vast majority (81.1%) of the population surveyed believed that olonkho – the national treasure that should be protected and preserved.

Table 2

Answers on the question: «In your opinion, what role plays olonkho in the modern society?»

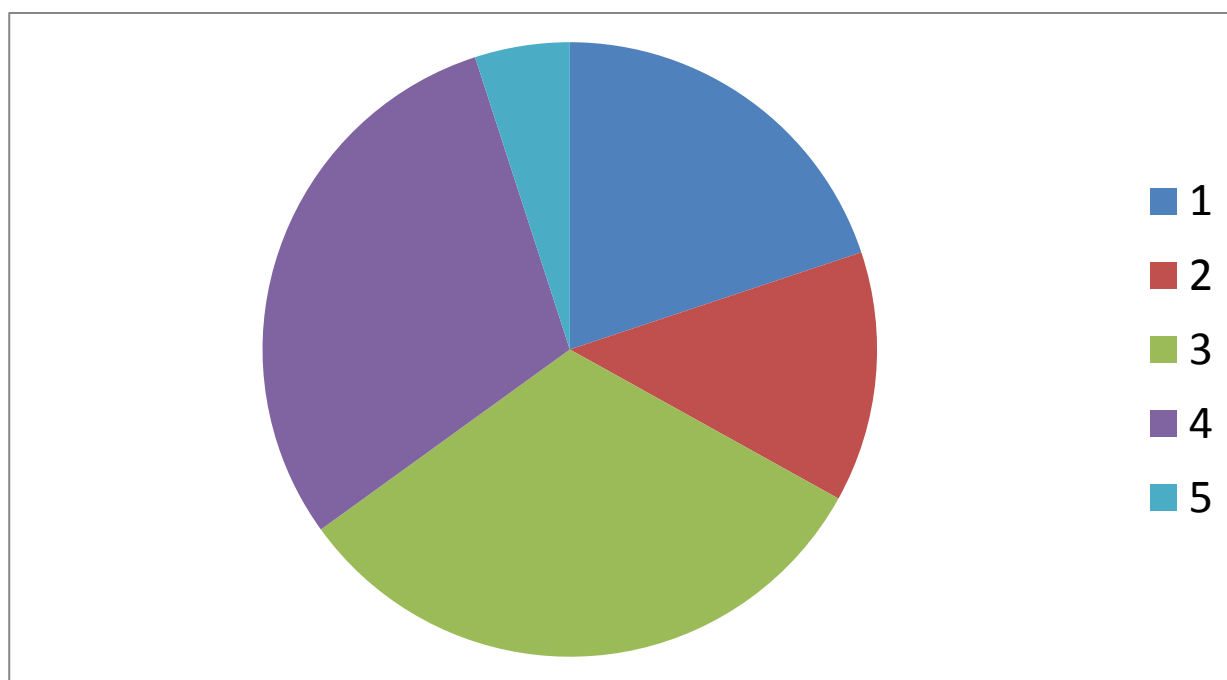
<i>Variants of the answers</i>	<i>%</i>
Maybe for the older generation has a value, and for the young is something archaic, obsolete	81,1
Plays no role and has no meaning in the modern life	16,7
Maybe for the older generation has a value, and for the young is something archaic	1,1
Others	1,1

In the analysis of the data has attracted attention is that of agreeing with the statement of the archaic olonkho were representatives of all the age groups from 14 to 54 years. To explain this fact, it seems to us, we can not tying the personal position of the respondents in relation to olonkho (they note the high importance olonkho for themselves), and their subjective determination of significance olonkho as obsolete phenomenon for young people. In general, it should be noted that a pessimistic attitude does not appear in the general.

Note that in the next issue of the study was conducted covert testing confidence in olonkho significant role in the modern society. The question was worded as follows: "Do you think if there is alienation of the population, especially the young, from olonkho?" The survey results look like this: 48% of those surveyed agree that now is the alienation of the population from olonkho. The number of those who do not agree with this assessment, was quite small - only 21% of respondents. Difficult to answer 31%.

Thus, if previously only 16.7% of the respondents said that olonkho for young people does not play a role, and are of value only for the older generation, there is found that more than half of all respondents noticed the alienation of the population, especially young people, from olonkho. Most people are concerned about this process in 3 age groups: 35 to 64 years. Respondents were inclined to believe that this process is not present, the most in the younger group: 14 to 44 years, and found it difficult to answer - in the group of 18-22 years. In this case, the indicative appears that those who believe that the process of alienation is not significantly less than those who say the opposite - that modern society is in fact facing a serious problem that can lead to the loss of folk culture.

Next, it follows that our interest turned to the causes of this phenomenon. As can be seen from Figure 4, the respondents most often as the cause of alienation from olonkho that his performance has been the scene of a demonstration of talent and no longer carries those socializing and educational functions that are found in it the previous generation of the Sakha people. In addition, this point describes the current trend, manifested in training olonkho primary school and preschool ages. In this case, the execution olonkho really is basically a demonstration of children's talents.



Picture 1. Answers to the question: "Where do you see the reason for the alienation of the population, especially the young generation of olonkho?"

1. In the modern interpretation olonkho turns into the stage action.

2. The massive introduction of folklore contests and competitions for its execution olonkho "conservation" is rejected.
3. There is no proper olonkho prestige as the traditional values of the people in comparison with the brands of the popular culture.
4. Execution olonkho became the scene of demonstration talents of gifted people.
5. More.

The next most popular response was a variant of "a modern twist olonkho turns into the stage action." In an interview with the survey participants, especially older ones, can often be heard that young people today perceive olonkho only as a theatrical performance, which is devoid of the traditional features and often saves only the general plot and familiar characters.

The third most popular answer is "there is no proper olonkho prestige as the traditional values of the people in comparison with the brands of popular culture," the most obvious to the modern society. In a world of ever-accelerating social processes, increasing the flow of information and requirements for the competence and knowledge of the individual, the person just does not have time for introduction to the values of the traditional society.

So the next question in the questionnaire was precisely aimed at clarifying the impact of lost traditions olonkho in the modern society. As it turned out, the majority of the population surveyed sees the main problem is not even that over time becomes less of these narrators olonkho, but the fact that he is not claimed olonkho in the society, despite the people's awareness of its value.

Table 3

Answers on the question: «What do you think is the manifest of the losing by olonkho traditions in the modern world?»

Variants of the answers	%
In the choice of listening	4,3
Very few willing to listen olonkho	48,1
It is becoming less and less of the storytellers of olonkho	29,5
Olonkho is increasingly becoming a theatrical performance	24,5
Nothing is lost, the traditions are preserved and respected	8,5
Others	2,2

Thus, it should be noted that olonkho certainly seen as a cultural value of the Sakha people, but has no popularity in the society. However, further attention should be paid to the question of what kind of phenomena and factors representatives of the ethnic Sakha distinguish itself as a basis for the ethnic eslf identity. The results of the survey also revealed that as the basic framework of the ethnic identity of the majority of those questioned favor mother tongue (67.1%). A smaller value for the respondents Mountain ulus have the factors of national self-consciousness of man as "folk traditions" (32.5%), "faith" (11.4%), "a national holiday ysyakh" (14.3%), " the historical past of the people "(11.6%). This completes the list of "folk heritage olonkho" (7.8%). So it turns out that olonkho does not have a strong influence on the formation of ethnic identity, con-

sequently, on the ethnic identity of modern Sakha. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the factors that distinguish themselves for the persons interviewed as ethno consolidated.

Table 4

Distribution of the answers to the question: "Do you think that most of the above items you have in common with the nation "

Variants of the questions	%
1. Language	75,9
2. Culture	49,7
3. Customs and Tarditions	41,9
4. Motherland and Nature	61,6
5. Traits of the character	4,3
6. Beliefs	5,5
7. Historical past	13,2
8. Relative connections	20,7
9. Features of the external appearance	7,4
10. Etc	1,8



Picture 1. 25 Novemberя – The national Day of Olonho".

URL: <http://www.sakha.spb.ru/news/465.html> (Date of access: 11.11.2011)

As can be seen from the table of the ten proposed positions that most make related to his people, the vast majority of respondents in the first place put the language. Also, one of them, the most significant markers of the ethnic identity is the "native land and in-kind." Here, it seems, to some extent, the formation of the regional identity is manifested through the media, broadcasting cer-

tain images and symbols, mainly in the representation of the administrative-territorial One unit ("Olonkholand", "Shares-for Tuymaada", etc.). In this case, the formation of the ethnic identity is due to link the symbols of the national culture and emotive ideas homeland.

In the ranking of the markers of the identity, the most significant for the population surveyed, "culture", "customs and traditions" took third and fourth place. Note that these markers reflect the so-called "ethnic picture of the world", understood as the whole world, including the structured and systematic ethnic angle under a set of the images and representations of the ethnic group and its members about social reality.

One of ethno differentiating factors were also related. Apparently respondents who chose this response came from primordialist logic transmission of the ethnic identity at the genetic level. This answer was more popular than, for example, the "community of the past." Although it is well known that the historical memory is also one of the factors influencing the formation of patriotism and love for the "small" and "big country." As it turned out, the commonality of the "historical past" as a phenomenon that performs functions ethno consolidated, little awareness of the population surveyed. Thus, the most pronounced ethno consolidated markers were "language", "native land, nature" and "culture", which confirms the thesis of great significance for the ethnic identity of the Sakha ecological value of unity as the feeling of intimacy with people of their own nationality on the basis of their language and culture and a general introduction to the nature and the earth [1, p.5]. Overall results of the study suggest the possibility that olonkho as the cultural values of the people, for the moment has no apparent effect on the ethnic identification of sugars, but, nevertheless, has a certain potential to be one of the factors in the formation of ethnic identity. People do not associate their ethnic identity is directly olonkho epic is probably one of the faces of the cultural heritage, which, in turn, has a direct impact on the ethnic identity of its speakers. However, one can not deny the fact that olonkho has obvious potential for consolidating the society because integrates such ethnodifferentiating markers such as language skills, a common historical memory, the worship of nature, the love of his native land, and at the same time constituting olonkho archetypes. Potential olonkho as a symbol of unity of people can be realized with the assistance of various channels of its propaganda, and their potential is far from exhausted. In our opinion, the attitude of the population to the most olonkho at its qualitative formation and replication as an information product can be quite positive.

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*Reviewer – Shadrina O. N.,
Phd in Philosophy, Associate professor*

UDK[347.726+316.334.55](470.1/.2)(045)

Role of Consumer's Cooperation in Arkhangelsk Region in Vital Activity of Rural Population



© **Sidorovskaya** Tatyana, Ph. D, Cand. Sc. (Economics) of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov. Priority research topics: regional market of commodity and services, inter-regional communications, consumer's cooperative society, quality management. Contact Phone: (8182) 681171. E-mail: sitavi@pomorsu.ru.

Abstract

The paper examined main development trends of consumer's cooperation in Arkhangelsk region and it's main role in rural regions infrastructure development. The emphasis was made on the social aspects of consumer's cooperation activity: supply

of goods and services to rural population, their employment and income increase.

Keywords: *social and economic development, infrastructure of rural region, consumer's cooperation, cooperative shareholders, economic operations, social mission, personal income.*

Among the main areas of the modern government's agricultural policy occupies a special place to ensure viability of the rural population in the context of the sustainable development of the rural areas, which refers to their stable socio-economic development, increase agricultural production, improve agricultural efficiency, achieving full employment of the rural population and improving their standard of living, the rational use of land¹. According to the academician of the Russian Academy of Agriculture A. Petrikova, long-term policy objective for the sustainable development of rural areas - the formation of the village to the city socially equal living conditions, the optimization of the village of its national economic functions (production, demographic, socio-cultural, environmental, recreation, space and communications, social control of the territory). The medium-term objective of this policy - reducing rural poverty by providing income growth from agriculture, the expansion of non-agricultural employment, improve the access of the rural population to the services of the social and engineering infrastructure

Active participant in the socio-economic transformation in the field of agriculture and the development of the infrastructure in the rural areas speaks consumer cooperatives. Consumer cooperatives – is a non-profit organization, socially-oriented, which was based on the shareholder. According to the Law "On the consumer cooperatives (consumer societies and their unions) in the Russian Federation", consumer cooperation – is a system of consumer societies and their unions at various levels have been established to the satisfaction of the material and other needs of their members. To achieve these objectives, consumer cooperatives and carry out trade, manufacturing,

¹ About the development of the the agriculture: Federal Law from 29.12.2006 № 264-FL.

procurement activities, provides various kinds of industrial and household services, and other activities not prohibited by law. The shareholders of the consumer cooperatives are eligible to participate in the economic activities of the cooperative organizations and cooperative receiving payments, to participate in the social and cultural life of the consumer society, as well as to education and management skills of cooperative organization.

In the Arkhangelsk region consumer cooperation is the Arkhangelsk Regional Union of Consumer Societies (Archangel region consumer union), in the area of which is located 2,244 communities, representing 56% of the total number of settlements in the region. The population served by the Archangel region consumer union in 2009 amounted to 237.2 thousand., Including the rural population - 185.7 thousand people., Or 55% of the total rural population of the region. The number of shareholders of the Archangel region consumer union - 42 thousand people. The structure of the Archangel oblpotrebsoyuza includes 120 entities, including the Nenets District Union of Consumer Societies, Belsky rajpotrebsoyuz, district, urban and rural consumer society, KNOW "Arkhangelsk Co-operative College." Developing a diversified economy and implementing social mission Archangel oblpotrebsoyuz remains virtually the only economic structure, with operations throughout the region, mostly in rural areas. Material and technical base of the Archangel oblpotrebsoyuza is an important part of social and economic infrastructure of the village. Consumer cooperation of the Arkhangelsk region has an extensive network of sales, procurement, production facilities. Thus, as of January 1, 2010 in the Arkhangelsk oblpotrebsoyuza operated 797 stores, including 476 stores, zagotpunktov, 89 catering companies, 212 plants for the production of consumer goods, priemozagotovitelnyh 27 points, 119 depots obschetovarnyh 18, 14 refrigerated warehouses. The total amount of activity in 2009 amounted to 5,008.5 million rubles., An increase as compared to 2002, in current prices by 3.4 times compared to 2008 - by 3.6% (Table 1). According to the rating assessment of Central Union of Russia, Arkhangelsk oblpotrebsoyuz for this indicator is on the 15th place among the 73 consumer associations Russia, moving from the 23 seats, which he held in 2002. It should be noted that the financial crisis has adversely affected the activities of consumer cooperatives in the region. In 2009, for the first time since 2002, there was a decrease in all parameters of the Archangel region consumer union in comparable prices (Table 1).

Table 1

The key indicators of the economy activities of the Arkhangelsk regional consumer union in 2009

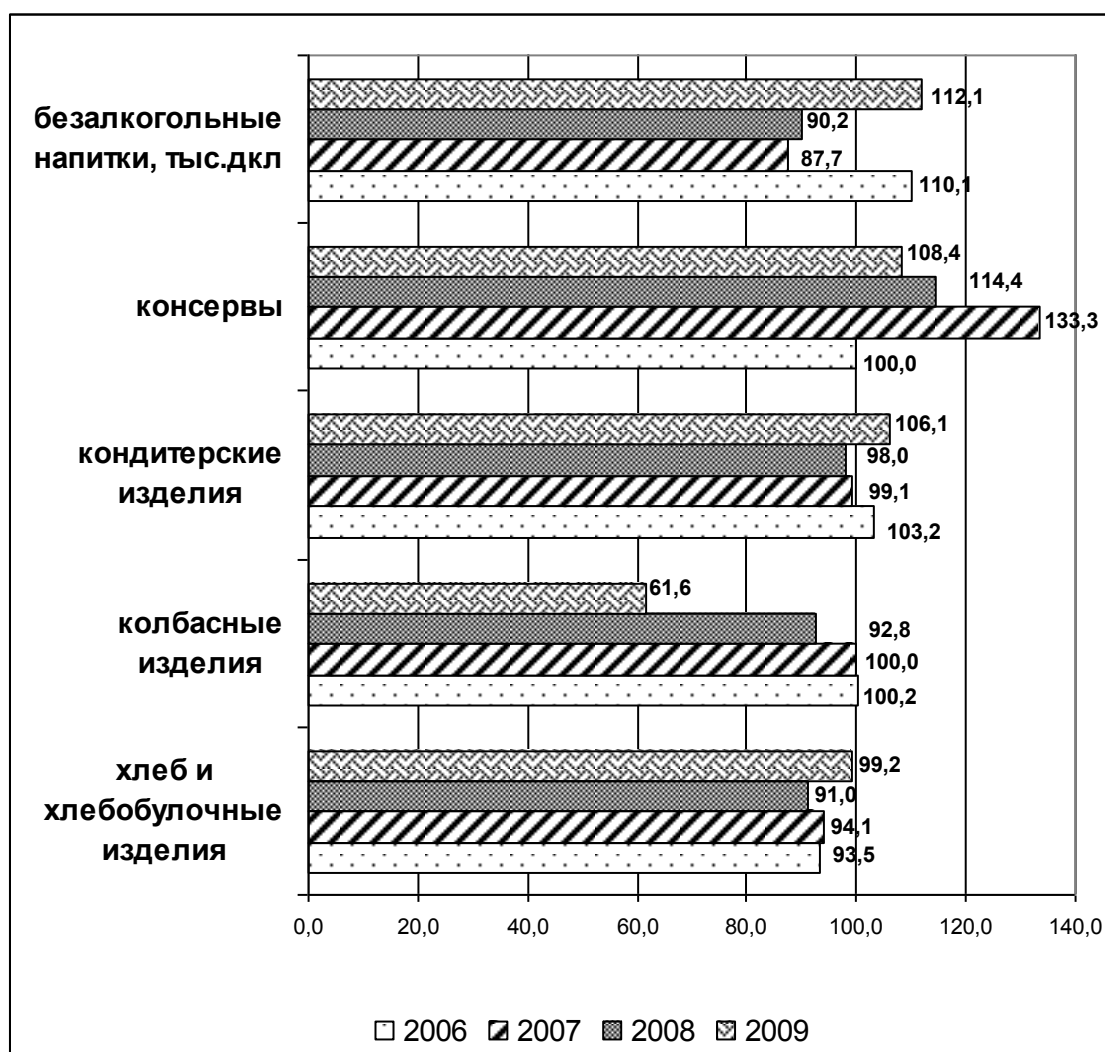
Indicators	2009 year			
	Summ, mln. rubles.	The growth rates (in current prices), %		The growth rate for 2008 (at constant prices) %
		2002	2008	
The total volume	5008,5	in 3,4	103,6	93,2
The retail turnover(including catering)	4026,4	in 3	106,6	95,8
including: turnover of catering	255,5	in 2,8	103,5	92,8
Industrial output	564,7	in 2,7	102,6	92,3
The volume of purchases of agricultural products and raw materials	347,6	in 2,4	97,4	87,6

Calculated according to the statistics department of the economy, finance, accounting, taxation, controls the Archangel regional consume union. The main indicators of the socio-economic activities of the consumer cooperatives Russia in 2009. - Moscow: Central Council of the Russian Federation, 2010.

The principal activity of the consumer cooperation is the sale of goods through the retail trade and catering enterprises, which share in the volume of aggregate activity, is 80.4%. Retail turnover, including catering for the year 2009 increased compared with 2002, at current prices in three paper, compared to 2008 - up 6.6% at constant prices decreased by 4.2% (Table . 1). The share of consumer cooperatives in the retail trade turnover of the enterprises operating in the rural areas is about 22%, and in some areas of over 50%. To improve service in 96 stores run by the method of self-193 - with non-stop and extended mode, 336 - on a continuous working week, 688 communities served by car shop. The turnover of catering Archangel oblpotrebsuyuza in 2009 increased in comparison with 2002, in current prices by 2.8 times and amounted to 255.5 million rubles. Compared with 2008, the turnover of catering in current prices grew by 3.5% at constant prices - decreased by 7.2%. Promising areas should be considered an increase in the production of semi-finished products and food products on the basis of catering enterprises, expanding the range of bakery and confectionery products.

In order to meet the demand of villagers organizations of consumer cooperatives in the region are developing production activities. Industrial output in 2009 increased in the comparison with 2002, in current prices by 2.7 times, reaching 564.7 mln., Compared to 2008 - by 2.6%. According to this indicator, according to the rating assessment of the Central Union of Russia, Arkhangelsk oblpotrebsoyuz ranked 9th among 73 Consumers Russia, moving from the 24 seats, which he held in 2002.

The annual rate of the growth of output of main products (Fig. 1) show a gradual decrease in the production of bread and bakery products, due to the growth of the rural incomes in the pre-crisis period and the change in consumption structure of rural residents. However, in 2009, reducing the production of bread and bakery products has slowed, there has been a growth in the production of the confectionery, canned food and non-alcoholic beverages. The negative impact of the financial and economic crisis affected the decrease in the production of sausages in 2008-2009. The volume of purchases of agricultural products and raw materials in the Arkhangelsk regional consume union increased in 2009, compared with 2002, at current prices, almost 2.4 times as compared to 2008 decreased by 2.6%. In 2009, the population bought 110 tons of meat, 149 tonnes of milk, 318 tons of potatoes, 121 tons of vegetables, 6.1 tons of the medicinal plants, etc.



Pic. 1. The annual rate of the growth of the volumes of the major products by Archangel regional consume union in 2006-2009.%. Compiled by the author at: Statistical materials of the management economics, finance, accounting, taxation, controls the Archangel regional consume union.

The purchases of the wild berries and mushrooms, medicinal raw materials and technology for the years 2005-2009. characterized by extreme volatility, as this type of activity depends primarily on productivity and the growth of competition in this market. The growth in the purchases of the wild berries, mushrooms, medicinal raw materials and technical Archangel regional consume union 2008 to 2005 increased respectively by 15.9%, 72.4% and 84.7%.

Purchase of the surplus agricultural products in the population, its processing and making available to consumers is of great strategic importance. Here reserves consumer cooperation is far from exhausted. For many rural people in the region proceeds from sales of farmsteads are the primary and often the only income. Each year, the number of donor and agricultural raw materials is from 8 to 10 thousand people, and the amount of additional income to the family budget from the sale of agricultural products and raw materials in 2009 amounted to 30.8 million rubles. In addition, the consumer cooperatives in the region assisting the villagers in sales of home work and crafts.

The activities of consumer associations and consumer unions, unlike other organizations, organizational forms have a strong social component, which is due to the peculiarities of the cooperative form of management. The social policy of the consumer cooperatives aimed, on the one hand, for the benefit of shareholders, the population served, on the other - for the benefit of employees of the system of consumer cooperatives. As a social institution, it is intended to form the goals of its social policy, taking into account the rules and regulations, traditions, culture and interests of the whole society. Consequently, the social policy of consumer cooperation consists of two main components:

a) providing a social measures in the accordance with the state (municipal) guarantees under Russian law to their employees;

b) the use of the economic and social resources in order to best meet the material and other needs of its members (shareholders) and all of the population served.

So, as the part of its social mission and employment co-operative organizations of the Arkhangelsk region in the period from 2003 to 2008 created 1,213 new jobs, 1,029 employees accepted the newly created jobs, 828 people involved in the execution of public works contracts with the Employment Service. Each year, the temporary and seasonal work on part-time work involved the order of 900-1000 people. Data on incomes received from organizations of the consumer cooperatives, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

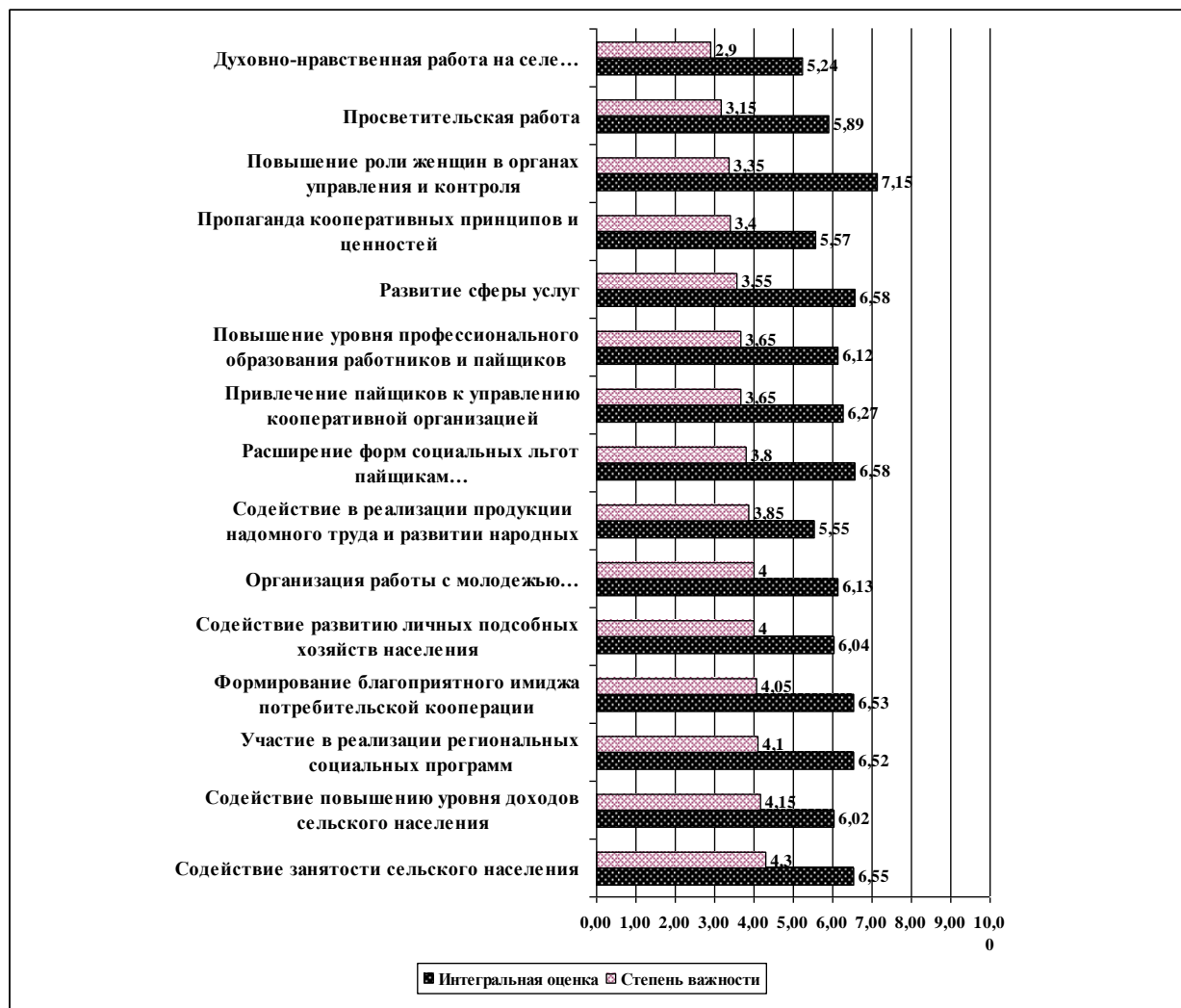
Data about the incomes of the population, received from consumer organizations of the Cooperation of the Arkhangelsk region, in 2003–2008 years, thousands of the rubles.

Indicators	2003 year	2004 year	2005 year	2006 year	2007 year	2008 year	Темпы роста (2008 г. к 2003г.), %, раз
Wages of employees of Consumer Cooperatives	304564	351876	478277	567685	622592	771807	In 2,5
Average wages, rub.	4774	4991	5990	7029	8045	10159	In 2
Cooperative payments for participation in the economic activities of Consumer Cooperatives	353	98	142	904	304	590	167,1
Population income from the sale of agricultural products and raw materials	34887	36971	34571	42030	37695	44210	126,7
Payments on borrowings	6385	7641	8968	8829	8841	8017	125,6
Total income received:	346189	396586	521958	619448	669432	824624	In 2,4 раза

Calculated from: The Statistical materials of the management economics, finance, accounting, taxation, controls the Archangel regional consumer union.

As can be seen from the table, income received from organizations of consumer co-operation of the Arkhangelsk region, tend to rise. In 2008, they increased by almost 2.4 times compared to 2003 and amounted to 824.6 million rubles. The largest share of income accounted for the salaries of employees of consumer cooperatives, in second place - income from the sale of agricultural products and raw materials in third place - payments on borrowings of the population. Over re-

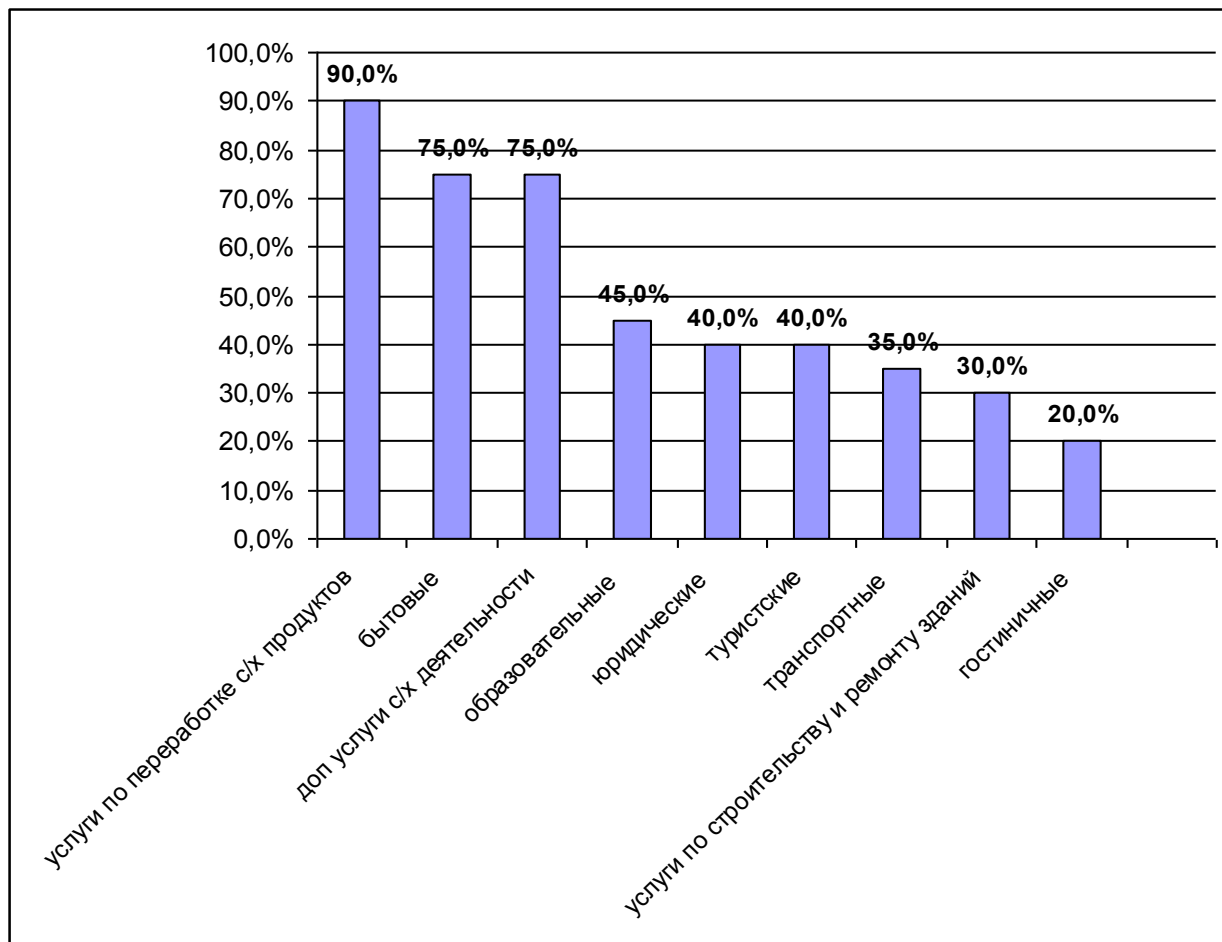
cent years, organizations of consumer cooperatives Arkhangelsk provide social support to shareholders and the public nekooperirovannomu: carry out the delivery of goods in the shops located in remote areas, implement bread below cost, contain planned unprofitable stores sell goods on credit, etc. In 2008 co-operative organization of the Arkhangelsk region to provide such support in the amount of 147.4 million rubles., which is 47.7 million rubles. more than 2003.



Pic. 2. The data of the expert estimation of the importance of the level of the realization of the separated directions of the social policy of the Arkhangelsk regional consumer union

The highest score given to the activities of co-operative organizations in the region in the following areas of the social policy, such as: increasing the role of women in the management and control - 7.15 points (integrated assessment with regard to the importance of this area on a scale), the development of the service industry - 6.58 points, expanding the forms of social benefits - 6.58 points, to facilitate employment of the rural population - 6.55 points, to create a favorable image of the consumer cooperatives as a socially-oriented systems - 6.53 points, participation in regional social programs - 6.52 points, attracting shareholders to the management of co-operative organization - 6.27 points; organization working with young people, the formation of human resources organization - 6.13 points. The analysis of expert opinion in relation to the services that are necessary to develop the organizations of consumer cooperatives Arkhangelsk region to the fullest

satisfaction of the population served, is shown in Fig. 3.



Pic. 3. The analysis of the expert opinion in the relation to the services that is necessary to develop the organizations of consumer cooperatives Arkhangelsk region in the long term.

As can be seen from Fig. 3, a priority for the rural population have services for the processing agricultural products and forest products, additional services of the agricultural activities (plowing land, provision of seedlings, saplings, sale of young cattle, poultry, etc.), household, educational, legal, tourist etc. Thus, carrying out business activities, consumer cooperation is working hard to address social problems in the country. In most villages, consumer cooperatives are the only organization providing reliable residents of goods and services. At the same time, under any social upheavals it does not leave them in the lurch, to provide assistance and support. This is an obvious manifestation of the principles and values of cooperation, foremost among which are justice, mutual aid and solidarity.

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*Reviewer – Uliyanovskiy V. I.,
Doctor of Sociology, Professor*

UDK [37.014+314+316.346](=1-81)(571.56)(045)

Educational status of the Youth of the Indigenous Peoples of the North: the gender context



© **Popova** Alyona, the scientific employee of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the small people of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, sector of ethnosociology. Priority research topics: ethnic sociology, ethno-social processes, social adaptation, sociology of youth, gender sociology, sociology of the family, demography of Indigenous Peoples of the North. Contact Phone: 8 (4112) 35-41-76. E-mail: algepo@mail.ru.

Abstract

The article reports on gender differences of educational status of the youth of the indigenous peoples of the North, analyzes the factor of becoming a professional and motivation for professional education. Young women of the North aimed at obtaining a professional education and expansion of social opportunities, while young men are guided by traditional ways of life. Educational status of young northerners defines their gender stratification.

Keywords: educational status, the youth of the indigenous peoples, gender differences, gender asymmetry, gender stratification.

Recent changes in the socio-economic strategy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) determine the changes in the social makeup of women. Moreover, the country level vocational education yakutyanok significantly higher in men compared with similar nation-wide indicators. The orientation of women in the country to receive vocational education, from the 80s of the last century, always high, and has maintained a stable growing trend: for example, if the rate of women in higher education by 2 points higher than men already on the results of the population census in 1979, the census results 2002, the ratio of 23 points higher than men. According to research specialists gender attitudes, in work and career advancement education yakutyanki recognize the presence of one of the major factors contributing to the success [1, c. 203]. In state and municipal institutions of the secondary vocational education in the republic girls predominate numerically. The choice of specialties traditionally has a so-called fiscal direction: from 85% to 60% of the girls in the group in the field of health care, services, technology of food products and consumer goods, economics and management, education and pedagogy. In higher education there is a tendency to a certain increase in the number of male students. However, women continue to lead the list of those with higher education. There is a significant drop-out of a strong half of the universities. In an interview about the problems of adaptation in higher education institutions, students themselves highlight, along with the sometimes low adaptive potential of the boys, there are specific or special status and behavioral difficulties of the young people. In the universities of the Republic is the largest number of girls enrolled in education and pedagogy - in the last 5 years, an average of 80% of

the total number of the students in this area. More than 70% are the students in health care, arts and culture, economics and management.

The recent changes in the socio-economic strategy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) determine the changes in the social makeup of women. Moreover, the country level vocational education yakutyanok significantly higher in men compared with similar nation-wide indicators. The orientation of women in the country to receive vocational education, from the 80s of the last century, always high, and has maintained a stable growing trend: for example, if the rate of women in higher education by 2 points higher than men already on the results of the population census in 1979, the census results 2002, the ratio of 23 points higher than men. According to research specialists gender attitudes, in work and career advancement education yakutyanki recognize the presence of one of the major factors contributing to the success [1, c. 203]. In state and municipal institutions of secondary vocational education in the republic girls predominate numerically. The choice of specialties traditionally has a so-called fiscal direction: from 85% to 60% of the girls in the group in the field of health care, services, technology of food products and consumer goods, economics and management, education and pedagogy. In higher education there is a tendency to a certain increase in the number of male students. However, women continue to lead the list of those with higher education. There is a significant drop-out of a strong half of the universities. In an interview about the problems of adaptation in higher education institutions, students themselves highlight, along with the sometimes low adaptive potential of boys, there are specific or special status and behavioral difficulties of young people. In the universities of the Republic is the largest number of girls enrolled in education and pedagogy - in the last 5 years, an average of 80% of the total number of students in this area. More than 70% are students in health care, arts and culture, economics and management.

There are significant differences in the composition of unemployed women living in urban and rural areas, by level of education. In rural areas of officially registered unemployed is significantly higher proportion of persons with secondary education and not having completed high school, but our field research significantly dominated by indicators of women's hidden unemployment in rural areas. In this case, the unemployed, women living in rural areas (45% in 2010) have a younger age structure. The proportion of women aged 16-29 years is 36.0% here, while in urban areas - 33.1%. Throughout the Republic, the proportion of young unemployed women is 28.9%, of which 53.1% - up to 20 years.

Global social and political changes affect the adaptation and transformation of the different social structures of society. Adaptive capacity of Indigenous Peoples of the North suffered during the twentieth century, a severe test. Prior to the industrial development of territories of traditional nature use, despite the disastrous performance of the demographic development, the indigenous peoples of the North, more or less successfully adapted to changing conditions [2, p. 97]. In the life of the northern peoples emerged sustainable positive trend, characteristic, perhaps, to all regions of the country during the time of the social change: the elimination of illiteracy, the emergence of health services and social protection.

With regard to the government statistics we see young people aged 14 to 30 years, when there are usually major events in the making of the human personality: it is defined with the future professional priorities, finishes school, gets a job, and acquires a family. There is a process of the socialization of the young people, social adaptation, which involves high psychological burden. In areas inhabited by indigenous peoples of the Evenk population aged 14-29 years, according to the results of the population census of 2002 was 3,285 people, young Evens - 1921, Dolgan - 289, Yukagirs - 177, Chukchi - 132. In these areas (53.0%), in the city (51.0%), and especially in rural areas (59.8%) young male population represents the majority, although the results of the 2002 census, the share of women of all ages in the areas of the indigenous people of the North is slightly higher than that of men (in 1000 men 1012 women). In sociological studies from the 70's of the twentieth century, it was noted that among the indigenous people of the North there is a gender gap in the education and the social status of men and women. Women with higher or incomplete higher education began to dominate over men and change their place of the residence, lifestyle.

It is interesting to compare the age and the sex structure in the areas inhabited by the indigenous people of the North with the demographic structure of the whole country by the ethnic. Thus, the urban male population of Aboriginal people is only 43.9%, and female - 56.1%, which also reflects the higher levels of the social mobility of young northern girls. Rural male population is 48.0% female - 52%. In general, the Indigenous People of the North, young women represent 53.5% of this population. As shown by our previous studies of families of small peoples of the North, almost all women want to live in a new way, while among the 72% of male respondents relied on the traditional way of life [3, p. 48]. This gap in the level of education and values leads to the fact that over 80% of indigenous women with higher and secondary vocational education to the age of 40 years, showing great migration activity and either not married, or are in the ethnically mixed, heterogeneous, where spouses come from different social strata, marriages. Among the women of the young respondents with completed higher education, specialized secondary and secondary education in the majority. The list with incomplete higher and lower secondary education is dominated by men. Thus, if we trace employment of persons with incomplete vocational education, then, as a rule, men with incomplete education - either students or somehow interrupted their education: the unemployed or employed in dead-end or do not require special skills jobs, such, for example, as a fireman, a handyman. And women with incomplete higher education - rather, it is the person receiving education or student, or persons employed in places that require special skills. Among women, those with incomplete higher education engaged primarily in the areas of education, office management. Most males with incomplete secondary education - mostly high school students, which reflects the nature of the age-sex composition of the populations.

The demographic analysis of the urbanized population in the cities of the Sakha Republic (2000) showed that a representative of the indigenous people of the North, on average 15-20% of the cases registered by the family. A 2001 study in the tribal communities revealed that the population of reproductive age without family clan and tribal communities characterized by a predominance of asymmetric males and 89% [4, p. 45]. Unmarried women of reproductive age in the communities constituting only 11%, which again shows a high level of assimilative capacity and adaptation to

the conduct of non-traditional lifestyles of young women, to expand the field of life. This has resulted in a high level of the general education and the general professional training of representatives of indigenous peoples across ethnic groups, which determines their great migration activity. So, even now, for example, young migrant women in northern Yakutia were 62.1% in the Central Yakutia - 68.6%, in the South Yakutia - 58.5%, in Western Yakutia - 51.9%, in other words, are always the majority.

At the end of the twentieth century, due to the global socio-economic changes in the country, the revised established during the Soviet era methods of identity formation of the younger generation of the northern ethnic groups in a non-traditional way of life, without regard to the ethnic identity of indigenous peoples of the North: education in boarding schools, separation from family, the loss of connection between generations, and the gap from the traditional and the new social infrastructure. It was recognized that the existing system of the education of the youth of the North formed the value orientations that are not organically combined with the traditional hierarchy of values in the spiritual culture of the people, and did not provide a full adaptation to the modern conditions of the life [5].

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the state of the children's ethnic identity of indigenous people of the North experts characterized the unstable and inconsistent, "blurred", ethnically tense [6, c.56]. Over the years, researchers, educators to develop new approaches to education and educational system of Indigenous People of the North, one of the main objectives of which is the formation of the national identity. The development of the new approaches in the education ethnopedagogics focused on the formation of the child as a representative of a people of the North, in our opinion, already reveals some positive trends in terms of the ethnic identity of the young generation. Of the young people served questionnaire survey for this study, only 6.5% are engaged in traditional activities, including for 83.3% of the young (5.4% of the total number of young people surveyed) of respondents traditional crafts - the main source of income. The old life goals and benchmarks lose under the new conditions are no longer valid and serve as a guide for adapting to new circumstances, cease to provide and meet the immediate and future needs, the development of the younger generation.

Low rating of the ethno-social experience of the parents leads to lower social well-being, to the maladaptive state, denial, rejection, alienation of existing "social support", designed to enhance the adaptive behavior. Complicated search and acquisition of new "social support" and "social identity" to help navigate and survive in the new environment. It plays the role of a number of factors: age difference of the respondents, the overall socio-political atmosphere at the time of the survey, gain, acceleration of the globalization process and the uneven distribution of the benefits of globalization, etc.

Unlike the older generation, the young people of the North, was raised in a revival of languages, culture, national system of education, ethno-cultural waking consciousness, the revival of the lost "ethnic identity, and with them the identity, moral strength, spiritual integrity" [7, p.58] reveals a much more positive attitude to nationality: 63.7% of respondents are positive about their national

identity. For the comparison, in 2001 only 25.3% of the young northerners were proud of their nationality [8, p 24].

Despite the fact that 49.7% of the young people surveyed have completed or incomplete higher or secondary vocational education, 78.4% are not satisfied with their earnings. Only 21.7% are satisfied with their income. Work, active labor installation had to be a means to achieve a certain material conditions and social status. Non-compliance with the provisions of the professional work carried out, with social expectations devalues the importance of education as one of the most important social characteristics of a person contributes to the growth of youth dissatisfaction with their position in the society, social passivity, feelings of marginality.

But indigenous youth is mostly occupied in the public sector with a fixed salary. Women make up the majority of public employees, which again demonstrates their greater willingness adaptive, on the one hand, on the other - a low level of social aspirations and "concerns" social status in contrast to the young men. 44.9% of young northerners find it easier to adapt public sector workers. Since the republic manufacturing widely developed only in the twentieth century and contributed to an underestimation of ethnic self-esteem, displacing the indigenous population from the territories of traditional nature, the population was not generated a positive attitude to the industrial sector of production. According to the results of our survey, 39.3% of young busy teaching activities (mainly women - 90.9%), 26.7% are employed in low-paid, do not require pre-employment training, types of employment (eg, technicals, the nurse in the nursery, nurses in hospitals, loader, worker, fireman, watchman, etc.).

Thus, it must be noted on the poor while the educational and professional status and perspectives of the social mobility of the younger generation. If we talk about the factors that determine the low level of education and professional status of the northern youth, among them are, first of all, the existing type of the settlement due to their poor state of the school education and the social and cultural infrastructure, social and economic status of parents, lack of career-oriented strategy for young indigenous ethnic groups. Formation of professional orientation of the younger generation of Indigenous Peoples of the North is complicated by negative ethnosocial and specific, it can be said limited professional experience of the older generation that is not submitted in all sectors of the economy. On the other hand, professional priorities drawn up by the mass media, the Internet, movies and television, which play a very important role in mediating between the events in the life of the great world and the inner world of stamps and create a common consciousness, individual orientations are not backed up by real-life experiences of previous generations, as well as the quality of the environment and the social priorities.

In areas inhabited by the indigenous people from year to year, reducing the number of the secondary schools, pre-schools, the number of the students and pupils in them. Earlier, despite the low social position of the North, there were opportunities for upward social mobility for generations of their children, especially through educational structure. Now, in the market these opportunities for social mobility for many were not available. Experts recently indicated strong social determination of the distribution of young people in the education system. The determining factor

here is increasingly becoming a social status of parents. In a market economy, when a person is a commodity in the labor market, a profession may be unclaimed society in a rapidly changing environment.

Unequal opportunities for the young people, who are living in the different types of communities, especially noticeable when entering the higher and specialized secondary educational institutions. Takes place and the poor quality of schooling in areas densely populated northern ethnic groups due to the lack of qualified teachers, professionals from over-the remoteness of these areas. For example, in the Evenki village Iengra teacher with the highest qualification category make up only 10.6% of the teaching staff. Meanwhile, it is the educational status is the most versatile and guaranteed factor in the development of young people by providing a direct impact on the social and economic behavior and professional staff, expanding choices in various spheres of life, thereby strengthening the adaptive capacity of young people. In places of compact residence satisfied with the quality of school education only 24.6% of young respondents, 35.8% are not satisfied. Moreover, 49.7% believe that the need for nomadic reindeer herders of the school, while only 12.7% said that they do not need. When carried out earlier by the Institute of Humanitarian Research and Indigenous Peoples of the North SB RAS sociological studies only 29.3% were satisfied with the quality of Evenki school education in the community, and 64.1% believed that it needed nomadic herders schools for children. At the same time 61.7% of the respondents the Evenk wished were introduced incentives to education, profession out of the competition for the indigenous peoples of the North in connection with the preparation of their poor school children from lower socio-economic status of parents. Remote schools are not provided with the necessary expertise relevant qualifications in subjects that deprives children of their prospects continue to improve their educational and professional status.

Unequal position of the indigenous ethnic groups of the young people in the possibilities of raising the educational level and low educational status, due to their lack of competitiveness due to inadequate schooling in the field of low socio-economic status of parents, ethno-social crisis, mainly complicate the process of socialization, equitable and equal inclusion of the younger generation in the North social processes. Low educational status of the indigenous ethnic groups of young people, as a factor of the integration and makrosotsium indicator of the social adaptation, indicates a low level of the social development prospects, the inequality of opportunities for the social mobility, the need to continue the development of the special education minorities of the North.

The economic transformation in the society and the country led to a dramatic change in the centuries-old traditional way of life of the people of the north and moving the structure of employment in the direction of the growth of the employment in the non-production sectors e labor and the unemployed (in some villages where indigenous minorities of the North - 15-20% of the population of working age). Meanwhile, for example, in SI "Employment Center Aldan region" in 2010 asked only 2 representatives of the indigenous peoples of the North. Among the major problems in dealing with this category of citizens Employment Center points out: remote settlements of the district center, the absence of relevant documents from the data of citizens when applying to the

employment center, resulting in them is only advisory assistance without registration as applied, the lack of job opportunities for employment this category of citizens, as the main activity for them is a reindeer herding and agriculture. In an interview with the director of the Center Employment Aldan district NV Matyushina notes that "the remoteness of the settlements of the district center" is for the representatives of the indigenous peoples of almost insurmountable obstacle due to lack of funds for transportation costs. When visiting the Centre of employment in places of compact residence of indigenous peoples in this category of citizens is found "the absence of relevant documents", which is also related to the lack of funds for travel expenses - many overdue documents and the updating of them related to the cost of a trip to district center.

If young men are more focused on the traditional way of life, at the moment nomadic tribal communities are in need of young professionals in organization and management (management) traditional management in a market economy, experts in the processing the resulting products, technical training in maintenance and use of modern technologies processing of leather, meat and fish, furs, organization of marketing and sales operations. Both now and in the future will undoubtedly need, engineering and technical personnel, and creating and implementing new technologies for processing and use of traditional products. Necessary to prepare professional personnel who work on the basis of nomadic communities, mining and processing mineral resources of the territories of the indigenous ethnic groups. The realities of life will also dictate the nomadic tribal communities to develop tourism in the territories of the indigenous people of the North. Need experts in the tourism services at the international level of small and big tourist centers that will share gender stabilizing element, providing implementation and professional women in traditional communities.

Therefore, in these conditions, only the tribal communities have been able to really engage the target training, if they had the financial means to do so. Currently, the arrangements for the Promotion of Employment of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in respect of the indigenous people of the Arctic and are not limited to the political decisions and the social approach to the problem. Not the real pledged funds to the organization of a decent life and the labor potential of the indigenous ethnic group were not revised meager wage rates and salaries payment traditional heavy labor, which would have become a mainstay of public relations with makro sozium for them. I would like to also include activities aimed at the development and expansion of the labor market, including in traditional farms in tribal communities, providing the scope of application of the labor potential of the indigenous population, where the traditional way of life would be a basis for expanding the areas of professional life of Aboriginal people. In addition, due to the lack of the jobs in the areas where indigenous minorities of the North, there is a delayed social and professional socialization of the younger generation of the northerners and the more recent inclusion of the young people into the workforce. Lack of demand for the company of young skilled workers increases the risk deprofessionalization and low social mobility of young professionals. To reduce the proportion of young unemployed people should make adjustments in the training of the specialists, convert part of the educational institutions in the training of young people technical skills of graduates in the field of manufacturing, energy, transportation, marine engineering, energy en-

gineering. But above all, need to seriously develop strategies and the methods of the vocational guidance.

The socio-economic, educational status of the young indigenous people requires the development of the social policy in relation to the Youth of the Arctic and the North, which should lay the normative model of family support, the support necessary in the public interest occupational structure and, most importantly, the creation of conditions for increasing economic self-sufficiency of young people indigenous people of the North, in order to enable it to herself to earn a decent living.

Thus, the younger generation of the indigenous people accumulated negative experiences of the social problems, resulting in their low educational and occupational status. Creates the social and economic conditions may contribute to the devaluation of labor motivation, social degradation, marginalization and the social apathy. And the educational status and the nature of the youth adaptation of the indigenous people in the processes of the globalization in this stage is etnoobrazuyuschee value. Globalization activates adaptive processes in different cultures, national entities, states, world system as a whole. But with regard to the indigenous people can state with confidence that their adaptation to the modern conditions now has absolute dependence on the specific public policies in the relation to the indigenous ethnic groups of the North, the size of the social security and the social policy, especially in the area of the employment and the training orientation of the younger generation.

Russia is building a democratic society. The modern concept of the democracy is based on the fact that without gender equality is impossible to build a democratic society. Education is empowering to participate in the public life and improve the quality and level of their life, their productivity. Education for the young indigenous people is now - a guarantee of the social security and ethnic stability.

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*Reviewer– Sokolova F. H.,
Doctor of History, Professor*

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Protest behavior in region (on the materials of the Arkhangelsk region)



© **Chuvashova** Natalya, doctor of the political science, professor Northern Arctic Federal University named after M. V. Lomonosov. Priority research topics: political conflicts, social protest. Contact Phone: 8-953-261-1520. E-mail: chuv57@rambler.ru.

Abstract

There is an analysis of the social discontent's basis, the form and dynamic of the protest behavior in the modern period on the territory of the Arkhangelsk region in article.

Keywords: *protest behavior, conventional forms and not conventional forms of the protest behavior, Arkhangelsk region.*

According to the study, "Inter-regional index of the crisis of consciousness" in autumn 2008 thought possible mass protests against rising prices, falling living in Arkhangelsk 32% (similar to the national average was 39%) [1, p. 22]. In the Arkhangelsk region, according to the regional Department of the Interior, during 2008 was 28 protests¹. In the autumn of 2009 was considered possible to participate in the mass protests against rising prices, unemployment and falling living standards 26% of the population of the Arkhangelsk region (the rate in the country was then 29%). In all the studied regions of Russia the number of the victims of the crisis has exceeded 50% in Arkhangelsk as 43% of the population believed that the crisis has not affected the material well-being of their families, 7% - that the crisis has affected some negative, but something positive. Although the number to feel the negative impact of the crisis on their financial well-being has increased during 2009 from 31 to 43%, it must be admitted that during the crisis did not happen dramatic decline in living standards of the population.² Arkhangelsk region on the map of the social tension in Russia in (2009) is a region of the social stability.

¹ The protests in the Arkhangelsk region: police guard. URL: <http://kprf.ru/actions/63317.html> (Date of access: 15.04.2011).

² Social well-being of the population in the regions of the economic crisis. Analytical report on the results of the survey "Interregional index crisis of consciousness" (Wave 3). URL: 0911123.pdf (date accessed: 12.05.2011). All-Russian Association of Regional sociological centers "Group of 7/89" held the third wave of the research project "Interregional index crisis of consciousness" (MICS-3). The first wave of the study was conducted in November and December 2008 in 17 cities and regions of the country, the second wave - in March 2009. Reports on the results of the study were presented to authorities, the expert community, actively discussed in the media. With the results of the first and second wave of the project can be found on the website of the Association "Group of 7/89".

Territorial map of the social tension in Russia in (2009)



Resource: Agency «New region», 2009. URL: http://m.deita.ru/society/v-rossii_05.02.2009_122704_sostavlena-territorialnaja-karta-sotsialnoj-naprjazhennosti-v-rossii-foto.html. **Orange colour** marked areas where people's revolts may occur is almost "tomorrow", **grey colour** – areas where dissatisfaction falling living standards have not yet reached a critical point, and finally, **green** – is relative to the social stability.

However, the last 2-3 years have seen an extraordinary level for the northern district of the protest activity. In 2009, for the several months in Arkhangelsk held protests of the doctors to whom they were forced to poor working conditions, low pay, and miserable hospital equipment. May 29 at a meeting initiated by the surgeons of the First Municipal Hospital of Arkhangelsk, Novodvinsk doctors came out and Severodvinsk, providers of all hospitals of the city. More than a thousand people came to support the demands of doctors. In a resolution adopted at the meeting put forward a number of requirements: to provide area hospitals with all the necessities for quality work, the creation of the commission at the Ministry of Public Health Inspection procurement conducted in the field of health facilities; fair pay physicians. The official trade union health care workers Archangel did not support the protest of doctors. The staff of the 1st city hospital was set up independent trade union of the doctors, headed by the surgeon Alexey Popov.

September 8, 2009 in Arkhangelsk was the second meeting of doctors. The rally gathered several hundred people - representatives of seven hospitals and clinics Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk Novodvinsk and sympathizers. In order to participate arrived L. Roshal. At the meeting were the organizers - Alex Popov and Ivan Rostov. They stated that it was exactly 100 days from the previous meeting, but no requirement of doctors, of the aforementioned previously failed. The participants of the rally demanded a commission to monitor the expenditure of funds, which will include representatives of labor collectives and members of the independent trade union. The desperate nature of the struggle and the unusual protest Arkhangelsk physicians (doctors in Russia, in spite of their plight, almost never go to rallies) have led to the protest of physicians (doctors revolution) has received wide fame. Physicians supported by the chairman of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation on Health famous doctor Leonid Roshal. After receiving such support, Archangel doctors managed to carry out a number of requirements (the creation of a conciliation commission to solve the health area, the removal of the Minister of Health). Protests of doctors,

thanks to "Archangel precedent" could be repeated in other regions, because the issues raised by the first city hospital surgeons are identical for the entire country. According to some media reports, Arkhangelsk doctors managed to do just about the same as that of the residents of Pikalevo: to draw the authorities' attention to their problems³.

In 2010, the most painful problem for the population of the Arkhangelsk region was the increase in utility tariffs. On January 1, payments for heating rose by 18%, hot water - 25% for garbage collection - and at 78%⁴. The growth of the public utilities led many people to the poverty line. Arkhangelsk was crowded with meetings, where representatives of the various left groups. The protests took place not only in Arkhangelsk, but in Severodvinsk Nyandom, Velsk, Onega and other cities. February 21 in Arkhangelsk rally to protest against extortionate utility tariffs. Despite the 20-degree cold in the square at the regional administration has gathered about 1,500 people (obviously understated figures ATC region, 450 people)⁵. The rally was supported by the representatives of 15 independent unions in the region. It shares the Communists and joined the local branch of the "Solidarity", the committee for organizing the protest included former mayor of Arkhangelsk Alexander Donskoy and surgeon Alex Popov, who led the high-profile meetings of doctors. The protesters were holding banners saying "No increase in utility tariffs," "No tyranny of officials," "No impoverishment». The participants demanded the resignation of the regional governor, regional and federal government. In addition, among the requirements put forward was the abolition of a number of the regional laws and decrees, in particular on the monetization of the benefits and administrative reform.

March 6, 2010 at a meeting in the office of the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Archangel OK A. Novikov was represented to the social organizations, political parties, from the left to the right, the regional center for alternative trade unions accepted unanimously to hold a March 28, 2010 in Arkhangelsk at the second meeting against the growth rates for Housing [2]. March 20, 2010 in Arkhangelsk, held a protest of opposition of public organizations, which the organizers have identified as a "warm-up" before the big designated March 28, a rally to protest against rising prices and utility tariffs. At a rally March 28, 2010 there were about 3 million people (according to the law enforcement agencies, about a thousand people). Thus, the rally was the largest mass action since 2005, when there were protests against the monetization of benefits. The meeting on March 28 was the last event in the preparation of which was attended by various opposition forces in the region. Shortly before the rally, the coalition fell apart. The Communists accused the "Solidarity" and "not indifferent" to try to arrange a "orange revolution", the last, in turn, declared Communist conspiracy with the government. The calls, which were made by the organizers of the rally from the Communist Party, were economic in nature and were reduced to the requirements to control the work of asset

³ 10 main events of the 2009 in the Arkhangelsk region. URL: <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1240285.html> (Date of access: 10.02.2011).

⁴ Mass mitings in the Arkhangelsk region want to shut up. URL: <http://www.zaks.ru/new/archive/view/66170> (Date of access: 20.04.2011).

⁵In Arkhangelsk was held a miting against the high utility rites В Архангельске прошёл митинг против высоких тарифов ЖКХ. URL: <http://www.newtariffs.ru/blog/v-arkhangelske-proshel-miting-protiv-vysokikh-tarifov-zhkhkh> (Date of access: 13.02.2011).

management companies in the utilities and the "freezing" of tariffs, increase the salaries of teachers and doctors. Political slogans at a rally almost no sound, just got the mayor of Arkhangelsk Pavlenko. Social organizations that disagree with the softness of the slogans continued protest action outside Chumbarova-Luchinskogo. There have already been made demands the resignation of Governor J. Mikhailchuk Mayor Pavlenko. The procession was attended by hundreds of Arkhangelsk; I believe that the various social and political forces will perform a "united front" to protect the socio-economic rights. But the organizers of the road Arkhangelsk protests dispersed. Leaders "are not indifferent" (Don A.) and "Solidarity" (A. Yufryakov) said they do not intend to continue to participate in the meetings of the Communist Party and called Arkhangelsk pass May 1 March is not in general column, and apart. According to A. Yufryakova, putting himself above Communist Party coalition and cooperated with the government. [3]

April 25, 2010 in the central square of Arkhangelsk held the next, third, a protest against rising prices and utility tariffs. The initiators of this action was "Concerned" by the former mayor of Arkhangelsk Alexander Donskoy and Center for Public protests "Nabat", in which, apart from independent trade unions, representatives from the political and the social organizations. The Communist Party in this action did not participate. Among the speakers at the rally were the leader of "not indifferent" Don A., representatives of the Russian People's Democratic Union (RNDS), Kom-somol (b), "Solidarity" and independent trade unions. In addition to economic and political demands heard. Almost all who spoke noted that the requirements of the previous meetings had not been executed, and urged the audience to begin civil disobedience.

February 26, 2011 in Arkhangelsk on Lenin Square was held a meeting against rising utility rates and prices, initiated by the Communists. The action was attended by over 200 people. Speakers discussed the policy of the authorities and power engineers about the growth rates in the housing and communal services ⁶. Actions of the regional authorities, taken to reduce utility rates, opposition parliamentary parties - the Communist Party and the "Fair Russia" - then called it as a performance.

Collect large rallies of the protest that drew the attention of not only a regional but also the federal government, it has become possible due to the fact that: 1) there was a common platform of protest: the growth of the tariffs for housing and communal services has caused widespread discontent in all layers of the population. According to the research center FORIS, in June 2010, a total of 55% of the residents of Arkhangelsk allowed chances of involvement in actions against rising utility rates ⁷; 2) organized political force accumulated discontent and brought people to the meetings. Protests against rising utility rates, organized by the Communist Party and their supporters, have forced authorities to somehow respond to "the tariff issue," but fundamental changes have occurred.

⁶ Stop the increase of the prices! In Arkhangelsk rally against rising utility rates. URL: <http://www.namarsh.ru/materials/4D68EF3D1541B.html> (Date of access: 20.04.2011).

⁷ URL: <http://www.foris.ru/news/foris/181/> (Date of access: 20.04.2011).

In winter 2010-2011. Arkhangelsk region received from the Government of the Russian Federation the lowest rating for the passage of the heating season. In the area of fixed two emergency threatening the life and health of the residents of the region. In early February because of low-quality fuel boiler broke down in Nyandom, resulting in more than 7,000 residents were left without heat, then due to inefficiency of local authorities and public services heating systems had almost been defrosted in the village Ertsevo.

April 16, 2011 at a meeting of the Communist Party in Arkhangelsk were about 1,000 people to speak out against the anti-people policies of the authorities ⁸. After the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution, which, along with the social and economic demands were put forward and the political: the resignation of the Governor and the Government of the Arkhangelsk region, the resignation of the government of the Russian Federation.

May 22, 2011 was "antigubernatorsky" rally on Lenin Square in Arkhangelsk. The meeting gathered about half a million people (according to the ATC 200-250 people). Formal organizers were journalists IA "Rusnord" in the leaflets was listed as "Popular Front". On behalf of the "Popular Front" of people invited to enter the area of Lenin and demand a reduction in utility tariffs, increase the salaries of the doctors. Of political forces were represented at the meeting and the Liberal Democratic Party "Solidarity", the communists did not take part in the rally. At the meeting were representatives of the "alternative" trade unions and social movements, "My house," the First City Hospital. At the end of the meeting a resolution was adopted, the main requirements which have become the governor of care I. Mikhailchuk and regional government to resign, as well as checking on the part of the prosecutor's office of the governor's entire team. A famous Arkhangelsk journalist - A. Churakov is thought that it is apolitical strategysaid the rally action, part of the preparation for the election of the mayor, to be held in 2012. It is believed that the action was a serious budget. Rather, the financial and political groups were tested for the strength of the political slogans, which can enter the election of a candidate [4, 2011].

An important component of the protest behavior was conflicts in the field of the social and labor relations. The causes that provoke protest activity of employees, have low wages, inadequate severity and intensity of labor, worker skills, impaired social and labor legislation by employers, especially in the calculation and payment of wages and benefits, as well as providing good working conditions; debts wages at enterprises and organizations, employers use adverse to the employee payroll practices; imperfect labor law, which prevents the social rights of workers and reducing their social security.

A certain part of social discontent channeled through the activities of unions affiliated to the FNTPR. Federation of Trade Unions of the Arkhangelsk region is actively involved in the May and October All-Russian actions. May 1, 2010 in Arkhangelsk a rally "against low wages and unemployment, against the tyranny of the employers and the impotence of the authorities». October 7, 2010 at the World Day of Action "for decent work!" In Arkhangelsk a rally "For a decent and fair

⁸ Arkhangelsk: meeting of KPRF was attendant 1000 people. URL: <http://kprf.ru/actions/90514.html> (Date of access: 25.05.2011).

wages." Support the demands of trade unions attended by more than 600 people. Mass protests were also held in Severodvinsk, where picket at the facility's entrance, in Nyandom - march and rally with the participation of 250 chelovek.¹ May 2011 rallies and marches of trade unions "for decent jobs and wages" were held in Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk Novodvinsk, Nyandom, Mezenski, Plesetsk areas. The total number of participants from the Arkhangelsk regional trade union organization of public education was more than 2,700 people. On the mass demonstrations of trade unions invited representatives of local and regional authorities, the measures themselves, in most cases, have the character of festive parades, not protests.

More offensive actions aimed at achieving concrete results are driven by the grass-roots trade union activists businesses, not the regional trade union associations. October 19, 2009 in Arkhangelsk held a spontaneous strike of the workers of the Northern Railway, which stood at the head of the Russian Union of Young profyacheyka railroad locomotive crews (RTUREC).

April 22, 2010 – is a trade union organization of the Arkhangelsk river port sanctioned rally held at the entrance of the office building Arhrechporta. The purpose of the rally was a protest against low wages, poor living and working conditions of labor, termination of threats and harassment of union members of crew. The rally was attended by about 200 people. It was only on May 1 protest supported the Federation of Trade Unions of the Arkhangelsk region - the unions said about the need to raise the regional minimum wage to 7361 rubles.⁹ May 24, 2010 was held to protest the former employees of bankrupt Kotlassky passenger transport enterprise with the requirement to pay arrears of wages. At a rally at the city administration building about 250 people gathered. April 29, 2011 under the slogan "We demand higher wages", "Hands off the union!" Arkhangelsk pulp and paper mill workers picketed the management of the enterprise in Novodvinsk. The reason - the employer's refusal to discuss the issue of increasing the pressure on wages and union members. Per share came more than 250 people. No representatives of the employer to the protesters Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Mill was never released. Supporting the demands of their colleagues to take part in the picket workers SLDK, SPPM Sawmill number 3 and Arkhangelsk plywood factory, heads the Federation of Trade Unions and the majority of industrial trade unions and trade unionists from other industries. Chairman of the Regional Committee of the forest industry workers A. Savkin stated that, given the silence of employers, the issue of wage increases will have to be solved by the supervisory authorities.¹⁰

The basic model of the behavior of employers in the social and labor conflicts - the decision of minor issues and promises to solve all sometime or ignoring the protests. Shares taken to protect the social and labor rights can be successful or unsuccessful depending on the circumstances. Social and labor conflicts attracted the attention of the authorities and the society only when they become spontaneous, massive, uncontrollable, giving a vivid "picture" to the press.

⁹ The main conflict in the Arkhangelsk region: protests, dilapidated housing and the fight for budget of the Nenets Autonomous District. URL: <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1283643.html#ixzz1P0ZgPVn1> (Date of access: 27.04.2011).

¹⁰ We want higher wages URL: http://www.arhprof.ru/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=1260 (Date of access: 15 May 2011).

A positive trend that emerged during the economic crisis, it should be noted the development of trade unions jurisprudence. In February 2011, resolved in favor of the workers labor dispute between the staff and the leadership of a timber company of "Svetlozerskles" (village of Light). The conflict lasted more than 4 months. According to the results of complaints from the primary trade union organization, the regional trade union supervisors Director and Chief of lumber camp were brought to administrative responsibility. As a result, the General Director of JSC "Svetlozerskles" dismissed from his position [4, 2001]. It is the practice of litigation is, in our opinion, the most appropriate in the current economic climate where there is a reduction of production and jobs.

The strikes, demonstrations, trade union activities for the negotiation process are now ineffective due to the low level of the social responsibility of the owners and management of the undertaking anti-union changes to the Labour Code and the lack of community-oriented strategy and tactics of the state.

A notable phenomenon was the growth of citizen protests against the reforms in the social sphere. Arise (mostly temporary) bringing people together - action groups - to solve a problem. Residents of our area regularly participate in the national hunger strike in defense of the rights of young Russians. From 20 to 22 May 2011 was held the 7th All-Russian hunger strike in defense of the rights of all children to a quality Russian free preschool to education. The action was part of the 7 people in Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and two from one of the Onega. June 1, 2011, Children's Day, more than 100 people gathered for a rally in Arkhangelsk parents who demanded the authorities to solve the problem of shortage of places in kindergartens. Unexpected turn was the release of the deputies and regional authorities, who assured that by September 1, 2011 will try to do everything to make allowance for children who do not attend pre-school educational institution increased from 60 rubles to 2,000. The protests caused by the imperfection of the social legislation and its implementation problems can be attributed strike orphans who have not received their entitlements under the law to shelter. The action began on December 3, 2010 in the central square of Arkhangelsk and lasted 5 days in a tent in the snow. For any result hunger strike failed. Young people were taken to the police on the pretext that they interfere with the wipers sweep the snow-covered area.

The next focus of the protest actions are politically oriented. Even with a common position on socially significant problems right and left protesting separately. The resolution 37th report-election conference of the Arkhangelsk regional department of the Communist Party states that significantly improved work on the organization of the protest movement Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Kotlas, Novodvinsk, Nenets, Onega, Nyandom and a number of other local branches of the Communist Party. But the bulk of protests communists is their involvement in all-Russian protest (in 2010 - 78.3% for the whole country)¹¹. Arkhangelsk branch of the Communist Party took an active part in the preparation and holding of rallies against rising utility rates (February 21, March 28, 2010, September 26, 2010, April 16, 2011). 1 February 2011. Communists started the All-

¹¹ The results of 2010. Monitoring of the protests activities. URL: http://kprf.ru/rus_soc/86541.html (Date of access: 15.04.2011).

Russian action "popular referendum", which is dominated by the issues of socio-economic issues. Regional issues raised the issue of the resignation of the Governor of the Arkhangelsk region, IF Mikhailchuk. May 19, 2011 in Arkhangelsk, representatives of the regional branch of the "Fair Russia" held a rally in support of Sergei Mironov. The main objective of the regional offices of the parties represented in the Russian parliament, was preparing for the federal elections of 2011-2012.

Наиболее часто The most commonly used forms of protest parties and organizations have the right range of pickets. Unlike demonstrations, they were not designed for weight and a media efficiency. October 9, 2010 in Arkhangelsk Picket with representatives RNDS and "Solidarity" in support of the Moscow "For Russia without arbitrariness and corruption." 31 representatives of each month RNDS, "Solidarity" picket in defense of Article 31 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. In the May Day demonstrations held FRNR alternative. March 26, 2011 at Central House Commerce North "Solidarity" held a scheduled public campaign dedicated to 11th anniversary of the finding of Putin's rule. Was deployed a banner demanding "Putin - in court!" Took part in the campaign representatives of "Defense", "RNDS" and "Apple" [5, 2011]. March 27, 2011 in Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk "left" protested against the NATO aggression in Libya. Local chapters of the Working Communist Party of Revolutionary Youth League, social movements, "My house," Vanguard of Red Youth Employment Russia (AKM TP), "The Other Russia" (NBP) and "Defence" has sent representatives to the area of Trade Unions in Arkhangelsk, to the face of the whole city to protest strongly against the "crusade" in Libya¹².

An important factor weakening the force of the protest is the separation of the opposition forces, the fragmentation of the protests. People are willing to unite and act for the sake of solving the vital issues that affect them directly. The opposition is not ready to guide and define the specific requirements of the population is not able to unite, even at a regional level. To be fair, it should be recalled that attempts to coordinate social and political forces undertaken. January 6, 2010 in Arkhangelsk took third in a collection of alternative asset unions and close to them in the spirit of public associations of the region. Attended by representatives of labor collectives "Sevmash" and "Stars", the Russian Union of Railway locomotive crews, Isakov w / w station, dock workers union and the Northern branch of the Russian Seamen's Union. February 8, 2010 with a view to reducing tariffs established social movement "Concerned" (Without the policy. Survival). At the organizational meeting brought together representatives of the alternative trade unions, the Communist Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, the opposition of public associations. March 20, 2010 in Arkhangelsk, with the participation of independent trade unions and social organizations have created a public association "Arkhangelsk regional center of mass social and political action" Nabat¹³. At the founding meeting adopted the charter of the Center, has been elected governing body - the Board of the Centre, which included AI Titov (trade union "Board"), D. Leontief (Russian

¹² В Архангельске и Северодвинске протестовали против НАТОвской агрессии в Ливии. URL: <http://www.echosevera.ru/news/2011/03/28/1404.html> (дата обращения: 27.04.2011).

¹³ В Архангельске создан Центр массовых акций. URL: <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1265923.html> (дата обращения: 27.04.2011).

Trade Union of Railway locomotive crews (Association of Trade Unions Sotsprof), W. Kretz (Russian Trade Union of Dockers (Confederation of Labour of Russia - CTE), A. Krasnoshtan (seafarers' Union of Russia (KTR), V. Pozdeev ("my house"), A. Yufryakov ("Solidarity"), Yu Shcherbachev (RNDS.) In addition to improving the socio-economic and the legal status of wage-earners, students and pensioners, in the main objectives of the Centre "Nabat" became an item on the elimination of monopoly in the field of politics, economy and media. But, as mentioned earlier, the right-to-left opposition coalition did not last long. Rallies February 21, March 28, 2010 - a few examples of the joint efforts of the Communist Party, the alternative trade unions, the Liberal Democratic Party, the opposition NGOs .

It can be concluded about the relatively high intensity of social protest in the last 2-3 years. The most numerous protests held under the socio-economic needs. Political protests are few, are mainly in the form of pickets. The growing number of disparate shares does not lead to qualitative changes in the behavior of the protest. Lack of coordination among members of different stocks (even if they act with similar slogans) reduces the effectiveness of the protest. Social discontent is growing, but does not go into active protest actions. The relative stability that now exists, is perceived by the majority of inhabitants of the region as a benefit. The prospect of mass protests now looks unlikely.

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*Reviewer – Lukin Y. F., Doctor of History, Professor,
Honoured worker of the High school of Russian Federation*

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Consumption of alcohol by students of Arkhangelsk in the beginning of XXI century



© **Shraga** Moisey, Ph. D, MD, professor of the social work faculty. Author of over 220 publications and 9 monographies: «Social safety in health theory» (2009), «Social diseases (socio-pathology)» (2007), «Theory and social medicine principles (principles of public health)» (2006). Author of 10 training appliances, text books: «Social ecology» (2009), «Social diseases» (2008). E-mail: medstat@atknet.ru.

© **Kolchina K.**, the student of branch of work with youth of

faculty of social work NArFU.

© **Smorkalova N.**, the student of branch of work with youth of faculty of social work NArFU.

*Preserving harmony rather than correcting disorder
Is the guiding principle of wisdom.
Treat the disease after it has arisen,
Is like digging a well when you are thirsty
Or forge weapons when the war began.
A Treatise on the Yellow Emperor about the internal*

Abstract

In clause (article) problems deviance as criterion of modern social safety in habitats the European North of Russia are discussed. Communication(connection) of Serious social harm which can be connected to the use of alcohol, including family and other interpersonal problems, problems on work, violent both other crimes and social safety is deduced. The researches which are directed on individual risk factors and settling down rather close to illness in a cause and effect chain, the important sociological processes ignore. In this connection preventive maintenance of drunkenness in the learning environment remains ineffective. Monitoring of process alcoholization should be continued.

Keywords: *alcoholic psychosis, drunkenness, abusing alcohol, areas of death rate of able-bodied population, consumption of alcohol the Russian society, the harm connected to alcohol, sharp poisonings chemical etiology, drunkenness, the reasons of death rate, social harm.*

At the beginning of XXI century, the problem of alcoholism in Russia acquired especially painful for the character of society. [1] Alcoholism Russian society by the current scale of its devastating impact on people's lives, physical and moral health of the people is unparalleled in history. Its main index – alcohol consumption per capita only for 1989-2008 years increased 1.4 times and reached 15 liters of pure alcohol (pure alcohol), which is almost 3 times higher than the level (5

liters), which the World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized safe for the health of human populations. Russia on alcohol consumption began to occupy the leading place in the world at extremely unfavorable structure of drinks consumed: the proportion of spirits consumed by the population is 72.3% as against 25-30% in most other countries. The incidence of alcoholism has long been an indicator of social disadvantage (Health), and experts are rightly called alcoholism "locomotive mortality" in Russia. [2] However, the statistics of alcoholism is very imperfect, and it can be assumed that the actual incidence is clearly higher than 130 registered cases per 100 thousand populations.

O. I. Antonov believes that Russia can identify several stable working population mortality ranges depending on the leading causes [3]. Arkhangelsk region, along with other areas of the North-West Federal District, the northern territories of the Central, Volga and Urals federal districts, it was included in the "euro zone trouble", which is characterized by a very high alcohol component. With age, the alcohol component in these areas becomes an absolute leader. O.I. Antonov confirmed considers the hypothesis that alcohol component as the main factor that hinders the positive developments on the Russian space. The relevance of alcohol abuse has been confirmed in the structure of the chemical etiology of acute poisoning (OOHE) in the Arkhangelsk region in 2010, included in the regional report Epidemiology (Table 1.). Toxicological monitoring recorded 1605 cases of poisoning, 132.4% to 100 thousand people.

Alcohol-is the containing products led to the structure of the chemical etiology of acute poisoning (OOHE), more than half of deaths. A mortality was 33.7%. It is important to note that the structure of drugs OOHE was only 0.7%, with 0.1% levels of mortality. OOHE highest number of cases reported among persons aged 50-59 years (19.6%), 40-49 years (14.5%). The largest share of poisoning in men – 60,4%. The social status: among the unemployed people of working age - 31.7%. Among the circumstances leading place OOHE poisoning the purpose of intoxication (55.1%), followed – poisoning with suicidal intent (15.6%), third place - accidental poisoning.

Table 1

The structure of the chemical etiology of acute poisoning by type (in abs.%) And mortality rates (per 100 poisoned) in the Arkhangelsk region in 2010 ¹

№№ p/p	The cause of poisoning	The number of poisonings		Structure of OOHO (in %)	The share of the UAE have been fatal (in %)	Level OF fatalities (in %)
		Totally	fatalities			
1	Alcohol-containing products	858	365	53,5	42,5	22,7
2	medications	440	4	27,4	0,9	0,2
3	Other types of Monitored	154	35	9,6	22,7	2,2
4	carbon monoxide	106	25	6,6	23,6	1,6
5	acetic acid	36	14	2,2	38,9	0,9
6	drugs	11	2	0,7	18,2	0,1
	Totally	1605	445	100,0	X	27,7

¹ On the sanitary-epidemiological situation and the protection of consumer rights in the Arkhangelsk region in 2010. Regional report.

¹ – acute poisoning unspecified substances (poisons), household goods, poisoning other poisons.

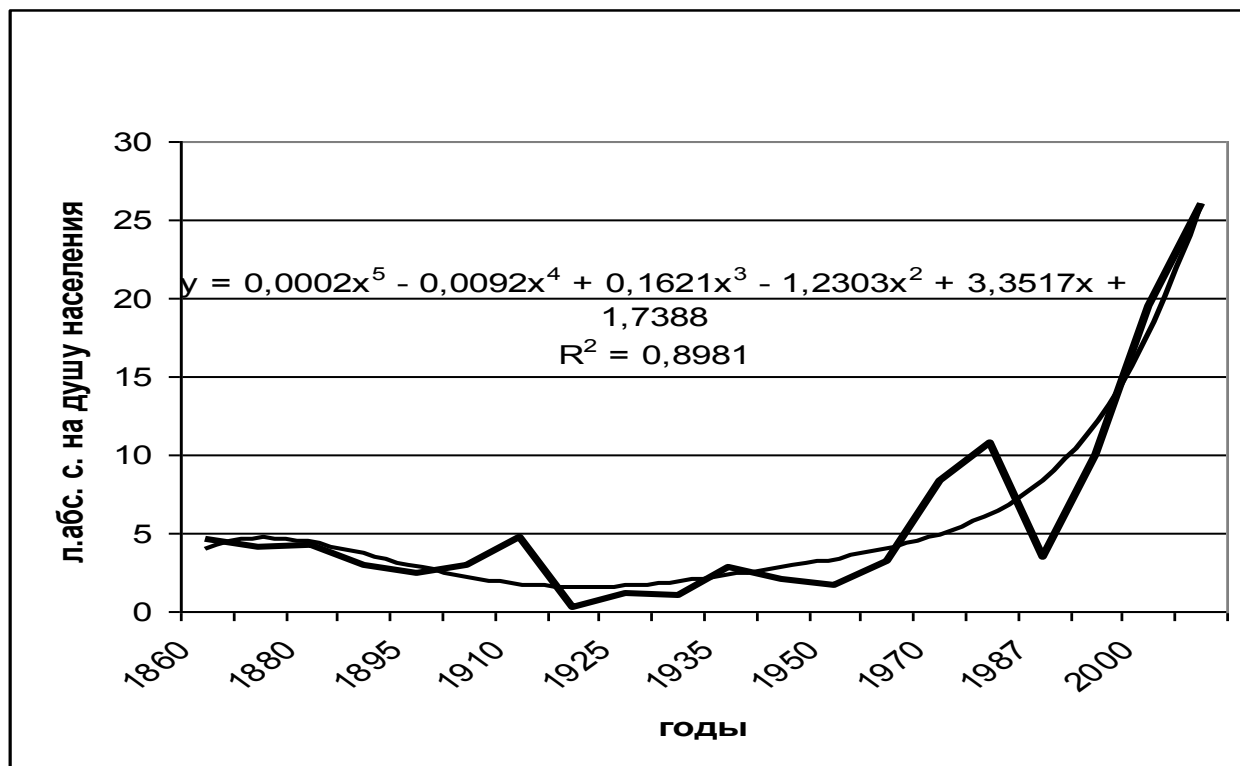
Under these conditions, the degree of alcohol abuse and especially the youth is becoming one of the indicators of the holistic view of the state of social health of society. [4] Taken to distinguish between the following consumption of alcoholic beverages: within accepted in society norms (the so-called cultural consumption), alcohol abuse - binge drinking; – alcoholism a disease referred to as "alcohol dependence syndrome". Depending on the culture of the society to consume alcoholic beverages may be a sign of inclusion in a social group or exceptions to it, a symbol of celebration or ritual action. On the other hand, the consumption of alcoholic beverages or alcohol intoxication can be condemned by society and considered shameful. In addition, the WHO Expert Committee [5] considers equivalent terms "the harms associated with alcohol" and "problems with alcohol." These terms cover a wide range of the health problems and social problems.

At the end of XIX century the part of the Russian population has been severely hit by drunkenness, and in 1894 the government of Alexander III was the first, restored the state monopoly on vodka. [6] Second, the reform has stimulated the development of the worst traditions of alcohol consumption, including formed a new, more rough look of alcohol consumption – street drinking alcohol. Third, in many cases, the alcohol came into the family made it – corruption, teaching them to his wives, and even children.

By the beginning of the XX century in Russia formed a dangerous style of the consumption of alcoholic drinks when alcohol is consumed almost exclusively in the form of spirits one-time shock doses ("gulp"). In 1911, the structure vinopotrebleniya vodka occupied 89.3%. The prevailing style of the consumption of vodka in one gulps and did even infrequent consumption of highly dangerous. That is why Russia, taking the number of alcohol consumption is one of the last places in the world, had a much less favorable picture for many indicators characterizing the alcohol situation. For example, in 1911 in Russia for 1 million populations accounted for more than 55 deaths from alcohol opoya, while in France, where the per capita consumption of alcohol was 7 times higher than in Russia, the rate was 11.5. In St. Petersburg killed each year from opoya to 20 people per 100,000 population, while in Berlin these deaths, there were only three, and in Paris - 6. In Vienna, 1 patient with alcoholism accounted for 1,020 residents in Berlin - to 369, and in St. Petersburg - 22 people.

In August 1914, when the First World War began, Emperor Nicholas II banned the sale of vodka and other alcoholic beverages. Initially, the ban was introduced as a temporary measure, but on completion of the mobilization, he remained in power. Gradually extended the ban on wine and beer. No country in the world until 1914 such radical measures to reduce alcohol consumption were taken. During the first years of the war, the consumption of alcohol in the country has fallen several times. Reduced the number of violations of the public order, absenteeism, and increased productivity in the industry. On the eve of the revolutions of 1917 alcohol situation in Russia is determined by complex interactions, all of which was then allowed Russia to be one of the last countries in terms of the alcohol consumption per capita (3.4 liters per year).

On the other - had finally formed extremely poor, stunning style of alcohol consumption, the growth of brewing, hidden forms of drunkenness, as well as the present-tions urgently need to replenish the coffers "drunken" money. But for all the violent conflicts of the twentieth century, it should be noted that the 70-ies of the last century, the consumption of alcohol in the USSR does not exceed the relatively safe level of 5 liters of absolute alcohol per capita (Figure 1).



Pic. 1. Schedule of alcohol consumption in Russia per capita.
Source: V.P. Nyjnii, S.A. Savchuk. 2005.

In this regard, it was important to know the ratio of the students to the modern habits. In the cross-sectional study, which involved 210 people aged 17 to 25 years, of which 192 respondents enrolled in universities in Arkhangelsk, most of them live with their parents, were as follows:

1. The absolute number of non-drinkers is about three times less than the amount of drug – 21,4 per 100 – never drink alcohol.
2. Among non-drinkers more women mostly young parents who have stopped drinking alcohol after the child.
3. Most respondents consume alcohol biweekly (31.4 to 100), or once per month (34.8 to 100).
4. Students rarely drink alcohol every day (2.4 per 100).
5. A smaller number of respondents said alcohol useful – 5,4 per 100 persons interviewed.
6. Alcohol - one of Lucid drugs used among the students aware of the dangers of its absolute majority (77.6 per 100 people do not consider alcohol a normal and useful).
7. More than half of the students (54.2 per 100) rated their health as good.

Next, we conducted a special study on the problems of alcohol abuse among students of the city of Arkhangelsk. Hypothesis was the assumption that most students consume alcoholic beverages (including beer) and smoke cigarettes, but at the same time, drug abuse and substance abuse are not so massively distributed to students. The study involved 180 people, including 112 women

and 68 young men. The chosen method was to survey. The average age of the respondents 20.3. 90.5% of them are university students. In total 147 respondents of the family. Advances in studies of the respondents are mostly good: 18.9% - excellent performance, 50% - good, 28.3% - satisfactory and only 2.8% are bad. At the same time, the success of the girls better than young people. Thus, 19.6% of girls studying to excellent, young people - 17.6%, well study 55.3% of girls and 41.2% of young people. Found that 56.4% of respondents do exercises in the morning, and only 7.5% do it regularly. At the same time, respondents note and increased irritability (21%), frequent mood swings (19.5%) and fatigue (18%). Boys more likely to report increased irritability (32%), and the girls frequent mood swings (21.1%). Often, respondents noted the presence of domestic violence. Most often it is the psychological pressure - reported 66.7% of young men and 41.4% of girls. Also highlight the indifference and insult, insult.

Among the students, smoking is common 35 to 100 people smoke, and among young people - 31 per 100 people, including young women - 37.5 per 100 people. The average age of onset of tobacco use among girls is 15.6 years, young people - 14.9 years. On average 12 cigarettes smoked per day. In this case, 38% of respondents reported the presence of smoking in the family, the fathers smoked more frequently (51.9%) than mothers (24.9%).

Frequency of alcohol use among students is high: in general, the 100 students consume alcohol 85; Women — 85,7 per 100 people, including young people - 84 people on 100. The average age of first use of alcohol - 14.7 in young adults and 15.6 for girls. Overall, these data correspond to the data of the report adopted by the Council of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation². The report about the alcoholism among the children ranked high - more than 80% of adolescents consume alcoholic beverages. Age of initiation to alcohol, compared with the Soviet period, has decreased from 17 to 14 years. Meanwhile demonstrated that early initiation to alcohol increases by 5-6 times the risk of developing alcoholism and violent death in the future.

The most popular beverages are such as beer, wine and vodka. According to the frequency of alcohol intake (per 100 people): 30 people 1 time a month and rarely use, 38 people - 2-4 times a month, 23 people - 1-3 times a week, 9 people - more than 4 times a week. By beer drinking was found that at a time on average used 0.8 liters. The most popular reasons for drinking: the company, to set the mood, as desired. At the same time, 41.3% of all respondents condemn the behavior of drunks, only 9% consider it normal.

The problem of drug addiction. Most respondents receive information on the drug from the following sources: newspapers (46.4%), friends (28.6%). At the same time, 51.7% admit that they know little about the problem, only 6.8% said that they know everything. Among the students, 100 people have used drugs 26.3. Among the popular drug ranks first cannabis (72.3%). According to the frequency of drug use: 44% had tried 1-3 times per week, 32% - less than 1 time per month, 16% - 2-4 times a month, and only 8% - more than four times a week. The average age of onset of drug

² Alcohol abuse in the Russian Federation: the Socio-economic impacts and responses. Report has been approved by the Council of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation of 13 May 2009. Moscow, 2009. URL: www.oprf.ru/files/dokladalko.pdf (Date of access: 17.05.2011).

use - 17.6 years. Minimum age - 14 years. At the time of the study 55.8% did not doubt the possibility to stop using drugs, do not want to give up 32.5%, and 11.7% did not think about it. Among the causes of drug use are: out of curiosity and to set the mood. At the same time, 75.9% against the legalization of drugs. However, 64.4% believe that an addict after a certain rate can return to a normal way of life. About drug use in schools do not know 59.4% of the students, but at the same time, 23.7% answered that they consume. A problem such as substance abuse, is not common among students. Of the 180 people admitted to the use of volatile substances only 3 people.

An important issue is credibility with young people: 25.1% of respondents allocate opinion narcologists, 29.4% - just my opinion; 18.4% - ex-addicts, in small fractions are teachers, elders, peers, and famous people. The majority of the respondents (53.2%) believe that under no circumstances will not try to use drugs, 37.9% are not sure of your choice, and only 8.9% believe that it is necessary to try everything. In this situation it is feared that if problems arise 43.1 people per 100 people do not know where to turn.

We obtained in 2010, data on the distribution of the narcotics abuse among youth were correlated with those obtained in 2006. [7] The comparison revealed:

1) Among those interviewed also noted the spread of academic excellence: the number of "honors" increased from 13.3% to 18.9% as "good" decreased from 63.3% to 50%, "satisfactory" increased from 21.6 % to 28.3%, "bad" increased from 1.3% to 2.8%.

2) Number of doing exercises regularly fell from 15 per 100 to 7.5 people.

3) From the family: the level of indifference increased from 5.8 to 29 per 100 people; aggression increased from 0.5 to 7.9 per 100 inhabitants, especially the psychological pressure increased from 8.8 to 47.4 per 100 people, the frequency of abuse increased from 3.8 to 15.7 per 100 people.

4) Change in self-being of the students surveyed. So, dropped the complaint: on the mood swings - from 33.2 to 19.5 per 100 people; of fatigue - from 35.6 to 18 per 100 people, the increased irritability - from 25.9 to 21 per 100 people; on sleep disorders - from 23.1 to 16 per 100 people; the presence of intrusive thoughts - 15 8.5 100 people, on intolerance - from 13.7 to 9.3 per 100 people, to tearfulness - from 8.2 to 7 , 7 100 people.

5) The number of smokers in general has increased from 26.4 to 35 per 100 people, including young people has decreased from 35 to 31 per 100 people. On the other hand, the number of smokers among women increased from 19.9 to 37.5 per 100 people.

The average age of onset of smoking has remained at 15.6 years. Age among young people has decreased from 15.4 to 14.9 years, while the age of the girls - from 15.9 to 15.6 years. The number of respondents who consume alcohol among young people increased from 79.8 to 84 per 100 people, and among women - from 79.1 to 85.7 per 100 people. The level of choice of beer fell from 91.9 to 59.4 per 100 inhabitants, gin and tonic have to choose only 7.7, compared with the previ-

ous data (31.9 per 100), the choice of wine fell from 58.8 to 34.6 per 100 people, vodka - from 42.4 to 21.1 per 100 people, alcohol - from 6.6 to 1.5 per 100 people, surrogate alcohol - from 8.1 to 2.8 per 100 people. According to the frequency of the consumption of alcoholic beverages increased drug 2-4 times per month from 36.7 to 38 per 100 people who use 1-3 times a week - from 8.3 to 30 per 100 people who use 4 or more times a week also increased from 1.3 to 9 per 100 people.

The number of the students who have tried drugs (at least once in their life) increased: among girls increased from 11.2 to 25 per 100 people, among young people - from 23.3 to 27. The average age at the time of the first trial among young people has remained about the same: in 2006 - 17 years and 6 months among men and 17 years and 4 months among women in 2010 - 17.7 boys and 17.5 for girls. Interviewees began to estimate their awareness about drugs is lower than before: the number of students who believe that they know nothing about the drugs increased from 4.6 to 10.8 per 100 people, the number of students who think they know a little increased from 49.7 to 51.7 per 100 inhabitants, the number of the students who think they know a lot, decreased from 35.8 to 30.7 per 100 inhabitants, the number of students who think they know everything, down from 9.9 to 6.8 per 100 people. On the other hand, the number of the students was positively related to the legalization of drug users among the young people - from 15.6 to 24.1 per 100 people, and among women - from 13.1 to 27.9 per 100 people.

In general we can say that the spread of harmful habits among students is growing. By many indicators values increase, which means that the situation of the social health in the Arkhangelsk region deteriorates? Can be objectively noted that educational activities in the schools, aimed at the prevention of deviant behavior is ineffective. Such forward-looking assessment of further substantiates our official statistics on causes of death combined population of the Russian Federation. The highest death rate occurred in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (287.90%), as well as in Novgorod, Pskov and Leningrad regions, Siberia and the Far Eastern Federal District (from 220 to 250 per 100 thousand populations). Overall mortality in the Arkhangelsk Region and mortality from diseases of the cardiovascular system was at Russian average, and the rate of death from infectious diseases and tuberculosis - almost 2 times lower.

Arkhangelsk region, along with 15 other territories of the Russian Federation, was naturally attributed O. Antonova [8] to areas with high levels of mortality from the external causes. For most areas of this group is characterized by such laws: the well-being of children 1 year of age, is not a very alarming situation in children and adolescents 1-14 years; peak distress in the working population, the mortality of which is high or very high, increased mortality of older people. In Russia, the regional patterns of mortality are relevant only to traffic accidents, suicides but they do not appear. The second specific feature of Russian mortality from external causes are the extremely high rates of mortality from alcohol poisoning or other accidental poisonings, making them a significant factor in Russian mortality. The main component of determining the pattern of mortality in a given region, identifies three OI Antonova: road transport, aggregate violent deaths, implying as murder and suicide, alcohol cumulative mortality, implying a direct alcohol poisoning, and its

substitutes, and drugs. SY Nikitin and GM Kozeeva in 2006 released the data of mortality from causes related to alcohol consumption in Russia – 73,1 per 100 thousand. [9] The role of alcohol abuse problems was determined not chronic alcoholism (3.8%) or alcohol psychosis (0.7%) and even alcoholic liver disease (10.8%). The problem is determined by the health effects that may be associated with massive regular consumption of ethanol. Among them come to the fore issues preventing accidental alcohol poisoning (28.6%) and alcoholic cardio-myopathy (26.6%). According to numerous studies, especially the structure of Russian mortality (high mortality among men of working age) are associated mainly with dangerous levels of alcohol consumption.

Y. M. Dmitrieva ³ was proposed the classification of the pathogenic effects of the parental alcoholism on the child development, which includes: the impact of alcohol abuse on the health of the parents (the intellectual and social degradation of the mother or father, suffering from chronic alcoholism), physical or mental trauma of the mother during pregnancy, the impact of alcohol abuse parents on the social status of the family and the microclimate, and the constant psychotraumatic situation in the families of the patients with chronic alcoholism, the impact of the microenvironment, which inevitably includes families of patients with chronic alcoholism, alcoholism in parents' direct influence on the fetus and child (intoxication of one of the parents during the birth, neonatal trauma, inadequate child care, poor education and related educational and social neglect of the child).

There is a clear relationship between parental alcoholism and physical and mental health of their children. Statistical analysis of the clinical data showed that children with the neuro-psychiatric disorders were significantly more common in families burdened with parental alcoholism, compared with healthy families (9-98% and 14-20%, respectively) [10].

In Russia, as elsewhere in the world, the majority of victims of alcohol deaths in the country - it's not heavy drinkers, and ordinary citizens who drink on weekends and holidays, but considers it desirable norm achieve a high degree of intoxication and did not realize the danger of such a model of consumption. This is mainly people from less educated strata of Russian society⁴.

It is common knowledge by now that alcohol increases the risk of death from cardiovascular disease (ischemic heart disease, high blood pressure, hemorrhagic stroke, arrhythmias, cardiomyopathy), accidents, injuries and sudden cardiac arrest. Regional analysis of alcohol mortality has shown that it increases from south to north and from west to east. This law is valid for the entire European space - the more northern areas of the country and has more severe alcohol problems in the absence of a coherent restrictive policy of the state. [11] Characteristically, the differences in the socio-economic indicators, in particular, on the GRP (gross regional product) do not explain the increase in alcohol deaths from the south to north.

³ Dmitriev O.V. The influence of the parental alcoholism on the formation of disability in children / / Sokolovskaja TA, Azarko VE, Dmitrieva OV / The social aspects of the public health, 2006. Collected articles. URL: <http://vestnik.mednet.ru/content/view/110/73/> (Date of access: 5.04.2011).

⁴ Alcohol abuse in the Russian Federation: the Socio-economic impacts and responses. Report has been approved by the Council of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation of 13 May 2009. Moscow, 2009. URL: www.oprf.ru/files/dokladalko.pdf (date of accesse: May 17, 2011).

In the environmental geography is widely used term "impact rock areas of the Arctic zone of Russia"⁵. It outlines four main source of tension: the Murmansk region (10% of the total emission of pollutants), Norilsk agglomeration (more than 30% of the total emission of pollutants), the areas of oil and gas fields in Western Siberia (over 30%) and the Arkhangelsk region (high the degree of contamination of specific substances). DO Dushkova and AV Evseev [12] believe that for 10 years (1993-2003). Then in all areas of compact European North of Russia, as in the whole of Russia, there was an increased incidence of socially significant diseases. In 2003, the highest rate of alcoholism is marked by them in the Vorkuta area of impact of Komi, which is 1.8 times higher than the Russian average level. The authors compared the structure of causes of death in the impact areas of Northern European Russia with a share of reasons in the Lovozero district of the Murmansk region and noted that almost one third of the death of the indigenous population (27.8%) were "accidents, injuries and poisoning." They point to the need to take into account deaths from alcohol poisoning, which is seen as a characteristic phenomenon of the Sami.

Klimov S.I. The points out that in a society reasonably common understanding of the social causes of alcoholism (50%) [13]. It states that 21% of Russians said that alcoholism leads to unemployment (bad employment, people "drink too much out of a job"). Another 14% of respondents according to him the cause of alcoholism is considered poor living conditions, hopelessness, disorder population, the lack of stability and confidence in the future. In this regard, Bruce Link and Jo C. Phelan made an important conclusion that "the dominant focus in epidemiology ... is aimed at individual risk factors, which are located relatively close to the disease in the causal chain." The authors believe that such an individual approach ignores the important sociological processes. And, as a consequence, this may limit the ability of society to improve the health of the nation. They pay attention to the factors that remain unexplored, a focus on individual risk factors.

The damage covered by the assessment of the global burden of disease is limited to the physical and mental conditions, included in the International Classification of Diseases. This classification covers both acute and chronic mental and physical illnesses, but is not covered by a variety of other negative consequences of alcohol consumption. In particular, the estimates of the global burden of disease are not considered the most negative consequences for other people, not just the drinkers. From the point of view of the public health and sociological definition, the concept of "health" (WHO, 1948), and "the harms associated with alcohol" have a broader meaning and significance. In addition, from the point of view of the public health, the scope of harm is not limited to cases of harm, but include the risk of harm, as it is associated, for example, with specific amounts, or use of alcohol. We use the concept of social harm that may be associated with alcohol use, and it includes family and other interpersonal problems, problems at work, violence and other crimes, and social security.

⁵ Ecological status of impacted land areas of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. North - ours! URL: [severnash.ru / index.php?Newsid = 89](http://severnash.ru/index.php?Newsid=89) (date of accesse: 20.04.2011).

NM Rimashevskaya, referring to the Sorokin, has once again declared its human potential as the main wealth of Russia ⁶. She pointed out that over 70% of Russia's population lives in a state of protracted emotional and social stress, which causes the growth of depression, reactive psychosis, severe neurosis, alcoholism, drug abuse, anti-social outbursts. VM Terebihin [14], considering the factors of a higher, compared with the average, risk of suicide in the Komi Republic, as a predictor of suicidal behavior in the first place indicates a higher level of alcohol abuse. Mortality from causes related to the abuse of alcohol in the country 2 times higher than in Russia as a whole. Then he points to such predictors of suicidal behavior, as higher unemployment, divorce, a negative correlation of marriage and divorce rates, higher levels of social stratification of the population. Acknowledges the important differentiation "the great level of suicides" men in different age groups. The author draws attention to a very high rate of suicide among middle-aged men. Thus, it can be argued that the extent of alcoholism in studying young people is an objective prognostic indicator of social health of the region. The indicator reflects, above all, the complex relationship in the education system, and, in all cases, the mechanisms of mass reproduction of deviance. For the Russian Arctic and the North harm from alcohol abuse should be considered as regional socio-cultural characteristics of their way of life, distinct from other parts of Russia. This socio-cultural feature still remains little conscious not only authorities, but also the scientific community of the region.

In conclusion, we would like to draw attention to the published report of the WHO, which states that the overall survival can be prolonged by almost 5 years by minimizing 5-risk factors, including alcohol consumption. In 2009, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the "concept of state policy to reduce the abuse of alcohol and alcohol abuse prevention among the population of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020." Tselyami overriding public policy in this area announced: a significant reduction in alcohol consumption, increasing the effectiveness of the prevention of the abuse of alcoholic beverages. The inclusion of regular and mass consumption of alcohol in modern youth culture of Russia continues to play a traditional type of alcohol abuse and social impact in the community.

If in terms of fertility we are not very different from other countries, in terms of mortality differences are, and are very large. Until the mid-60s we moved, for example, in the same direction as the U.S., France, Sweden and Japan, but then went our separate ways. With the midpoints 60s., ie more than 40 years, they have life (LE) is continuously growing, and we have it either stagnating or declining. Russia did not manage to complete the long running it epidemiological, sanitary or transition, socio-historical process that leads to a decrease in mortality. Not yet been able to move to the second stage of the epidemiological transition, that is change the type of behavior of the majority of our citizens. High mortality - is a big social problem that must be addressed systematically, including taking into account the role of alcohol in the culture of the modern educated youth.

6 Rimashevskaya NM qualitative potential of the Russian population: a look into the XXI century / / Problems of Forecasting. - № 3 (may - June). - 2001. URL: www.drcl.cer.uz/index.php?lng=2&articleinfo=20511 (date accessed: 05.06.2011).

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Reviewer – Dregalo A. A.,

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor,

Honoured worker of the high education in Russia

Ecology of the Arctic and North

UDK [621.311.21+502.1+325.454](=1-81)(571.56)(045)

Influence of the building of the Kankun hydropower on the environment: assessment by the aboriginals of South Yakutia



© **Baisheva** Sargylana, Ph. D. in economics, senior researcher of sector ethnology of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the Small People of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science. Priority research topics: socio-cultural adaptation, socio-economic development of Northern indigenous peoples, small businesses, the level and quality of life. Contact Phone: 8 (4112) 35-49-96. E-mail: baisargy09@yandex.ru.

Abstract

South Yakutia is the territory of residence of the native population (Evenki) and intensive industrial development. Sector studies have shown the presence of permanent factors that substantially affect the process of adaptation to the realities of life. Rapid changes of socio-economic structure of modern society have led to the emergence of new social and socio-political factors that have an intense impact on the Aboriginal community Evenki. The system of belief, constant communion with nature help to survive in the harsh environment of Evensk taiga, uncomfortable conditions of the national settlement with one hand. On the other, the invasion of industry on the territory of traditional nature compels Aboriginal community to increase their civic position, be able to assert their rights.

Keywords: *aboriginal people, natural resources, traditional aboriginal activities, transformation of social processes, the implementation of the rights of indigenous ethnic groups.*

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is one of the most attractive in terms of investment regions of Russia, due to the significant natural resources potential. The regional government has initiated the project "Integrated Development of South Yakutia", which aims to develop the industrial processing of raw materials and production of strategic goods (uranium ore, iron ore, coking concentrate, phosphorus ore, gas chemical products). Creating a new industrial area of Yakutia will be formed on the basis of hydropower and the cluster of industrial production, consumption Barking energy power plant. According to the developers of the project, in the long run it will affect the realization of revenue growth, improved living standards and will strengthen the position of the Russian state in Southeast Asia, including through increased exports of domestic products.

The construction of the Cancun hydro capacity of 1,200 MW is planned on the river in Timpton 200.7 km from the mouth. Experts believe that the power generated by the hydroelectric power stations on Mountain Rivers is less safe for the environment and economically viable, that the

point of no return is passed, and the task of the discussion is to find ways to minimize the impact of the upcoming construction on the environment and maintaining the traditional territory of the economy. Operation of hydropower intends to spend on a rotational basis, thus reducing the load on the natural landscape of the Aldan and Neruyngri areas of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). At the same time the construction and operation of the plant affected by the area of residence and the traditional nature of Indigenous Peoples of the North, who are not only the storeroom of natural resources (timber, fish, animals, wild plants), but also the area of traditional trades and occupations.

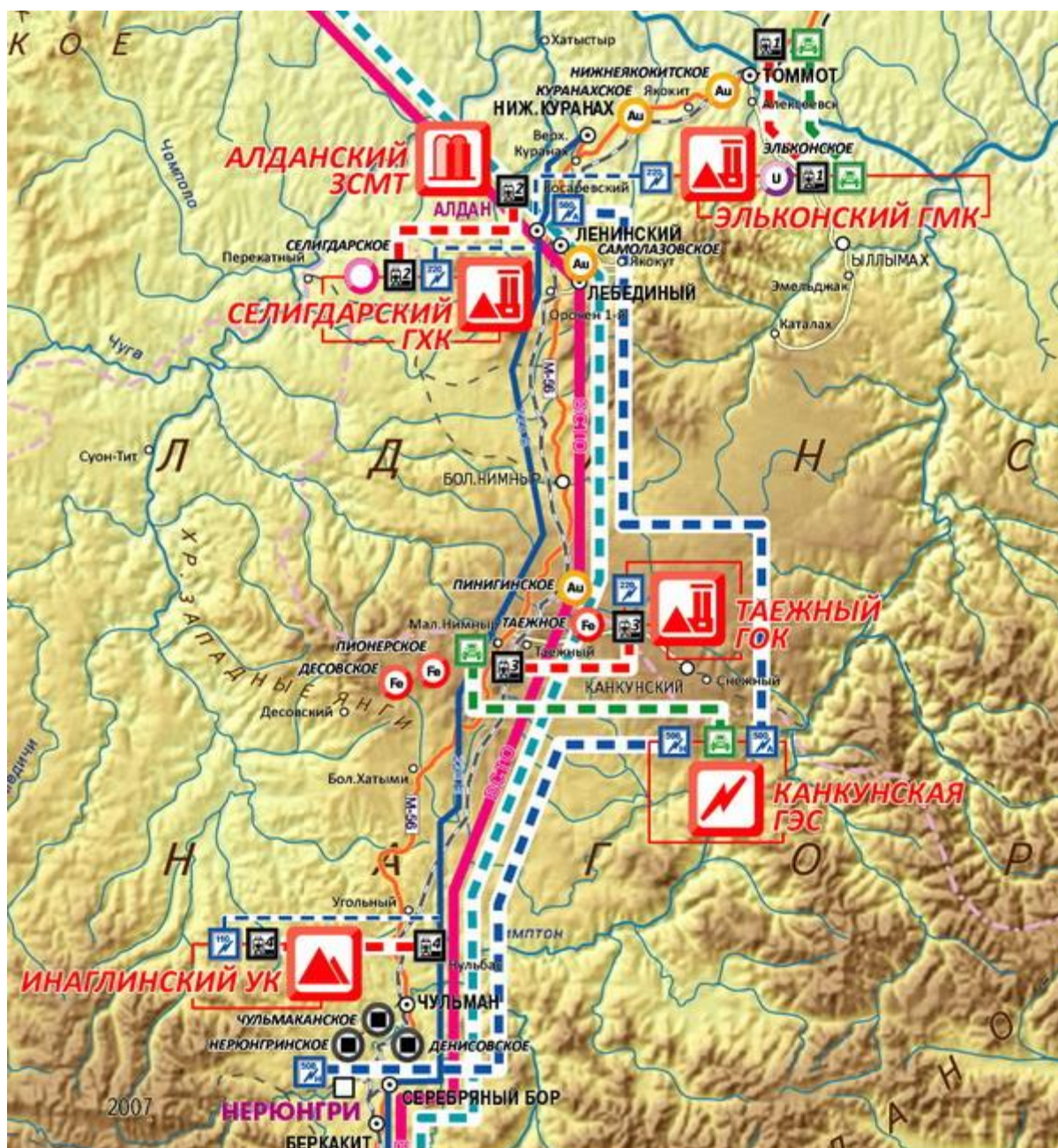


Fig. 1. Kankunskiy GES: The point of no return (26 мая 2011). URL: <http://www.aykhal.info/novosti/regionalnye/kankunskaja-gyes-tochka-nevozvrata-proidena.html> (Date of access: 12.11.2011)

With the adoption of the federal law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation" (1999), "On general principles of organization of indigenous minorities of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation" (2000), "On territories of traditional nature

of Indigenous Peoples North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation "(2001) marked a new stage in the management and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples. In all of these laws provide for the possibility of accounting practices and the traditions of indigenous people in accordance with the basic provisions contained in the international instruments¹. According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation (item "m" Art. 72), namely "the protection of the native habitat and the traditional way of life of the small ethnic communities" is the subject of the joint jurisdiction of the state authorities of the Russian Federation and bodies of the state power of its subjects. It should be noted that the inclusion of this provision in the Constitution of the Russian Federation stressed the priority and importance of this task for the state. Characteristic is the recognition of the special status of indigenous minorities of the North, where there is maintenance of their particular way of life based on the traditional land. It must be emphasized that the provisions of the above-mentioned part of the federal and regional laws allow it differentiated approach to the northern community, suggest the possibility of an adequate protection of both individual and collective rights of indigenous people [Laws 2000; 1999; 2001; 2006; 2005; 2003.] ².

In modern conditions of the South Yakutia local groups Evenki are a traditional way of life in the territories of the historic settlement of their ancestors, and so on that basis may qualify for the special status. Evenki of old, mastering the vast expanses of tundra and taiga, retained traditional economic sectors: herding, hunting, fishing and gathering. Traditional economy is complex because of the nature of its development, and the optimal combination of industry depends primarily on the natural and geographical, local climatic conditions, seasons and skills of the indigenous population. In connection with the implementation of major investment projects, because of the rejection of ancestral lands of the aboriginal community for the construction of the industrial facilities in the first place will be subject to change lifestyle Evenki. In addition, it is difficult to predict the impact of industrial development of the region on the originality of language, ethnic culture, bearing the imprint of natural balance and complexity of the historical path of the ethnic group.

Over the last decade living in the lands of native Evenki formed a diverse tangle of economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal and policy issues related to the industrial development of the territory. This is confirmed by research staff IGLiPMNS SB RAS, numerous publications, scientific

¹ The Declaration of the United Nations "Rights of Indigenous Peoples", adopted by the General Assembly on 13.09.2007, used only one term - "indigenous peoples." URL: http://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/indigenous_rights.shtml (date of access: 16.10.2011). Note the magazine "the Arctic and the North."

² On general principles of organization of indigenous minorities of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation: the Federal Law of July 20, 2000 № 104-FZ (as amended. From 02.02.2006). On guarantees of the rights of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation: the Federal Law of April 30, 1999 № 82-FZ (as amended. On 22/08/2004). On territories of traditional nature of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation: the Federal Act of May 7, 2001 № 49-FZ. On territories of traditional nature use and traditional economic activities of indigenous people of Sakha (Yakutia): The Law of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on July 13, 2006 370-W № 755-111. On the Legal Status of Indigenous Peoples: The Law of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on March 31, 2005 227-W № 461-111. About tribal, nomadic tribal community of Indigenous Peoples: The Law of Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on October 17, 2003 82-W № 175-111 / / ATP "Consultant Plus".

conferences at various levels. It is important to balance interests of the indigenous population (mainly indigenous) and structures of public-private partnership, provided the application of least harm to the environment, preservation of the principles of the traditional nature, meet social and ethno-cultural needs of the indigenous population.

The social living conditions in the municipalities' Neryungrinsky area "and" Aldan district "of Sakha (Yakutia) in the zone of potential influence of the industry are characterized by permanent factors, substantially influencing the process of adaptation to the harsh realities of life.

The rapid changes of the socio-economic structure of the modern society have led to the emergence of the new social and socio-political challenges that have an intense impact on the Aboriginal community. Evenki, according to generally accepted ideas, regarded as well-adapted to the environmental conditions in which there are centuries, but they are not adapted to the market economy. Our studies have confirmed that the socio-political structure and socio-economic development of the region has a significant impact on the health and quality of the life of the aboriginal population.

On the one hand, the system of philosophy, constant contact with nature helps to survive in the harsh environment of the taiga, the uncomfortable conditions of national settlement. However, the invasion of industry in the territory of traditional nature forces the Aboriginal community to increase their civic position, learn to defend their rights. Industrial development of the region is used for positive-minded Aboriginal specific motivation for the self-realization and self-assertion of personality, perfect-existence of life, social activity of the person.

Based on the key provisions of the role of households in providing social comfort and social optimism, all the family can be divided into three groups: a) a household in which there is an adequate level of the social support and satisfaction with life in general, and b) a household in which the observed average indicators of social support and life satisfaction, and c) a family in which there are low rates of the social support and dissatisfaction with life.

Indicators of the social activity to a large extent depend on the employment of Aboriginal employment. Labor in the traditional sector is accompanied by a set of unresolved problems of the social profile and focused on survival, overcoming administrative barriers. In order to protect the native habitat, preservation and development of traditional land use and traditional sectors of the North, folk arts and crafts, language, and to provide indigenous organic food and consumer goods in the region were created by nomadic (tribal) community.

During the historical period of time the natives persistently mastered the huge areas of grazing (deer) land, the wealth of nature, thus gaining job skills, and developing national traditions. The traditional economic activities of the Evenki still are predominantly a consumer nature. The main form of life of the community - reindeer, simultaneously developing hunting, fishing, gathering, national sewing (mostly fur and clothing).

The majority of Aboriginal households (tribal communities) are forced to survive on their own use of nature's gifts (berries, mushrooms, medicinal raw materials and technology, waterfowl) and the implementation of the black-market products of hunting (meat of wild reindeer furs). The reasons for the low marketability of the products of the traditional industries due to lack of a protectionist policy of the state as a whole. With the invasion of industrial organizations in the traditional territories of indigenous subsistence scattered, small tribal communities can not produce marketable products to the extent that is possible, on the basis of the available material, technical and human resources. They have to deal not only with the main activity - reindeer and passing prey fish, hunting, gathering wild plants, waste time on numerous migrations, unsustainable grazing technique, but also distracted from the production process at every possible means of survival (occupation), for practical purposes, sometimes "studding threshold" of the bureaucracy in search of funds. Vital functions of tribal communities hampered by ignorance of the laws natives to protect native habitat, a market economy, and the aggregate social attitudes of the individual.

The ethno-sector employees IGIIPMNS RAS in September 2010, a survey was conducted of the national households 2 areas. The object of study – is aboriginal family, the territory of the traditional economic activities which fall under the impact of the construction of hydro power Cancun. Total households surveyed 204 members, including 162 people. at p. Hatystyr MO "Aldan district" and 42 people. at p. Iengra MO "Neryungrinsky area" of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The questionnaire consisted of 8 blocks, two of which included the relevant issues concerning the standard of living of Aboriginal people. Our earlier studies have suggested that the social problems of the population of Yakutia are most pronounced in areas where minorities of the North, in particular the Evenki.

The general characteristics of the respondents indicated that members of the tribal community 40% have a profession that is not applicable to the production sphere of the traditional industries. To the question "Would you like to move to another job?" Answered "no" 71% "yes" - 19%, a loss - 10%. Willing to change jobs because of low wages 54%, toil - 8%, psychological fatigue, lack of prestige of work - by 7%, other reasons - 24% of the respondent. "You want to get a higher education?" Answered "no" 64% "yes" - 30% found it difficult to answer - 6%. The educational level of the population surveyed in two settlements: 42.0% - primary or general secondary education, only 14.0% of the members of households have higher or incomplete higher education, no education or primary - 25.5%, primary and secondary vocational - 18 5%.

At this point in the ethnic community still dominated by traditional values in the form of a nomadic way of life, customs, traditions and social interest. At the same time, gradually begin to form new market value: broader social interest in wanting to get an education, change of activity and sedentary lifestyles. Increasing dependency burden by persons of retirement age dictates a disproportionate increase in costs for the social security and social services for the population.

Due to rapid invasion of the industry on Aboriginal land in front of us had a task - to identify the most pressing social problems and to attempt to determine the degree of differentiation of living conditions, depending on where you live different aboriginal groups, the presence of various sub-

jective and objective factors that affect the degree of satisfaction with the Evenki living conditions. Some of the answers to the questions caused trouble among the indigenous population, especially of expenditure. This is due to the mentality of Aboriginal people, most of whom are not accustomed to plan your life in some of the expenses are not adapted to live on the categories of the market economy. Us in the poll was taken into account that Aboriginal family (household) consumption at the same time carries out and takes a collective (group) participated in the social process.

It is common knowledge that most of the Evenki, in contrast to the rest of the population of South Yakutia, no personal farms, so their revenues are wages and social benefits (pensions and benefits). Brings together Aboriginal absence of privatized housing, land adjacent territories, as well as records from the sale of the products of the traditional industries of the North "on the black market." Average per capita income of workers of traditional industries of the North has always been below the poverty line [1, 2006]. The main component of household expenditure is spent on the Evenki consumer goods, particularly food. In the consumption of food nutritional science identifies five groups of the workers that differ by type of employment. Accordingly, employees of the traditional industries of the North are among the groups IV and V, which is engaged in heavy and very heavy physical work [2, 1997]. The daily requirement of food for these groups of men aged 18-29 years of 3700-4300 kcal, 30-39 - 3600-4200 kcal, 50-59 - 3350-3950 kcal.

Collective and individual needs of the household members in the diet are funded by the personal family budget. Provide them with food, once considered the first measure of 90.0% of families with. Iengra and 61.3% of families. Hatystyr, so they gave the answer that in their budget money for food, "enough is enough." Nearly, each four households village Hatystyr and every ten seconds. Iengra only "sometimes" have enough money for food. This means that people are forced to because of the limited budget to look for other sources of food, and the priority in the acquisition are hunting tools, fuel, or durable goods that will in the future benefit of all members of the community. As a result of interviews and public opinion poll on clothes and shoes natives spend a little money. They acquire, mainly clothing or seasonal shoes. Winter (fur) clothes and shoes sew themselves in order to save money, preserve the traditions and skills transfer sewing younger generation.

Durable goods become permanent only 6.7% of the households - Hata-Styr, Iengra. But iengrin-skih 70.0% and 46.7% hatystyrskih Evenki acquire "sometimes" boats, vehicles (boats - mo-turn and rubber boats, motorcycles, snowmobiles, "Buran", less cars with high traffic, mainly "UAZ"), so they need in the forest for homemaking reindeer herding, hunting parallel to the beast, catching fish. Almost every family has televisions, refrigerators, in rare cases - other appliances (computers, electric and microwave ovens, etc.).

Collectivist principle, inherent in the indigenous ethnic groups, allowing them to survive, despite the fact that prices are going up literally on all types of goods and services and their incomes remain virtually unchanged for a long time. In tribal communities working people united by kinship or sustainable linkages, so durable goods they acquire a loan or pool their savings by combining

several tools households. Almost half of the households Hatystyra and one-third of households Iengra, despite the desire to purchase durable goods, can not afford it, because they "never enough" money for the purchase of expensive consumer goods (Table 1).

Table 1

The distribution of the answers of the households to the question: "Do you think, Do you have enough money on consumer goods? "?"

The expenditure items of the family budget	The number of the families					
	units			%		
	Totally	including		Totally	including	
		I*	II**		I*	II**
<i>nourishment</i>	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Enough	28	19	9	68,3	61,3	90,0
- Sometimes	9	8	1	22,0	25,8	10,0
- Sometimes not enough	4	4	-	9,7	12,9	-
<i>Clothers and shoes</i>	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Enough	19	14	5	46,3	45,2	50,0
- Sometimes	13	9	4	31,7	29,0	40,0
- Sometimes not enough	9	8	1	22,0	25,8	10,0
<i>Durable goods</i>	40	30	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Enough	2	2	-	5,0	6,7	-
- Sometimes	21	14	4	52,5	46,7	70,0
- Sometimes not enough	17	14	3	42,5	46,6	30,0

Note: * - p. Hatystyr ** - p. Iengra.

Modern Evenki want to travel outside of their homeland at a time to see a different world, a different civilization. But they can not fulfill their desire due to everyday problems, limited funds for their existence. So, do not have the ability to allow proper rest with your family on vacation or leaving more than 80% of the Evenki. More than 70% of Aboriginal people in the region "never enough money" to teach children in schools or secondary special schools, for treatment in the city of Yakutsk (if you will even get the direction of the local doctors at the complex diagnosis), the more the purchase of gold jewelry. The main part of the Evenki households (63.4%) spend on food than 10,000 rubles, or per Aborigine not less than 2000 rubles, which, in our opinion, very little to nutrition, even if we take into account unreported products of hunting and fishing. However, there is considerable differentiation in the cost of the consumer goods between the families of the same aboriginal settlement. It depends on many factors, first of all, the availability of secured land for the tribal community or households, whether hunting, fishing grounds or reindeer pastures. Second, the ability to manage efficiently the territory of the traditional nature, including natural gifts. Third, from workforce planning, finance, the use of the modern equipment (transport, tools, etc.). According to our survey, the purchase of non-food items Aboriginal families spend a month from a few hundred to a few tens of thousands of rubles, that is, the average family spends every month Evenki at least 2600 rubles.

The monthly food expenses of up to 5,000 rubles. typical for 12.2% of the aboriginal family, including in a. Hatystyr - 9.7%, in a. Iengra - for each fifth of the rural family. At the same time, the purchase of food products, according to the respondents, is in the month from 5,001 to 10,000 rubles. half of households Nerjungri area and 16.1% of the households Aldan region. In the family budget spending non-food items are a month: up to 1000 rubles. of 70% of the surveyed households Iengra and more than half (51.6%) of families Hatystyra, from 1001 to 5000 rubles. - 10.0%

and 38.7%, from 5,001 to 10,000 rubles. - 10.0% and 3.2%, more than 10,000 rubles. - 10.0% and 6.5% respectively.

Equally important in the distribution of the family income are fees and expenses, without which the life of a modern family. Mandatory in the North, regardless of the social status, and other factors, is the payment of the utility bills for the central heating or the wood - firewood, supply of drinking water to the population. Representatives of the private sector in the budget of the local administration pay an annual tax for the land. Payment of the loans is a small fraction of the costs of family budget. Contemporary Aboriginal family can not do without telephone service, transportation. Road transport is rarely used primarily for the transport of goods between the settlements. In the summer of used motor boats in the winter - snowmobiling, year-round to deliver products of the essential commodities in the herd, for the migrations from one pasture to another - the deer as transport animals.

More than half of the households with monthly household budget spending to 1000 rubles. for utilities, payment of loans, other services. The same amount will cover the vast majority (93.6%) of Aboriginal families. Hatystyr in taxes (mainly land, occasionally transport). Significant for the family budget Aboriginal expenses within 5,000 rubles. month is almost half of the households in 'transport costs', more than 40% - in' telecommunications services. "

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According to our observations, the Evenki Aldana us seemed more adventurous. Perhaps this is due to an earlier invasion of the industry on earth Aldan Evenk and an early influence on the local community of travelers who, disregarding the opinion of Aboriginal people, not respecting their customs and traditions, hunted animals, fished, mostly for fun.

According to the opinion poll conducted in 2 national settlements of South Yakutia, the maintenance of one of the Evenki monthly household spent 41.4 million rubles. or a native 8.3 thousand rubles. (based on 1 Evenk family of the region consists of 5 persons). According to our calculations, the cost per household per month Evenki are within 50-60 thousand rubles. or only for the survival of a native in South Yakutia need at least 10-12 thousand rubles.

The sociological survey showed that respondents are interested in improving the material living standards of Aboriginal families. We know that local governments in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples of Sakha (Yakutia) insist on raising the wage herders. At this time, herders receive official 7600 rubles a month from the national budget, accounting for 82.6% of the minimum subsistence level (9200 rubles) in Yakutia. Due to the increase in the number of reindeer herds in the level of regional government addresses the issue of how to provide in the budget means for the introduction of additional staff herders. However, workers in the field of traditional industries in

the North are limited sources of income and in the application of their labor. The data show that monthly family income is fully satisfied with. Hatystyr only 6.7% of households participating in the opinion polls, while in s. Iengra those not appeared at all. Answered "somewhat dissatisfied" in both settlements is celebrated the same ratio (33.3%). In categorical terms, "not at all" 44.4% answered in seconds. Iengra against 26.7% of the respondents in a. Hatystyr. Material standard of living are not satisfied with even more of the respondents in the region (71.8%), including s. Iengra such absolute majority (88.9%), and c. Hatystyr - 66.7%.

Interview with the results of the poll of households showed that the natives try to "live within its means, as far as possible." In most cases, the family income is generated from the revenue of each member. Use of the income heads of households (54.1% of cases) or after collegial discussion (45.9%) income allocated to priority needs of the family. The purchase of the expensive goods most of the natives, that is, 70% of households with members. Iengra or 54.8% of s. Hatystyr respectively, take the money, "to borrow from relatives (friends)." This fact confirms the predominance of the value orientations of the Evenki traditional values of the northern peoples: a sense of community, the presence of friends, close relationships with relatives or members of their own nationality, etc. Credit can not take advantage of many Aboriginal households are insolvent because they have little or no opportunity to carry out the proposed scheme of payments banking institutions do not have collateral or guarantors. Only 14 households (34.1%) Evenk took out a loan at the bank, of which the major share of falls on families Hatystyr (35.5%). Recently, popular among rural inhabitants use financial credit (leasing). At lease purchase woodworking machinery, equipment, vehicles, equipment for meat, skins of wild animals, and so on loan parents buy young modern means of communication (cell phones, cordless phones, laptops, etc.).

The residents of the remote northern communities and national settlements Evenki South Yakutia combines low of living space. Some Aboriginal families still do not have their own housing, rent premises adapted for housing. Individual housing construction slowed for a number of reasons, chief among them - a lack of funding and the high cost of building materials, transport services. In the matter of improving the living conditions of Aboriginal people pin their hopes on the support of the government and big business, which aims to develop the natural resources of the region. Analysis of the results of the interviews with the representatives of households shows that 58.5% of households live in houses of the last century, with the home hatystyrskih Evenki earlier construction than iengrinskih relatives. Until the 1980s, 41.9% of the houses are built of families interviewed with. Hatystyr against 20.0% in a. Iengra. Since 2000, more active themselves Evenki, starting with the construction of the individual Hatystyr. The quality of construction is poor. Accomplishment of homes on the lower level. The vast majority of the houses in which they live with the natives. Hatystyr, built of wood construction (93.5%), in a. Iengra construction of houses made of concrete (44.4% of the households). According to the poll, in the Aldan region mostly populated by aborigines in private one-storey houses (83.9%), whereas in Neryungri - 2 in multi-storey buildings (55.6%). The degree of the improvement of homes iengrinskih Evenki slightly higher than hatystyrskih natives. Industrial centers have always had an impact on the development of infrastructure in rural settlements and the building, including housing. Iengra village is

located near the new industrial center of the republic - Neriungri (age 35 years), Aldan was formed in the 40-ies of the XIX century, and it tends to. Hatystyr. The oldest house built in 1955, is the new - 2009.

To determine the degree of the social well-being of Aboriginal we asked a number of the questions for clarification. Sociological survey confirmed once again optimistic aborigines despite the concerns of the social and economic problems. According to the survey observed that out of the entire set of respondents in 73.2% sure, or are inclined to think "more confident" in the future.

Table 2

Distribution of answers of households of natives

	The number of families, who took a part in the poll					
	totally	Including		Totally	%	
		I*	II**		I*	II**
<i>Are you confident in tomorrow?</i>	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Yeah sure	10	8	2	24,4	25,8	20,0
- More confident	20	17	3	48,8	54,8	30,0
- Probably not sure	9	6	3	22,0	19,4	30,0
- No, not sure	2	–	2	4,9	–	20,0
<i>Do you expect to improve their living standards over the next 3-4 years?</i>	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Probably yes	20	17	3	48,8	54,8	30,0
- Probably not	18	13	5	43,9	41,9	50,0
- More likely to be worse	3	1	2	7,3	3,2	20,0
<i>What you need to improve your standard of living?</i>	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
- Good work	11	7	4	26,8	22,6	40,0
- It all depends on my work	8	7	1	19,5	22,6	10,0
- state support	21	17	4	51,2	54,8	40,0
- Others	1	–	1	2,4	–	10,0

Note: * - p. Hatystyr ** - p. Iengra.

In v. Hatystyr every fourth family firmly believes in improving their lives, more than half of the households expects rise in the living standards in the next 3 to 4 years we lived. In p. Iengra only every fifth family believes in a better future, less than one-third of Aboriginal households believed that increase the level and quality of the existence of inhabitants for the next 3-4 years. More than half (51.2%) Evenk family believe that without government support, they will not be able to raise the standard of living in the countryside. In every fifth household used to rely on their own efforts, abilities and their own capabilities. And in terms of quantity and percentage (twice) in the ratio of those with more. Hatystyr than in Iengra. To improve the standard of living of the important factor, according to the natives, is the availability of well-paying, stable job. So says 40% of households with members. Iengra and 22.6% since. Hatystyr.

Table 3

The distribution of the responses of households to the question: "Are you satisfied with the overall your life now? "

	The number of families					
				%		
	Totally	including		Totally	including	
		I*	II**		I*	II**
	41	31	10	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total households	23	20	3	56,1	64,5	30,0
- Yes, I have a job, family	10	8	2	24,4	25,8	20,0
- Not really, in the future I do not see the positive	6	2	4	14,6	6,5	40,0
- No, not satisfied	2	1	1	4,9	3,2	10,0

Note: * - p. Hatystyr ** - p. Iengra.

To the question "Have you Adapted to a market economy?" Aboriginal families give ambiguously answer. Fully adapted to the market conditions 20.0 and 16.1% of households Yen-Plays and Hatystyra respectively. Doubters in the first settlement of 40% in the second - 51.6% were not able to get comfortable in the market as a percentage of approximately the same in both populations. Difficult to answer this question 20.0% and 12.9% of households in the village. And Iengra. Hatystyr respectively.

In order to assess the level of the current financial situation and prospects in life with heads of tribal communities were interviewed, of which it became clear that the natives of considerable interest not only to improve their financial situation, but also opportunities to improve the social status, the possibility of self-realization. Daily life in the forest requires not only physical strength, but also the considerable expenses deer-water chumrabotnitsy, hunting.

For the nomadic life support, aboriginal families are paramount revenues from sales of traditional industries of the North, in the second place - the social transfers (pensions and benefits) that are timely, and only the third - the payment from the federal and republican budgets for the work in reindeer herding or hunting fisheries. Life prospects of senior and middle generation of Aboriginal links to the conduct of the traditional sectors of the economy. Those with income above subsistence level about their future as positive, confirming the direct relationship with the perception of the material conditions of life prospects.

Official statistics show an improvement in the economic performance in the recent years. However, our studies suggest that in the conduct of socio-economic and legal policy of the respondents do not trust almost 50% of the district leadership, undecided 38%, and trust only 12% of respondents. To the activities of the Russian authorities in carrying out political and legal work: undecided 70% of those surveyed, 13% do not trust and have complete trust in only 3% of the respondents.

The interaction of social groups is evaluated through a sense of "fair distribution of social benefits." To the question "Is it fair to allocate natural, material and financial benefits between the Communities?" Received positive and negative responses by 42 and 40% were undecided - 18%. To the question "Is it fair to spread the good to between industry and the Communities?" Was answered, «rather unfair» - 22% «fair» - 60% found it difficult to answer - 18%. To the question "Is it fair to spread the good to between indigenous and migrant population?" Were answered, "unfair" - 71% found it difficult to answer - 18%. Thus, the indigenous ethnic groups see themselves as an isolated social group, remoteness from civilization, infringement of rights and a complete lack of protection in the heavy industrial development of the territory.

The planned power plant rejects Cancun is not only part of the territory, but also threatens the stability of the ecosystem biobalance Basin Timpson. Currently, according to the natives, the displacement of their living space, which affects the social well-being? Thus, 58% of respondents said that the construction of hydroelectric power station and the further development of industry in the region will lead to the extinction of indigenous ethnic groups, the loss of traditional ways of life.

To clarify the legal situation and the degree of legal literacy questions were asked: "Do existing laws Protect the rights of indigenous peoples?", "Are the in your area of human rights and indigenous peoples?", "Do you know the constitutional guarantees for indigenous peoples ? "affirmative answer all th 7%, 2% and 15%, respectively. Despite the denial of their rights, most people do not resort to any active way to defend and protect them. For protection of their rights in the court addressed only 17% of respondents, of which 56% have won the case. The members of the clan of communities most studied those regulations that may apply in your everyday life. According to the survey, the natives do not know the legal basis of their livelihood, do not have specialized information databases because of lack of expertise and new information technologies. The current situation is also due to legal illiteracy, lack of experience in the protection of their rights and interests and contradictions of the existing laws, which indicates a low level of human rights capacity of the indigenous community as a whole. The study found that there are violations of the rights of Aboriginal people in the challenge and design of land and in the activities of mining communities. Thus, the social and legal expectations of ethnic groups are not met, there are doubts about the effectiveness of laws and legal institutions.

To measure social well-being of the indigenous population, we used indicators such as emotional state, self-esteem of the individual and of relating themselves to a certain segment of the population, his attitude to life and the expectation of the future. His emotional state assessed as positive ("in my life is good: at home and at work, and health is normal") - 45%, "so-so, average" ("not at work, but health is normal or vice versa") - 30%, the negative ("bad mood, I wake up with irritation and think how to solve the problem") - 20% "worse than ever" - 5% of the respondents. In general, the analysis of information by combining three indicators - life satisfaction, self-assessment of their own position in the new environment and the perception of the future - was allocated to 3 groups of respondents with different social well-being (good, with a "so-so, average";

poor). According to the survey revealed that the majority (55%) of today has a "so-so, average" social well-being or feel the social and psychological discomfort. Social tension is manifested at the psychological level as dissatisfaction with the daily life of people, distrust of the authorities, or the failure to resolve misunderstandings, inability to solve social problems.

To identify the relationship of indigenous people to the construction of hydropower Cancun we were asked the following question: "How do you feel about the construction of hydropower plants in the Cancun area? ". Almost 83% have a negative attitude, positive - 12% rather good 5% of indigenous ethnic groups. Sources of information about the construction of hydroelectric power station: the organs of state power - 37%, the media - 26%, acquaintances - 29% No - 8%. Violation of the constitutional rights of indigenous peoples, rights to land, natural resources, traditional landmark 88%, undecided 12% of respondents. The negative impact of the construction of hydroelectric power stations, according to the natives, is expressed in the destruction of the system of traditional natural resources - 29%, deterioration of the ecology area - 26%, decline in quality of life - 19% increase in the unemployment rate - 3%. Difficult to answer 20%, only 3% reported improvement in the quality of social services.

When asked, "If, after the construction of power plants worsen your life, what will you do?" Received mixed responses. Thus, 57% of Aboriginal people, "undecided", 18% suggested that "will protest," 15% "will look for another source of income," 3% "will move to another area," 7% "do not take." Alarming fact that among those surveyed 68% are willing to support community organizations, if they start protests, willing to organize themselves - 8% ready to give moral support - 13% do not support - 5%, do not know what to do - 6% . Ethnic revival became the ideology of the majority of the indigenous population of the North, because, according to the aboriginal community, expresses and protects their vital interests.

The existence of the social problems points to the difficulty in the solving them, and the immutability of the negative impact on the living standards of the population. Among the most significant problems of the Evenki emit low wages and prospects for the survival and development of tribal communities. Alcohol abuse, especially among young people, concerned about the aboriginal community because it affects the reproduction of the ethnic groups and is a common factor for early mortality. Unfortunately, the implementation of mega-projects carried out by the conversion did not meet the vital interests of the Evenki. The indigenous population is concerned about the future construction of the hydroelectric power station and the Cancun intends to enforce their rights and defend interests. Judging from the available responses, the discussion assessment materials on the environment, tribal communities insist on signing contracts socio-economic partnership. They should be the rights and obligations of the parties, ie, industrial companies and businesses aboriginal (tribal communities).

Hopes to raise the standard of living due to the economic potential in the country, the population of South Yakutia connects with the possibilities of new industrial land development and implementation of several mega-projects (ESPO, railway construction, the federal highways). Future construction of hydropower Cancun is a mixed assessment of the indigenous people of the region.

Set of questions on the environmental assessment showed that the interviewed representatives of indigenous people most concerned with water pollution, degradation of forests and soil pollution. This concern is due to a real industrial pollution of natural resources. Air pollution is more concerned about people Iengra, because live near Neryungri coal mine. Least of all respondents concerned about global warming and the melting of permafrost. This is due to the fact that the respondents are not yet aware of the extent and consequences of the actual problem. Causes deterioration of the state of water, according to the respondents in the first place is the work of mining communities in the region. Because of the gold mining river water is dirty and muddy, decreased taste. The condition of forests affected by fires and massive deforestation. The deterioration of the soil occurs as a result of flooding and water logging areas, due to heavy rains and floods, as well as industrial activities. Poor, poor residents noted with air. Iengra who live close to the coal mine.

Adverse effects of industrial development of the territory on human health, in practice, due to the dependence of disease from climate change, air pollution, water, move from their homes and assimilated into other unfamiliar places. Decreasing diversity of both animal and plant life also leads to stressful situations, negative effect on the psyche (a disorder of the nervous system), impoverishes the aboriginal diet affects lifespan. You must specify the fact of living of the population of South Yakutia in the area with an extreme climate, where higher incomes should partially offset the adverse climatic conditions. Taking this into consideration the real standard of living of the majority of the population in the study area, with a relatively high cash income is much lower. It should be added that both in the ulus and densely populated settlements of Aboriginal people there is a significant differentiation in the level and quality of life. People's lives are defined not only by their income in relation to a regional cost of living, but also a variety of other factors, such as climatic conditions, housing, access to transportation, the environment and other factors. Taking them into account differences in the quality of life of residents of different areas of the region even more polar. At one extreme - the urban settlements of the Southern Region (Neryungri, Aldan, towns Tommot, Silver Forest, etc.), with a significant backlog of them - centers naslezhnyh administrations (p. Hatystyr, Iengra), on the other - the territories of traditional nature where Aboriginal people live almost constantly and is a traditional way of life. According to our calculations, the poorest quality of life of the population is currently remote from civilization nomadic herders. In the relatively prosperous centers naslegov countryside actually degraded as a habitat. This is clearly confirmed by the data of budget surveys conducted by statistical data of opinion polls and interviews with representatives of the aboriginal population. In fact, the population of the region's quality of life is found in different dimensions. Of course, these calculations are based not only on official statistics. Expert can be said that in view of the potential ulus in obtaining unrecorded revenues quality of life in them can be a bit higher, but it is offset by the non-reported expenses, improve housing services, the high cost of transportation and other expenses. In general, the real differentiation in living standards between the individual layers of the population is dependent on access to the sources of income.

The need to protect the native habitat of the indigenous people is provided by the laws of the Russian Federation and international treaties and is due to the fact that as a result of the develop-

ment of the natural resources on lands traditionally inhabited indigenous peoples were disturbed natural ecosystems: the reduced size of reindeer pastures and hunting grounds, gathering sites for drug-technical plants, fungi, and berries. This, in turn, leads to a denial of traditional land in accordance with the customs of the indigenous peoples [3, 2007]. According to many experts, the Russian Federation has developed the legal framework that reflects the majority of the provisions of the ILO Convention. One of the hardest things is still the property right of indigenous peoples to land (v. 14). On this occasion, it should be noted that for the indigenous peoples of Yakutia, as well as for the indigenous people of the West Nordic countries (Norway, Greenland), a more appropriate form of land use is a land use (reindeer pastures, hunting grounds) and the natural resources on a priority basis at no charge basis.

Violation of the rights of indigenous people reflected in the fact that it is impossible nearby industrial facilities fully complies with the traditional way of life, the traditional economy. The lack of legal status of specially protected territories of traditional nature use on land where native Evenk live and other minority ethnic groups, are also difficult to protect the legitimate interests of Aboriginal people from the invasion of businesses whose activities are incompatible with the principles of the respect for nature. This situation can lead to the disappearance of native habitat and indigenous peoples themselves.

This situation exacerbates the negative trends in the region, forms the chronic poverty of the population of the individual types of the settlements, severe intra-contradictions. Thus, changes in the conditions of the native habitats actualized the need for a comprehensive social policies aimed at reducing poverty in the region in all its forms, smoothing unjustified differences in the quality of life of the indigenous population. In our opinion, the state structures in the region are not fully work in the direction to create the conditions for those who were able to earn a decent living and provide financial support to those social groups that are objective reasons alone can not ensure its existence.

During the construction of the hydroelectric certainly expected negative impact on the traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North, which already have herders and hunters: go fur-bearing animals and ungulates - the objects of hunting. According to the heads of tribal communities, thriving poaching reindeer, fur-bearing animals. Historical and socio-economic experience of the last decades has shown that indigenous and local rural population has not been able to recover from the effects of administrative relocations associated with the policy of consolidation of rural settlements and transfer to sedentary life is transient and is not able to change the traditional outlook, strategies, environmental management and livelihoods. Rash actions by the government, abrupt changes in the socio-political and economic considerations often ended in mass alcoholism, lumpenization, unemployment, and the extinction of the indigenous population.

The legal regulation of the social relations with indigenous people is still very fragmented, the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) contains a significant number of gaps and conflicts of laws that hinder the implementation of a statutory right. In international legal documents state that "throughout the history of mankind whenever nations domi-

nate their neighbors, expanding their territory or when the immigrants from afar force conquered new lands, culture and livelihoods, or even the existence of indigenous peoples, compromised "[4, 1992]. To address the issues of the sustainable development in the zone of the influence of the Evenki Cancun plant is necessary to unite the efforts of the legislative, state and local governments and institutions of civil society, including associations of the small people of the North and the people themselves.

The most important elements of the public policy in the industrial development of Yakutia are: legal regulation of property relations and management, providing effective measures for compensation and restitution for the local population, primarily aboriginal, creating mutually beneficial mechanisms of the economic relations between the different entities in the territory inhabited by indigenous Peoples of the North, an effective governance structure environment, taking into account environmental vulnerability and the division of the powers in the governance between the federal, regional and local levels, the organization of territories of traditional nature use and traditional economic activities of indigenous peoples to maintain traditional lifestyles, the solution of economic, social, demographic problems, the conclusion of regional agreements on the protection of the environment, the organization of inter-regional centers specialized types of monitoring of natural resources: fish, water, wood, etc.; greening of all kinds of human activity, the preservation of the natural environment for the reproduction of biological resources, the protection of flora and fauna, support and changed resources of the economic activities in the areas inhabited by indigenous peoples, government support for scientific research and educational programs in the field of ecology, environment and conservation in areas inhabited by indigenous minorities of the North.

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*Reviewer – Shraga M.H.,
Doctor of Medecine, Professor*

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Rural Yakutia: perception indigenous population changes in environment¹



© **Vinokurova** Lilia, Ph. D., associate professor, senior research fellow, sector of Arctic researches of Institute for Humanities and Indigenous Peoples of the North SB RAS. Priority research topics: agrarian and social history, ethnic history of the North and the Arctic, gender researches. Contact Phones: 8 (411-2) 35-36-85, 36-61-54. E-mail: lilivin@mail.ru.

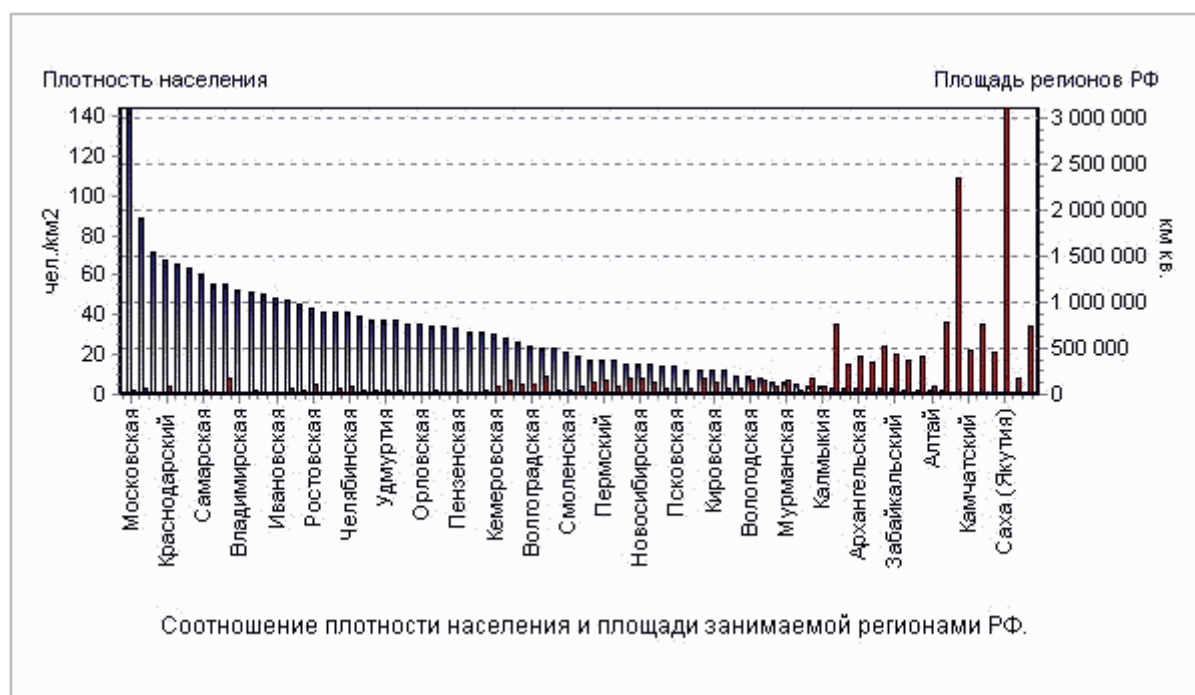
Abstract

In rural Yakutia climatic factors were added to human impacts on the environment. The phenomena of melting permafrost, rising water in rivers and lakes were recorded in rural areas. Normal Windrose has changed as well as temperature fluctuations in different seasons are marked. Environmental changes are perceived the indigenous population as a serious threat to quality of life.

Keywords: *Arctic North, Yakutia, rural ecology, climate change, quality of life.*

Today in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the village of 35.7% of the population lives, which is high for the Russian Federation, where the countryside, on average 26.7% of the population resides. According to official data, census 2002 in Yakutia was 364 rural administrations (naslega) and 590 rural settlements that occupy the bulk of the territory. According to the 2002 census, 65.3% of the Yakuts continues to live in the countryside, and on the 1989 census, this figure was even higher - 74.3%. The vast majority of the indigenous peoples of the North, including the Russian Arctic veteran, also is in a rural environment. The population density in rural Yakutia ranges from 0.01 (Oleneksky ulus) to 2.76 people. at 1 m. km in the central encampments (Megino Kangalesskii-ulus). The density of the population in Yakutia is extremely low as sraveneniyu with other regions of Russia.

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Picture 2. The population of Yakutia

In the interpretation of socio-economic processes in Yakutia is almost always referred to the enormity of its territory, exceptional mineral wealth and unspoiled nature. The vast territory of the edge, really rich in natural resources, with its water and air - property of the whole country, its cultural and ecological reserve. The quality of life in the country is directly dependent on natural and ecological situation. The state of the rural environment – is a very important factor not only of everyday rural life, but the entire population of the country. In addition to providing agricultural, rural Yakutia is also a place of employment, rest much of the population of working towns and cities. Meanwhile, rural Yakutia has long ceased to be an area of pastoral harmony with nature, a safe living environment. The story of environmental conflicts, the expected and actual environmental threats addressed here by using materials of the current archive of the Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences PMNS (1991-2008 gg.), Field research of the author in 2009-2010 conducted in Central Yakutia.

Start of the ecological imbalance in Yakutia was laid at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, when the expanded development of the placer gold, entailed the destruction of the natural environment, as well as forest logging, fires and poaching. In the Soviet times, the needs of macroeconomics demanded greater industrial expansion: expanded scale mining of gold and diamonds, and other strategic raw materials. Was initiated hydroelectric development of the northern rivers? The natural environment was under massive pressure with state industrial policies do not provide for the protection of cultural habitat of the indigenous population. They had lain funding of the conservation lifestyle, traditional economic foundations, traditions and language of the indigenous people. On the ancestral lands of ethnic functioned major mining companies, shipping lines were laid, were built energy facilities.

The Industrial intrusion into the agricultural and fisheries world took place under the ideological concept of the national interests, implying the well-being of all citizens, including Aboriginal people of the North. But by the second half of the twentieth century became clear the particular vulnerability of the Arctic territories of Yakutia with their particular slow recovery. The activities of the extractive industrial centers have led to a concentration of the technology and population in the northern region, which influenced the ethno-economic systems of the indigenous population, built in the mode of the ecological balance.

The official authorities of quiet discontent of the indigenous population about the attitude towards natural resources into account not accepted. The accumulated problems in public opinion were voiced only in the period of adjustment. When in 1991 the Institute of Ethnic Minorities of the North, Russian Academy of Sciences conducted a sociological survey in the encampments of the Arctic Yakutia, the results showed a critical assessment of the ecology. Thus, 62% of respondents said the poor state of the Arctic sea coast, lakes, rivers, pasture conditions worrying from the point of view of ecology recognized 58% of the atmosphere - 45% of respondents. Every third respondent noted that their being squeezed out of traditional areas of employment: crafts, hunting and fishing, and it was as an indirect (through takeovers of industrial and transport facilities) and direct - the invasion of employees of the state farms, Podkhodz industrial enterprises, as well as poachers².

Environmental traditions of indigenous people, including the code of the moral and behavioral norms were affected alien norms for a long time. Local religious beliefs of a person treated as a child, and the organic part of nature, from which it followed for nature as a mother. Honoring natural laws of nature, the psychological humanization of the forests, rivers and lakes, birds and animals were part of the culture of indigenous people of Yakutia, save, and under the Soviet atheism.

An important behavioral norm for the Yakuts, Russian veteran, Even, Evenki, Dolgan and Udege was a conscious restriction of the consumption of natural resources - intelligence scale gathering, hunting, fishing, do not exceed the current needs of society. To date, the members of the older generations of indigenous peoples denounce wastefulment and predation in relation to nature. To a certain extent this is due to the fact that the North eco-natural interventions are fraught with more significant and long-lasting consequences on time than in regions with mild, pleasant climate, which allows intervention in the ecosystem, stimulating their productivity or changing system parts.

The climate of Yakutia is characterized as continental, with a long harsh winter. Almost all rural areas are located in the permafrost zone, which leads to the riskiness of agriculture. Northern nature is very sensitive to external influences, including the occasional negative factors. Such circumstances specifically limit the number of the residents in the local systems; limit the extent of the impact on the ecosystem. It is the traditional system of the human relations with the envi-

² The current archive of the Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences PMNS. Background on opinion polls. 1991

ronment dictated the specifics of the scattered settlement, which was destroyed during the so-called villaging [1, p. 139]. Instead, alas (farmhouse) and the settlement system of management by the end of the 1950s. throughout the country have centralized settlement. Accordingly, increased environmental pressures on the ground on all the surrounding natural resources.

This also applies to the central regions of Yakutia, more, compared with the Arctic, favorable natural and climatic conditions. You must specify that the tangle of environmental problems emerged during the Soviet period and carried more than man-made. Reforms 1960-1970 in agriculture followed by concentration of production, the campaign for economic consolidation settlements. All this triggered a depletion of water and soil, degradation of flora and fauna of the local ecosystems. An additional aggravating negative for Yakutia and today remains the high cost of recycling, waste transportation, lack of adapted technologies used resource cleansing products.

It can be said that the eco-economic system is in a rural Yakutia under prolonged stress, characterized by a decrease of the range of traditional economic activity, a decline in agriculture and fisheries, jobs crisis and, more importantly, fluctuation of economic prospects for people living in small and remote villages. The last decades of the rural societies of Yakutia have a difficult time: the crisis has deepened the socio-economic problems of the region, updated the environmental problems.

No wonder that with the environmental protests and movements in defense of traditional nature management originated socio-political movement of indigenous peoples in transition stroechnye 90th. Today is history, the memory of how the movement to protect rivers Amga, genuine natural pearls Yakutia, as union protest against the construction of hydropower plants on the northern rivers stirred up the public of the republic. [2] Actually rural ecological history of Yakutia in the last half-century has gone through various stages, from the collective farm, retaining many elements of traditional land to the modern period, with a fundamentally new socio-economic conditions. Changed the system of settlement, the organization of the entire space of life of the indigenous population. Changed the perception of the environment and the representatives of the rural world.

The preliminary results of surveys and interviews in the central regions of Yakutia in 2009-2010., For rural residents of the senior and elderly "this-pubic" ecological time [3, p. 213] dosovhozhnoe stands for the central areas - this time around, until the seventies of the twentieth century. "In my childhood there was little transport. There was one on-board truck. In it who has ever rolled out of children - considered a great success ... In the village street was almost no dust, clean it. The forest was rich, full of different berries and mushrooms, which were not collected ... Even the moss, I remember it growing up ..." - recalled a resident of the small village of Central Yakutia³.

A native of the same village adds: "In a rural lake we caught fish, the water in it was clean. No one poured into the sewage lake, each family had its scaffolding from which they took the water for

³ Field's material (the ACA - LV). Write to Churapchinsky Ulus of Sakha (Yakutia). 2010 Informant B. E., born in 1948.

household needs. Water from the lake is not drinking - was considered stagnant, tasteless. In the summer we drank ice water from ice reserves rustless last winter and stored in the basement. Who ended with ice and drinking water from the river. Garbage along the banks of rivers and lakes do not have any. And how rubbish come from? The glass bottle was needed in the economy - oil store or something. Shoes and clothing wears the whole family, tools, everyday household objects repaired, never thrown. Diesel fuel, any fuel took care of question - poured onto the ground or into the water ...»⁴.

Members stress that a few decades ago, the environment was perceived by them as something stable, it is stable. Crashes have been the subject of a distant future. Thus, it was assumed a global change of the world due to overpopulation: "The old saying is that when people become more than ants and mosquitoes, the land will not be able to feed them all. Depleted the fertility of the fields and meadows, will pestilence and death ... " ⁵. In general, the threat of the destruction of the natural environment and economic environment seemed hypothesis related or very distant future, or a geopolitical disaster. "We had a neighbor - an old woman with a past (since the XIX century. - LV) still century. So she said she will soon launch the sky-hole, and will ruin the wild-life ... We thought the taiga and the river can only be destroyed in the event of war - if the Americans attack, or someone else. And so, the wealth of the black forest, quicksilver rivers and lakes will always, like all living things ... " - spoke informant, recalling his youth the end of 1960.⁶.

In contrast to the idyllic memories of "old nature", now the villagers from the sword-alarming changes in the environment: in the temperature regime seasons in the ground state and the local fauna. Our field data 2009-2010, indicate that the quality of life of the rural population of Yakutia experiences, among others, and environmental challenges. The inhabitants of the villages of the republic concerned about the following phenomena: frequent floods, melting of the ice layer in the soil, forest fires. Members notice the consistent "bundle" phenomena: the death of forests - the melting of the soil - the excess water. Environmental changes associated with warming, thawing permafrost fix virtually all professionals who work with natural phenomena in Yakutia.

Rural population changes in the environment, not only perceives as a threat to social production, family life and a way of life, but also as a threat to the personal view of the world. Human memory is cherished friends from childhood and adolescence landscapes associated with precious memories of past years. "Do you see the water? And before that there was a dirt road. Look at those ravines - they are in my childhood was not. Water coming to the farm, because bank collapses. Getting out of the soil and ice melting. I'm afraid that even before his death, old age and see the ruined mansion, who went into the land of the house ... " ⁷

Ecological imbalance and its impact in the rural areas of Yakutia has long been the subject of public discussion. In the rural communities complain about the lack of proper state control over the condition of natural resources. General rating of the local authorities in the sphere of relations

⁴ The same place. Informant B. P., 1950.

⁵ PMA. An entry in the Tattinskiy Ulus (Yakutia).2009 г. Информант В. К., 1946 г. р.

⁶ The same place. Informant B.I.,1950

⁷ PMA. An entry in the Ust-Aldan ulus of Sakha (Yakutia).2010 г. Информант А.С., 1954

"man - the environment" is very low: every second assessed the activities of local authorities to prevent environmental negatives as unsatisfactory. Residents of the villages of Yakutia are concerned that the system is not conducted environmental-protection or restoration work. They are dissatisfied with public indifference to the scale and prospects of climatic changes.

The villagers themselves have their own interesting assessments and conclusions about the processes of climatic and environmental changes in rural areas of Yakutia. During fieldwork in the villages surveyed persons of mature and old-age residing in the surveyed encampments, including the elders recognized in the local societies custodians of traditional knowledge. In their view, the current changes in the environment are objective reasons "no economic relationship to the consumption of wealth of the land and its mineral" waste, predation violate the recovery of natural resources ", " believe that this is due to the global "greenhouse effect, too we burn a lot and throw up in the air ", " we should have expected the impoverishment and destruction, because mother Nature has hurt us and even punish you ... "8.

The surveys, interviews and conversations visible emotion estimates due to the direct dependence of the traditional livelihoods of the rural population of Yakutia on the environmental situation. In today's reality of the countryside, there are disturbances to production routes, and social communications related to growing up the water level in the reservoirs, flood control, frequent rain, thawing of frozen soil layer.

In general, the basis of climatic changes, according to both the public and professionals are not only natural and natural, but also man-made factors. In any case, the combined effect of these changes can cause a wide range of effects, some of which are already evident at the level of everyday life of the rural population of Yakutia. In the Republic of climate and weather phenomena are observed in the presence of aggravating additional loads: pollution from industrial facilities and high background radiation, depletion of the biological resources, land use change, irregular migration.

The perception of the environmental risks among the indigenous population is differentiated by age groups of villagers. Characterized assessment of actual and potential environmental threats from representatives younger age groups (under 30), caught in the surveys and interviews: they are less critical. The young are more tolerant with respect to visual nature of negatives to the local human-induced destruction. Thus, the components of the rural cultural landscape in Yakutia - abandoned industrial sites with rotting bodies of water, stainless tech-tion, pipelines and electricity transmission lines that run through the taiga, excluding the natural ecology and economic routes, they are not perceived as a sharp negative. They were born and raised in the living environment, allowing similar nature ... Young villagers are actively responding to the threat of flooding. Here they stand in solidarity with the older age groups, reproduces the historical memory of the disastrous floods of the past. In the Republic the most severe flooding in the Lena River and its tributaries during the spring opening of the rivers. To floods during the summer-autumn

⁸ PMA. Entries in Ust-Aldan, Churapchinsky, Tatta, Megino-Kangalassky encampments of Sakha (Yakutia). 2009-2010 years.

floods, especially after heavy rains. Russian media coverage of the floods in 1998, 2001 and 2010. Floods of water during the catastrophic floods cause devastation of Housing Fund, high voltage transmission lines, telecommunication lines, roads and bridges, to the death of farm and wild animals.

The "wind rose" is worryingly in the villages of the attendance of strong, cold winds that do not fit into the schedule of "people's calendars." Influence on the production of the seasonal anomalies: in particular, engaged in crop uluses central point to such phenomena as the cold late spring or prolonged warm autumn with dangerous for all secondary flowering plants. Listing the changes in the local fauna, seasons, temperature regime, the villagers point out those frequent and mild winters with average temperatures above normal. Universally point to the fact melting of permanent ice, with a visual argument - indeed, reduce the area of known sites of visible outputs of the sea ice to the surface.

The fears are not unfounded rural residents: experts say that the permafrost in Russia for the period from 1970-1990's was an increase in the temperature of the upper layers of permafrost associated with the warming of the atmosphere. The observed increase in the Yakut daily seasonal defrosts frozen ground subsidence confirmed by Yakut, and foreign researchers [4, p. 7]. It is known that the temperature rise in different parts of the Arctic over the past decade was 0.7 to 4 degrees Celsius; the total area of the Arctic sea ice has decreased by 2 million square feet. km. For Yakutia, a significant part of which is included in the arctic and sub-arctic zone, these changes can not take place without a trace.

Forming part of the image of the rural Yakutia has long been a full environmental safety, stability of systems of life. The continuing lack of development of transport communications canned remnants of the rural way of life, implying a "sea of green taiga" high environmental quality of life. In the modern Yakutia taiga decreases with frightening clearly (moth, fires, shrinking permafrost, predatory harvesting for export, etc.). Rural Yakutia, apparently, is not ready to answer all current environmental threats. Subjective response to the effects of the climatic change on the countryside - current and potential migration, the growing of the social tensions.

At first glance, agrarian rural Yakutia, sparsely populated, with poorly developed commodity production can not qualify for special government attention. But the territory of the republic is part of the Russian Arctic, which makes the taiga and tundra beyond the subject of strategic importance. In addition, rural Yakutia objective - is a significant recreational reserve, and not just for the country's population. Republic - traditionally agricultural, with the unique experience of the northern farming, with a rare gene pool of horse and cattle population, with preserved from ancient times crafts. It could be a revival of the agricultural area, of course, with serious investments with innovative approaches and technologies, and in this light it is important to avoid social and irreversible environmental negatives on its rural areas.

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*Reviewer – Uliyanovskiy V. I,
Doctor of Sociology, Professor*

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Analysys of technogenic impact on geosystems of the European Russian North



© **Dushkova** Diana, Dr. of Geography, Scientist of faculty of geography of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov. E-mail: ko-diana@mail.ru.

© **Evseev** Alexander, Dr. of Geography, Professor, senior scientist of faculty of geography of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov. E-mail: avevseev@yandex.ru.



Abstract

Methodical approaches for carrying out complex geoecological researches taking into account natural and economic peculiarities of the North are developed. The detailed characteristics of the features of the nature management modern structure and technogenic impact on the research territory are given. Preconditions for regional nature management in its historical-geographical aspect, the structure and the dynamics of nature management at present, the negative geoecological consequences connected with them are analysed.

Keywords: *nature management, geoecological situation, European North of Russia, technogenic impact assessment.*

The development of the natural resources in the North of Russia due to a combination of the certain natural and socio-economic backgrounds, as well as limiting factors, and has a long history of reflecting the socio-cultural features of the development of N. space. A feature of this development, the active period of which came in the 30's. XX c., Was predominantly industrial development with a high share of mining and manufacturing industries, resulting in high development pressure on the environment, pollution and degradation of its individual components.

The most urgent of these problems manifested themselves in a number of the industrial centers of the Northern European Russia, where there are the most powerful man-made impact, allowing them to carry to the impact areas. Under the impacted area means land within the territorial-industrial complex, which as a result of human impact has been an adverse change in the environment that led to the emergence and development of critical environmental situations. Characteristics of the impact areas in more detail presented in the works of A.V. Evseeva and T.M. Krasovskaya (1996, 1997, 2004, 2008), the monograph "Russian Arctic: on the threshold of the Holocaust" (1996) and the monograph «Environmental hot spots and impact zones of the Russian Arctic »(2000).

The major areas of impact are studied area (Fig. 1) in the Murmansk region - West Kola (Nickel, Polar), the Central Kola (Monchegorsk, Olenegorsk) Hibinsky (Kirovsk, Apatity) in Arkhangelsk - Arkhangelsk (Archangel, Severodvinsk and Novodvinsk) and Kotlasskiy (Kotlas and Korjashma) in the Komi Republic - Vorkuta (MO Vorkuta).

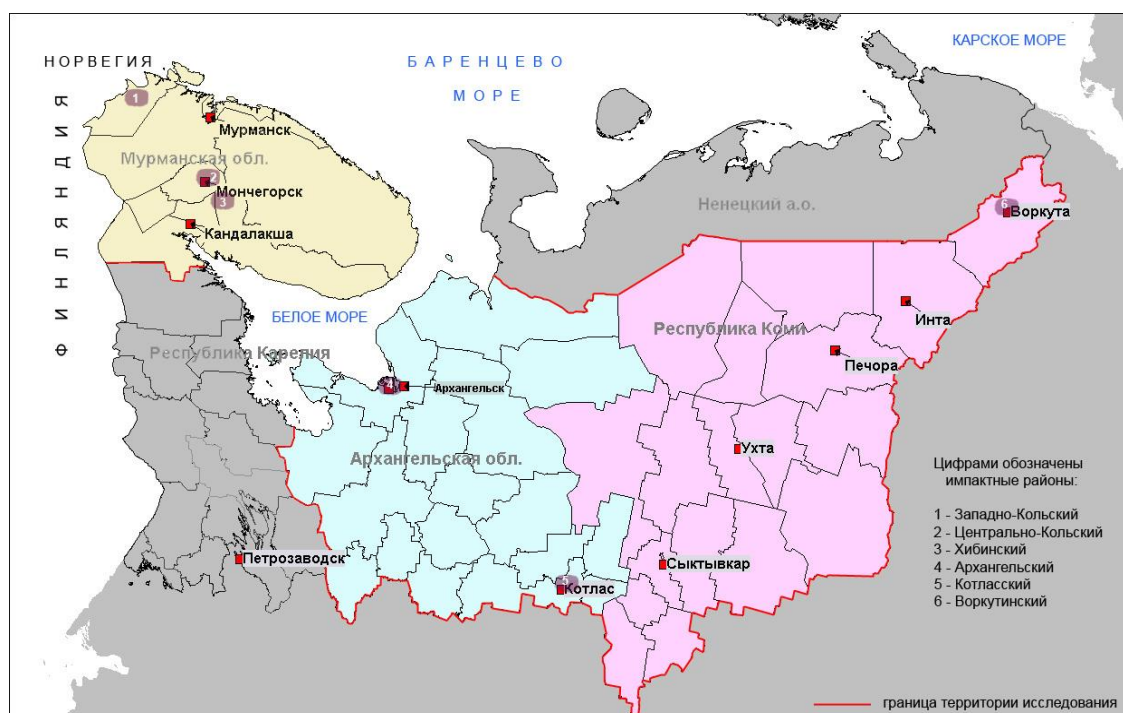


Fig. 1. Territory of the research

Selection of these areas due to the fact that based on the prioritization of hot spots in the Russian North, carried out by experts under the Ministry of Economic Development RFv "Strategic Action Program" (NAP Arctic, 2005; SAP-Arctic, 2009), they are related to the main areas of impact, which are characterized by the crisis, and in some cases critical ecological situation. The extreme expression of this was the deterioration of the living conditions of the local population and high rates of the losses of environmental related diseases (marked excess over the all-Russian background up to 10 times in terms of congenital malformations in children, almost 2 times the level of incidence of dermatitis, as well as indicators of respiratory diseases and malignant neoplasms). Mentioned negative factors affected the life expectancy of the population studied industrial centers, which are lower than the overall 2-5 years: 54-58 years for men and 69-71 years for women (Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

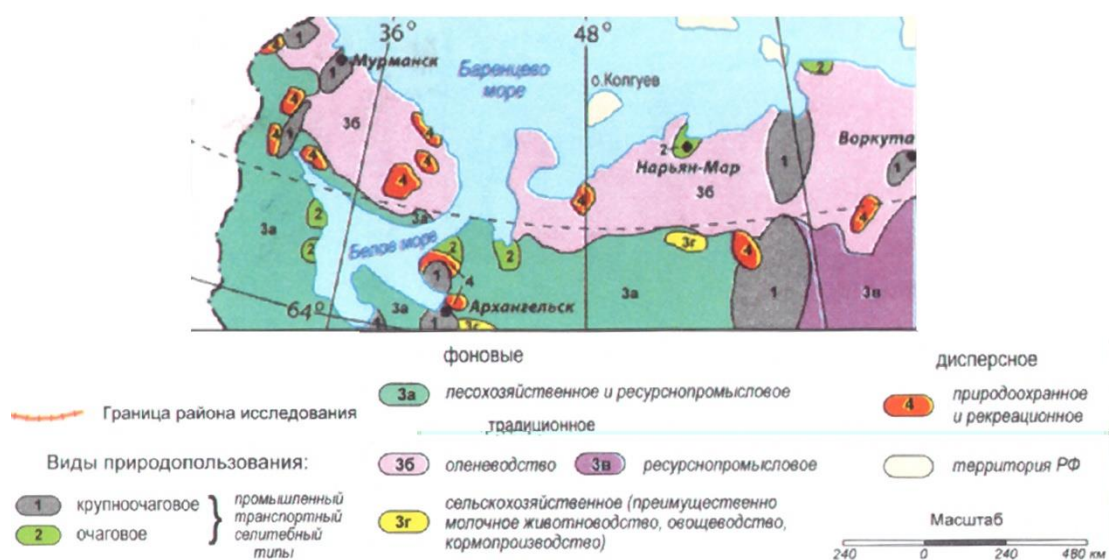
In the course of the research were raised and solved the following problems: an analysis of the regional environmental and historical conditions of its formation, the research of the regional characteristics of geo-ecological situation of territories with strong anthropogenic disturbances Geosystems (impacted areas), the development of methodological approaches to integrated regional geo-environmental analysis.

Based on the methodological and theoretical framework has been developed technique of geo-environmental work, which includes both the field (Expeditionary), and desk studies of ecological conditions, the analysis of literary and library materials, preparation of maps. During the many years of field work in the regions of the Northern European Russia were held landscape-geographical descriptions, samples were taken of the environmental components on landscape profiles (for catena - from landscapes to transeluvial supraqual), collected materials on the environmental situation in the region. In the laboratory, is made of the chemical-analytical processing of the samples for the determination of priority pollutants. The study used the classical methods

in geography (mapping, comparative-descriptive, zoning), as well as mathematical and statistical, scoring methods and expertise. The research results are presented in a series of maps showing the spatial distribution of the anthropogenic impact on the individual components of the natural environment. In the course of the research developed methodological approaches for comprehensive geo-environmental studies, taking into account the natural and economic specifics of the North. On the basis of the available materials processing (field, mapping, remote sensing, statistical, literary and stock) contains a detailed description of features of modern structure of nature and human impact in the study. Analyzed the prerequisites of becoming a regional nature in the historical and geographical aspects, the structure and dynamics of nature use at the present stage, the conflicts of nature and the associated negative geo-ecological consequences. The formation of the regional structure of nature was largely predetermined by a specific natural conditions and historical features of the economic development.

The features of the modern structure of the nature using

The north of Russia is characterized by the following nature: background, macrofocal, patchy and dispersed (Fig. 2). The greatest territorial extension to the European North has a background of nature, which includes the following types: traditional land of indigenous peoples of the North (reindeer herding, hunting and fishing), forestry (produces about 60% of the deforestation of the Russian Federation), Agricultural and Resource and fishing. The lowest ranges generally wills river valleys set aside for agricultural nature. For these types of nature use is not exclusive direct dependence on the resource base, but also on sredooob-forming functions of geosystems. This leads them to adapt predominantly zonal-raising. A characteristic feature is the balance of energy-material flows dominated by man-made streams which, however, does not destroy the system of "nature - population - economy" (Krasovskaja, 2008).



Pic. 2. Natural resources in the North-West of Russia (by: Krasovskaja, 2008)

The particulate form of the natural resources, including environmental and recreational types, in areal extent is still in last place, although its role in the maintenance of the entire system of the North is very high. Dispersed nature is also a zonal adapted and characterized by a high depend-

ence on habitat-forming ecological functions. Recreational type of wildlife includes sanitary-and-spa, sports, tourist areas of natural and cultural heritage, gardens and orchards, etc. The environmental nature extended to the territory of less than 5% of the total area of the European North of Russia. It includes comprehensive nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries of federal and regional, national parks, natural monuments, etc. For these types of natural resources is also typical of real-balanced energy metabolism in the system of nature.

Quite the opposite on the impact on the environment is macrofocal and patchy nature, intensive development of which began only in the 20's and 30's. The twentieth century. and is associated with the expansion of the industrial North. His characteristic types of natural resources - industry, energy, transport, residential and special (military) - differ in the intensity of use of natural resources, the volume of seizures of matter and energy, transformation of matter-energy flows and the nature of the impact on the environment. Active economic activity associated with the development of mining, mineral processing, pulp and paper industry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, energy and transport networks, has led to the development of vast spaces, a significant increase in the appearance of the old and new towns and industrial centers. For the industrial structure is characterized by a large share of the mining and manufacturing industries with significant volumes of the extraction of thenatural resources. For example, the extraction of copper and nickel industry on the Kola Peninsula in the period from 1996 to 2004. amounted to 68.5 million tonnes, while production of apatite-nepheline ore enterprises of JSC "Apatite" during the same period - 311.8 million tons This has led to high anthropogenic impact on the environment, pollution and degradation of its individual components (Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

Thus, the existing structure of the natural resources in the European North of Russia, in which the dominant role is resursopotrebyayuschim species (macrofocal, patchy, background), is in conflict with the role of the North in the formation of regional and global ecological balance. The study of the impact of man-made features showed that the Northern European Russia are characterized by a complex geo-environmental situation caused by human activities, and, above all, the extraction and processing of raw materials, often with outdated technology. Consider the nature of the contamination of components of natural environments, and changes as a result of anthropogenic geosystems activities for each subject area of impact.

The pollution of the air

The analysis of the air condition shows that for the considered impacted areas are characterized by high volumes of load aerotechnogenic pollutants. On emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere among the considered areas of impact Vorkuta is in the first place (290 thousand tons per year), despite the closure of several mines and carrying out activities to reduce emissions to the atmosphere (Fig. 3).

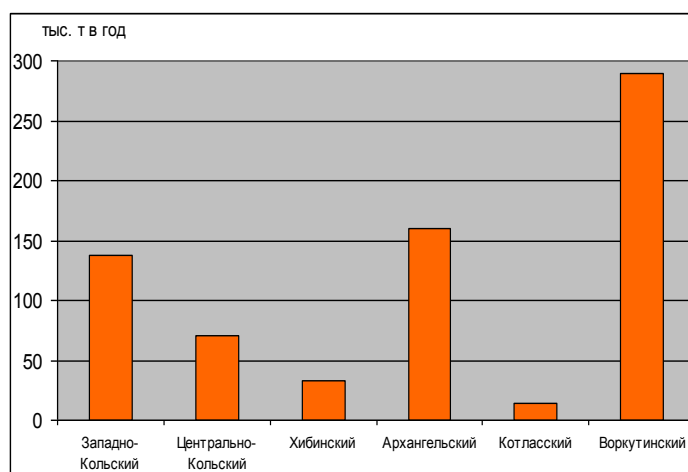
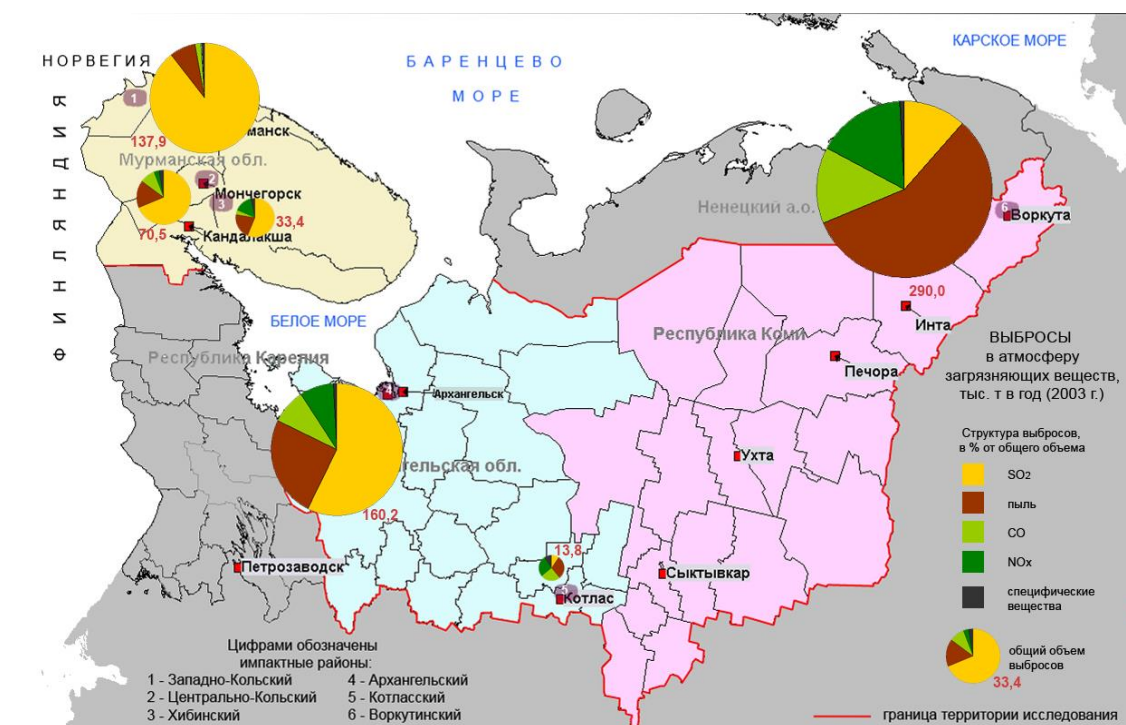


Fig. 3. Total emissions of air pollutants in the impact areas of the ECP (2006)

The specificity of the industrial production also causes a different structure of pollutant emissions, which are considered separately for each area of impact (Figure 4).



Pic. 4. The structure and amount of the emissions of air pollutants in the impact areas of the Northern European Russia

The western kola impact region. Non-ferrous metals and mining led to significant emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere. Their main source of income is the factory "Pechenga" of "Kola MMC" which enterprises are located in the Polar and village. Nickel. The raw material for the plant is its own sulfide ore. The main products of the plant are matte, which is processed at JSC "Severonikel" to commodity metals and sulfuric acid. Ore extraction is conducted in 10 fields, including open pit - at the Zhdanov and underground - by Polar, Kotselvaara and Semiletka. In the industrial emissions is dominated sulfur dioxide, carbon dust, heavy metals (copper, nickel, cobalt). Total emissions from major sources of air pollution, "Pechenga" is 137.9 thousand tons per year, of which SO₂ emissions were 124.4, NO_x - 0.6, CO - 2.2, dust - 10.6 thousand tons (Report ...,

2006). The annual average concentration above 1 MAC observed for formaldehyde - 1.3 MAC, SO₂ - 1,4. The maximum values for the year, measured in 20-minute intervals in the MAC values: SO₂ - 4,2, NO_x - 2,5, CO - 2,5, benzo (a) pyrene - 1.3. Thus, the emissions of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter with a decrease in the period 1999-1998 gg., Due to the economic downturn in the country. But an even greater reduction of pollutants according to the notes of 2001-2002. Due to changes in the area of technological process of pelletizing and sintering processing plant in the melt shop. Of all the analyzed period, emissions decreased by almost a factor of 2.5 for sulfur dioxide and 1.5 times in solids. A different situation is observed for nickel emissions into the atmosphere during the period did not decrease, but increased (from 301 to 328 tonnes per year). Emissions of copper there was a slight decline (from 180 to 173 m).

It should be noted, and long-range atmospheric transport features. The fact that the Kola Peninsula is located in a zone of active influence of Atlantic cyclones that move air masses from Western Europe to the European part of Russia. There is only one station control of pollutants with transboundary drift - in Rayakoski, but it controls the flow of mainly sulfur compounds, although the transfer of heavy metals on the Kola Peninsula beyond doubt. Thus, the total metal loss per day in western 10 times the minimum throughout the region. The average content of SO₄ - similar nature of the deposition of heavy metals, the annual cross-border flow of this substance on the territory of the Kola Peninsula is just over 3 t/km². By estimates of some observers, the contribution of long-range transboundary pollution by sulfur compounds of the Kola Peninsula is 60% (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996; Kalabin, 2000; Evseev, 2004).

The Central kola impact region. The main sources of the emissions in the area are non-ferrous metals "Severonikel" of "Kola MMC" in Monchegorsk, specializing in the extraction and enrichment of raw materials for the steel industry of "Alcon" in Olenegorske, utilities, engineering plant and transport. They supply into the atmosphere large amounts of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen, heavy metals, phenols, benzo (a) pyrene, hydrogen fluoride, dust and other industrial emissions of major pollutants (total of enterprises "Severonikel" and "Alcon") is 70 , 5 thousand tons per year, of which SO₂ - 48,3, NO_x - 2,2, CO - 6,4, dust - 11.7 thousand tons per year (Report ..., 2006).

The annual average concentration above 1 MAC celebrated on formaldehyde - 2.7 MPC suspended solids - 1.3 MAC. The maximum values for the year, measured in 20-minute intervals in the values of MPC: NO_x - 2,0, CO - 1,4, dust - 1.4, benzo (a) pyrene - 1.4. Industrial sites in the vicinity of the enterprise "Severonikel" observed constant maximum permissible concentration of sulfur dioxide (3.7 - 5). In some calm days are exceeded sanitary norms by 30 times, and environmental - almost 300 times (Kalabin, 2000; Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

During the period under review (1990-2005 gg.) Observed significant reductions in air emissions: 5.6 times for sulfur dioxide, 5.4 for nickel, 3.6 times the solids, 2.9 for nickel. Emission reductions due to the economic downturn in the country (1997-1998 gg.) And the implementation of measures for the improvement of production processes, energy and resources.

The Hibinskiy Impact region. The main emissions are supplied by mining and processing production ANOF-2 (Apatity) and ANOF-3 (Kirovsk) JSC "Apatite", tailings and dumps of "Apatite", Open (career) and closed (mine) production, as well as thermal power plant "KolEnerg" (Apatity GRES). JSC "Apatite" is developing an open pit and underground deposits of six apatitnefelinovyh Hibin and has a structure of four mines and two processing plants. The priority pollutants of the area of impact are: dust, sulfur dioxide, carbon oxide, strontium, aluminum, benzo (a) pyrene, flotragenty, oxides of nitrogen, phosphate, fluoride, heavy metals, etc. The total amount of emissions is 33.4 thousand . tons per year, of which SO₂ - 18,7, NO_x - 6,0, CO - 1,3, dust - 7.2 thousand per year (Report ..., 2006). The maximum values for the year, measured in 20-minute intervals in the values of MPC are: NO_x - 1,1, dust - 1,2, CO - 1,6.

Significant source of air pollution by dust are heaps of waste enrichment-state factories - tailing. Thus, according to some estimates (Kalabin, 2000; Evseev, 2003) on the area of impact of the district is scattered by the wind from 200 to 700 million tons of "tails" of an area of about 2,000 hectares. Tailing of "Apatite" are the largest in terms of volume and area sources of secondary pollution of the environment as in the Murmansk region, and among all the considered areas of impact. The danger is contained in the tailings dumps particles of anthropogenic origin, derived from crushing rocks and able to easily penetrate into the mucous membrane (Kalabin, 2000). Furthermore, accompanied by dusting spread much toxic compounds (especially strontium)

Arkhangelsk impact region. Characterized by the specific air pollution harmful impurities from the pulp and paper industry and mechanical engineering, as well as transport and power engineering. For enterprises with the largest emissions of air pollutants are: JSC "Arkhangelsk PPM" Novodvinsk - 49.55 thousand tons (22.4% of emissions in the area), HPP-1 and HPP-2 Severodvinsk - 50 , 6 thousand tons (15.8%); TPP in the city of Arkhangelsk - 27.6 thousand tons (7.8%), JSC "Solombalsky PPM" Arkhangelsk - 8.48 tonnes (4.3%) (State of ..., 2004). The total amount received for the year of air pollutants is 160.2 tonnes (2003 figures), including industrial emissions: SO₂ - 91,0; NO_x - 13,1; dust - 49.3, CO - 14 , 1 million tons; specific substances (tons / year): Ammonia - 9.6, acetic acid - 9,6, H₂S - 142,2, methanol - 85.6, ethanol - 65.0, toluene - 50.1 formaldehyde - 0.4, xylene - 27.3, ethyl acetate - 3.5, white spirit - 18.9, furfural - 1.1, methyl mercaptan - 34.6, turpentine - 0.3. Total emission of thermal power plant is 78.2 tons per year, ie almost half of the total emissions to the atmosphere in the impacted area.

The average annual concentration of benzo (a) pyrene exceeds the MCL of 4.5 times, the maximum is 7.5 MAC, NO₂ - 2,5 MPC CO - 2.2 MAC. The average concentration of formaldehyde - 2PDK; maximum single largest concentration - 1.5 MAC. The maximum single concentration of pollutants in the ambient air (solid / multiple MAC): methyl mercaptan - 31.0, CO₂ - 8,0; NO₂ - 7,9; benzo (a) pyrene - 7.5, particulate matter - 6.0; sulfur dioxide - 0.8, carbon monoxide - 1.8, nitrogen dioxide - 7.9; nitric oxide - 1.2, hydrogen sulphide - 3.1, carbon disulfide - 0.9. Recorded 5 cases of high content of beta-active radionuclides in the air - the excess of the daily average concentration of 5 or more times over the background. Was one case of high pollution (VZ - back-

ground value in excess of 10 times or more) fallout associated with an increased content of radionuclides uranium-thorium origin.

The priority air pollutants Arkhangelsk region of impact include methyl mercaptan and formaldehyde, which are formed during the incomplete combustion of almost all types of fuel and are substances having a high carcinogenic activity. Substances come from incomplete combustion of liquid fuels, as well as in mixtures with other hydrocarbons emissions from industrial plants and vehicles, but mainly formed during the chemical reaction of hydrocarbons in the atmosphere. Adverse changes in the levels of air pollution in urban area also occur due to increasing number of vehicles.

Kotlas Impact region. Among the major sources of air pollutants district allocated the pulp and paper and forest processing industry, chemical industry (paint, phenolic resins). The largest volumes of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere supplies of "Kotlassky" Koryazhma - 12.3 thousand tons, the second-largest air emissions from transport (State ..., 2004). The level of contamination of the area of impact and increased the concentrations of benzo (a) pyrene, and in some periods and methyl mercaptan. The priority pollutants are also oxides of sulfur, lignosulphates, heavy metals, phenols, methanol, dioxins (HCB and PCDD / PCDF - persistent organic compounds).

The total emissions of 13.8 tons per year (in 2003). Pollutant emissions from stationary sources in the reporting period of five years (1999-2003 gg.) Decreased by 48% due to the nature of the activities. There is a tendency to decrease in the proportion of samples that do not meet health standards. This is due to carried out by JSC «Kotlassky" environmental meroprityami (State of ..., 2004

According to the stationary observation post of "Kotlassky" and monitoring conducted by the North AHM, in Koryazhma periodically observed air samples with a concentration of methyl mercaptan in the range of 1-2 MPC (State ..., 2004). Annual average concentrations of benzo (a) pyrene - 2.3 MPC formaldehyde - 1.7 MAC. The maximum single concentration of pollutants in the ambient air (solid / multiple MAC): hydrogen sulfide - 1.6, methyl mercaptan - 3.1, benzo (a) pyrene - 3,6, carbon monoxide - 1.8.

Vorkutinskiy Impact region. By gross emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere the most intense environmental and sanitary situation is observed in the city of Vorkuta. In the impact area are home to 80 existing enterprises. The city originated and developed as a center for the coal mining industry. Therefore, leading enterprises are six coal mines (Ayach-Yaga, Vorkuta, Polar, Komsomolskaya, October, North), 4 concentrators, included in Production Association "Vorkutaugol" corporation "Russian Coal", and 1 independent mine "Mine Vorgashorskaja" (Getzen et al, 2005). Administrative and economic union "Vorkutaugol" is closely related to the metallurgical holding "Severstal". In addition to coal mining companies in the area of Vorkuta and its suburbs (the village Vorgashor, pos. Tsementozavodskoy, Moodle, etc.) operate thermal power plant (TPP two), construction materials (cement plant, building materials, wood processing plant),

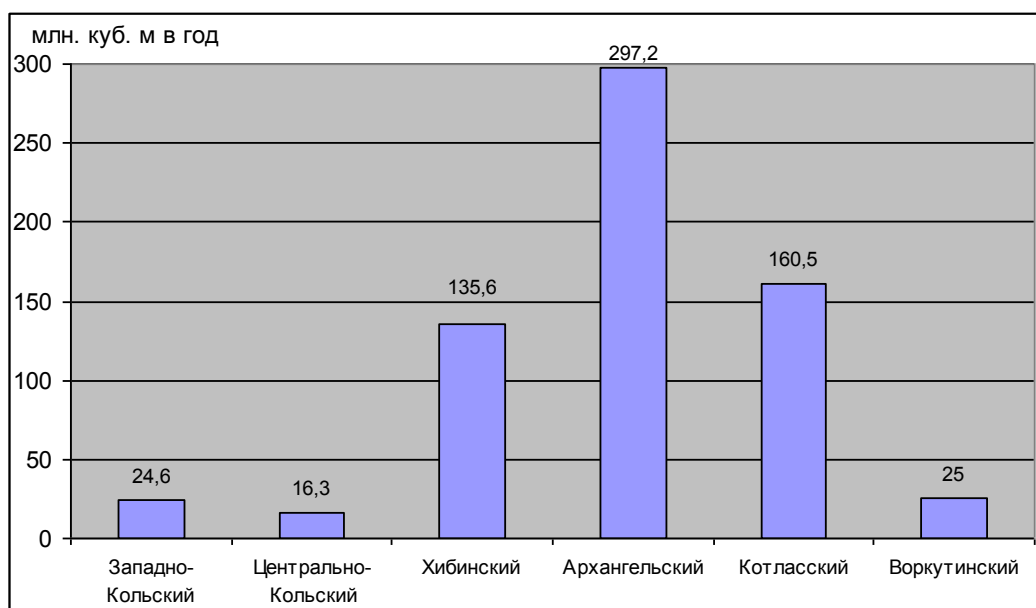
mechanical and repair mechanical plants, and transportation, food, housing and utilities. These facilities are located throughout the city and within a radius of 20 km from the center.

Vorkuta for advanced coal-mining industry, and large objects of electric power industry is characterized by very large amounts of emissions (290 tonnes per year), in which the predominant give hydrocarbons, particulate matter and sulfur dioxide (Vorkuta, 2004). Causes significant emissions is a low degree of purification. Dusty air dumps contribute mines. When developing coalbed methane air flows. Air pollution levels increased. The most important hygienic air pollution in Vorkuta formaldehyde (2.1 MAC), dust (2.1 MAC), benzo (a) pyrene (1.2 MAC). On the other indicators do not exceed the average content of the MPC. Exceeding the maximum marked on formaldehyde (3.9 MAC). The quantity of emissions of carcinogens can be attributed to this region to the territories IMPACT risk of malignancy in the population due to receipt of chemical toxicants.

The pollution of the water objects

Among the many and varied sources of pollution of the biosphere is necessary to allocate water pollution as a result of natural and geological processes of natural and anthropogenic origin. Almost all sources of drinking water of the study area, both surface and underground, exposed human impacts with varying degrees of intensity. Water bodies are ultimately a collector of all kinds of pollution, coming both from the flue emissions smelter metallurgical plants and power plants, and as a part of industrial and municipal wastewater. Industrial waste generated by sewage from areas of mining, mine water is pumped onto land, technological waters after enrichment and smelting of ores, as well as from sewage construction companies and energy companies. The quality of groundwater under consideration with hygiene items as the most reliable, determined by the structure and composition of geological rocks, reliability aquitard, depth of aquifers and penetrating to a depth of man-made pollutants. According GosSanEpidemNadzor and Hydrometeorology, in general, their quality is at the Russian average, only in some cases exceeding them (State of ..., 2004, Report ..., 2006; Getsen ..., 2005).

The nature of water bodies reflect the dumping of contaminated water (Fig. 5). According to this indicator among the studied areas leads IMPACT Arkhangelsk region (278.1 million cu m.), Followed Kotlasskiy (208.0 million cu m.), Due to the activities within their areas of forestry enterprises. The high rate of polluted runoff characteristic of Apatity and Kirovsk (Fig. 6). But it should be noted particularly negative impact mill "Severonikel" industrial waste which is heavily polluted river Nyuday. As a result of our analysis of water samples from this watercourse that concentrations of nickel and copper are ten times exceed the MPC. The unfavorable condition of surface water forces the use of underground water table or goes to the improvement of the method of water treatment

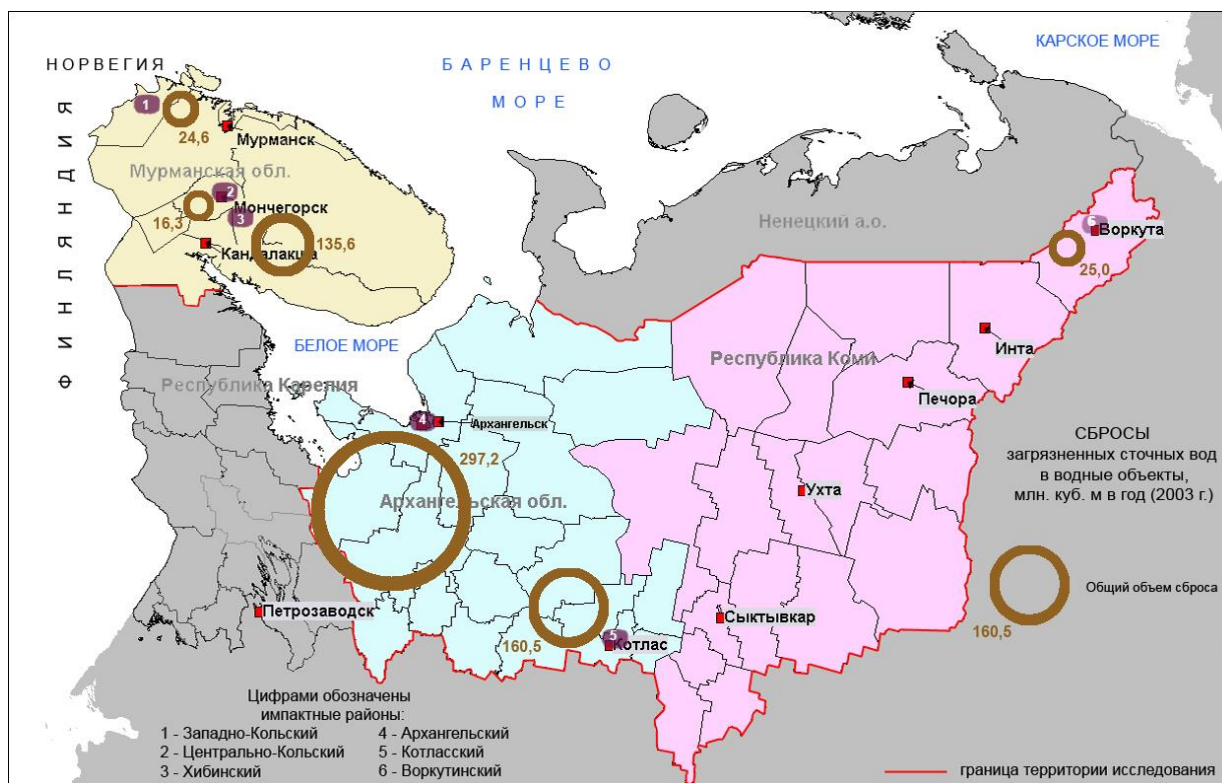


Pic. 5. Total volume of contaminated waste water in the impact areas, mln. m per year (as of 2006)

Consider the nature of the contamination of water bodies for each of the test impacted areas individually.

The Western-Kola Impact region. Contamination occurs as a result of direct discharges of inadequately treated sewage from areas of mining and mine water pumped onto land, as well as storm water and environmental contamination of soil and ground. Combine "Pechenganikel" of "Kola MMC" is one of the largest sources of wastewater discharge not only in this area of impact, but the entire Murmansk region. In the dynamics of the total discharge of wastewater now been declining: in 1999 - 28.6 million m³ in 2003 - 24.6, in 2005 - 18.03 (Report ..., 2006). It is also characteristic pollution discharges of process water after enrichment and melting ores. Thus, after processing to yield matte nickel, copper, cobalt, precious metals, sulfuric acid. The resulting run-

off in the structure contain mineral salts, suspended matter and heavy metals.



Pic. 6. Discharge of polluted effluents into water bodies impacted areas of the European North of Russia

Receiver wastewater plant is the river Kolos-Joki related to the basin Pats-Joki. In the estuarine river alignment has 2 pollution (characterized as "polluted" by more ingredients). The annual average concentration of nickel in the mouth of the river after the wastewater exceeds the MCL by 40 times, copper - 18, Mn - 10 times. The annual average metal content in the water of the river (target 14.7 km above the village. Nickel) experiencing environmental contamination is: copper - 5 MPC, manganese, and nickel - at the MPC. In the flow-untitled average nickel concentration reaches 8 MPC, copper - 9 MAC. The lake Luchlompolo average copper concentration was 13 MPC, nickel - 5 MAC. Maximum sulfate content - 324 mkg/dm³ (3 MAC) was observed (2003) in August, the average concentrations are kept at the MPC. Marked individual cases exceeding the permissible concentration of ammonia nitrogen content, detergents, BOD₅, mercury and cobalt. Maximum concentrations of heavy metals in the upper reaches of the river. Ear-Joki has several peaks at the peaks in May and September, indicating that the accumulation in the catchment area. In the lower reaches peak concentrations of marked winter. In the ground they reach the mouth of the following values (mg / g dry matter): nickel - 3500, copper - 2500 (Doklad., 2006). At the mouth of the river. PATS-Joki maximum content of nutrients is: N (NH₄) - 0.1 mg / l, N (NO₂) - 0.001 mg / l, N (NO₃) - up 0,21-0, 40 mg / liter, P (PO₃-4) - 0.05 mg / l. The content of phenols in the mouth of the Pats-Joki reaches 0,021-0,040 mg / l of oil hydrocarbons - 0,31-0,60 mg / l, detergents - up to 0,050 mg / l BOD₅ - to 2 mg / l (Report ... 2006).

According to the Yearbook of the activities of the Kola Peninsula (№ 3 of 2005), for the considered 15-year period as a whole there is a significant reduction of discharges on copper - almost a factor of 2 and a minor for nickel - 1.6 tons, according to the yearbook, peaks in the graph describing

the increase in the discharge of sewage occurred by increasing the contact time of water with the ore at the mine.

The contribution to water pollution in the area under consideration are making communal sewage from the cities and towns. It is necessary to note the presence in the district 5 hydroelectric branch "Kola" JSC "TGC number 1" (formerly "Kolenergo"), combined in a cascade of hydropower Pazskie. Their influence is characterized as a change in the hydrological regime and the arrival of chemicals and sediment as a result of HPP.

The Central – Kola Impact region. Rivers and lakes in the area are polluted mainly industrial waste and sanitary waters, as well as from the inflow to the catchment areas of pollutants from the atmosphere. Significant negative environmental impact of waste dumps and quarries, and first of all they are concerned with the processes of contamination of the drainage system as a result of leaching of overburden. Discharge of wastewater produced from industrial sites Severonikel enterprise JSC "Kola MMC." For example, in 1999 in natural bodies of water was discharged 18.5 million m³ insufficiency treated wastewater, in 2003 - 16.3, in 2006 - 18.3. Combine "Severonikel" discharges waste and mine water in the sump of Technology - the southern part of the lake Nude-Yavr which further flow through the pipes fall into the stream and then Nyuday Monche lip Imandra lake. In this case, the bulk of discharges have on the lake. Nude-Yavr - about 85-90% of all waste (Report ..., 2006). Also significantly contaminated wastewater enterprises Monchegorsk and Olenegorska large areas of the largest in the Murmansk region Imandra Lake, where the waters of the river fall Nyuday industrial wastewater plant "Severonikel."

Based on annual data on the activities of the Kola Peninsula (№ 3 of 2005) revealed that during the past 15-year period as a whole there is a significant reduction of emissions of nickel in waste water - nearly 7 times and copper - almost a factor of 2. According to the yearbook, the reduction of discharges of such pollutants in waste water was due to the implementation of measures to reduce water consumption and water phase and the achievement of MPD.

In the structure of sewage combine of "Severonikel" accounted for the bulk of the biodegradable organic substances - 48.7 m, SO₄ - 38,78 m, Cl - 6,8 t, Ni - 6,9 t, Cu - 2,1 t (Report ..., 2006).

In the waters of the river Nyuduay (pollution degree 3) the annual average copper content of up to 40 MACs, nickel - 44 MPC, sulfates - over 7 MPC, manganese - 2 MAC. High concentrations of metals (copper, nickel, manganese) are noted in the waters of the river and Herbal Kumuzhya, lakes Nyudyavr. Lake Monche is in the area of negative impact of smoke emissions combine "Severonikel", the annual average concentration of copper in its waters exceeds the MCL by 11 times, mercury - above the MPC. Lake Imandra in range near the town of Monchegorsk is characterized by elevated concentrations of nickel - annual average of more than 2 MAC, the maximum - more than 8 (Report ..., 2006).

Contribution to the pollution of water bodies in the district also makes ironworks of "Alcon", the total insufficiency of treated wastewater in 1999 amounted to 1.3 million m³ in 2003 - 1.22. The main impact of the lake water Kolozero experience, where the average annual concentration of

copper is 4 MAC, manganese - 3 MAC, as well as lakes Permus (pollution of its tributaries wastewater Olenegorskogo mechanical plant) copper - 3 MAC, Mn - 5 MPC (Report ... 2006).

The significant contamination of water bodies district have domestic waste water of insufficient cleaning of housing and communal services MUP "Monche gorskvodokanal" (7.8 million m³) and the Unitary enterprise "Olenegorskvodokanal" (4.53 million m³), but according to official data (Report ..., 2004), the latter treatment facilities provide almost complete clearing of drains to standard indicators.).

The consequence of water pollution in the district have become unsatisfactory results of water samples for microbiological indicators - 23% reduction and degradation of fishery resources (high incidence of freshwater fish - kidney, liver, bone, resize, reduced life expectancy, slowing the ripening process).

The Hibinskiy Impact region. The serious impact on the water pollution of the area of impact, as well as the entire basin of Lake. Imandra has manufacturing operations at JSC "Apatite". Rivers and lakes in the area are polluted mainly industrial waste and sanitary water. Significant negative environmental impact of waste dumps and quarries, and first of all they are concerned with the processes of contamination of the drainage system as a result of leaching of overburden. The total discharge of industrial waste and mine water company in 1999 amounted to 164.4 million m³ in 2003 - 135.6, in 2006 - 54.5. The structure is dominated by discharges of nitrogen compounds, organic and suspended solids, phosphates, petroleum products, etc. (Report ..., 2006). In the process of extraction and enrichment of apatite-nepheline ore natural water contaminated with fluoride - specific pollutants mine, mine and industrial wastewater main workshops of "Apatite" (Kalabin, 2000).

The bulk of pollution on the lake. Big Wood - mine water underground mines - 45.6 million m³, p. Pearl (discharge of industrial waste water from the tailings ANOF-2) - 27.8 and p. White (household and stormwater Kirovsk and Apatity, filtration and waste water from the tailings processing plant JSC "Apatite" and discharges of small businesses) - 16.3 million m³ (Sandimirov et al, 2003).

The largest volume of pollutants have on the river. White, who under the influence of "Apatite" and Kirovsk and Apatity has 2 pollution. For example, in 2003 the discharge of pollutants in the river. White was (t): BOD₅ - 23.0, oil - 1.0, suspended solids - 159.0, sulfates - 2945.0, chlorides - 60.0, nitrates - 12.4, nitrite - 2.8, F - 104.7 (Report ... , 2006).

In Lake Big Woodiyavr are the specific elevated concentrations of the pollutants. Annual average concentrations of fluoride and phosphate were higher than the MPC, copper - over 5 MAC. The maximum concentration of fluoride observed in February and May and exceeded MPC by 2 times, phosphates (above the MCL) and total phosphorus - was observed in October, nitrite (above the MCL) and organic matter (BOD₅ above 2 MPC) in June (Report ... 2006). The highest concentration of molybdenum than 15 MPC, copper - 22 MPC high concentrations of metals were observed in February - April.

The content of the specific pollutant (phosphates, fluorides, nitrite nitrogen and suspended organic matter) at p. White is higher than in the lake. B. Woodyavr (Kalabin, 2000; Sandimirov et al, 2003). The average for the year of nitrite nitrogen content was higher than the MPC 5 times, fluoride and phosphate - 2, molybdenum - 8 times, copper - in 4, Mn - 3 times higher than the MPC. The maximum concentration of fluoride was 3 MAC, phosphates - 2, manganese - 9, copper - 8 MAC. Was above the maximum allowable maximum concentration of organic matter (COD and BOD 5), ammonia nitrogen, total iron, nickel, and detergents (Report ..., 2006). Intensely polluted bodies of water area of domestic waste waters of the insufficient cleaning enterprises of housing and communal services PIMU "Apatityvodokanal" - 18, 22 million m³ (Doklad..., 2004).

Arkhangelsk Impact region. The most important sectors of the economy are the thirsty objects pulp and paper industry, housing and communal services (HCS), engineering, and energy. The presence of pulp and paper mills (PPM) in the area of the impact of this largely determines the quality of surface waters. The largest portion of the total water consumption in the Arkhangelsk region accounts for logging, woodworking and pulp and paper industries - 409, 7 million m³ (State ..., 2004) and electricity - 137.0 of the total 609.2 million m³, of which the enterprise focused mainly on the territory of the Arkhangelsk region of impact.

In the surface water bodies in 2003 was dropped 297.2 million m³ of contaminated wastewater. A great contribution to the pollution of water bodies makes JSC "Arkhangelsk PPM" - 145.54 million m³ wood processing companies (JSC "SLDK", "LDK-1", "LDK-2", etc.) with the enterprises of mechanical engineering, energy and utilities - 81.8 million m³ of "Solombalsky PPM" - 69.4 million m³, MUP "Water canal" - 0.75 million m³ (discharge of storm water without treatment).

The structure is dominated by the discharge of pollutants particulate matter - 3170 m, biodegradable organic matter (BOD) - 1460 tons, mineralization (dry residue) - 1390 m, Robsch. - 72.8 m, N-NH₄ - 184 m, N-NO₃ - 12,8 m, surfactants - 1.6 m (condition ..., 2004). R. Northern Dvina River near Arkhangelsk characterized as contaminated (WPI - 2.56, the characteristic qualities - 4); flow Maimaksa (White Sea) in Arkhangelsk: WPI - 2.23, a class of water quality / characteristic qualities - 3 (moderately polluted); flow Kuznechiha (White Sea) in Arkhangelsk: WPI - 2.80, the class of water quality / quality characteristic - 4 (polluted). There is also an oil pollution p. Northern Dvina, coming in with JSC "Arkhangelsk PPM" - 0.02 tons / year. Noted leaching oil from the body of mooring OAO "NK Rosneft-Archangelsknefteproduct" Kuznechiha into the river. There is a constant pollution of the coastal waters and river sawmill waste.

It should be noted that in addition to the surface waters and groundwater are contaminated. Thus, the ash dump Arkhangelsk cogeneration plant forms a high ammonium content (up to 45 dm³) and nickel (1.2 MAC) in groundwater. Groundwater pollution with oil products observed in OAO "NK" Rosneft-Archangelskoilproduct, described as "minor" - 0.2-0.8 dm³ (State of ..., 2004).

The studies carried out by a group of the scientists of the Arkhangelsk State Technical University (Pavlov et al, 1996) show that changes in the character of the forest vegetation caused Clearfelling

for the needs of the pulp and paper mill, impact on the imbalance of the main parameters of the water balance area and the hydrological regime of watercourses. In addition, causes great damage Moleva alloy rivers, causing pollution and in part, the channel processes of the river systems. Under the influence of the organic recessed changes the chemical composition of water.

The Kotlas impact region. The quality of the surface waters of the area of the impact, as well as the Archangel, affects the presence of the pulp and paper industry of "Kotlassky" located in Koryazhma. In surface water bodies in 2003, they were dropped 160.5 million m³ of contaminated wastewater. In the structure of the faults are present biodegradable organic matter (BOD) - 10,830 tons, oil - 10 tons, suspended solids - 11,010 tonnes Robsch. - 53.5 m, N-NH₄ - 148 m, surfactants - 20.8 m (condition ..., 2004).

R.Northern Dvina River near the town of Korjashma has 4 water quality class and is characterized as contaminated (2.78 WPI). There MPC excess content of iron compounds, copper, zinc, difficult-organic substances COD and lignosulfonates. Average annual concentrations of iron compounds is 7-8 MPC, copper, zinc, organic substances on the COD - 2-3 MAC, organic matter for BOD₅, lignosulfonates and oil - 1-2 MAC. The maximum concentration of copper - 8 MAC, COD value - 4 MAC, iron compounds - 10 MPC, lignosulfonates - 8 MAC, zinc - 6 MAC, oil - 4 MAC, the value of BOD 5 - 3 MAC. Also fixed excess concentrations of ammonium nitrogen - 1.5 MAC, are found in the trace amounts of the organo-chlorine pesticides.

Along with the pulp and paper and wood industries the main sources of pollution in rivers and the Northern Dvina Vychegda are enterprises of housing and communal services, Privodinsky LPUMG (linear pumping section of the pipeline) from the point of view of the high probability of man-made environmental disasters. It should also be made to the station Savatier WCD in / h 67967, where as the main source of pollution of soil and groundwater contamination from the surface of the first unpromising aquifer are three fuel storage (Main, a railroad and Consumables). On the territory of all the stores for a long period of operation formed in dvizhnye lenses oil at a depth of 0.5-2.0 m, an average power of 0.4 m Lens petroleum Lying on the water table, make with them vertical and horizontal movement partially unloading at p. Black and creek. The total area of contamination is 3.6 hectares. The concentration of oil in the surface layer of the soil (0-0.5 m) of 15-20 g / kg. At a depth of more than 2 m oil content is reduced (State of ..., 2004).

The Vorkutinskiy Impact region. The main sources of pollution of the surface water area of impact are industrial enterprises - primarily coal (mine water and slurry water processing plants), thermal power, cement manufacturing, mechanical plant, housing and utilities. Only the total discharge of mine waste companies Vorkuta industrial area is about 25 million cubic meters. m / year, including 70% of insufficiently purified (Getsen et al, 2005).

The main contaminant in the slurry is mine waters, wherein the average content of 1000 mg / l (maximum 4000 mg / l) in water in large quantities are present oil (1.5-10.0 mg / L), iron (to 10 mg / l), phenols, copper, nitrogen compounds. Mine water and sludge, industrial and domestic effluents Vorkuta are biological treatment at 5 stations in addition to the number of mines build

additional treatment facilities with a total capacity of 96 thousand cubic meters. m night (Getsen et al, 2005). For the treatment of mine water used complex organic compounds, the enrichment by flotation of coal used polyacrylamides, waste oil cracking and other compounds. However, such a degree of purity insufficient. In addition, virtually no cleaning of drainage water processing plants, infiltration shlamosistem, zolootstoynikov, ponds, dumps and the rest of the industrial zone. Therefore, the surface water enters a large number of pollutants, including biogenic components in concentrations of tens to hundreds of times higher than the maximum permissible concentration (MPC excess incidence over the past 20 years, often reaching 50-92%), which significantly affected the state of the aquatic environment, and the first water district. Vorkuta (Vorkuta, ..., 2004).

During the period from 1980 to 2003 concentration of nutrients and other pollutants into the river Vorkuta reached the maximum values for ammonium nitrogen - 9.3 mg / l, nitrite nitrogen - 17 mg / l nitrate nitrogen - 5 mg / l of phosphate phosphorus - 28 mg / l, easily oxidized organic matter (BOD5) - 7.6 mg / l phenol - 0,047 mg / l, nefteuglerodam - 0.12 mg / l, copper - 0.04 mg / l, respectively 30,1700,16,1400,4,47,3,43 times MPC (Nickanorov et al, 2007). The annual average content of copper was 2.5 MAC, organic matter, total iron, phenols, petroleum products, ammonia and nitrite nitrogen does not exceed the maximum permissible concentration, maximum concentrations were: copper compounds 8 MAC, other indicators - 1-3 MAC. Organo-chlorine pesticides in river water determined in small quantities - 0,001-0,007 mcg / l. However, as a result of a number of environmental measures taken by the city administration, together with the industrial enterprises in recent years (1994-2004) slightly decreased the level of pollution in the river. Vorkuta, which allowed her to transfer from the category of "very messy and dirty" to "very dirty" (Getsen et al, 2005).

This level of contamination significantly affected the quality of water resources, the state of aquatic ecosystems and, above all, to reduce species diversity in aquatic algal flora (oxyphilic ksenosaprobnyh degradation of algae species), reducing their fishery productivity, changes in the chemical composition of the water salinity, alkalized water, etc. At a number of sites on p. Vorkuta, there was a strong eutrophication of water intoxication and even the masses, especially at places direct discharge of mine water treatment plants (Getsen et al, 2005).

Monitoring the quality of drinking water in the Republic of Komi has found that in Vorkuta were exceeded MPC by 3 times or more iron, manganese and bromine. Marked the most adverse water-quality drinking water and found the maximum permissible concentration of ammonia, nitrate, oxidation, strontium, cadmium, lead and petroleum products (Glushkov et al, 2002).

Thus, assessment of the state of pollution of water bodies in these areas of the impact shows that high levels of surface water pollution are local in nature and are defined in the small ponds. But it is necessary to take into account the extreme vulnerability of the weak and the ability to self-cleaning water in arctic conditions. In ponds and streams, have been under constant contamination (b. Nyuduay, Ear-Joki, Northern Dvina, Vychegda, Vorkuta) goes direct discharge of waste iron and steel, pulp and paper facilities and the coal industry. Against the background of falling

metals from atmospheric precipitation and leaching of acid rain, it increases the environmental risk and degrades water quality

The change of soil and vegetation

Soil pollution source specific elements of the association are due to a multi-component composition of the emissions to the atmosphere (Revitch et al, 2001). The study area is a kind of ecotone zone of high rank, located at the contact of the tundra and northern taiga of natural areas. Geographical features of these areas are caused extremely slow (20-50 years) decomposition of organic material, slow biological cycle of substances, the lack of many mineral elements, the sharp shortage of oxygen. This is reflected in slowing the process of chemical weathering and soil formation (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996). Tundra ecosystems are to areas of environmental risk, since technological impact on them contributes to a violation of structural and functional organization and development are difficult to reversible changes, as well as due to the low capacity for self-repair (Vorkuta, ..., 2004; Evseev, 2004; Getsen, 2005). Self-purification processes of soils in this region appear much weaker, and perhaps accumulation of large amounts of toxic compounds.

The content of contaminants in soils is an integrated assessment of human exposure to this particular point. Our studies showed a significant effect of emissions from industrial pollution on the state of the surface layer of soil. The concentrations of some pollutants in soils impacted areas considered significantly above background levels.

The Western-Kola impact region.

Non-ferrous metals, as already mentioned, are the main source of the negative impact on the natural environment of the area of impact. However, compared with the mining companies, are less pronounced mechanical disorders of natural components - soil, vegetation and soils. All substances in the atmosphere eventually fall with precipitation or dry deposition to soil and vegetation.

The total area of contamination associated with industrial activity "Pechenganickel", is 11,200 km², while the share of the most high, dangerous levels of pollution amounts to 10.3% (1150 km²). This zone is characterized by very high levels of annual anthropogenic load on the main elements of the pollutants (850, 94.3 and 87.3 kg/km² for S, Ni and Cu, respectively), prolonged exposure to which has caused the almost complete (in the immediate vicinity of the plant) or partial, but very strong violation of surface ecosystems, including various types of vegetation, including woody shrub layer and surface vegetation (mosses, lichens). The average content in the horizon moving stock (available to plants) forms of Ni is 140 mg / kg (35 MPC), Cu - 230 mg / kg (76 MPC), and the total content of As 10,5 mg / kg (5 MPC). There is also an increased content of Hg (0,8 mg / kg), which is 4 times higher than the background concentration of the element. In 1988, the area of such a strong impact on the vegetation on the results of the study of satellite images spectrozonal was 760 km². Zone of moderate impact, fixed on space since 1979 as a distinct change in the vegetation cover of lichens and dwarf shrubs tier in 1988 amounted to 3882 km², which is rather well to the estimates obtained by mapping (3550 km²). Levels of annual deposi-

tion of main heavy metals Ni and Cu for this area are 50.3 and 39.5 kg/km². For the area of a weak level of contamination of any visible violations of vegetation is not observed, and the levels of annual deposition of heavy metals far below their natural accumulations (reserves) in the humus horizon AO background areas.

Almost all of the annual emissions of the plant "Pechenga" for heavy metals falls within the zone of contamination, with most of it falls on the danger zone and moderate levels of contamination. The behavior of sulfur in this respect, quite the opposite: only a very small proportion of it (the first interest) falls within the defined zones of contamination, all the rest of it carries over much greater distances from the source of emission. Sulfur - the predominant component aerotechnogenic emissions in the area, is not able to accumulate in large quantities in the upper organic horizons of soils. The researchers found only a few cases of high sulfur content (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996; Kalabin, 2000). The main problem that arises due to emissions of sulfur, soil acidification is a result of dry deposition and acid rain. In terms of industrial air pollution revealed significant differences in the acidity of the soil organic horizons between the five-biogeocenosis Memo: horizons of spruce forest soils have a higher acidity than pine.

Heavy metals, which are also typical components aero-technogenic emissions of mining enterprises for processing of copper-nickel ores, actively accumulate in the soil. Thus, they are elements toxicants 1st (As, Cd) and 2nd (Ni, Cu, Co) hazard classes. The concentrations of base metals, contaminants (Cu, Ni, Co) in close proximity to sources of emissions exceed background levels of 3 or more times. Contamination can reach C-horizon only to a very small area in the immediate vicinity of the plant "Pechenga" (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996).

We conducted sampling of soil and vegetation to evaluate the levels of accumulation of these elements in the components of geosystems. It should be noted that sampling of mosses provides insight into the actual environmental contamination areas (air pollution) in the past three years, and testing of soil horizon stock captures the effect of many years of pollution and also reflects the chemical composition of the soil-forming loose sediments (geological features).

The results show that the contamination of soil and moss heavy metals and sulfur manifested most widely and covers about 70% of the studied territory of the Murmansk region, forming an arcuate zone of almost continuous pollution from a nickel to Kandalaksha. The most intense man-made anomalies of heavy metals and sulfur are confined to the towns of Nikel and Polar (the centers of production of non-ferrous metals). Area of soil contamination with hazardous and extremely dangerous levels of toxic heavy metals concentration is about 1400 km² around Nickel and Polar.

Acute exposure is experiencing forest vegetation. Softwood plantations are significantly degraded: progressive defoliation, dieback increases, increased litter of trees, from the old pines and spruces were only charred stumps and trunks (Fig. 7). Half-space-age ecosystem spruce and pine forests have already accumulated a large dose of pollution. On the remaining territory of the pollution can be considered negligible - there is a weak restructuring of the forest ecosystems are degrading

and disappearing highly sensitive species of lower organisms - algae, mosses, lichens (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996; Tsvetkov, 2003). However, in recent years, due to lower emissions of toxic substances into the atmosphere by man-made press forests continues unabated.



Pic. 7. The degradation of vegetation in the affected area plant "Pechenga"

The Central-Kola impact region. The most urgent environmental situation and significant impacts on soil and vegetation observed in the area adjacent to the plant "Severonikel." As a result of intense emissions of man-made aerosols, mainly SO₂ and some heavy metals, there was shrinkage of forests, particularly in the Lapland Nature Reserve, an area of over 10 hectares (Tsvetkov, 2003). In the area of man-made wasteland there is a complete change in vegetation, and in the remaining degraded peat accumulation of heavy metals exceed background levels more than 200 times (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996).

Contamination of this most dangerous gray zone being approximately 2-fold lower compared to a dangerous zone area Nickel Polar, despite the fact that the production capacity of the plant "Severonikel" several times the volume of production of the latter. This fact indicates that the utilization of sulfur emissions at the plant "Severonikel" in recent years carried out quite successfully.

A number of studies (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996; Kalabin, 2000; Tsvetkov, 2003) highlighted several areas is not formed under the influence of industrial emissions combine "Severonikel." Area of human heath, which is a 2 m south of the industrial area of the plant on the contrary, the Nude, where the highest environmental changes. Characterized by the absence of vertical zoning, the slopes are rocky wasteland with signs of erosion (Fig. 8). The vegetation is absent of northern species, from the old pines and spruces were only charred stumps and trunks. Found on the leaves are brown dots - traces of the action of sulfuric acid. Closed The ground cover is missing. Shrubs typical of the most resistant to pollution crowberry, sometimes cranberries. The species composition of moss strongly depleted. Traces of soil erosion, reddish soil horizon in coming to the surface, there is an intensive accumulation of metals. Levels of long-term man-made loads in this area for the humus horizon AO reach 4100 kg/km² for Ni and Cu for kg/km² 7050, suggesting that heavy metals, especially copper, intensively accumulated in the organogenic soil layer. The maximum levels of annual deposition of Ni and Cu are 115.9 and 136.5 respectively kg/km². Average content in the horizon of rolling stock Ni is 186 mg / kg (46 MPC), and Cu - 368 mg / kg

(122 MAC), which once again underlines the powerful impact on the nature of the Monchegorsk plant than the plant in Nikel. In addition to the main components of emissions of Ni - Cu in the horizon AO noted the increased accumulation of As (5 MPC), Mo and Cd. Area of soil contamination with hazardous and extremely dangerous level of concentration of toxic heavy metals around Monchegorsk is 1600 km² (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996).

Area progressive changes in the environment, located 10 km south of promplo-site survey. In the structure of vegetation appear softwood (pine), ground vegetation cover closed, it dominated by dwarf shrubs, mosses, grasses, rare bushy lichens. However, stunted trees, visible necrosis of needles and brown dots on the leaves (Fig. 9), dieback, a high percentage of dead wood, traces of burnt areas. In the depressions found dead sphagnum peat, passive sorbent pollutants contained in the atmosphere. According to our analysis, the concentrations of nickel and copper are higher than background two orders. Soil erosion in their homes much less pronounced.



The zone of the initial changes Geosystems (Pic. 10) is observed visually at a the distance of 40 km from the Monchegorsk, in the Central Lapland Reserve manor, with geochemical characteristics are found at much greater distances - up to 70-80 km to the south of the plant. Adverse effect is manifested in the dieback of trees, most plants accumulate higher amounts of heavy metals exceeding the above background levels may be five (Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

The background area where there is no man-made environmental changes, are located at a considerable distance from Monchegorsk in the di-

rection of the prevailing winds. Our studies show that with the present reduction in emissions observed revegetation and shifting boundaries of the selected zones. However, the area is characterized by human heath minor changes, because here the natural flows of matter and energy is so changed that the return to the original state Geosystems is very difficult.

Hibinskiy Impact region. The area is characterized by the high mechanical soil disturbance and soil pits, waste rock dumps, etc. In contrast to the mining and metallurgical industry, environmental pollution occurs as a consequence of dust instead of aerosol particles. The particles enter the environment with enrichment facilities apatit nefelins factories of "Apatite" (ANOF) and tailings in the form of dust emissions containing aluminum, strontium, and other toxic elements that are in a lot of land on the surface of the soil and vegetation (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1997) . Dust particles clog the stomata of the plants, causing them to dry out and the death of a large area nearby (Evseev, Krasovskaja, 1996).

Settling on the surface of the soil, dust particles form the horizon, which prevents the normal development of plants. According to the some studies (Krasovskaja, Evseev, 1997; Kalabin, 2000; Tsvetkov, 2003; Pereversev et al, 2006), the contents of the dust particles in the litter up to 50% of its weight.

The highest loading caused by the elements such as Al and Sr, the total loss at the area which reaches 2797.5 annually and 220 m, respectively. The long-term accumulation in the humus layer of the soil throughout the area up to 70250 tons of aluminum, and for strontium - 5,378.5 tonnes This perennial accumulation in the upper soil layer of mobile aluminum reached 3,433.3 tonnes, and throughout the area, the figure is 5742.1 tons of other highly toxic elements a significant contribution to the pollution of soil makes the area As (4 MAC), B (above background from 3 to 8 times) and V (above background from 5 to 10 times).

The highest level of the accumulation of the pollutants, soil surfaces characteristic of strontium - up to 300 mg / kg. The study of the spread of pollutants in aerotechnogenic of Kirov using the brioidikatsii showed that more than 2 times in their pre-vysheno strontium content of 1.5-2 times - copper, nickel and iron. The results of testing of mosses, reflecting the degree of pollution of the atmosphere with dust as industrial origin (apatitnefelinovye factories, quarries, tailings, highways) and natural (dusting of disturbed soil erosion), identified a wide range of air movement of these elements in the central part of the Murmansk region with the center in the area Kirovsk and Apatity.

To prevent the negative impact of dusty surfaces of the natural landscape and towns held their fastening surface, in particular biological remediation (phytomelioration) by creating dumps on the surface vegetation cover of a composition. In most cases, biological reclamation of industrial waste dumps performed by seeding perennial grasses (Fig. 24) and the development of sufficiently stable meadow community, able to resist wind erosion (Pereversev et al, 2006).

Our studies of tailings two industrial waste dumps in the Murmansk region have established the following. At the caretaker of the tailings "Apatite", which exists in almost 50 years, has formed a Synanthropic flora, which is different from the natural species composition, structure and range of life forms. In addition commensal communities involved 80% of the species of the natural flora. There is a gradual obliteration of sites and restoring them to the original types of plant communities

Arkhangelsk impact region. The state of the soil and vegetation in this region, compared with the three above-considered impacted areas is relatively satisfactory. Common areas of contamination were formed around the cities of Arkhangelsk (1500 km²), Novodvinsk (250 km²), Severodvinsk (800 km²). The soils of the Arkhangelsk region have chemical load, modified and converted in connection with industrial and civil construction. According to our research, the total content of heavy metals - copper, zinc and lead - in urban soils of Arkhangelsk (near river port, power plants, industrial hub Kuzechevsky) on most plots do not exceed the MPC. Revealed their accumulation in the upper horizon.

In the studies SevNIILH, Institute of Ecological Problems of the North, Ural Branch of RAS, Astrakhan State Technical University and other research institutions, results on the negative consequences for the forest of chronic air pollution. According to our studies, changes in the level of defoliation and dehromatsii (obeskhoennosti) crowns of the trees in plantations are already visible to the naked eye. Some studies (Problems ..., 2002; Tsvetkov, 2003; condition ..., 2004) point to a growing impact on the forests of the Arkhangelsk region of the deposition of the pollutants from the air flow coming from the west. The biggest impact in relation to terrestrial ecosystems raids pollution by oxides of nitrogen, resulting in more frequent and expanded the scope of disease outbreaks spruce needles.

Coming as a result of many decades of harmful substances, cases of accidental releases have a depressing impact primarily on forests, located in the border with the cities of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and Novodvinsk areas within a radius of 5 km (Problems ..., 2002). The negative impact is manifested in the form of necrosis of pine needles, reducing the period of her life and the destruction of buffer mechanisms for the protection of forest biocenosis.

Intensive forest management has a negative effect on the soil and vegetation. Occurring after the concentrated erosion of Forestry cause removal of silt in the river floodplains, which annually overlap alluvial deposits. Over large areas of such rivers as the Northern Dvina and Vychegda formed layered soil unproductive, and the most valuable floodplain land, once served as the breadbasket of the Arkhangelsk region, lose fertility (Problems ..., 2002). On the low-lying areas of the watershed areas in the northern and middle taiga after logging concentrated and their consequences - intense fires - there is waterlogging, which is widespread in the Arkhangelsk region.

The negative changes are also associated with cluttering soil waste and construction debris. At pulp and paper mills annually produce millions of tons of wood wastes. Mechanical disorders are the result of development and operation of industrial, transportation, residential areas. The concentrations of heavy metals in the soils of lawns, parks and residential areas are rather low and can be (mg / kg): Hg - 0,07-0,09, Cd - 0,5-1,0, Pb - 30-130. In some areas there are high concentrations of lead - more than 200 mg / kg. Analysis showed that the concentration of the individual metal vegetation and soils (lead, zinc, nickel, copper, etc.) exceeds the baseline value by no more than 3-5 times. All this indicates a relatively low level of chemical contamination of urban ecosystems with heavy metals (Ecology of the northern territories ..., 2002).

Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk Novodvinsk and remain the centers of formation and accumulation of industrial and household waste, the volume of which are respectively 409.1, 402.2 and 269.3 thousand tons (Problems ..., 2002). The problem of waste management in the region is extremely urgent. The pulp and paper industry is particularly acute problem of safe storage and disposal of mercury-containing wastes of particular risk of contamination of soils of the area of hazardous substances.

Kotlass impact region. As in the Arkhangelsk impact region, the main negative changes are associated with chronic air pollution as a result of PPM and CHP cluttering soil and vegetation waste and construction debris. Common areas of contamination were formed around the city Korjashma (550 km²). There was a slight contamination of soils with heavy metals territory adjacent to Kotlasskiy industrial site. The total content of zinc in 1 kg of dry soil in Kotlas is 110 mg at an acceptable level of 300 mg. By the volume of waste generated in the Arkhangelsk region in the first place is Kotlas - 779 thousand tons, accounting for 31.2% of the total (Problems ..., 2002). The problem of waste disposal (especially waste of hospitals and clinics in the city) is also significant. According to the Sanitary Inspection, in the district of Kotlassky utilized only 30% of solid waste, the rest goes to landfill. In Kotlas of 2 and they are located close by. The introduction of a new landfill in operation was a real problem (State of ..., 2004). Now dump operated despite the fact that there is no drainage system, no access roads to the wells and fire ponds.

Vorkutinskiy impact region. Analysis of data on the content of heavy metals in the Vorkuta revealed that in the waste dumps are present in significant concentrations of copper, zinc, lead, and mercury. In the conduct of underground mining for every thousand tons of coal produced at the surface rises from 200 to 800 tons of rock, up to 9000 m³ of mine water that contain these elements (Vorkuta, ..., 2004; Getsen, 2005). The content of metals in soils near Vorkuta CHPP and Vorkuta cement plant in excess of the standard values, identified by copper and zinc. Industrial sites near coal mines of Vorkuta also experiencing higher than in the soil and ground and surface waters of cadmium and cobalt. Mining of coal mining method leads to the formation of technogenic provinces by the removal to the surface of rocks and they contain chemical compounds. The natural land cover in the city is practically nonexistent and often a specific layer of soil. Man-made emissions of dust cover a large area of the city and cause elevated concentrations of heavy metals in urban soils. Large areas of the territory occupied by dumps.

At the heart of the restructuring of vegetation Vorkuta area are changes in soil under the influence of emissions of pollutants. In the dust emission area formed technogenic horizon (h = 15-30 cm) the reaction varies soil solution (pH 6,7-8,9), dramatically increases the content of exchangeable calcium (10-20 times) and nitrogen (2-4 times) accumulate heavy metals, such as MPC observed excess copper content in 1,7-1,9 times, zinc - 2,5-5,0 times. There has been increased, compared with the background, the content of Cd 15-20 times, Co - 2,5-3,8 times (Getsen et al, 2005). However, these values are much lower than in the zone of copper-nickel smelter "Severonikel" Monchegorsk on the Kola Peninsula, for example, the concentration of Cu in soils hereinbefore 300 and Ni is 100 times than the background areas (Evseev et . al., 2000).

The main pollutants of soil region are the following metals (mg / kg): Sr - 150, Hg - to 0,22, Cu - 85, Pb - 70, Zn - 400 (Glushkov Maimulov, 2002). The use of slag - waste heat power - as a result of bulk soil in some areas of the city to increase the background radiation due to the concentration of the radionuclides in the combustion of coal. The level of concentration of heavy metals in plants is slightly higher than the background values. This is due to the fact that the vegetation in the city is brought by artificial planting of trees and shrubs, which is updated quite regularly. In the detected local mosses and lichens concentration above heavy metals and strontium does not exceed background values more than 10 times.

We conducted field studies of the reaction of the ground vegetation aerotehno-gene contamination in different areas and around Vorkuta identified several areas with different degrees of pollution. Based on field descriptions of the vegetation we surveyed were classified sites located in the south-west and north-easterly direction from the industrial complex at a distance of about 70 km. In conditionally background zone of vegetation changes are not observed. In the areas of pollution observed loss of communities of some sensitive species of lichen, the lowest diversity is observed at the maximum pollution. On the contrary, the amount of certain groups of moss-like, as well as an abundance of grains increased with the degree of violation.

As a result of the studies have identified two different impact zone. Their formation is due to the influence of the two major sources of pollution - the cement plant (Fig. 27) and the power plant VTETS-2 (Fig. 28). They are located 15 km north of the city of Vorkuta, next to each other. There are no lichens (except *P. rufescens* and *L. saturnium*), willow dominated to a greater extent than the other non-contaminated areas. In some areas of this zone have been marked damaged or dead parts of shrubs and dead moss areas with greater frequency than in the background areas. However, and the total thickness of moss here already. Vegetation is also to a large extent covered by dust emissions. Areas with a clear effect of pollution in the Vorkuta region, including all vegetation and soil are approximately 150-200 km². The same type of change in width of 200-1000 m is observed along the railroads, mines, near the village. Halmer-U there is another highly polluted area with a diameter of 50-100 km².

Changes in vegetation in the area of low pollution / violations have similar features, but less visible than in the first zone. In addition, there are grasses and herbaceous plants are more typical of the tundra krupnokustarnikovyh. The length of this zone around Vorkuta is about 600-900 km².

Mechanical defections of the geo systems

Waste rock and tailings, mine and quarry water, waste water, waste-enriched vegetation and steel plants are sources of mechanical disturbances and man-made elements of migration, in higher concentrations toxic to living organisms. As a result of mechanical stress produced man-made landforms: cleavage and destruction of mountain ranges, the failures of the earth's surface, pits, waste rock dumps, ash dumps, tailings and shlahokhranilischa, etc. This not only violated the aesthetic appeal of landscapes, but also has a negative effect, yanie on the environment (Kalabin, 2000). The use of blasting and excavation of huge masses of rock and ore significantly disturb the natural terrain, destroying the tops of the mountains and change the orography lead to ava-

lanches and the emergence of extreme situations in the areas of compact residence of the population.

It is important to note that the ash dumps, tailings and shlakohranilishcha are the source of secondary pollution settlements and surface water, as by wind and water erosion, removal of fine dust is toxic components outside the development zone. According to some estimates (Kalabin, 2000; Evseev, 2004; ... Vorkuta, 2004), is only about 5-10% of the waste mining, the main mass of the same is sent to dumps and tailings, covering an area of thousands of hectares. Of the total volume formed in the studied areas of impact particularly toxic waste around 60% is waste of 1-2 classes of danger. Of these, the largest proportion in the waste mining and chemical industries.

It should be taken into account that in these regions there is no strict system of accounting, control and management of wastes. Reliability of the data for the statistical compilations conditional, because it does not take into account large amounts of waste that are placed in the environment spontaneously.

The Western Kola impact region. As a result of mining (open and underground mining) "Pechenganickel" is formed pits, totaling more than 400 million m³ of mining voids volume of more than 4.7 million m³, large areas are covered with piles of waste rock and tailings. The mines of "MMC Pechenganikel" are dumping waste dumps in the rocky tundra.

The Central-Kola impact region. Located in the district of tailing "Alcon" is the second volume and the area of the source of secondary pollution of the Murmansk region (an area of 940 hectares, the mass of tailings 250 million tons). In the area of Monchegorsk dump volumes are small (an area of about 2 hectares and weight of 5 million tons).

The Hibinskiy impact region. As a result of mining voids formed by the mountain, totaling about 600 million m³. Mechanical effects on the landscape leads to the appearance of man-made landforms - as it is the destruction of the mountains, the earth's surface dips, careers. The use of blasting and excavation of huge masses of rock material breach of the natural terrain, destroying mountain peaks and changes the orography. To produce 1 ton of apatite concentrate produced 3 tonnes of ore. Apatitnefelinovyh ore enrichment occurs at processing sites at the same time for 1 ton of concentrate produces up to 400 tons of waste dumps (Kalabin, 2000).

Tails, which are a by-product of the production of pulp in the form of a special pipeline several kilometers long and with a diameter of 1.5 meters arrive in the pond is a former Bay (White Bay) Lake. Imandra. On the territory of impact area is the largest in the Kola Peninsula tailing apatitnefelinovoy factory number 2 (ANOF-2) "Apatite". If we consider the entire 75-year period of development and operation hibinskih fields, the factories of the tailings "Apatite" has accumulated more than 750 million tonnes of flotation tailings, containing 45 million tonnes of apatite, 450 million tons of nepheline, 40-45 million t of titanium minerals - sphene, titanomagnetite, and aegirine (Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

Arkhangelsk and Kotlas impact region. In comparison with the above three areas in the mechanical disorders of the impacted areas are negligible. Negative changes associated with cluttering soil waste and construction debris. At pulp and paper mills annually produce millions of tons of wood wastes. However, their overall size and extent of the impact on local ecosystems is ten times lower.

Vorkutinskiy impact region

The method of coal mining as the result in a huge number of dumps, under which employs more than 50.3 hectares and the formation of technogenic provinces by the removal to the surface of rocks and they contain chemical compounds. The natural land cover in the city is practically non-existent and often a specific layer urbanozem. Man-made emissions of dust cover a large area of the city and cause elevated concentrations of heavy metals in urban soils. Large areas of the territory occupied by dumps. According to the National Report on the State of the Environment of the Republic of Komi (2004), a coal mining enterprises in Vorkuta in 2003 decreased by almost 28% compared with the previous year, and amounted to 7,324 million tons. The volume of waste at enrichment amounted to 2.7 million tons. The impact to the Vorkuta region is also characterized by the formation of heaps, permafrost degradation due to mining and flow of heat from the burning waste heaps. In the heaps are home to 80 million tons of rock on an area of over 410 hectares. Contamination of gray within 1 km from the waste dumps is 19-30 MPC, within 1.5 km - 5-18 MAC (Getsen, 2005).

It is worth mentioning a number of other adverse processes due to economic activities in the impacted area. It is, first of all, permafrost degradation over large areas caused directly by mining operations, as well as the flow of heat coming from the burning or burning waste heaps. Characterized by the formation of numerous failures of subsidence and the earth's surface, often arising in connection with the seizure of the mines huge volumes of rock (1.1 billion tons), associated gas, groundwater, as well as the development of thermokarst (Vorkuta, ..., 2004).

Thus, all ore career of areas under consideration, as a rule, have an impressive size (length 1.4 km, width 0.8-1.5 km) and the recovery of these workings is economically not profitable. You can use these spaces to accommodate any storage, ancillary facilities etc. In the case close to the development of promising fields should consider the appropriateness of the placement of overburden new production immediately to the waste career. Such a promising option for a group of the East quarry pits of "Apatite" is possible for quarries of "Alcon" (Kalabin, 2000).

External piles of large quarries significantly alter the landscape and in the period of dumping pollute the atmosphere with dust. All of these sites and does not require the use of tailings zone bioremediation and can be used to expand the acreage farms and for construction purposes.

The Analysis of the patterns of the environmental situation in the studied industrial centers. In the course of the studies found that the largest contribution to the pollution of the atmosphere (in terms of gross emissions of pollutants) are making coal companies and power system (IMPACT Vorkuta region). However, the greatest negative impact on natural geosystems have

highly toxic emissions of non-ferrous metals (West and Central Kola-Kola areas). Company mining complex, located in the Khibiny and Vorkuta areas have the greatest mechanical effect on the landscape, which leads to the appearance of man-made landforms. By the volume of wastewater discharge in the lead impact rock areas, where the largest pulp and paper mill - Archangel and Kotlasskiy.

The maximum contribution to soil contamination and damage to vegetation making factories Kola - "Severonikel" and "Pechenga". It is established that the main battery of man-made pollution is the soil cover where airborne industrial pollutants accumulate mainly in the upper horizons of the Ao and A1, which at the same time serve a barrier to the penetration of polluting elements in the lower soil horizons and groundwater. For all considered impacted areas characterized by the highest value of accumulation of pollutants in these horizons. Only for areas adjacent to the industrial area plant "Severonikel" where most disturbed land cover and the most intense process of falling on the landscape of priority pollutant elements (Ni, Cu, Co), characterized by a high level of pollution in the mineral soil horizon that reaches here the level of hazardous and extremely dangerous degree of contamination.

The highest value of acquiring the above problems due to the natural features of the considered areas, caused by confinement to the northern latitudes, and in this connection, slowing down the process of self-healing.

The analysis of the environmental situation in this region showed that it had a strained ecological situation, the average in some areas to catastrophic. The priority airborne industrial pollutants are sulfur dioxide, nitrogen, heavy metals, methyl mercaptan, radionuclides. Among the heavy metals should include a significant accumulation in the individual components of geosystems of copper, nickel, cobalt, which is associated with the emission and discharge of these metals from non-ferrous metallurgy, the arrangement in the region. In some areas of elevated concentrations of mercury, lead, arsenic and strontium due to the activities of mining and thermal power (Dushkova, Evseev, 2011).

Since environmental health threat emerged in the West Kola district of impact, due to the negative impact on the environment of copper and nickel production, combined with the adverse conditions of self-purification landscapes with relatively high population density.

The Central Kola impact area is also characterized by the ecological crisis situation, and in the event of an accident at the Kola nuclear power plant - catastrophic. Impacted area of the enterprises of mining and non-ferrous metals are characterized by high intensity of the environmental situation, which is the result of elevated levels of pollution loads on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems with significant population density.

Vorkuta IMPACT district and the city Vorkuta characterized by a critical environmental situation. The main types of human impact are the mechanical disorders of geosystems and chemical pollution, which is associated with coal mining, developed urban infrastructure, energy and construction industry. Actually chemical pollution is caused mainly by the spread of a large number of toxic compounds in the form of dust from the CHP, a cement plant, processing plants, dumps,

etc. The results of chemical analyze of soil and vegetation have shown that the concentration of man-made pollutants is great. Closure of a number of mines is not significantly affected by the concentration levels of toxic compounds in the ecosystems of the city. A significant contribution to air pollution is due to methane emissions coming from the mines through the ventilation system of mines, since the utilization of this compound is almost done. In general, the ecological situation in the city is relatively stable, and more of its negative aspects are manifested in the mechanical disorders of geosystems, because the vast areas occupied by tailings - waste coal (Vorkuta, ..., 2004).

The critical environmental situation is also noted in the Archangelsk and Kotlassky impacted areas characterized by the high levels of air pollution with toxic compounds, among which are the dust, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen. The main sources of local aerotechnogenic pollutants are: pulp and paper mill, thermal power facilities, and transportation. Therefore, among the specific pollutants of air basin should be highlighted: methyl mercaptan, benzo (a) pyrene, methanol, hydrogen sulfide, carbon disulfide, etc. The maximum single concentration, for example, methyl mercaptan can reach in some cases 105 MAC, hydrogen sulfide - to 5PDK, benzo (a) pyrene - 2 MAC.

Almost all the sources of drinking water of the study area, both surface and underground, exposed human impacts with varying degrees of intensity. Water bodies are ultimately a collector of all kinds of pollution, coming both from the flue emissions smelter metallurgical plants and power plants, and as a part of industrial effluents (with areas of mining, mine water pumped onto land, process waters after enrichment and melting ores, construction companies and power plants - nuclear power plants, thermal power plants), as well as municipal waste (cities and towns

Conclusion. The studies have shown that the developed to date geo-ecological situation in the region is the result of an industrial model of development, when it was completely ignored by the fact of low ecological capacity of the natural environment of the North and its important role in maintaining the ecological balance of the planet. And it was the North is a zone of formation of the global atmospheric processes and biogeochemical cycling, so the degradation of the natural ecosystems of the North may have adverse consequences on a global scale.

It is shown that for the considered areas revealed the following features.

1. Dangerous level of the atmospheric pollution (emission factor of the load per 1 inhabitant per year up to 3.0 m), which has become one of the main causes of the crisis or critical environmental situation. In the course of the studies found that the largest contribution to the pollution of the atmosphere (in terms of gross pollutant emissions) comes from coal mining and thermal power enterprises, located in the Vorkuta area of impact. However, the greatest negative impact on natural geosystems has highly toxic emissions of non-ferrous metals (West and Central Kola-Kola areas).
2. *Significant contamination of water bodies, which are a kind of collectors of all pollutants entering the flue emissions as smelter metallurgical industries and power plants, and as a part of industrial and municipal wastewater. It was revealed that the volume of polluted wastewater lead*

impact rock areas, where the largest pulp and paper mill - Archangel and Kotlasskiy.

3. The maximum contribution to soil contamination and damage to vegetation make steel mills of the West and Central Kola impacted areas. In this case, the soils in these areas are characterized by high accumulation of pollutants aerotechnogenic not only in the upper organic horizons, but also in the mineral soil horizon B; vegetation is experiencing a strong impact (degradation of forest cover, the progression of defoliation, dieback, etc.).
4. The greatest mechanical effect on geosystems, leading to the appearance of man-made landforms, providing enterprise mining complex, located in the Khibiny and conjugated Vorkuta areas. Particular importance attaches to the above problems in connection with the natural features of the considered areas caused confinement to the northern latitudes, and in this regard, slowing down the process of self-healing.
5. Our studies confirm the need to continue to monitor the state of geosystems areas of research. The results complement the information on the sources of income of pollutants, their spatial distribution patterns and can serve as a basis for strategic development of natural resources in the region and the Environmental rehabilitation of geosystems.

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*Reviewer – Shraga M. H.,
Doctor of Medecine, Professor*

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Legal measures of protection of water bioresources of the Arctic region



© **Kulikova** Olga, the candidate of jurisprudence, the senior lecturer of chair of the ground and ecological right of State educational establishment higher professional education «The Saratov state academy of the law». *Priority research topics:* legal measures of protection of wood resources, water biological resources, legal questions of their rational use. E-mail: kulikovaov.sgap@rambler.ru.

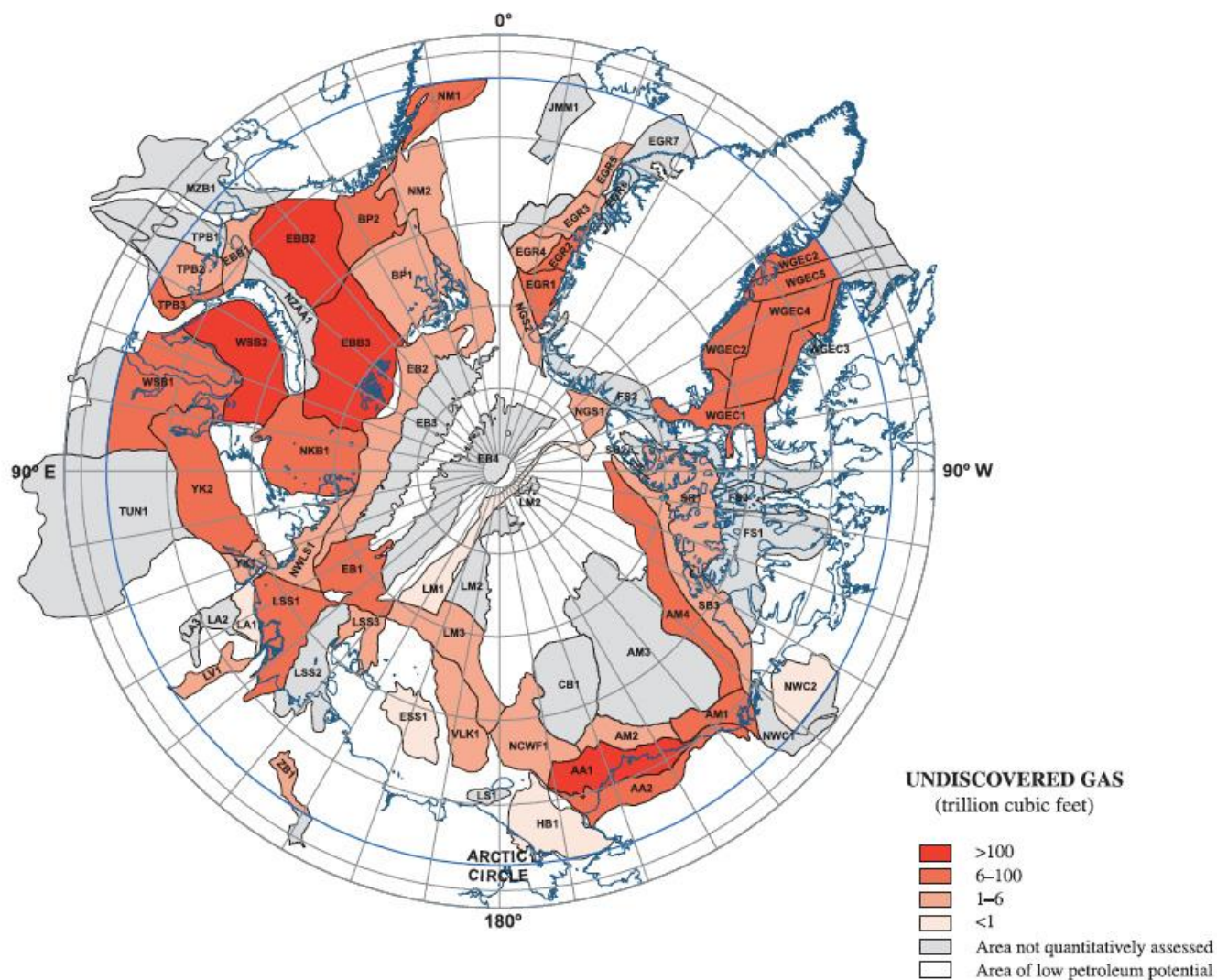
Abstract

In article the questions connected with a general characteristic of the operating faunistic legislation regarding protection of water biological resources are considered. In connection with a wide circulation of environmental problems including in the Arctic region questions of protection of the given kind of natural resources are very actual. The author analyses existing system of sources in the field of rational use and protection of water bioresources, concrete norms of the right are resulted and characterized.

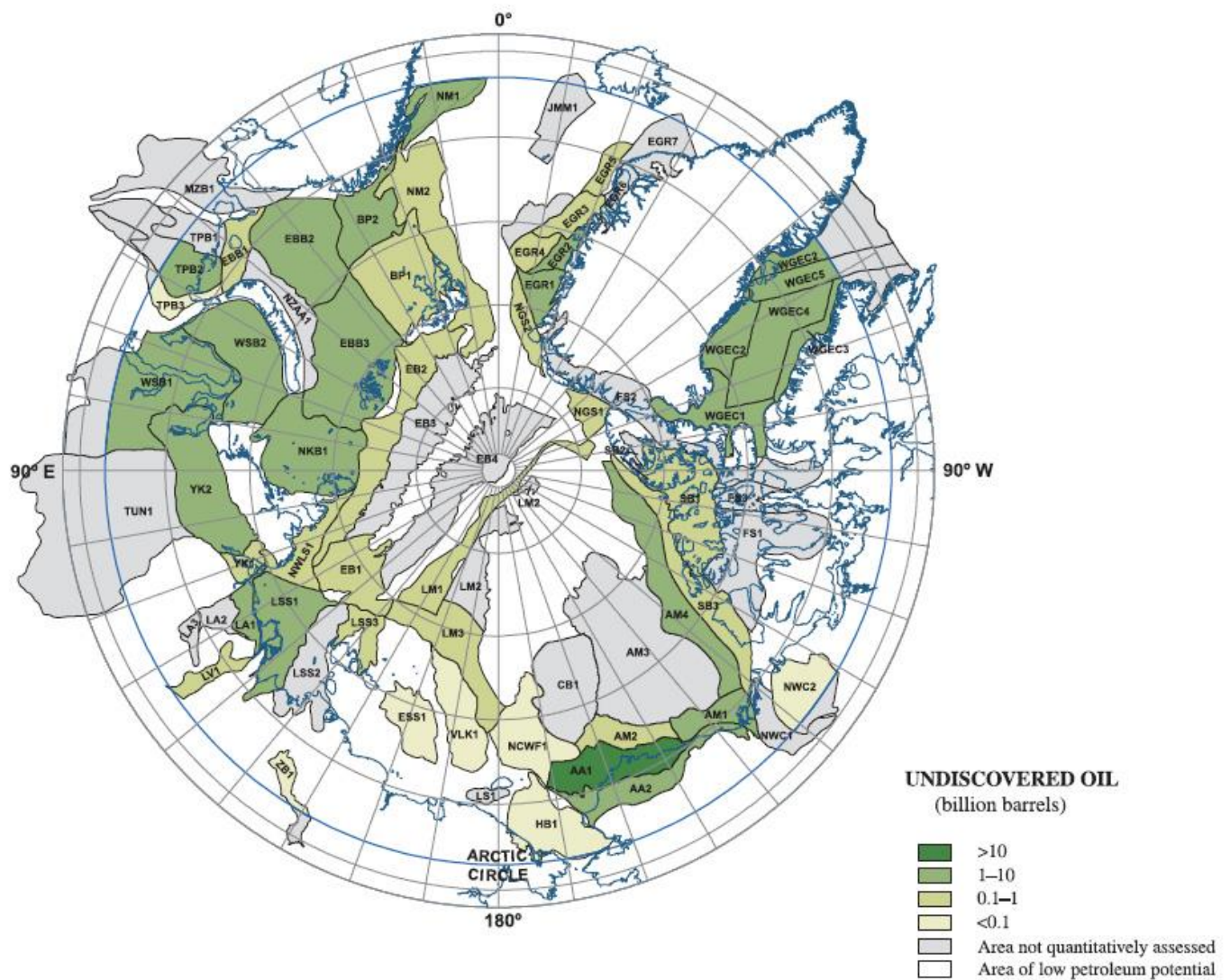
Keywords: *environment, natural resources, water biological resources, rational use, protection of water bioresources, liability of infringement of the faunistic legislation.*

Located within the Arctic territory, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone of the eight Arctic states - Russia, Canada, the United States (Alaska), Norway, Denmark (Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Sweden and Iceland. The maximum length of the borders in the Arctic is Russian. The Arctic is extremely rich in almost all types of natural resources. In 2009, the magazine «Science» published a study of natural resources in the Arctic (Donald L. Gautier, Kenneth J. Bird, Ronald R. Charpentier, Arthur Grantz, David W. Houseknecht, Timothy R. Klett, Thomas E. Moore, Janet K. Pitman, Christopher J. Schenk, John H. Schuenemeyer, Kai Sørensen, Marilyn E. Tennyson, Zenon C. Valin, Craig J. Wandrey). According to the research group under the ice of the Arctic contains around 83 billion barrels of oil (about 10 billion), accounting for 13% of the world's undiscovered. Natural gas in the Arctic, according to scientists around 15500000000000000. cubic meters. A large portion of undiscovered oil lies off the coast of Alaska, and nearly all Arctic natural gas reserves - off the coast of Russia. Scientists note that most of the resources are at depths less than 500 m¹.

¹ URL: http://ria.ru/arctic_spravka.



Most of the natural gas is concentrated in the Kara and Barents seas - the territory that Russia is committed.



Picture 3. Assessment of Undiscovered Oil and Gas in the Arctic URL: <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/324/5931/1175/suppl/DC1>; http://news.mongabay.com/2009/0528-arctic_oil_and_gas.html

Possessing significant hydrocarbon resources in the Arctic, Russia set up a policy of respect for the natural environment. September 17, 2008 under the leadership of the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry A. Medvedev held a meeting of the Security Council of the Russian Federation. As part of his training has been a lot of study and analysis of the most important issue for Russia - the protection of national interests in the Arctic. The priorities of the Russian Federation in the Arctic are: являются:

- active exploration of the natural resources of the region;
- development of transport and border infrastructure;
- development of information and telecommunications environment.

At the meeting, the Security Council approved the "Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic up to 2020 and beyond", and adopted a plan of action to implement them. It should be noted that according to the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, "not a single industrial project in the Russian Arctic will not be realized without the most stringent environmental requirements. This is a position of principle. We shall be guided and development of the Yamal Peninsula and the Shtokman field in the Barents Sea, and in the development of the Krasnoyarsk

Territory and Yakutia. A hundred other industrial facilities and infrastructure projects that are created by the state and the business². Thus, in particular in the field of environmental safety should:

- 1) to ensure the conservation of biological diversity of the Arctic flora and fauna, including through the expansion of the network of protected areas and water bodies, taking into account the national interests of the Russian Federation, the need to preserve the natural environment in the expansion of economic activity and global climate change;
- 2) to implement the planned disposal of ships with nuclear power plants, end-of-schedule operation.

It is clear that the wealth of the Arctic is not only huge reserves of oil and gas. The Arctic seas are rich in fish stocks, but in the Barents Sea is concentrated five percent of the world production of marine and ocean fish³. The system of the Russian legislation on aquatic resources includes many links, from federal laws and ending acts of local self-government. Of key importance here is the Federal Law "On fishing and conservation of living aquatic resources"⁴, creating a uniform framework for regulating relations in the sphere under consideration. The conceptual apparatus of the Act contains many definitions, which facilitates understanding of the consolidation and implementation of the law. In particular, given the notion of the living aquatic resources and their conservation.

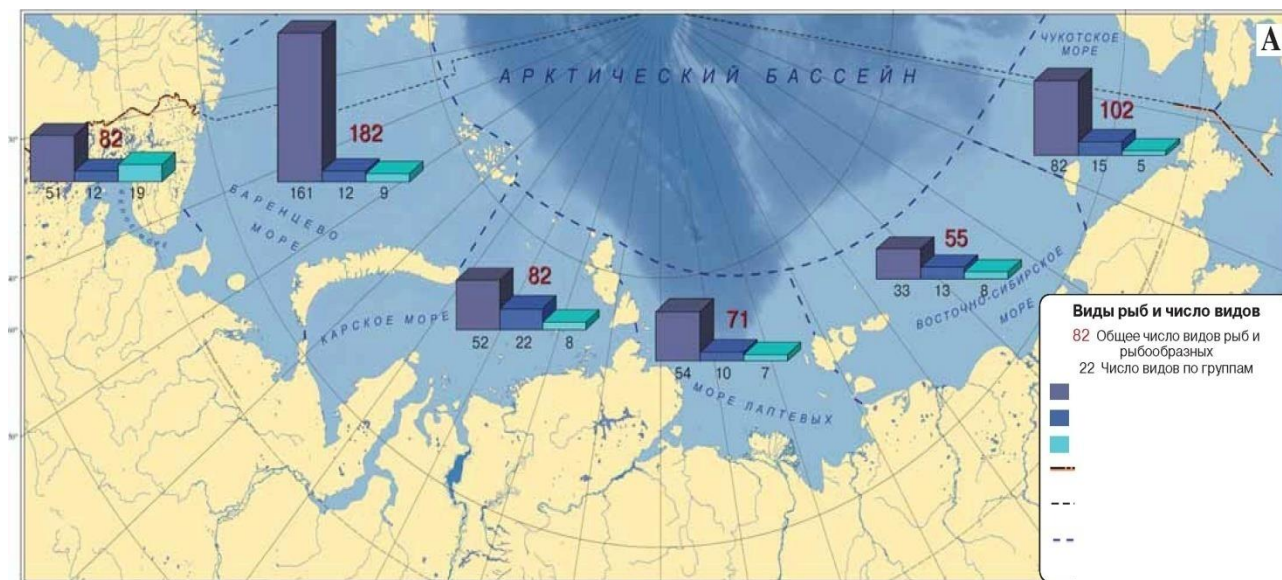
Aquatic biological resources – are fish, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic mammals, algae and other aquatic animals and plants that are in a state of natural liberty. Preservation of the marine biological resources - maintaining marine biological resources or restored to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield (catch) aquatic biological resources and biodiversity, through the implementation of science-based measures for the study, preservation, reproduction, management of living aquatic resources and the protection of their environment

² URL: <http://www.rg.ru/2010/09/23>.

³ URL: <http://www.fishres.ru>.

⁴ ФЗ от 20.12.2004 № 166-ФЗ (redaction from 28.12.2010) // СЗ РФ. – 2004. – № 52 (Part 1). – Ст. 5270; 2011. – № 1. – Ст. 32.

Aquatic resources are the foundation of human life and activity, including its ho-agricultural activities. This provision stems from the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. According to Art. 9, land and other natural resources are used and protected as the basis of life and of living on its territory peoples. In terms of other natural resources, decided to include the atmosphere, mineral resources, forests, wildlife, and water. However, the Constitution of the Russian Federation can be considered the basis of life and activities of the people of Russia not only aquatic resources, but also their habitat.



Picture 5. The species diversity of fish, fish-like / / Atlas of the biodiversity of the seas and coasts of the Russian Arctic / edited by VA Spiridonov, Gavrilov MV, Krasnova ED and Nikolaeva NG - WWF, Geography Department of Moscow State University. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2011.

The status of stocks of living aquatic resources, effective management is becoming increasingly important both for the Russian population with high-quality food, and for the supply of raw materials in many industries (poultry, livestock, etc.), as well as recreational fishing. From 1991 to 2002 the total harvest (catch) of aquatic biological resources decreased from 6.93 to 3.29 million tons (52.5 percent). The volume of catch (production) fell within the exclusive economic zones of foreign countries by 58.5 percent and in the open ocean by 67 percent. Significantly reduced stocks of marine biological resources that are in high demand in the world market (pollock, cod, some species of crustaceans, sturgeon fish, etc.). This was caused by economic factors in the country, and the tightening of regulation of fishing in the exclusive economic zones of foreign countries and regions affected by international conventions on fisheries⁵. In the 80-ies of XX century it was predicted that by 2025, global fisheries production will reach 230-250 million tons, including from aquaculture - 60-70 million tons in 90 years the forecast for 2025 - 125 -130 million tonnes and aquaculture - 80-90 million tons is considered obvious that the growth rate of the Earth's population will exceed the growth rate of fish. It should be noted importance of fishing for income, wealth and food security of all nations and its particular importance for low-income food-deficit countries. Considering this and the special importance of the conservation of

⁵ Распоряжение Правительства РФ от 02.09.2003 № 1265-р «О Концепции развития рыбного хозяйства Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года» (редакция от 21.07.2008) // СЗ РФ. – 2003. – № 36. – Ст. 3557; 2008. – № 30 (часть 2). – Ст. 3682.

biological resources for future generations, in 1995, 95 states, including Russia, have adopted the Kyoto Declaration and Plan of Action on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security. It was found necessary to establish the policy, strategy and management of resources for the sustainable development of fisheries based on the following guidelines:

- conservation of ecological systems;
- use of objective scientific data;
- improving the socio-economic well-being;
- equitable distribution of resources within and between generations.
- use of objective scientific data;
- improving the socio-economic well-being;
- equitable distribution of resources within and between generations.

Russia, like other countries, has committed itself to guide the implementation of the national strategy for fisheries by the following principles:

- 1) Recognition of the important role of marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture for food security of the world and its economic well-being;
- 2) the effective and full application of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the UN Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks Agreement to Promote the implementation of international management measures by fishing vessels on the high seas and the Code for Responsible Fisheries, and changes in their national legislation accordingly these instruments;
- 3) the development of scientific research as the fundamental basis for sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture for food security, as well as scientific and technical assistance to countries with low R & D capabilities;
- 4) evaluation of productivity of the stocks in the waters under national jurisdiction, both domestic and offshore, bringing fishing capacity in these waters to a level comparable with the long-term productivity of the stock, and the timely adoption of appropriate measures to restore overfished stocks to a steady state, as well as the necessary cooperation for the adoption of similar measures for stocks of the high seas;
- 5) conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in aquatic organisms in particular, the prevention of actions leading to irreversible changes, such as the destruction of species, genetic damage, destruction of habitat;
- 6) to promote mariculture and aquaculture in coastal and inland waters through: the establishment of appropriate legal mechanisms, coordination of land and water use with other activities, the use of the best and most suitable genetic material in accordance with the requirements of the conservation and sustainable use of the environment and conservation biological diversity, use of impact assessment of the social plan and the impact on the environment.

Criteria for making economic decisions and indicators of sustainable development must ensure the harmonious functioning of the triad: the nature - fish farming - the population of Russia. The specific type of economic mechanisms for the implementation of this requirement should include a full assessment of the costs, benefits and risks of fishing with the following criteria:

- no commercial fishing activity can not be justified if the benefits would not exceed the damage caused by nature;
- environmental damage should be minimal with a maximum consideration of economic and social factors⁶.

The fishing capacity and fishing in the Arctic it - this is a new reserve for the growth of fish and seafood in Russia. So, in terms of the intensification of foreign economic cooperation of Russia with other countries is possible to implement large-scale "Arctic projects" to create specialized joint ventures (JVs).

The sustainable development of the fisheries in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation can not be viewed in isolation from the general provisions applicable to both domestic and international law. Sustainable development (English sustainable development) - the process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of the investments, the orientation of technological development, personal development and institutional changes are consistent with each other and strengthen the current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations⁷.



Director of the National Park "Russian Arctic" Roman Ershov at the map of Franz Josef Land. Photo: Anastasia Sazhenova.

Of the great importance for the conservation of the marine biological resources in the Arctic is the creation and the expansion of the network of protected areas and objects. For example, the National Park "Russian Arctic", which includes the archipelago of Franz Josef Land, is of great international interest, and the development of tourism in the national park - one of the priorities. Government Decree on the establishment of the national park "Russian Arctic" was signed on 15 June 2009. Its territory includes the northern part of Novaya Zemlya archipelago; here are the largest

⁶ Plan of Action for the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security.. URL: <http://www.sevin.ru>.

⁷ URL: <http://ru.wikipedia.org>.

in the Northern Hemisphere bird rookeries, walrus rookeries, as well as one of the most important breeding areas polar bear Barents-Kara sea population. The total area of the park, including areas of marine water - 1.426 million hectares. In accordance with the articles of association, the National Park "Russian Arctic" is responsible for protection of the territory of the park and the state natural reserve of federal significance, "Franz Josef" formed in 1994. The Government of the Russian Federation in December 2010 ordered to allocate 23.4 million rubles to finance the activities of the state budget organization "National Park" Russian Arctic "in 2011⁸.

Humanity is becoming more and more closely to the current boundaries of its habitat, where bio-energy and is rapidly being depleted. Not only to underdeveloped countries, but also quite safe for today states face in the near future shortage of fuel and electricity, drinking water, living space, and even food. Moreover, the global climate is changing significantly in the direction of warming, making everything more accessible those parts of the planet where previously it was not possible to lead an active economic and business activities. In these circumstances, the eyes of experts and politicians in many countries regularly rush to the "kingdom of white silence" - the Arctic. The Arctic - a new object of management, in which development is actively entering the United States, Canada, European Union, China, Norway and others is lawful with the onset of Russian oil and gas industry into new and promising areas of our Arctic intensify the development of marine fisheries, aquaculture and fishing industry⁹.

*Reviewer – Shalyapin S.O.,
PhD in History, Associate professor*

⁸ URL: <http://ria.ru>.

⁹ URL: <http://www.fishnews.ru>.

UDK [911.37(571.56)+64.08.+504.4](075)

Social Challenges of periodic floods in the Yakutia



© **Filippova** Viktoriya, Ph. D of History, Institute of Humanity research and of the North Indigenous people problems, Siberian branch of Russian academy of Science (Yakutsk). *Priority research topics:* history, historical geography, cartography. Contact Phone: 8-924-166-78-23. E-mail: filippovav@mail.ru.

Abstract

In recent decades due to climate change in the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) increases the number of flooded settlements. In this article author research addresses problems of social adaptation of people which live in the annually flooded village Kyllah.

Keywords: *climate change, indigenous people, socio-cultural problems, adaptation.*

All over the world, including in Russia, there is a trend of significant growth of damages from flooding, which is the main cause of global warming. Noticeable increase in temperature also link with the frequency and size of floods. Of the 142 years of meteorological observations ten hottest years have fallen for the last fifteen years. The top three warmest years were 1998, 2001 and 2002. [1]. In these warm years (1998 and 2001). Catastrophic floods occurred in Yakutia. By the constant threat of inundation by flood waters are subject to 92 localities of 619, representing 14.9% of the total number of settlements¹. Total in flood-prone communities living 136,4 thous., Or 7% of the total population of Yakutia. The floods in 1998 were flooded 205 towns in 23 encampments (districts) of the country and affected 50.5 million people². The floods in 1998 were flooded more than 80% of the settlements located on the banks of the river. Lena below Lensk, more than 70% of the settlements, standing on the banks of the river Aldan.

As a result of the catastrophic flooding is a problem protecting communities from flooding, and for localities prone to flooding every year, the question of their shift. One of the annual flooding of settlements on the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is an island village Kölli Olekminsky district. The village is located on the same island of the Lena River. The island is 98 km², length 15 km, width of 7 km. In the administrative-territorial structure naslega enter the village and Kölli Dapparai site, which is located on the right side of the bank Lena. This article summarizes the results of the expedition in a. Kölli undertaken in the course of the project RFBR № 09-06-98503 «Peoples of the Arctic in global climate change: stability, transformation, adaptation." During the expedition, project staffs were able to learn about the history of flooding and the problems of the social improvement in the consideration of the village to the new conditions.

1 The concept of protecting settlements and Economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) by floods and other adverse impacts of water.

2 Spring floods in 1998 in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Stat. Collection. - Yakutsk, 1998. - P. 2-6.

The old inhabitants of the village were named several years of disastrous floods in the village: 1903, 1937, 1949, 1969, 1998 and 2001. The largest of these was a flood in 1903: "At that time, the island Eker old man lived with his wife. Their house was in the middle of the island. In that year, came a lot of water. She claimed their home. Since then, the "big water" is called "Eker uuta." Subsequent flood compared with it. People ask each other: "How much water came? Whether it reaches the level of the times, "Eker uuta? ". In memory of people left a tragic event associated with a flood in 1969 during the floods this year, with the evacuation of people fell into the river Mi-2, in which there were two crew members, two employees, including head of the kindergarten and 27 children - children of the kindergarten. But one member of the crew no one was able to save³.

Following the floods in 1998 and 2001 was accepted by the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) from 15.01.2002 to postpone the most affected by the flooding of settlements. The organization works to transfer the village Kōlli began after the publication of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) № 333 of June 9, 2005. These regulations have led to the development of a "Feasibility Study of the village carry Killah Olekminsky ulus (district) of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"⁴. The decision to postpone the village on the right bank bank of the river. Lena's site Soloohun located opposite with. Kōlli 3 km to the high flood-terrace, east of the village of historically Dapparai, was taken at the village meeting February 17, 2003. The total amount of funding the transfer of the village is Kōlli 952 million 752 thousand rubles. The construction is designed for six years and be completed in 2012. The official transfer of the village-island Kōlli due to regular flooding of spring floods began in 2006. Prior to that, in the budget of the republic did not have enough funds. General plan of the village was developed by the institute "Yakutagropromproekt." Plan living area provides a rational distribution and organization of neighborhoods, obscheposelkovogo center, service establishments, places of leisure, as well as the structural unity of the existing selenium Dapparai. The designers have provided a clear division of the territory of the village for residential, industrial, road transport, sanitation and security zones, construction: high school for 250 students, the administration building, two kindergartens, creches for 50 people, a hospital with 10 beds, cultural and sports center, bakery at 1.5 tons per day, two shops, boarding with 50 seats, 10 seats in the bath, garage for 5 cars, a fire station for 2 cars. Residential development in the new village is mostly one-story single-family wooden houses with garden plots area of 0.15-0.20 ha. It is also planned to build a professional public institutions and veterans 4 semi-detached, 7 vosmikkvartirnyh buildings and a dormitory with 54 seats.

Despite the annual flooding, the population of the village has remained stable: at the beginning of 2001 was 1,055 people, in 2010 - 1181 people. In the area Dapparai home to about 100 people. ⁵. The plan will introduce a total of 120 homes. In view of the fact that in a family. Kōlli more (about 400 yards) to the state program included not all. The rest will have to build republic takes on social and cultural facilities, the training base for the transfer, the entire infrastructure. Houses in

³ Field data. Informant U.N. (1946 p.), V. Dapparai Olekminsky ulus, in September 2010.

⁴ The current archive of the Office of Economic Development and Finance, MO "Olekminsky region".

⁵ The social economic passport of Killahsks nasleg in 2001 and 2010 years

v. Dapparai erected in three programs⁶. The program "Milk rain" in spring 2009 were introduced the first 30 homes, including 15 homes designed for young professionals, and 15 - for the inhabitants of the village. These houses were built by the company of "Diamonds Anabara." Under this program, people could pay 30% of the equity of the value of residential homes through the Agricultural Bank at an interest rate of 12%. About 10 developers of "Diamonds Anabara" acted as a guarantor through the program "Milk House": for 5 years up to 5000 rubles. per month without interest over 72 m² and up to 3,500 rubles 54 m² for a house. According to the federal target program "Social development of village" (the construction is under co-financing: 30% of the federal budget allocates 40% - republican, 30% - means developers themselves), there are two directions. The first – is to improve housing conditions, and the second - providing housing for young families and young professionals. Under the program, which the customer is the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), 50 houses are being built. Just a plot Dapparai put 70 houses, a school with 220 seats, modular boiler capacity of 6.0 megawatts (MW), overhead power lines, diesel power 400 kilowatts. Implementing a program of the socio-economic development of the municipality "Kyllahsky nasleg"⁷.

The transfer of the whole of the village, especially in the native shore of the island requires a lot of cost, effort, there are problems. On the one hand, the population has improved the living conditions, the number of square meters of housing, has introduced a new school, but on the other hand, there is a problem of the social adaptation to the new conditions of the residents. The main problem of the villagers, despite the introduction of the residential buildings is the provision of housing low-income families. 149 of 316 families in need of the social housing, 88 families have children of the school and pre-school age. 70 houses were introduced more or less well-off families. In autumn 2010, 50 houses were built (the general contractor "Almas"), but really the villagers did not have the financial and material opportunities to make any kind of credit for housing. Therefore, people are in limbo, limbo, which enters them into position of hopelessness, depression, loss of hope for a better future. There was also problems with the entered houses. The villagers complained that the houses can not overwinter. The system is designed for home heating central heating system, which is not yet connected. That's what the locals say, "We have decided to spend the winter in the new house winter 2009. But in the month of November, when the river rose, moved to her parents' house in the village. Kölli, because the house was very cold, it was necessary to heat the oven every 3 hours. According to the stories of residents and wintered on our estimates for heating these homes a year needed 5 wood body car "Ural"⁸.

Among the social challenges – are aggravated housing problems. Socio downside is the risk of rupture and family ties, as well as artificially created gender tension. According to the experts, the rural labor in Yakutia is an active participation of men, but in partnership with women. [2] In this case, the mother with the children to move to. Dapparai and husbands are with. Kölli look after

⁶ Field data. Informant D. C. (1964 p.), V. Killa Olekminsky ulus, September 2010

⁷ The program of the socio-economic development of the municipality "Kyllahsky nasleg." URL: <http://www.sakha.gov.ru/node/13170> (date of access: 12.11.2011).

⁸ Field data. Informant EL (1976 p.), V. Dapparai Olekminsky ulus, September 2010

the cattle during the school year. The transfer of the school to a new site set financial and organizational issues to the families who have school children. Those who do not have their own homes in the village. Dapparai, forced to seek shelter with relatives or rent a room. The problem is exacerbated during the fall and spring thaw. Children whose families are homeless in a. Dapparai, fall and winter are coming to school out with. Kōlli. Administration ulus and naslega provide free transportation of pupils by ferry and bus.

The big drawback master plan for the village is a small area of land, which does not provide space for barns. It is keenly aware of the local population, the main occupation is cattle breeding. Family where all family members work in the school, forced to move in with. Dapparai without livestock. The reason why the local people not to move to earlier with. Dapparai is the lack of native grasslands on the shore. The island is rich in olden times grasslands and pastures for livestock. State Farm "Dmitrov" that existed on the island during the Soviet era, was famous throughout the country. In the village until 2008, there were farm "Ilge" reorganized from the farm. The government of the republic, the administration of the ulus and naslega found a solution to this problem. Was earmarked for the construction of a 200 pcs in Killah. Cowshed will hold a private entrepreneur, who for money will keep the cattle population is moving to a. Dapparai. For one head of cattle, he planned to get 500 rubles. month. Accordingly, as there is a problem with paying for low-income families, where the average salary is about 5,000 rubles. If a family of 10 head of cattle, the whole salary will go to pay for the cattle. In p. Dapparai provided for the construction of the barn on 100 goals with Telyatnik skotopomeschenie and 200 calves in 2011-2012., Until then people have to take the cattle to the content of a private cooperative. Transfer of the land in the village Kōlli Dapparai is a historic event not only for kyllahtsev Olekminsky and all the inhabitants of the area, but the country as a whole. The experience gained from the transfer of the village, will be an invaluable lesson for the rest of the inhabitants of towns, waiting for their turn on the transfer of their villages.

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*Reviewer – Dregalo A.A,
Doctor of Philosophy, Professor,
Honoured worker of the High school in Russia*

History

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Women's personalities in the pages of textbooks the history of Russia



© **Falco** Elena, Ph. D. in History, the central preliminary courses of the Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov. *Priority research topics*: female's history. Contact Phones: 8-903-243-25-82 (work), 8 (495) 232-78-69 (home). E-mail: eifalko@mail.ru.

Abstract

In article the review modern (published since 2000) school textbooks of Domestic history about that consideration as a female personnel is presented on their pages is spent.

Key words: *women's personalities, gender representation, textbooks on history of Russia, gender asymmetry.*

"Gender stereotypes individual - an attempt, teachers - are formed from early childhood, as the socialization of the child in a specific cultural environment influenced by many different factors, ethnicity, marital, domestic, economic, socio-environmental, educational, financial and other measures" [19, 33]. Therefore, the gender characteristics of the school aids researchers treated repeatedly [18, 20, 23], figuring out the mechanism of gender stereotypes ¹ in the process of learning in the educational institutions, the impact of their learning on the formation of the personal attitudes of young people, socializing and subsequent selection of a life strategy of boys and girls.

The focus of the research was textbooks for primary and secondary school - mathematics, Russian Language and Literature, Books. Subjected to analysis of the text exercises, stories, illustrations and drawings used: the amount of stories and illustrations, which involve girls and women, in terms of content analysis examined the roles they are assigned; fixed characteristics that they are endowed. Also drew attention to the selection and maintenance of text exercises.

The researchers are unanimous in the opinion that school textbooks are one of the broadcast channels and the formation of the social and cultural stereotypes: "... textbooks and study guides

¹ Gender stereotypes - are simplified, codified in the public mind notions of "masculinity" and "femininity" and the corresponding types of behavior accepted in the society and transmitted to individuals in the process of socialization [16, p. 23]. Gender stereotypes you-stepping kind of social stereotypes. Common to all the stereotypes is typing, using the usual estimates, expectations, attitudes and prejudices. The stereotype of "masculinity" includes traits such as self-reliance, risk tolerance, independence, aggressiveness, competence and rationality, and the stereotype of the "femininity" - emotion, tenderness, weakness, sacrifice, subordination. Stereotypes provide examples of "feminine" and "masculine" behavior, build a system of socially and culturally defined expectations, norms and values that are fundamentally asymmetrical for both sexes. Well known, for example, the stereotype of "non-ability" of women in political activities.

are full of the manifestations of sexism ... they also dominate as the main actors of the boys and men ... in the illustrations show only 66.0% boys and men, while only girls and women are present on 13.6% of pictures ... "[20, p. 19], "gender stereotypes that are in Russian textbooks of mathematics and Russian language, different sexism against women. They broadcast the patriarchal notions of gender roles in society that perpetuate the men public sphere (work, politics, business, etc.), and for women - private (home, family, children) ... gender stereotypes permeated literature and textbooks 7-9 classes do not contain any mention of women writer and poet "[18, p. 245].

Gender expertise of the textbooks for secondary schools (grades 1-11) Smirnova was conducted to identify the "hidden dangers" personality development of boys and girls, the definition of "degree of gender stereotyping of educational material on the different stages of education" [23]. Identified the frequency of the reference to gender stereotypes, depending on the class and the educational field, the social roles of men and women in textbooks, symbols of male and female occupations, fixing feminine and masculine qualities, etc.

By frequency of use and the degree of gender stereotyping characteristics of the transmitted information offered by four groups of textbooks. The first group included "Geometry", "Draw", as well as natural-science subjects: "Chemistry", "Physics and Astronomy", "Biology". It is almost completely absent gender characteristics, however, the few images that are still present, translate traditional stereotypes. The second group of books ("Literature", "History", "Social Science" and "Geography") is characterized by a high level of gender stereotypes. Tutorials this group reproduces traditional gender stereotypes and roles on the situation of women and men in society, from the perspective of structural functionalism are an explanation of the current gender structure of society. A distinctive feature of the third group (the "Russian language" and "Mathematics") has become widespread use in these images of men and women in relation to the profession and leisure sector. Like the previous ones, they broadcast the traditional gender stereotypes, but do it in a more holistic, in different areas of life, not only at work but also at your leisure. The last, fourth group ("Technology") translates the existing gender stereotypes most harshly. The division into groups on the subject (the lessons of labor) is on the basis of biological sex. Here gender stereotypes act as an imperative [23, p. 21-34].

Feature of the textbooks 'History'²,

According to A. Smirnova, "is the reconstruction of these concepts in a patriarchal society. A few images of women employed in the textbooks emphasize that they belong to the private sphere ... In general, the model reproduced in textbooks behavior housewife taking care of the children engaged in sewing, though, if necessary, "leaving a job." History textbooks are offered professional images teachers, typists, and secretaries. Private sector is not represented in textbooks on the subject, so women are virtually invisible, and the scope of their activities - not significant in the history books ... the emphasis is on consideration of the public sphere. The analysis of these

² A. Smirnova examined eight books on the "History of the Ancient World," "History of the Middle Ages," "History of the Fatherland", "contemporary history" from the 5th to 9th grade..

sources can identify the professional sphere as stereotypically masculine (note that the historical perspective representation of the women in the public sphere was objectively more) ... "[23, p. 24].

Thus, in the prior art analysis of textbooks, including history, was conducted from the point of view of identifying gender roles, social models of male and female behavior represented in its pages, the degree of stereotyping material, we are interested in the fullness reflect the historical reality. Women's studies have accumulated a vast concrete historical material, which allows you to represent women's social experience in its historical development.

When you access to the texts of books on World stories we have identified some issues that could (and should) find their place in the presentation of the course of Russian history. This is a "women's work", "women's studies", "women's education", "the status of women in the family", "characteristics of the social status of women of different social classes", "female ruler", "Orthodox saints", "Russian empress", "evolution cultural forms and everyday life", "change of mentality and spiritual life", "first author", "dekabristki", "philanthropist", "women's social organization of the first half of the XIX century.", "women's issue as a change in traditional gender roles" "Women in the public mind and the social movements of the XIX century.", "revolutionary", "women in culture and science", "women's movement of the second half of XIX - early XX century. (Liberalki, suffragettes, Marxist feminism)", "women in the political life of the early XX century." "Policy of the Soviet state against Women and the Family, "women's departments 1920s and 1930s.", "Women in World War II and post-war reconstruction of the national economy", "Women in Culture and Science XX - beginning of XXI century.", "women ministers, politicians, business woman."

Taking into account the selected topic, we viewed 14 books on the history of Russia from the 7th to 11th grade, published in 2010-2011. List of textbooks is a random sample.

The form of the Secondary school	The studied chronological period of the History of Russia	Level	Number
11 Form	XX – beggining XXI	Profile level	1
10 Form	end XVII – XIX	Profile level	1
10 Form	XVIII–XIX	Based level	1
10 Form	From the ancient times up to the end XIX	Based level	2
9 Form	XX – beggining XXI.		3
8 Form	XIX		3
8 Form	XIX – beggining XX		1
7 Form	XVI–XVIII.		2
			Totally: 14

From the ancient times up to the end of the XV centuries

Traditionally, the oldest period of the Worlds History is not rich in women's names: the Eastern Slavic goddess Mokosh [1, p. 27, 28, 13, p. 9], one of the first rulers of Kiev - Princess Olga, the wife of Prince Igor of Kiev, Svyatoslav's mother, who arranges the Old Russian state and the first Christian. In the textbook N.I. Pavlenko, Olga presented in the form of a strong-willed and prudent sovereign, not alien cruelty and perfidy, as in the case of revenge for the death of her husband. Olga's baptism is emphasized, the historian calls her Christian name - Elena brings us as-

sess ancient chronicler - "wiser than all the people," was "as if the dawn before sunrise" [13, p. 11]. The tutorial I. Andreeva of the outstanding personality of Princess Olga said in passing: "The Baptism of Princess Olga, traditionally (albeit very tentatively) dating from 955, is the first step to becoming the east wing of Christianity the state religion of Ancient Rus' [1, 22p].

The sources of the Ancient Russia captured are not many female names, mostly princely wives, mothers and sisters. Modern historians do not always find it necessary to acquaint schoolchildren with Old women. Their names are mentioned in the stories of dynastic marriages of the ruling class, with the foreign or domestic political significance, given in textbooks as evidence of the international prestige of the great princes of Kiev. It is the granddaughter of Vladimir Monomakh Dobronega Mstislavna, wife of Vladimir Svyatoslav-cha, the sister of the Byzantine emperors, Anna, daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, Elizabeth (wife of the King of Norway), Anastasia (wife of the King of Hungary), Anna (wife of the King of France), daughter of Yaroslav: wife Izjaslava - Polish queen Gertrude, the wife of Svyatoslav - German princess Oda Trier, the wife of Vsevolod - a Byzantine princess Zoe (Anastasia) kind of Monomakh, Vladimir Monomakh's wife - the daughter of King Harold II Guide. In the same aspect - the strengthening of alliance - said about the Russian princes marriages with the daughters of the Polovtsian khans. In the context of the Moscow-Tver relationship describes the first marriage with the daughter of Ivan III of Tver Prince Boris Alexandrovich (in the latter cases, the names of the women are not called) [13, p. 29-30, 65]. Membership of the second wife of Ivan III to Sophia Paleologos of the Byzantine imperial family and the importance of marriage to strengthen the power of the Moscow State secured its prominence in Russian history. There is hardly a textbook, papered her name.

It is not always marriage Russian rulers seem so pragmatic. Theses are the turns of the privacy life of Vasily III in the textbook for seventh graders, "Vasily Ivanovich III reigned from 1505 to 1533. In 1505, he decided to get married. Brought to Moscow 500 brides and bride were arranged. The young emperor chose a wife of a kind beauty Solomonia Saburovs. They lived together for twenty years, but they had no children. Vasily weighed no heir. In the end Solomonia became a nun and was exiled in Suzdal female Pokrovsky monastery. The second time Vasily III married Elena Glinsky by his wife "lepota sake of her face." She was the mother of the future king of Ivan the Terrible "[2, p. 6].

The emergence of the women's names in the pages of textbooks and subjective biases due to the authors. For example, I. Andreev, I. Danilevsky, Vladimir Kirillov included in the study text interesting insertion - "touches to the portrait of time," including those reflecting gender issues. By the period of feudal fragmentation is a story about life's hardships that befell women of noble birth. The authors recount at length about the Galician Princess Olga - the wife of a powerful Osmomisl forced to flee from her husband and son Vladimir and nobles in Poland, as the prince favored illegitimate son Oleg. Return the same princess in Galich was made possible after the arrest Osmomysl and burned at the stake his mistress Nastasia [1, p. 38].

XVI-XVII centuries

Positive textbook authors evaluated brief regency Elena Glinsky. Its beginnings (the currency reform, the reform of weights and measures, limiting the arbitrary governors) are described as "centralization efforts designed to strengthen the unity of the economic and financial spheres" [1, p. 83, 13, p. 89, 2, p. 6]. XVI century is represented by the names of queens. These are some of the wives of Ivan the Terrible - Anastasia Romanov, the mother of Prince Fedor [1, p. 102, 7, p. 70], Maria Nagaya, the mother of his son, Dmitri [13, p. 89], Caucasian beauty Maria Cherkasy [7, p. 70]. To a greater extent appeals to historians the first wife of Ivan IV Anastasia Romanov: "She was famous for kindness ... instructed John to all sorts of virtues that humble temper tantrums" [2, p. 48].

From the women of the new dynasty Godunov is often called the name Irina Godunov - wife of Fyodor Ivanovich, sister of Boris Godunov, rarely remember Boris daughter Xenia, sent to the monastery after his father's death [7, p. 85, 2, p. 53]. Time of Troubles opens in XVII century. In the story of the Troubles always present the name of the "noble Polish woman", "very ambitious girl" by Marina Mnishek - the bride, then the wife of False Dmitry I and False Dmitry II [1, p. 118, 2, p. 54-57, 7, p. 94, 13, p. 118].

The following female persons – are the representatives of the Romanov dynasty. The extent of their influence, involvement in the management of the historians are not reported. So, talking about the impact of the mother of Mikhail Romanov, the young king, the authors did not see fit to even call her name, to clarify its role in public affairs. The emphasis is on the lack of independence of the king in the first time, "he was not stupid by nature, but too young to manage a large and complex country. Michael throughout resigned to his mother and do nothing without her consent" [2, p. 71]. Wife of Alexei Mikhailovich, the well-born noblewoman Maria Miloslavskaya noblewoman and a commoner Natalia Naryshkin, mostly known for their children - heir to the throne and the ensuing fight between them for power [2, p. 121, 7, p. 94].

Boyar Morozova and her sister Princess Urusova are present in the story of the split area, their persistence in the pursuit of the old faith and adherence to his convictions until death [2, p. 102].

The conquering of Sophia Alekseevny ends XVII century, the period of the medieval history. It is described as an outstanding personality, "... was intelligent, well-educated, had a resolute, bold and imperious character ..." [2, p. 120]. "By its nature, it had nothing to do with the hermit's towers. It was a clever woman, energetic, ambitious, managed to overcome staromoskovskie customs and actively fighting for power using in this fight including unscrupulous agents ..." [13, p. 150]. The active foreign policy of Sophia is presented as a way to strengthen their position and remain in power. In Sofia sees successor reforms Alexis, is credited with the discovery of the Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy, increasing the number of regiments of the new system, the organization of Crimean campaigns [7, p. 169]. But also noted the influence of favorites - Prince VV Golitsyn and F. Shalkovity - in the years of her reign [11, p. 9, 10, 7, p. 169]. Gender aspects of women stay on the throne affected AA Lewandowski: "The unusual for Russian women rule

caused a suspicious, skeptical attitude in many different circles. Having managed to seize power, ruler barely held her in his hands "[11, p. 9]. Not all the historians rush to report on time for the regency of Sophia young Ivan and Peter. For example, in the textbook IA Andreeva, I. Danilevsky and VV Kirillov it is mentioned only in two sentences in the context of the story of Peter: "During the regency's half-sister, Princess Sophia (1682-1689), he was seriously had to fear for their future and even for life. Peter hated all the things that he was associated with the past - the musketeers, Princess Sophia and her followers "[1, p. 160].

Rarely authors in the school textbooks refer to the characterization of the status of women in the family or the peculiarities of the social status of women of different classes. The exception is the textbook NI Pavlenko, singled out "Life" in a separate section. It's about the inferiority of women in a peasant family, strict regulation of women knights of noble birth, their complete isolation from the outside world. Provides information on the legal inequality of the sexes, the impossibility of divorce, different penalties for the same crime (murder of the spouse), perfect husband or wife, "husband killers waited burying their necks in the ground and agonizing death from thirst and hunger. Reprisals against her husband The Code did not provide for the punishment of men confined to repentance "[13, p. 147]. It is not often remembered and "Domostroj", reflecting the dominant role of men in the family, to impose a patriarchal division of household duties, patriarchal patterns of behavior in the family and society [2, p. 28]. The authors of school textbooks usually do not use the concepts of "patriarchal society", "patriarchy". In some cases, the characteristics of family relationships apply the concept of "patriarchal relations", in others there is the subordination of their "ancestral customs and laws of the community" [7, p. 25, 13, p. 287].

XVIII century

Russian Foreign researchers noticed the stories of the XVIII century as a special "key period of change in the status of women, both in the society and in the family, and the most important role was played by the reforms of Peter I, which are considered a turning point, a watershed in the history of gender Russia ..." [15, s. 471]. Agree with this assessment and our genderist: "The European Enlightenment completed the formation of a special, no matter what any similar type of woman. Not only the mother and mistress, not only lovely lady - the subject of worship and conquest, not just a model for the painters and sculptors, and a female politician, writer and philosopher, a student of renowned professors, soderzhatelnitsa fashion shops, a gathering of poets and writers. Mistress of doom spiritually related to the development of the culture and largely determines the process. It was during the Age of Enlightenment in educated families there own women's libraries, began to publish the first women's magazines, representatives of the upper classes of the European society began to write diaries and memoirs, indicating their awareness of the value of their feelings and thoughts "[17, p. 223].

High-school history in the passing reports on the cultural changes of the XVIII century. Peter of innovations relating to women, noted the introduction of the Assembly which were allowed to attend the ladies [3, p. 119, 13, p. 171], of Catherine's era - the beginning of the development of women's education (noblewomen and meschanok), put the opening of the Smolny Institute [1, p.

220]. Rather narrow circle of female persons. Women from the time of Peter are mentioned in several books of his mother N.K. Naryshkin, mostly in a negative context. About her as a young educator Peter said: "The mother took good care of primary education only son [2, p. 121]. On the first years of the reign of Peter: "The power was in 1689 at the hands of Queen Natalia, Peter's mother, her relatives Naryshkin and their advisers. The whole company, which includes and Lopukhins - relatives of Peter's new wife, started up with extraordinary energy and rob the treasury of the people "[3, p. 5].

Rarely mentioned his first wife of Peter, mother of Prince Alexei Evdokia Lopuchin, which "according to his contemporaries was beautiful, smart and brought up in strict morals" Domostroi "[7, p. 170]. Relate differently to Martha Skavronskaya, became the second wife of a great ruler and Russian Empress Catherine I. Textbooks for 7th graders put a brief biography of Catherine I [2, c.182; 7, c.208], high school textbooks sometimes ignore even her rule [1, c.178, 179]. Personal positive qualities of the second wife of the Emperor marked the textbook of V.I Buganova: "wife - a close and loved one assistant, who accompanied him everywhere" [3, p.39]. However, historians are unanimous in the assessment of its inability to run the state, "... ability to manage her affairs, and had lived with Peter for two decades, found no", "state the mind is not so hot" [3, p. 39, 46, 47], "Catherine I had no experience or desire to engage in public issues" [2, p.182], "Catherine has managed to earn the love of the king, but even taking place on the throne next to Peter I, it remained ignorant person, completely unable to engage in the public affairs "[11, p.45, 46].

Catherine I, followed by the rulers of the "era of palace coups" attribute in common: "... in their policy, they do not care about the development and continuation of the reforms of his great predecessor, and to strengthen its position on the throne ... not being able to rule the state, the Empress herself surrounded ... minions, help them in the difficult task of the government and do not forget about their own enrichment ... "[13, p. 174].

"Illustrious barren flowers" – are a characterization given by I. Andreev, I. Danilevsky, Vladimir Kirillov, rulers, and the rulers of the "era of palace revolutions": "occupies the throne of Russian rulers were mostly frivolous people, government affairs were to they undue burden, they could not, and did not want to deal with them. The scope of their interests - hunting, entertainment, sometimes - the old way - with jesters and fools, and sometimes - on the new - with balls, masquerades cards. However, Elizabeth has successfully connected the both. Neglect of their duties rulers sadly affected the flow of cases, the outcome of which is largely dependent on the mood of the sovereign and the aspirations of the favorites "[1, p.182].

Extremely negative historical reputation has earned Anna of his inability and unwillingness to rule the vast power, German dominance at court, embezzlement, bribery, and a host of other evils "[13, p.174-175, 3, pp.49, 11, pp.48-50]. She is more neutral and a decade of her reign are presented in the textbook PA Baranov. In addition to biographical information not available in other books, it was a place for the positive aspects of her reign: "When Anna Ivanovna Russia has strengthened the status of a great power. As a result, Russian-Turkish war of 1735-1739 was returned Azov, annexed part of the right-bank Ukraine and Kazakh lands "[2, p. 187]. Here strokes

sketched a portrait of Anne and Leopoldovna, forgotten by other authors: "... simple-minded, not power-hungry, not artful, sometimes even careless. In public affairs poorly versed" [2, p.189].

The reign of Elizabeth Historians refer to the same "era of palace revolutions" with any of these negative traits. Her ability to employment of public affairs is in question: "inherited to some extent energy and temperament of his father, Elizabeth had neither aptitude nor taste for the serious affairs of state" [11, p. 51], "Elizabeth, cheerful woman, very prone to the festivities, and other pleasures, the government entrusted the case to his ministers, especially favorites ..." [3, p. 50]. However, it also says that Elizabeth's favorite "markedly different from its predecessors ... or tried not to interfere in the affairs of state, or have had on them, usually a beneficial effect," "As for themselves statesmen, here in Elizabeth on first roles were extraordinary people ..." [11, p.51]. The identity of Elizabeth - the daughter of Peter the Great - sympathetically described by historians: "thirty-haired beauty" [7, p. 227], "cheerful, cheerful and witty" [2, p. 190], "a cheerful and kindly" [11, p.51]. In addition to Elizabeth's passion for entertainment and dresses celebrate her religiosity and piety, education [2, p.191].

The activities and personality of Catherine II is ranked high in the modern textbooks. It is policy of "enlightened absolutism," attributed to "a new impetus to the modernization," is credited ability to "make significant changes in the state without a catastrophic upheaval and burdensome changes in lifestyle" [1, p.181, 190]. The Empress, according to historians, had all the qualities necessary for management skills, "she was patient, flexible, critical and at the same time, persistent, determined and consistent performance ... it is incredible ..." The distinctive features of her personality - "... the hardness of attitudes and commitment to the implementation of its decisions, combined with the tremendous hard work ..." [1, p.191].

The image of Catherine II – IS almost perfect example of the ruler, "an ambitious and far-sighted, energetic and well-educated" [3, p.57], "very smart and observant" [3, p. 64] "The activities and extraordinary ruler" [3, p.59]. Unlike the previous "era of palace revolutions" - the reign of favorites or influence, the era of Catherine the Great evaluated differently. "Achievements and winning the time of her reign are largely imprint of her personal involvement, directing attention, nature talented, educated, literary prodigy, she knew how much - and to control a vast empire, which longed for since arriving in Russia, and to get along with people and that is very important, approach to his people who are talented, gifted, entrusting them with important matters in accordance with their abilities" [3, p. 59]. In the end, Catherine II appears as "one of the most successful reformers", in whose reign the Russian Empire has achieved significant success in the international arena [1, p.181], which manages "... Russia has reached a new level of development, becoming a much more rich and strong state than before, taking its rightful place among the great European powers" [11, p. 57].

As you can see, women XVIII century - is the reigning persons. In addition to them in textbooks present the head of the Russian Academy and the head of six-volume edition of a glossary of Russian Ekaterina Romanovna Dashkova [2, p. 269, 7, p. 241], the first professional theater actress T.M. Troepolskaya [3, p. 118], as well as the notorious landlady Daria Saltykov, martyred 169

serfs [7, p. 241]. Expand the range of a few female characters book illustrations - portraits, sculptures depicting the ladies.

XIX century

Innovations in the lifestyles and occupations of the women in the XIX weakly reflected in the literature of the school, while the gender-specific experts believe the era of the Great Reforms of another milestone in women's history [15, s.471]. This is the time of occurrence of the movement for women's rights, serious changes in the position of the women in the family and society. Of the various social innovations only the development of the women's education included in the school courses, distribution of the female education institute in the first half of the XIX century., Teaching peasant girls in the parish schools [1, s.288, 3, p.202], the opening of the girls' schools and Higher Courses for Women (IVH) in the second half of the century [3, p.307, 9, p.217, 219, 12, p.98, 8, p.189, 5, p.23]. Some authors include a gender perspective in the characterization of literacy and education of the population of the XIX century.: The presence of gender asymmetry in male and female literacy of the XIX century. ("The middle of the XIX century. Know how to read and write 39% of men older than 9 years old and 17% of women") [10, p.67, 229]; segregation of males and females, in contrast to men's and women's institute of education (education of "good wives") [9, p. 115], the unavailability of university education for women [1, s.288, 3, p.307]. In this case, it becomes clear the importance of the phenomenon of IVH, emphasized by some authors [11, p.245]

The gender aspects of the social class structure, information about the development of the marriage and family relationships can be caught only sporadically from the school course. About the age of marriage for different-with the word, commitment to marriage, women's employment, patriarchal relations within the family said in a textbook AF Kisileva [8, p.155], about a family of subordination coupe-operation mentions LM Ljashenko [12, p.151]. Rarity marriages even at the end of the XIX century marked N.N. Lazukovoy and O. Zhuravlevoi [9, p.102].

Women's participation in the wars of the XIX century represented by two names. Traditionally among the leaders of guerrilla war of 1812 is mentioned Vasilisa Kozhina [8, p.38, 10, p.56, 9, p.32, 1, p.242, 3, p.152], among the participants of the Crimean War (1853-1856) - the first Russian nurse Daria Sevastopol [10, p.78, 9, p. 83].

The change in the orientation of the new textbooks, a departure from the clichés of the Soviet historiography has not only advantages. Forgotten in the textbooks XXI century was eleven feat wives of the Decembrists voluntarily followed their husbands to Siberia. Only one textbook named the princesses E.I. Troubetzkoy and M. Volkonskaya Countess E.P. Naryshkina, A.G. Muravevoj Baroness A. Rosen, the general's wife N.D. Fonvizina and M.K. Yushnevsky who dared to challenge not only public opinion, but also the official authorities who refused to divorce with "state criminals" and predpochevshih to share the plight of spouses [9, p. 50].

Only textbook A. Lewandowski noted a peculiar involvement of women in the development of the social thought in 1830-1840's. Salons Countess Evdokia Rostopchina, Avdotia Elagina, poet Ka-

rolina Pavlova "is increasingly losing its aristocratic character, becoming an extremely important phenomenon of the social life" [10, p. 46].

Not popular with the authors of the modern textbooks are often left in oblivion wives Russian emperors of the XIX century. None of their names in the books of L.M. Lyashenko, A. Lewandowski (8th and 10th grades), I. Andreeva. Of the five empresses XIX - early XX century in the textbook AF Kisileva and VP Popov called the name of the wife of Alexander III the Danish Princess Dagmar (christened Maria Feodorovna) [8, p. 155], the textbook NN Lazukovoy - German Princess Alice (christened Alexandra), the wife of Nicholas II, [9, p. 253], the textbook N.I. Pavlenko - Maria Alexandrovna, wife of Alexander II (13, p. 250).

Two of the Empress mentioned in the textbook of V.I. Bugarova: wife of Paul I Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, and wife of Alexander II, Empress Maria Alexandrovna. Name Maria Alexandrovna is adjacent to the name of the morganatic wife of Tsar-Liberator in the context of a story about the personal life of the latter: "After the death of Empress Maria Alexandrovna, he married on Princess E.M. Yuryevskaya" [3, p. 151, 277]. From the ladies of the royal family in the preparation of the Great Reforms of the king's aunt attended the Grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna, which is ranked among the active supporters of the liberation of the peasants [1, p. 278, 13, p. 285].

More extensively written about in the book about Aleksandra Fedorovna in the book of A.A. Danilova, and others in the connection with the events of the First World War is referred to the work of the Empress and Princesses Olga and Tatiana in hospitals and hospital trains, strengthening the role of Alexandra Feodorovna in public decision-making. The authors do not hide the fact that she was not loved in Russia "... largely because they hated G.E. Rasputina" [5, p. 62, 67]. It is a very narrow participation of the women in the social movements of the XIX century. There is not a single name of the famous philanthropists, references to the creation of the numerous women's organizations. On the women's participation in the "going to the people," they say, without names, and only one textbook [8, p.151]. Revolutionaries of the names of women who were part of the governing bodies of the revolutionary populist organizations (Zasulich, SL Perovskoy) and distinguished personal involvement in terrorist acts or their organization. Reported attempted V. Zassulich in 1878 at the St. Petersburg mayor FF Trepova, highlights the role of SL Perovskaya in organizing attacks on the Emperor Alexander II. The successful assassination of Alexander II and the death of the emperor in a terrorist attack provided the posthumous "honor" the organizers of this event - Perovskoy whose name always appears in textbooks [1, p. 293, 3, p. 269, 272, 274, 278, 8, p. 151, 152, 156, 9, p. 166, 167, 11, p. 219]. Sometimes this person's name is added VN Figner (11, p. 221, 1, p. 292). Marked by the involvement of B. Zassulich in the first Marxist group "Emancipation of Labour" (10, p. 225, 11, p. 232, 3, p. 301, 12, p. 133), NK Krupskaya - in the leadership "of the Union the struggle for the emancipation of the working class" [3, p. 304]. The largest number of the female names we can see in the sections devoted to the culture of the XIX century. Actress of the century, E.S. Semenov [8, p. 102], actress of the late XIX century. M.G. Savina [9, p. 228, 12, p. 168, 8, p. 198], Yermolova [9, p. 228, 12, p. 168, 10, p. 238, 11, p. 251, 1, p. 319, 3, p. 324, 8, p. 198], VF Komissarzhevskaya [9, p. 318, 8, p. 198], P.

Strepetova [9, p. 228 1., 319, 3, p. 323, 8, p. 198], F. Kozlovsky [8, p. 198], the beginning of the XX century sculptor. A. S. Golubkina, dancer Anna Pavlova and Tamara Karsavina, world-famous silent movie Vera Cold [9, p. 318].

The last third of the XIX - early XX century marked the entry of the women in the various fields of the science. At this time, the first graduates of the foreign and domestic universities IVH declared themselves in the professional field. All of them remain in obscurity, except math S. Kovalevskaya received during the life of the recognition of the international professional community [9, p. 222].

XX – begining XXI

The number of women's names in the history books of the Fatherland XX century. decreases in inverse proportion to the growth of women's social activism. Seven women are mentioned in the textbook VA Shestakov, ten - in the textbook D. Danilov, DV Liseytseva, NS Pavlova, VA Rogozhkina. To explain this preponderance of interest in traditional political and military co-bytiyam impossible, as in the XX century. women are actively fighting for their rights and the rights of the people to join political parties and included in their governing bodies, along with the men carried the burdens of war in the rear and at the front. The most complete, compared to the others (and other periods), women represented in textbooks on the history of XX century. A.A. Danilov, L.G. Kosulin, M. J. Brandt and textbook O.V. Volobueva, V.V. Zhuravlevoj, A.P. Nenarokova, A.T. Stepanischeva. But a number of topics are taboo for them.

The women's movement in the early XX., Through which women were enfranchised in 1917 and through which developed legislation for women and children who have not been reflected in any textbook, as well as family policy of the Soviet state, the work of women's departments in 1920-1930 - ies.

The women in politics at the early XX century represented only by the revolutionary trend: the leader of the Left Socialist Revolutionaries Maria Spiridonov, the leader of the Workers' Opposition "Alexandra Kollontai. Shows episodes connected with the policy of the Bolsheviks: Maria Spiridonov mentioned in connection with the armed incident in which SRs was captured by the chairman of the Cheka Dzerzhinsky. In response, the Bolsheviks arrested the leaders of the Left Socialist Revolutionaries, led by M. Spiridonova [4, p. 82, 5, p. 98, 146, 4, p. 120, 121]. Alexandra Kollontai is presented as the leader of the Workers' Opposition ", which openly opposed the intervention of the party in all aspects of society and the state [5, p. 146]. EN Kuskova named a prominent figure in the Kadet party in the context of the story of the Bolshevik policy during the Civil War, that it had established jointly with NM Kishkin and SN Prokopovich "All-Russian Committee for Famine Relief" and the dissolution of his Bolsheviks [4, s. 112]. Reflects the labor contribution of Soviet women in 1930-1940-ies., their participation in the Stakhanov movement (weavers E.V. and M.V. Vinogradova), called initiators important initiative in industry and in the countryside E.G. Baryshnikov E.M. Chuhnyuk, Angelina P. [5, p. 164, 7, p. 168, 170], contains the percentage of female labor in the economy - 57% [4, p. 167]. Not forgotten was the contribution to the victory of the creative intelligentsia, "activity which was filled with a high idea of defending the home-

land": O. Bergholz [4, p. 185], performances in theaters in front of artistes A. Tarasova, A. Yablochkina, E. Gogoleva, performers lyrical songs K. Shulzhenko and L. Ruslanova [4, p. 185, 5, p. 180]. For the edification given destiny blokadnits T. Savichevoj, Helena Cochin.

Women in the culture of the XX century. - Is the poet Z.N. Gippius, M.I. Tsvetaeva, the star of the Silver Age poetry of Anna Akhmatova, soprano of the Bolshoi Theater is A.V. Nezhdanov, ballerina - A.T. Pavlova, silent film actress Vera Holodnaya, famous theater actress Knipper-Chekhov, O.N. Androvskaya, K. Elanskaya, A.K. Tarasova, Yermolova, actress and director of theater contemporary repertoire Komissarzhevskaya sculptor A.S. Golubkina, Soviet film actress Ladygina M.A., T.F. Makarova, L.P. Orlova, writer A. Barto and O. Forsch. [4. 59, 5, p. 22, 156, 180, 14, p. 59].

The complexity of the creative destiny of culture in the Soviet time is shown by the example of Anna Akhmatova and Marina Tsvetaeva. The communist ideology of art, creativity insistence put under party control led to a ban on a number of works. "Demonstration of execution" - characterized the Volobuev famous Decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) on August 14, 1946 "On the magazines" Zvezda "and" Leningrad "in which Akhmatova's poems have been criticized for lack of ideas and the spirit of decadence [4, p. 210, 6, p. 274]. Rehabilitation of the prisoners in Stalin's time, artists and writers, publishing previously banned poetry of Anna Akhmatova and Marina Tsvetaeva, a novel by Panova "Seasons" and others followed until the mid-1950s. [14. 263, 5, p. 272, 275].

Presentation of the history of the second half of XX century sketchy female names presented here preferences authors appear with greater force. Textbook A.A. Danilov, L.G. Kosulin, M. J. Brandt a lot of attention paid to the achievements of the national sport, and the characterization of cultural life. Among the illustrious winners Olympics athletes named: discus thrower N. Romashkova, sisters and I. T. Press, L. Latynina, a gymnast, skier L. LOA, tennissetka A. Kournikova, masters synchronized swimming Brusnikina Olga and Maria Kisileva, sprinter Irina Privalov, Anastasia Ermakova and Anastasia Davydova, champion in speed skating, Svetlana Zhurova, skater Tatiana Totmianina and Tatiana Navka, athlete Yelena Isinbayeva [5, p. 272, 350].

The spiritual life of Russia 1990 presented works of writers Z. Boguslawska, popular works of Tolstoy, T., L. Ulitskoj. In the repertoire of leading Russian orchestras included the works of S. Gubaidulina. Recognition and fame got an opera singer A. Borodin, ballet dancer W. Lopatkina, D. Vishneva [5, p. 340-341]. Name of French actress Marina Vlady remembered in the context of the story of Vladimir Vysotsky [6, p. 310].

Among the scientific intelligentsia of the 1960s that developed the theoretical basis of a fundamentally different economic mechanism, a control system, named economist T. Zaslavsky [14, p. 319, 5, p. 312]. Noted the establishment of the first Soviet open public association - an initiative of the protection of human rights in the USSR (1969), which also included N. Gorbanevskaya, human rights activist named L.M. Alekseev [4, p. 243, 6, p. 297]. Little information is contained on the first lady of the Soviet period, women of the Soviet elite, usually the negative facts of corrup-

tion or permissiveness of the ruling elite. In this context, refers to the wife of the head of the Interior Ministry and Schelokova daughter of Leonid Brezhnev [6, p. 307].

The women in the government and policy in the second half of XX - beginning of XXI century remain unknown to the modern student. A teacher from Leningrad Nina Andreeva named as the author of the letter in defense of Stalin and Stalinism in the years of glasnost (1988) [5, p. 319]. Only one textbook among leaders of the interregional parliamentary group called the name of G. Starovojtovoj (1990s). [14, p. 331].

Conclusions:

Thus, presented an overview of school history textbooks demonstrates once again the model of historical knowledge, characterized by a clear gender asymmetry. The development of the women's studies who learned from oblivion many female names that have accumulated large concrete historical material, has not led to adequate representation of women at the level of general education courses in history.

In the academic literature is realized mainly macro-historical approach designed to present the story as a process of changes in the key areas of the society (economic, social, political, cultural). To a lesser extent reflected micro-history approaches that focus privacy - the main area where, until recently, women showed themselves. Personnel training literature – are mainly leaders of the political history, the heroes of military events, "creators" of science and the arts.

The stereotypes that determine the behavior and relationships in the community can not manifest itself in the social cognition. The structure of historical knowledge is built through the selection of facts, and this selection is characterized by a disregard for the most part of women's experience. It is not always possible to explain the lack of attention to micro-history, everyday life and private life. Gender inequality manifests itself in the value and cognitive structures [16, p. 30], which are also subjected to study.

As a rule, in the pages of the books featured representatives of the upper classes. Once at the top of the pyramid of power by virtue of the origin and occasion, they were closer to the first persons of the state. What do we know about their role in history? On the influence of the men involved in the political decisions, social events? What is signified by the term «women's power» - role in the economy, the impact on political decision-making, women's networks of influence, the influence of the change and transfer of new cultural patterns [22, p. 11] is outside of the school course.

Of course, in the pages of Russian history textbooks always present information about women of the ruler. By their estimation approach historians from different perspectives: in terms of ability or fitness to drive, and independence of its policy, contribute to the power of the Russian state, strengthening its prestige in the international arena. Score personality's Russian queens and empresses, the assessment of their rule almost the same in today's textbooks.

Negative historians are the favorites to vliyaniyu empresses. This is particularly true of Anna Ivanovna, to a lesser extent - Sophia and Elizabeth, Catherine II. The difference in the evaluation of the favorites and favorites essential. Favorite of the emperors - is the extra touches to portraits of public persons, clarifying their identity (where about them is mentioned, but not silent). Favorite of the Empress - an indicator of weakness, inadequacy of women to self-rule. The degree of negativity depends on an assessment of the individual favorite. Thus, the presence of unloved historians E. Biron next to Anna Ivanovna completely undermined its historical reputation. Women's history in Europe and America has moved further than Russia, and in their concrete historical research and theoretical reflection.

So, in the middle of the 1970s. objective to "restore the historical existence of women," write a special "women's history" was recognized as limited. The new trend of gender studies, history, gender relations with the central problem of the relation of private and public evolving since the 1980's. [22. 7]. There are proposals to revise the existing scheme, taking into account the historical periodization of the women's social experience and to offer a "new history" of history.

New guidelines for the present stage of the development of the historiography offer our the scientists, speaking for the creation of a "renewed social and cultural history", "rich social history, which is seeking to expand its substantive field to include all areas of interpersonal relations, both public and private," [22, p. 7, 17].

The ways to achieve this goal not imply mutual exclusion of women's history and gender mainstreaming as a new methodology of historical analysis. For the Russian historiography is still relevant and the first task. The emergence of general works on the history of women in Russia, similar to the six-volume edition of the history of European women "History of Women in the West," edited by Georges Duby, Michelle Perrot [21, p. 374-376], would be a step forward for approval according to the full stories of both sexes. But today, the story is hardly in need of a new periodization. Attempts to give a "new history" stories are good that once again emphasize the urgent need for the structure of the historical knowledge of the new concepts that reflect shifts, or the dynamics of the transformation of the social and cultural reality of the beautiful half of humanity.

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*Reviewer – Sokolova F.H.,
Docotr of History, Professor*

Innovative projects

UDK 330.15:211.17

Decrease in expenses for electrosupply at Development of an infrastructure of Arkhangelsk



© **Varfolomeyev** Yuri, Dr. Sci. Tech., the professor, the honoured worker of a science of the Russian Federation, Vice-Rector on innovative development of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov. Has more than 300 proceedings in the field of maintenance of durability of wood in building by ecologically safe methods; researches of the designs maintained in a cold climate; workings out and realisations of innovative projects with participation of the Russian and foreign partners.

© **Kuznezov** Alexei, electrical engineer, the general director of Open Company «EnergoLyks». Has ended in 1989 the Arkhangelsk timber institute, faculty of industrial power system. Has two scientific works in the field of working out and realisation of complex civil-engineering designs and reconstruction of various objects of power.

Abstract. In article the estimation of a technical condition of electric networks is given, is long maintained in the city of Arkhangelsk. Because of the big deterioration of networks expenses on their operation are very high, is not provided энергобезопасность northern city, new building and reconstruction is broken. Deterioration of networks influences electric power cost. Experience of formation of the state tariffs for the electric power is analysed. The comparative analysis of tariffs for different categories of consumers of the Arkhangelsk area and other subjects of the Russian Federation is carried out. The building concept in Arkhangelsk a new cable line for the purpose of modernisation of an existing infrastructure of electrosupply is developed. Project realisation will allow to raise reliability, энергобезопасность and efficiency of electrosupply. There will be a possibility of technological joining of new consumers, demonopolizations of the power market and development of an infrastructure of a city.

Keywords: *an infrastructure, development, electrosupply, tariffs, a city, power safety.*

Operated by the electrical system of Arkhangelsk was founded over 30 years ago and since then has undergone significant changes. [1] The steadily growing problem of physical and moral deterioration of equipment and electrical networks leads to a decrease in the reliability, safety and efficiency of the entire power system, which is the basic component of all urban infrastructure engineering services. The high demand for investment in the modernization of networks and equipment, as well as the systematic increase in fuel prices imply a significant increase in tariffs for electricity and heat that activates the decline in industrial production. Because of the wear and tear of electrical networks in the regional capital of the northern region of strategic importance in a critical situation with the reliable power supply existing customers, as well as the implementa-

tion of technological connection to the sources of supply of new construction and renovation. This hinders the development of the city.

Worn operation of the electrical networks is much more expensive than new ones. Electricity is widely used in all branches of industry, urban transport, housing and communal services, as well as in everyday life. Therefore, its cost is the most important determinant of prices and has a big impact on the level and quality of life of the population, especially in cold climates. Therefore, all the energy is controlled by the state in accordance with the Federal Law "On state regulation of tariffs for electricity and heat in the Russian Federation." However, it should be recognized that effective mechanisms to regulate sound levels of profitability natural monopolies in the electricity sector is currently in our country is not formed.

For the population have lower rates than for the industry. However, increasing the cost of electricity causes an increase in the cost of goods and services producers. As a result, buyers still make up the difference in rates between the population and industry, and not once for a particular item or service, and with every purchase.

We analyze the formation of tariffs for electricity for example 2011. In accordance with the Federal Law of 26.03.2003 № 35-FZ "On Electric Power Industry", based on the provisions of the Federal Tariff Service (FTS of Russia), approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of 30.06.2004 № 332, it was established tariff ceiling for electrical energy from 01.01.2011. Limit minimum and maximum levels of tariffs for electricity supplied to the population and equalized with the consumer categories for each subject of the Russian Federation (Order of 07.10.2010 № 245-e / 3 "On the threshold levels of tariffs for electricity supplied to the population, and equivalent it consumer categories for 2011 ") are set without regard to their regulation within the social norms and social norms over the consumption of electric energy, and excluding special pricing procedures in respect of electrical energy consumed by the population as provided by the Government of the Russian Federation of 07.12.1998 № 1444 "On the basis of the pricing in the respect of the electrical energy consumed by the population."

19 subjects of the Russian Federation within one week provided the FTS of Russia divisions: 6 (7.14% of the total number of subjects) petitioned for tariff decrease, 12 (14.28% of the total number of subjects) - increase, and the Jewish Autonomous Region - about expanding the range (to reduce the minimum (min) limit of 0.48% and an increase in the maximum (max) limit of 1.41%). In accordance with the provisions of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for 2011 and the planning period of 2012 and 2013, and taking into account the additional costs of organizations considered and adopted the FTS of Russia as part of the pre-trial settlement of differences and disputes, rates of 19 subjects have been clarified (order from 07.10.2010 № 246-e / 4 "On the threshold levels of tariffs for electric energy (power) supplied to customers in the retail markets, with the exception of electric energy (power) supplied to the population and equalized with the categories of consumers in areas that are not organized in a price band of the wholesale market in 2011 "). These rates have been specified using the index and are on average for each

subject of the Russian Federation without differentiation by consumer groups, the voltage levels, annual number of hours for use of the power zones (hours) of day and calendar schedule for 2011. Table. 1 fares, according to the order of 07.10.2010 № 245-e / 3, are shown in the numerator, and after verification (Order of 07.10.2010 № 246-e / 4) - in the denominator.

Table 1

**Tariff levels for the electricity
on the subjects of the Russian Federation**

№ п/п	The subjects of the Russian Federation		Уровень тарифа, руб/кВтч (с НДС)	
	Name of the subject	FO ¹	min	max
1	2	W	4	5
1	Belgorodskaya region	W ¹	2,59	2,60
2	Bryanskiy region	W	2,40	2,42
3	Vladimirskiy region	W	2,78	2,81
4	Voronejskiy region	W	2,39	2,41
5	Ivanovskiy region	W	2,65	2,68
6	Kalujskiy region	W	2,92	2,97
7	Kostromskoy region	W	2,73	2,75
8	Kurskiy region	W	2,58	2,61
9	Lipezkiy region	W	2,32	2,35
10	Moscow region	W	3,37	3,38
11	Orlovskiy region	W	2,49	2,51
12	Ryazanskiy region	W	2,70	2,73
13	Smolenskiy region	W	2,42	2,45
14	Tambovskiy region	W	2,40	2,42
15	Tverskaya region	W	2,87	2,88
16	Tulskiy Region	W	2,81	2,84
17	Yaroslavskiy Regon	W	2,43	2,46
18	Moscow	W	3,76	3,80
19	Republic Karelia	NW ¹	2,00	2,03
20	Republic Komi	NW	<u>2,69</u> 2,9328 ²	<u>2,74</u> 3,0896 ²
21	Arkhangelsk region	NW	<u>3,08</u> 3,3082	<u>3,13</u> 3,6347
22	Nenetskiy Autonomous District (HAO) ⁽³⁾	NW	<u>3,15</u> 2,5791 ³	<u>3,19</u> 2,6963 ³
23	Vologodskiy region	NW	2,79	2,80
24	Kaliningradskiy region	NW	<u>2,69</u> 2,4458	<u>2,72</u> 2, 4519
25	Leningradskiy region	NW	2,56	2,59
26	Murmansk region	NW	1,91	1,93
27	Novgorodskiy region	NW	2,77	2,80
28	Pskov region	C3	2,84	2,86
29	Saint Petersburg	C3	2,76	2,81
30	Republic Dagestan	CK ¹	1,67	1,69
31	Republic Ingushetiya	CK	2,34	2,37
32	Republic Kabardino-Balkariya	CK	2,54	2,59
33	Republic Karachaevo-Cherkessiya	CK	2,91	2,94
34	Republic Severnaya Osetiya alaniya	CK	2,66	2,69
35	Chechenskiy republic	CK	1,79	1,80
36	Stavropolskiy region	CK	2,79	2,82
37	Kalmikiya Republic	Ю ¹	2,92	2,95
38	Krasnodarskiy region	Ю	3,06	3,10
39	Adigeya Republic	Ю	3,06	3,10

40	Astrahanskiy region	Ю	2,94	2,97
41	Volgogradskiy region	Ю	2,48	2,53
42	Rostovskiy region	Ю	3,05	3,08
43	Republic Bashkorstan	П ¹	1,90	1,92
44	Republic Mariy El	П	2,35	2,38
45	Republic Morodoviya	П	2,37	2,39
46	Republic Udmurtiya	П	2,40	2,42
47	Republic Chuvashiya	П	2,07	2,09
48	Kirovskiy region	П	2,40	2,42
49	Nijegorodskiy Region	П	2,29	2,31
50	Orenburgskiy region	П	1,85	1,87
51	Penzenskiy region	П	2,18	2,20
52	Permskiy region	П	2,47	2,49
53	Samarskiy region	П	2,55	2,56
54	Saratovskiy region	П	2,28	2,30
55	Uliyanovskiy region	П	2,35	2,38
56	Republic Tatarstan	П	2,43	2,46
57	Kurganskiy region	У ¹	2,80	2,83
58	Sverdlovskiy region	У	2,41	2,42
59	Tumenskiy region	У	1,82	1,84
60	Chelyabinskiy region	У	1,95	1,97
61	Hnti –Mansiiskiy autonomous District ³	У	<u>1,82</u> 8,9914 ³	<u>1,84</u> 9,0162 ³
62	Yamalo-Nenets autonomous District ³	У	<u>1,82</u> 7,1907 ³	<u>1,84</u> 7,2547 ³
63	Republic Altai ³	С ¹	<u>3,14</u> 8,6861 ³	<u>3,17</u> 8,7022 ³
64	Buryatiya republic	С	3,27	3,30
65	Tiva republic	С	2,16	2,18
66	Hakasiya republic	С	1,30	1,32
67	Altaiskiy region	С	2,74	2,82
68	Krasnoyarskiy region ³	С	<u>1,50</u> 1,1277 ³	<u>1,52</u> 1,1816 ³
69	Kemorovskiy District	С	2,18	2,20
70	Novosibirskiy region	С	2,49	2,52
71	Omskiy region	С	2,48	2,51
72	Tomskiy region	С	2,15	2,17
73	Irkiytskiy region ³	С	<u>0,68</u> 9,0066 ³	<u>0,69</u> 9,0312 ³
74	Zabaikalskiy District	С	1,91	1,92
75	Saha republic Yakutia	Д ¹	<u>3,33</u> 3,6314	<u>3,49</u> 3,9256
76	Primorskiy region	Д	<u>2,40</u> 2,6332	<u>2,42</u> 2,6563
77	Habarovskiy region	Д	<u>2,93</u> 2,8071	<u>2,96</u> 2,8352
78	Amurskiy region	Д	<u>2,45</u> 2,5254	<u>2,48</u> 2,5325
79	Kamchatskiy District	Д	<u>4,98</u> 7,5321	<u>5,03</u> 7,5344
80	Magadanskiy region	Д	<u>4,81</u> 3,4185	<u>4,85</u> 3,4492
81	Sakhalinskiy Region	Д	<u>4,77</u> 3,6318	<u>4,84</u> 3,7338
82	Evreiskaya Autonomous District	Д	<u>2,64</u> 2,6274	<u>2,67</u> 2,7076
83	Chukotskiy Autononomous District	Д	<u>6,20</u> 9,5151	<u>6,26</u> 9,5391
84	Baykonur ³	Д	<u>2,78</u>	<u>2,86</u>

			4,0097 ³	4,0312 ³
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Notes: 1 - Federal District (FD): Central - C (18 subjects), the North West - NW (11 subjects), North-Caucasian - UK (7 subjects), South - S (6 subjects), Volga - P (14 subjects), the Urals - I (6 subjects), Siberian - C (12 subjects), Far East - D (10 subjects of);

2 - The rates after verification;

3 - to the extent not referred to the territories within which formed the equilibrium price.

On the part of the Arkhangelsk region, it was noted that the tariffs, according to the order of 07.10.2010 № 245-e / 3, do not include all the costs of production and delivery of electric power. Analysis of the data tab. 1 indicates that the representatives of the Arkhangelsk region, fought to increase the lower and upper limits of 7.41 and 16.1%, respectively. In this case, the NAO said step has managed to reduce tariffs, respectively, by 18.1 and 15.5%. As a result, the NAO rates lower than in the Arkhangelsk region, by 28.3 and 34.8%. Only 9 of the 84 subjects of the Russian Federation (№ 61-63, 73, 75, 79, 81, 83, 84 in Table 1.) The upper limit of the electricity tariff is higher than in the Arkhangelsk region.

In the setting rates for the next financial year the executive authorities of the Russian Federation in the field of tariff regulation must take into the account the macro-economic indicators approved by the Government of the Russian Federation of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation in 2011 and the planning period of 2012 and 2013, as well as changes in the structure, volumes and prices of fuels used to produce electricity, including due to natural factors. Also take into account changes in the volume of electricity purchased by power supply companies and delivered to consumers, including by increasing the purchase of electricity from the wholesale market of electric energy (power). If necessary, provide a breakdown of their calendar. One of the features is the unevenness of its electricity consumption and production over time. Therefore, in accordance with applicable law differentiation of tariffs made by consumer groups, the voltage levels, annual number of hours for use of the power zones (hours) a day.

Agency on tariffs and prices of the Arkhangelsk region has adopted a resolution on 28.12.2010 № 70-e / 1 "Electricity tariffs for the households and consumers equivalent to the category of the population, in the Arkhangelsk region, except Koryazhma." The following rates for the supplied electricity for the urban population living in homes without a fixed electric stoves and electric heating systems (up to 1 kW with VAT): one-part - 3.13 rubles., The two zones of the day: a day (from 7:00 am to 23 : 00) - 3.26 rubles., night - (23:00 to 7:00) - 0.81 rubles. For people living in rural areas, similar rates were, respectively, 2.19, 2.28 and 0.57 rubles.

Agency on tariffs and prices of the Arkhangelsk region has adopted a resolution on 17.06.2011 № 38-e/14 "Tariffs for electric energy (power) supplied by JSC" Arkhangelsk Sales Company "customers in areas that are not organized in the wholesale market price zones, except electric energy (power) supplied to the population and equalized with the categories of consumers. "Sampling rates of these major customers are given in Table. 2

Table 2
Basic rates (excluding VAT) of consumers in the electric energy supplied by JSC "Arkhangelsk Sales Company"

№	Indicators	measure.	Voltage rangers ¹			
			BH	CH1	CH2	HH
1	Consumption of less 5500 hours ² (single rate)	rubles./MB r in an hour	3522,97	4173,20	4598,27	5209,94

2	Electricity transmission (power) for two-part tariffs: 2.1. Bet on the maintenance of electric networks	rubles./MB т меcc.	394664,57	407052,50	424128,05	540140,64
	2.2 Bet on the payment of electricity losses	rubles./MB т in an hour	123,15	364,33	466,73	648,38
3	Peak area ³ (in three zones on the area)	руб./MBт in an hour	4140,47	4790,70	5215,77	5827,44
4	Night zone (in 2 zones in the say)	rubles./MB т in an hour	2586,84	3237,07	3662,14	4273,81
5	Peak area (in 2 zones in the day)	rubles./MB т in an hour	3641,87	4292,10	4717,17	5328,84

Notes: 1 BH - 110 kV, CH1 - 35 kV, CH2 - 10.6 kV NN - 0.4 kV.

2 Basic tariff consumers, constituting about 90% of the total electricity consumption.

3 Peak load - between 12:00 - 14:00 h.

In order to enhance energy security of the existing worn-out electrical network in Arkhangelsk was developed innovative project to modernize the electricity grid through the construction of a new substation and cabling infrastructure Elias from it to the inner city and the developing campus of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after MV Lomonosov (Safa) [1]. With this solution provides not only energy security but also reduce the cost of the cost of running an electric network, and creates opportunities of technological connection of new customers to it. This will significantly shorten the payback on the implementation of the proposed project.

At the present, the regulatory framework retail market in the area of non-price Arkhangelsk region includes the following documents:

- ✚ The Federal Law of 26.03.2003 № 35-FZ "On Power";
- ✚ Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 31.08.2006 № 530 "On approval of the main provisions of the functioning of retail electricity markets" (PO number 530 of 31.08.2006);
- ✚ Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 26.02.2004 № 109 "On tse-noob Education in respect of electricity and heat in the Russian Federation";
- ✚ order of the FTS of Russia from 10.06.2009 № 125-e / 1 "On Approval of the Procedure for the consolidated pro forma balance sheet of production and supply of electric energy (power) within the framework of the Unified Energy System of Russia on the subjects of the Russian Federation."закон от 26.03.2003 № 35-ФЗ «Об электроэнергетике»;

Existing regulations allow you to create in Arkhangelsk extra element of electricity infrastructure. As an investor in this case, developers may be involved - legal entities and individuals interested in technological connection to electricity. Involvement of the market power of the strategic northern region of a wide range of stakeholders from consumers will realize the state anti-monopoly policy in the energy sector.

The project to build a new section of the distribution network to 10 kV appropriate to implement in stages. At the first stage, the performance of the backbone cable from the transformer station 110/10 kV to the central district of the city of Arkhangelsk. [1] Based on the terms of the further development of the electrical network, a central distribution point should be built at the intersection of the Resurrection and Loginov.

The proposed innovative project will not only solve the problem rationally reliable and economical electricity of NArFU, but to assist in the development of the entire infrastructure of the city of Arkhangelsk by addressing these pressing problems: improve the reliability of electricity supply and energy security of the city;

- ✓ reducing the cost of grid connection to the electricity grid for the applicants;
- ✓ formation of free electrical power in the central part of the city and promising areas of development.

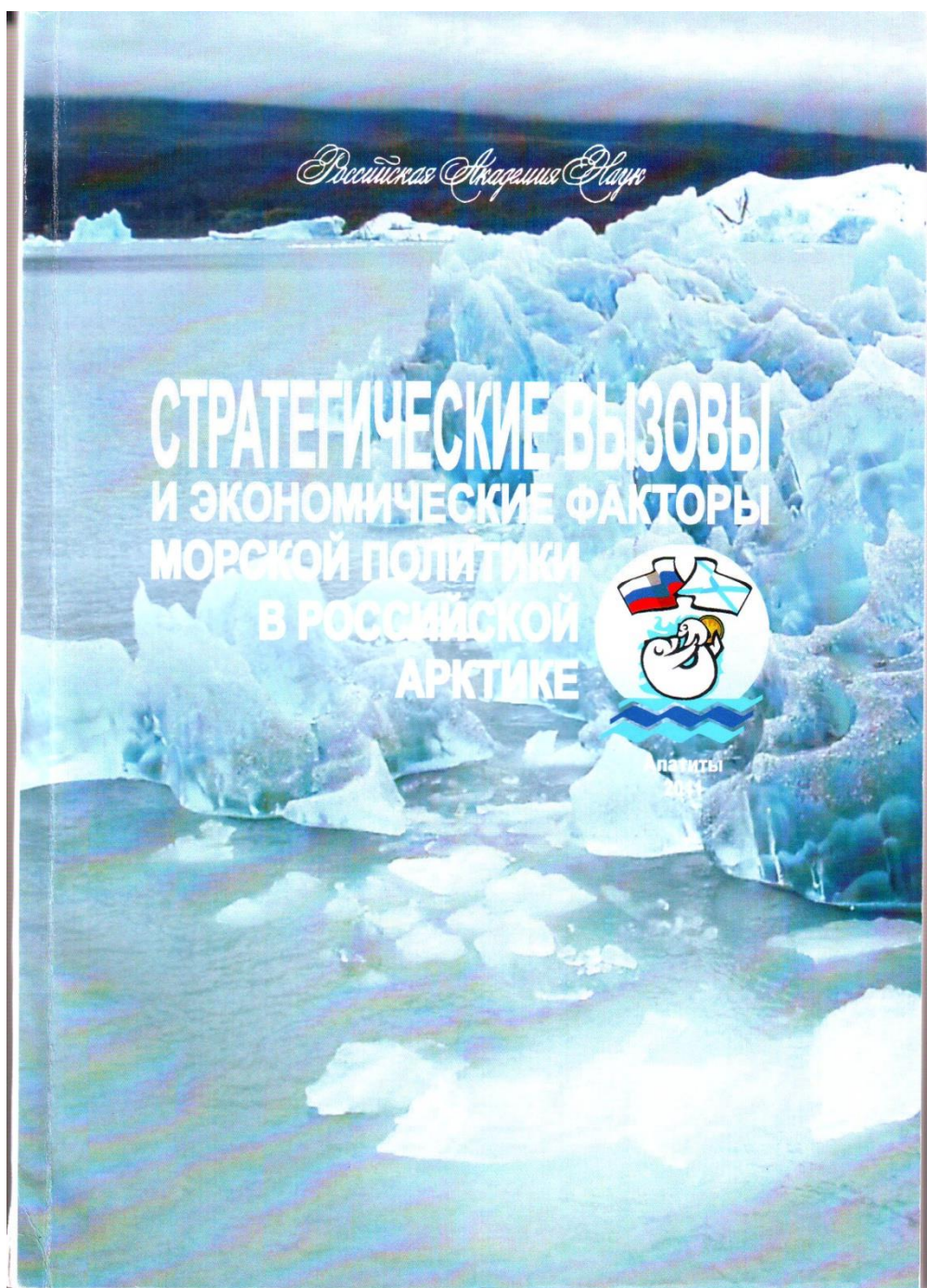
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*Reviewer – Yrkov D.V.,
Phd in Economy, Associate professor*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Strategic challenges and economic factors Maritime Policy in the Russian Arctic. - Apatity: Kola Science Centre of Russian Academy of Sciences, 2011. - 199 p.



The modern trends and major issues of the formation of marine policy in the Arctic. Showing the global contradictions and strategic challenges posed by the mounting struggle for natural resources and perspective maritime communications. Monogrofy comprises seven chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. Paper was prepared by copyright collective tivom in the 56 man.

Authors

1. Baisheva Sargylana, Ph. D. in economics, senior researcher of sector ethnosociology of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the Small People of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science.
2. Varfolomeyev Yury, Dr.Sci.Tech., professor, the honoured worker of a science of the Russian Federation, Vice-Rector on innovative development of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov.
3. Vinokurova Lilia, Ph. D., associate professor, senior research fellow, sector of Arctic researches of Institute for Humanities and Indigenous Peoples of the North SB RAS.
4. Gurlenova Ludmila, doctor of Science in Philology, professor, dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts Syktyvkar State University.
5. Dushkova Diana, Dr. of Geography, Scientist of faculty of geography of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov.
6. Evseev Alexander, Dr. of Geography, Professor, senior scientist of faculty of geography of Moscow State University named after M. V. Lomonosov.
7. Zemtsova Irina, candidate of pedagogical sciences, head of the cathedra of decorative arts of the Faculty of fine Arts Syktyvkar State University.
8. Kandrina Irina, Ph. D. in history of State Research Institute of the Humanities by the Government of the Republic of Mordovia.
9. Kolchina K., the student of branch of work with youth of faculty of social work NArFU.
10. Konstantinova Tatyana, the scientific employee of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the Small People of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, sector of ethnosociology.
11. Kulikova Olga, the candidate of jurisprudence, the senior lecturer of chair of the ground and ecological right of State educational establishment higher professional education «The Saratov state academy of the law».
12. Kuznezov Alexey, the electrical engineer, the general director of Open Company «EnergoLyks».
13. Maskulov Eldar, post-graduate student of Murmansk state technical university.
14. Nikonova Ludmila, doctor of history, professor of State Research Institute of the Humanities by the Government of the Republic of Mordovia Head of Department of Archaeology and Ethnography.
15. Okunev Yuri, doctor of cultural science, professor of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov, the scientifically-educational center «Institute of Arctic regions».
16. Osipova Olga, senior assistant of Institute of the Humanities and the indigenous peoples of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.
17. Popova Alyona, the scientific employee of Institute of Humanitarian Researches and Problems of the small people of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Science, sector of ethnosociology.

18. Smorkalova N., the student of branch of work with youth of faculty of social work NArFU.
19. Sidorovskaya Tatyana, Ph. D, Cand. Sc. (Economics) of Northern (Arctic) Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov.
20. Timoshenko Albina, senior scientific worker of sector social-economic history of the Institute of History SB RAS (Novosibirsk), Ph. D. in History.
21. Falco Elena, Ph. D. in History, the central preliminary courses of the Moscow State University named by M. V. Lomonosov.
22. Filippova Viktoriya, Ph. D of History, Institute of Humanity research and of the North Indigenous people problems, Siberian branch of Russian academy of Science (Yakutsk).
23. Chuvashova Natalya, doctor of the political science, professor Northern Arctic Federal University named by M. V. Lomonosov.
24. Shraga Moisey, Ph. D, MD, professor of the social work faculty.

Abstracts, keywords

© **Maskulov E. Integration of marine activities in the Arctic**

Questions of integration of sea activity in Arctic regions, its increasing geopolitical importance in the conditions of globalisation, the status of Northern sea way are considered. Creation of «soft» corporate structures, such as consortia or noncommercial partnership, «the Sea forum» to Norway, the Netherlands Sea Community allows to solve effectively problems of coordination of economic activities, protection and lobbying of interests of its participants. There is actual a military-economic integration into Arctic regions, maintenance of national safety.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, integration, sea activity, geopolitics, consortium, noncommercial partnership, national safety.*

© **Timoshenko A. The Russian region policy in the Arctic in the XX-XXI centuries: problems of strategic continuity**

The report considers problems of continuity in the Russian state's policy towards the Arctic region and the Northern Sea Route. Traced the main strategic directions of the state interests in the northern territories in the twentieth century and expansion them to XXI century, associated with the preservation of the Russian Federation the status of a major Arctic power. In the regional Arctic policy is permanent, regardless of changing political regimes.

Keywords: *Russia, Arctic, policy, strategy, state interests.*

© **Gurlenova L. Russian Literature of the Republic of Komi: the problems of history and modern condition issues**

The following problems are considered in the report the genesis and character of the historic development of Russian regional literature in the 20th century; the cultural mediation between Russian and Komi literature (typical trends are the interest to the foreign environment and the principle of tolerance); the problem of the relations between the literature of the «centre» and of the region (regional literature is the «ground» which suppresses the superfluous experiment and the radical innovations of the literature of the «centre»).

Keywords: *regional literature, literature negotiators, cultural interaction.*

© **Zemtsova I. World symbols in a decor of northern distaffs**

Considering constructive construction and decorative design of traditional northern distaffs, we can note reflection practically all most meaningful world symbols which to some extent are presented in ornaments and show universal concepts about structure of the world. The design of northern distaffs consists of the basis («lopast»), a leg («nozjka») and sitting or («dontce»), it represents three-parts dividing the world: the high, middle and low worlds. On the one hand the splendid and varied decor of distaffs allows to consider evolution of technological process (carving-painting), on the other hand we have a possibility to retrace development of graphic motives.

Keywords: *culture of people of the North, folk art world symbols, painting and carving on wood, North distaffs.*

© **Konstantinova T. Tribal communities of South Yakutia in industrial development**

In this article, tribal community is regarded as a social organization and as a formal, given its characteristics, are considered objective and subjective indicators of the state. And also to investigate social problems and prospects of tribal communities in the new industrial development of South Yakutia. Developed guidelines for their further development.

Keywords: *tribal community, the content of the labor problems of the tribal community, the relationships in the collective attitude of the nomadic population to industry.*

© **Nikonova L., Kandrina I. Bath and the north: to history of a question and traditions of culture**

The mankind used from time immemorial a bath to what results of the archaeological, ethnographic and other researches which have defined its approximate «age» over 25 centuries testify. For a long time the bath is highly appreciated at all people, is an integral part of their culture and a life. The role of the bath inseparably linked with national traditions, always was multipurpose in a life-support system of ethnoses. The bath carries out functions: hygienic, improving, removing weariness after physical work, preventive. In ceremonial rituals the bath was means of protection from evil ghosts and clarification. The magic role of a bath is connected with outlook of the people. The ceremonial bath with ritually-magic actions has practically become obsolete, but with a view of improvement, psychological influence, preservation of a healthy way of life in the people quite often come back and to these sacral traditions.

Keywords: *social and cultural space, the North, history, a bath, preventive health care, health.*

© **Okunev Y. Activization of cultural regionsdevelopment through cooperation with foreign countries in a context of Arctic regionsdevelopment**

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.*

© Osipova O. The heroic epos as an element of ethnic identity of sakha: in public's opinion

National art is one of important factors in preservation of national consciousness. The central place in folklore culture of people of sakha, is occupied by the heroic epos – olonkho. The report represents an attempt of ethnosociologists to answer the question of how the cultural heritage is reflected in ethnic identity of modern representatives of the people of sakha and what is an influence level of olonkho as a cultural value of the people to on ethnic identity's development. Modern society is impacted by the global processes such as globalization, urbanization, and informatization of inhabitancy. The report will try to answer the question of what is the picture that is formed by these factors in relevance to the ethnic heritage and whether or not olonkho as a genre of folklore is changing only to a certain exhibited art form which is only symbolizing the ethnicity.

Keywords: *olonkho, heroic epos, sakha, Yakutia, ethnic identity, culture, modern society.*

© Sidorovskaya T. Role of Consumer's Cooperation in Arkhangelsk Region in Vital Activity of Rural Population

The paper examined main development trends of consumer's cooperation in Arkhangelsk region and it's main role in rural regions infrastructure development. The emphasis was made on the social aspects of consumer's cooperation activity: supply of goods and services to rural population, their employment and income increase.

Keywords: *social and economic development, infrastructure of rural region, consumer's cooperation, cooperative shareholders, economic operations, social mission, personal income.*

© Popova A. Educational status of the Youth of the Indigenous Peoples of the North: the gender context

The article reports on gender differences of educational status of the youth of the indigenous peoples of the North, analyzes the factor of becoming a professional and motivation for professional education. Young women of the North aimed at obtaining a professional education and expansion of social opportunities, while young men are guided by traditional ways of life. Educational status of young northerners defines their gender stratification.

Keywords: *educational status, the youth of the indigenous peoples, gender differences, gender asymmetry, gender stratification.*

© Chuvashova N. Protest behavior in region (on the materials of the Arkhangelsk region)

There is an analysis of the social discontent's basis, the form and dynamic of the protest behavior in the modern period on the territory of the Arkhangelsk region in article.

Keywords: *protest behavior, conventional forms and not conventional forms of the protest behavior, Arkhangelsk region.*

© **Shraga M., Kolchina K., Smorkalova N. Consumption of alcohol by students of Arkhangelsk in the beginning of XXI century**

In clause (article) problems deviance as criterion of modern social safety in habitats the European North of Russia are discussed. Communication(connection) of Serious social harm which can be connected to the use of alcohol, including family and other interpersonal problems, problems on work, violent both other crimes and social safety is deduced. The researches which are directed on individual risk factors and settling down rather close to illness in a cause and effect chain, the important sociological processes ignore. In this connection preventive maintenance of drunkenness in the learning environment remains ineffective. Monitoring of process alcoholization should be continued.

Keywords: *alcoholic psychosis, drunkenness, abusing alcohol, areas of death rate of able-bodied population, consumption of alcohol the Russian society, the harm connected to alcohol, sharp poisonings chemical etiology, drunkenness, the reasons of death rate, social harm.*

© **Baisheva S. Influence of building of the Kankun hydropower on the environment: assessment by the aboriginals of South Yakutia**

South Yakutia is the territory of residence of the native population (Evenki) and intensive industrial development. Sector studies have shown the presence of permanent factors that substantially affect the process of adaptation to the realities of life. Rapid changes of socio-economic structure of modern society have led to the emergence of new social and socio-political factors that have an intense impact on the Aboriginal community Evenki. The system of belief, constant communion with nature help to survive in the harsh environment of Evensk taiga, uncomfortable conditions of the national settlement with one hand. On the other, the invasion of industry on the territory of traditional nature compels Aboriginal community to increase their civic position, be able to assert their rights.

Keywords: *aboriginal people, natural resources, traditional aboriginal activities, transformation of social processes, the implementation of the rights of indigenous ethnic groups.*

© **Vinokurova L. Rural Yakutia: perception indigenous population changes in enviroment**

In rural Yakutia climatic factors were added to human impacts on the environment. The phenomena of melting permafrost, rising water in rivers and lakes were recorded in rural areas. Normal Windrose has changed as well as temperature fluctuations in different seasons are marked. Environmental changes are perceived the indigenous population as a serious threat to quality of life.

Keywords: *Arctic North, Yakutia, rural ecology, climate change, quality of life.*

© **Dushkova D., Evseev A. Analisis of technogenic impact on geosystems of the European Russian North**

Methodical approaches for carrying out complex geoecological researches taking into account natural and economic peculiarities of the North are developed. The detailed characteristics of the

features of the nature management modern structure and technogenic impact on the research territory are given. Preconditions for regional nature management in its historical-geographical aspect, the structure and the dynamics of nature management at present, the negative geoecological consequences connected with them are analysed.

Keywords: *nature management, geoecological situation, European North of Russia, technogenic impact assessment.*

© **Kulikova O. Legal measures of protection of water bioresources of the Arctic region**

In article the questions connected with a general characteristic of the operating faunistic legislation regarding protection of water biological resources are considered. In connection with a wide circulation of environmental problems including in the Arctic region questions of protection of the given kind of natural resources are very actual. The author analyses existing system of sources in the field of rational use and protection of water bioresources, concrete norms of the right are resulted and characterized.

Keywords: *environment, natural resources, water biological resources, rational use, protection of water bioresources, liability of infringement of the faunistic legislation.*

© **Filippova V. Social Challenges of periodic floods in the Yakutia**

In recent decades due to climate change in the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) increases the number of flooded settlements. In this article author research addresses problems of social adaptation of people which live in the annually flooded village Kyllah.

Keywords: *climate change, indigenous peoples, socio-cultural problems, adaptation.*

© **Falco E. Women's personalities in the pages of textbooks the history of Russia**

In article the review modern (published since 2000) school textbooks of Domestic history about that consideration as a female personnel is presented on their pages is spent.

Keywords: *women's personalities, gender representation, textbooks on history of Russia, gender asymmetry.*

© **Varfolomeyev Y., Kuznezov A. Decrease in expenses for electrosupply at development of an infrastructure of Arkhangelsk**

In article the estimation of a technical condition of electric networks is given, is long maintained in the city of Arkhangelsk. The comparative analysis of tariffs for different categories of consumers of the Arkhangelsk area and other subjects of the Russian Federation is carried out. The building concept in Arkhangelsk a new cable line for the purpose of modernisation of an existing infrastructure of electrosupply is developed. Project realisation will allow to raise reliability, энергобезопасность and efficiency of electrosupply. There will be a possibility of technological joining of new consumers, demonopolizations of the power market and development of an infrastructure of a city.

Keywords: *an infrastructure, development, electrosupply, tariffs, a city, power safety.*

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Editor in chief: *Y. F. Lukin.*

Responsible secretary: *A. I. Verteshin.* Tel. 8-909-552-21-24. E-mail: dh4e@atnet.ru.

Editor: *E. A. Suvorova.* E-mail: suvorova.elena@pomorsu.ru.

Page-proofs (design, cover): *A. E. Eremin.*

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Founder: *Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M. V. Lomonosov.*

Address of founder: *17, Quay of Northern Dvina, Arkhangelsk, 163002, Russia.*

E-mail of editorial office: mba@pomorsu.ru; iuppk@pomorsu.ru.

Address of editorial office: *8, Novgorodski av., cab. 3a-4, Arkhangelsk, 163002, Russia.*

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