

The basin concept in arrangement of conditions of science-based life of Russian Arctic indigenous people.

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The article deals with the application of the basin concept for monitoring communities and the arrangement of conditions of science-based life of Russian Arctic Indigenous people. Accommodate Russian Arctic Indigenous people's point of view there is the description of organization of science-based work in compilation of native languages hydronyms manual based on hydrographic zoning of the Russian Arctic in the article.

There are seventeen nationalities of indigenous people (Kharlampieva, 2017a) live in Arctic Ocean Basin of Russian Arctic (Arctic Zone of Russian Federation) and there are seven seas on the river network – White Sea, Barents Sea, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Sea and Bering Sea, the Ob (with the Irtysh), Lena, Yenisei (with the Small Yenisey), Kolyma, Olenek, Pechora, Indigirka, Khatanga (with Kotui), Anadyr and Northern Dvina, the 7 largest lakes - Taimyr, Khantayskoye, Imandra, Pyasino, Labaz, Umbozero, Lama (Atlas of the Arctic, 1982).

In the modern conditions of the arrangement of conditions of science-based life, the role of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic is growing. In the modern conditions of arrangement of scientifically organized life, the role of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic is growing. The application of the the basin concept (Kharlampieva, b 2017) in the arrangement of conditions of science-based life of the indigenous people of Russian Arctic is being considered in the scientific area of the AMAP (SWIPA, 2017) and in the territory of the hydrographic regionalization of the Russian Arctic (Ivanov, Tretyakov, 2015).

The essence of the basin concept in arrangement of conditions of science-based life of Russian Arctic indigenous people is based on knowledge of the history of the emergence of the name of water bodies and life in indigenous territories of indigenous peoples, surface water bodies, river transport systems, and the features of fresh and economic water.

The basin concept as the most understandable and close basis of Russian Arctic Indigenous people participation in theoretical and practical research has a large educational value for the dissemination of traditional and environmental knowledge. Its interdisciplinary nature, covering such disciplines as knowledge of native languages and linguistics, geography, biology, chemistry and hydrology, history, law and ethnography, informatics and cartography is supported and promoted by the scientific and methodological and practical seminar of the Department of Hydrology and Water resources of the AARI.

On the territory of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, there are 9 constituent entities of the Russian Federation and more than 110 municipal entities in four federal districts - the North-West, the Siberian, the Urals and the Far East.

In the interest of providing a sustainable monitoring system the role of Indigenous people of Russian Arctic Zone has one of the decisive factors.

In the network of complex development of the Russian Arctic discusses the concept of two directions of the basin concept in arrangement of conditions of science-based life of Russian Arctic indigenous people:

first of all the development of scientific and methodological support for the compilation of a directory of hydronyms in the language of indigenous peoples with a map and accompanying historical, geographical and other information (paper and electronic versions);

secondly studying the issues of training of secondary special education hydrologists in the centers of Russian Arctic Indigenous people residence.

The application of the interdisciplinary branch of science - hydronomy, as an element of toponymy and linguistics, which studies the names of water objects in the system of Arctic indigenous knowledge and hydrology - is the main idea of

increased interest of Indigenous people of Russian Arctic (Walgamova et al., 2012). The dictionary of hydronyms is composed of carriers of Nenets, Khanty and Selkup languages by S.I. Valgamova, G.I. Vanuyto, S.I. Irikov, I.S. Hanko, N.M. Yangasova, which included a list of 3000 names of water bodies in their native languages. The names of water objects are included in the book of the Dolgan author AA. Barbolina (Barbolina, 2014).

The urgency of compiling the Directory of Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic is due to a decrease in the interest of indigenous youth in the study of their native language, frequent changes in the boundaries of administrative and territorial units (municipal and regional administrative regions), the emergence of conflicts between indigenous peoples and economic entities in the territories of the traditional type of economic management, causing environmental damage to water bodies in conditions of active economic activity in the mouths of the rivers of the Russian Arctic.

The interdisciplinary nature of the basin principle on the development of a scientific and methodological manual, the organization of work on the compilation of a directory on hydronyms of indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic includes the general scientific methods of humanitarian (linguistic, ethnographic), public (historical, political and legal, international) and natural sciences (geographical, chemical).

The scientific and practical result will contribute to: the monitoring of water bodies in the Arctic Ocean basin using traditional knowledge of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic; in the history of water areas for navigation and fisheries in the basins of relevant rivers, wetlands of international importance; in the prevention of problem-conflict situations in the allocation of resources and ecosystem services, including primarily water and fishery resources, as well as the burden on the ecosystems of Siberian rivers as a result of their upstream pollution; in the formation of ethical norms in defense of the interests of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic in the field of water resources management in places of active economic activity.

Observance of ethical norms of behavior on compilation of the Directory of Hydronyms of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Arctic requires compliance with three procedures:

- scientific and practical activities are carried out with the participation of a scientific or indigenous teacher in linguistics, geography, biology, geology, history, law, ecology and water use, hydrology, cartography,

- coordination with the official bodies of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic on the organization of scientific and practical research activities in the territory of a compact residence and the route of conducting a traditional type of management,

- conclusion of a contract for assistance in ensuring the conduct of scientific and practical activities and the safety of researchers in the field.

Practical significance consists of: involving youth in compiling a directory of hydronyms for places of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic, showing interest in scientific and practical activities to preserve the names of water bodies in their native language, drawing up the history of families living and leading a traditional type of farming in the islands, straits lagoons, bays, seaside, river mouths, large rivers and lakes, small water bodies; to the possession of technical skills in applying names of water bodies to maps and their digital preservation, as well as continuing to involve young people in the training of specialists in secondary specialties in hydrology, ecology and water use.

Moreover, the hydronomic map is the scheme of areas of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic can be the basis for improving the regional innovation system of state and public control over the conduct of environmental monitoring of the Russian Arctic. Therefore, the scientifically-based organization of the life of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic basin-wide contributes to a combination of public, state, commercial interests, not only in research and development, but also in the decision-making process.

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