Influence of the Industry on Traditional Economy: in the Context of Social and Economic Development of Rural Territories (on the Example of the Village of Iyengra of Neryungrinsky District of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia))

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Abstract. Article is devoted to the analysis of problematic issues of influence of the industry on traditional economy. The methodology of a research considers internal factors of social and economic development of settlements and gives an idea of economy of northern and Arctic territories as unity of three sectors – traditional, corporate (market) and transfer (state). The problem of influence of the corporate (industrial) sector on traditional economy on the example of three-sector model of social and economic development of the village of Iyengra of Neryungrinsky district of RS(Ya) is considered. Methods of the studying and the analysis of statistical documentation included in observations, a conversation and poll are applied. An assessment is given to social and economic development of the rural settlement, the traditional industry of economy of the village, the population relation to integration processes, state of environment. Conflicts of interest between the industry and the population, a common ground for establishment of mutual consent are specified.

1. Introduction
The analysis of influence of the industry on traditional economy in the conditions of the North assumes, at least, two important interconnected methodological a message – accounting of internal factors of social and economic development of settlements and idea of economy of northern and Arctic territories as unity of three sectors – traditional, corporate (market) and transfer (state).

From the middle of the XX century in social sciences there was a change of methodological installation in understanding of space development of social system from homogeneous to heterogeneous. Space development of social system cannot be uniform and homogeneous. Earlier social system was represented as homogeneous where its properties were identical in all its parts or changed continuously. The attention was focused on external factors of functioning of social systems –
exogenous growth. Idea of heterogeneity of social system which consists from different on the properties of the differentiated parts, changes conceptually methodological installation of researches, considering internal factors of development – endogenous growth. Therefore in the analysis of social and economic development of rural settlements it is necessary to consider in the north features of the specific territory which have local, local value.

Idea of heterogeneity of social system made possible conceptual justification of the idea about a phenomenon of northern economy. Typical feature of northern economy is adaptation to extreme and difficult conditions in the form of specially organized process of a nordifikation [1-3]. In the conditions of climatic features of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) [further – RS(Ya)] where the winter lasts for 7-9 months, arises a unique situation of multifactorial extremeness of the North [4].

At the present stage the economy of northern and Arctic territories has specific form of relationship of three sectors – traditional, corporate (industrial) and transfer (state). The idea of the three-sector nature of the Arctic economy was for the first time stated by the Alaskan economist Li Haski who in turn relied on two-sector model of development of economy of the backward countries [5]. The new complex theory of development of space of the Arctic and the North considering its internal and external factors is offered by Zamyatina N. Yu and Pilyasov A. N [6].

Development of the corporate(industrial) sector in the Russian North brought to life a set of problems and risks with unpredictable character. Researchers of the different scientific directions – anthropology, economy, sociology, law, geography, ecology, etc. – pay special attention to relationship of indigenous people of the North, Siberia and the Far East of Russia with the oil and gas extraction companies and the state [7-13 etc.].

Influence of the industry on traditionally economy is brightest and concentrated is shown on the example of the Evenki village of "Iyengra" of Neryunginsky district of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) [14-16].

Problem definition – on the basis of three-sector model of social and economic development of the village of Iyengra of Neryunginsky district of RS(Ya) to reveal problematic issues and the perspective directions of influence of the industry on traditional economy.

The purpose of this article on the example of three-sector model of social and economic development of the village of Iyengra of Neryunginsky district of RS(Ya) to describe influence of the corporate (industrial) sector on the traditional sector of economy.

Object of a research is the traditional sector of economy of the North and the Arctic. An object of research – influence of the corporate (industrial) sector on traditional.

In March, 2019 authors carried out field forwarding works in the village of Iyengra. The following methods of a research were used: studying and the analysis of statistical documentation, methods of the included observation, poll (the formalized interview and questioning).

Novelty of a research consists in application of three-sector model of northern economy taking into account local specifics of the village of Iyengra of Neryunginsky district of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) when studying problematic issues and perspective directions of influence of the industry on traditional economy.

2. Essence of three-sector model of social and economic development of the rural territory

The three-sector model of northern economy forms as a result of coexistence in the local territory of 3 sectors of economy with the forms of providing: traditional, corporate (industrial), transfer (state).

The traditional sector represents the types of the business activities of local population oriented to self-sufficiency by assignment of ready-made products of the nature which were historically existing in this territory [18-20].

The corporate (industrial) sector is connected, first of all, with mining industry which appeared relatively recently in the territory of northern rural zones and existing due to production of a highly profitable resource. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the pioneer of the corporate (market) sector is the gold mining industry. Now the corporate (industrial), sector in Neryunginsky district is provided by the companies coal mining and the gold mining industries. Because mining companies expand the
networks, interfering more and more in social and economic activity of rural territories, there is a set 
of questions of mutual coexistence of corporate (industrial) and traditional sectors of rural economy.

The transfer (state) sector in the rural zone, where the basic income forms at the expense of the 
transfers of higher level coming to the budget, has typical structure – education, education, health care 
and culture.

The village of Iyengra is the only rural settlement of Neryungrinsky district with a peculiar traditional tenor of life. Distance from the village of Iyengra to the district center of Neryungri 68 km, 
to the republican center (Yakutsk) – 880 km. The area of the territory makes 1,905 sq.km.

Population size the village of Iyengra makes 1026 people for January 1, 2018. In age structure of 
the population of a rural area the high specific weight of children and the population is noted is more 
senior than working-age. In 2017 from the total population size of the Iyengrinsky nasleg are in 
working-age 371 persons (36,1%), is more senior than able-bodied – 341 persons (33,2%), is younger 
than working-age – 328 people (32%).

In 2017 were officially engaged in economy of the Iyengrinsky nasleg 371 persons (35,7% of total 
population size), including as employees of the organizations for types of economic activity (taking 
into account objects of small entrepreneurship – legal entities) – 27 people. The agricultural industry, 
namely the traditional industries of managing, such as reindeer breeding, trade hunting, cellular fur 
farming was major activity of residents of the village of Iyengra. In tribal communities and the 
aricultural municipal enterprises 113 people or 33,9% of the number of occupied population worked. 
Other working population of the village of Iyengra is employed in organizations of education, health 
care, a state administration and retail trade. Hybridization between two sectors – traditional and 
transfer is observed (state) when members of tribal communities also work in educational institutions, 
health care and culture.

**Table 1.** Structure of employment of the population of the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg.

| In total occupied on a nasleg from them: | Busy ITD and on hiring at certain citizens | Occupied at the enterprises and the organizations | Structure, % |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Agricultural industry, hunting and provision of services | 27 | 344 | 30,4 |
| Retail trade and SP | - | - | 7,2 |
| Public administration of the general character | 11 | - | 2,9 |
| Education, culture | 128 | - | 34,5 |
| Health care, social services | 31 | - | 8,3 |
| Housing and communal services | 44 | - | 11,8 |
| Krasnodargazstroy | 5 | - | 1,3 |
| Mail | 1 | - | 0,2 |
| Fire engineering service | 11 | - | 2,9 |

For 2017 the tendency of withdrawal of the working population from traditional types of activity is 
observed (reindeer breeding and hunting). According to the conducted researches, began to be 
engaged in reindeer breeding for 6,5% and hunting less – for 5%. Began to be engaged in fishery 
slightly more – 2% and practically at one level remain collecting – 16,7%.
On average, the average monthly nominal accrued wages of employees of all industries, taking into account small businesses in 2017 amounted to 35.8 thousand rubles, or 71.2% of the average monthly average national salary. The salary of herders is only 18-20 thousand rubles, in comparison with nearby agricultural Aldan district, inhabited by indigenous peoples income levels a little higher.

2.1. Traditional sector
As of 2017 total number of the enterprises and organizations in the Iyengrinsky nasleg made 24 units, all enterprises belong to the category small enterprises. The structure of economy of the traditional sector includes reindeer breeding, hunting, fishery, collecting of wild plants, manufacture of skins, sewing of traditional clothes.

The number of subjects of agricultural production for 2017 is provided by agricultural enterprises MUP "Iyengra", MUP "Zolotinka", SHPK "Southern Yakut", 24 tribal communities and personal subsidiary farms (96 units).

Representatives of aboriginal population – indigenous people, preferential the Evenks leading a traditional economic life are engaged in the traditional industries (reindeer breeding also okhotpromyset). Representatives of indigenous peoples is members and workers municipal enterprises and tribal communities of a nasleg.

Table 2. Main indicators of the agricultural industry of the village of Iyengra.

| Indicators                  | 2016 | 2017 | Otkl. 2017 to 2016, % to |
|-----------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|
| ** Crop production          |      |      |                         |
| Cultivated area, hectare all| 0,70 | 0,70 | -                       |
| including potatoes          | 0,10 | 0,10 | -                       |
| Vegetables the closed soil, thousand sq.m. | 0,60 | 0,60 | -                       |
| ** Livestock production     |      |      |                         |
| Livestock of deer, goal     | 6047 | 6204 | 2,5                     |
| Livestock of pigs, goal     | -    | 2    | -                       |
| Birds, goal                 | 30   | 30   | -                       |
| ** Production volume        |      |      |                         |
| Meat of the cattle and bird, т | 20,10 | 7,48 | < in 3 p                |
| Eggs, one thousand pieces.  | 6,10 | 3,59 | 41,4                    |
| Silver-black fox, p         | 616  | 1108 | 79                      |

On the main indicators of the agricultural industry the livestock of deer increased by 2.5%, at the same time in production volume the gain made for 73%. Together with it decrease in production volume of the cattle and a bird by 3 times, production of eggs for 41.4% is observed. The basic reason, decrease in production volumes of agricultural products is reduction of a livestock of deer, employment in the industrial companies.

Neryungrinsky district on the level of development of reindeer breeding concerns to group of uluses where it is necessary to increase the number of northern domestic deer and on this basis to create new jobs, to raise a level of living of aboriginal population which in many respects depends on a condition of reindeer breeding. Feature of cultivation of domestic deer is year-round pasturage and use of natural vegetable fodder resources of extensive territories. There is a permanent change of pastures on seasons of year.

Today 27 families wander together with small children, and their children of school age study and live in boarding school in Iyengre. In Neryungrinsky district many cervine pastures or their parts by different methods left under industrial development therefore agricultural production functions in the mode of constantly increased risk. Large-scale industrial development of the territory of the
Iyengrinsky national Evenki nasleg was resulted by the centers of strong pollution, littering and degradation of lands that has an adverse effect on development of reindeer breeding in a nasleg.

According to officially statistics for 2017 in the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg there were 6204 deer who contain in the following enterprises and farms:

1. MUP Goldberry. In 2017 the livestock of deer in economy made 2733 heads or 45% of the total number of deer in the Iyengrinsky nasleg. According to annual accounts for 2017 in MUP Goldberry there were 42 workers (59,5% of all occupied in the agricultural industry of the Iyengrinsky nasleg), from them 24 chumrabotnik;

2. SHPK Southern Yakut. For the end of 2017 the livestock of deer made 1006 heads or 18% of the total number of deer of the Iyengrinsky nasleg;

3. The other reindeer are from the tribal communities of indigenous peoples, included in the Iyengrinskogo Evenki national nasleg, engaged in reindeer herding: KRO SIM booth, EKRO Algae, CRO SIM Derma, RO kmns Dogoy (Frozen), KRO SIM TomTom, RO KMNS Alamaki (Road).

In the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg in the field of reindeer breeding 143 persons or 37% from all occupied on a work today, these are 11 standard reindeer-breeding herds in 500 heads. The quantity of established posts of standard reindeer-breeding crew in Yakutia makes 13 people (9 shepherds and 4 tent workers). In comparison with 2013 the number of workers of reindeer breeding decreased on 25 people. The greatest decrease in number of workers was observed in 2015 when the quantity of standard reindeer-breeding herds decreased with 13 to 11.

The number of domestic deer is annually reduced, so in 2013 the livestock of deer made the 7438th goal. The analysis of dynamics of number of deer in the village of Iyengra showed that from 2013 for 2017 negative dynamics of a livestock of domestic deer was noted. In 2013 some gain of a livestock of deer - on 167 heads was observed, however in 2014-2017 the livestock of deer in farms of the Iyengrinsky nasleg began to decrease again.

Rates of reproduction of animals are defined by structure of cervine herd (its gender and age structure), and the proper correlation of gender and age groups in herd promotes decrease in non-productive withdrawal, a yalovost of females and accomplishment of the plan of a production yield. With growth of specific weight of a uterus (a vazhenok and heifers) qualitative indexes of reindeer breeding improve. The number of a uterus in farms of the Iyengrinsky nasleg in 2017 made 2436 heads or 41,4% of the total number of deer. Since 2013 the tendency of annual decrease in number a vazhenok and heifers on average up to 117 heads a year remains. Calculation of forecast number of a uterine livestock of domestic deer in the Iyengrinsky nasleg for 2019-2020 showed that there will be further a decrease in specific weight a vazhenok and heifers in the total number of deer.

On statistical data for the beginning of 2018 it is noted the largest specific weight of a livestock of deer in ME Zolotinka. Following the results of 2017 there were 2733 heads of deer or 46,4% of the general livestock of deer, from them a vazhenok of 1164 heads (42,5% of the main herd), calfs of the current year of birth of 388 heads (14,2%). In SHPK the availability of deer, Southern Yakut for the beginning of 2018, makes 1023 heads or 18% of a livestock of deer, including a vazhenok of 402 heads or 39,3% of the total number of deer in SHPK, calfs of the current year of birth – 142 heads or 13,9%. In tribal communities, except KPO KMHC of Derm and PO KMHC Dauga, Tumton, Alamakit contained approximately up to 500 heads.

Safety of an adult livestock of deer in Iyengre in 2017 made 81,7%, from 2013 for 2017 safety of an adult livestock of deer in the Iyengrinsky nasleg averaged 83,1% that was 6,2% lower than a national average indicator (85,9%).

At the expense of a purchase and other receipts of deer only ME Zolotinka had a receipt to the village of Iyengre: 29 heads were purchased, 29 heads from other receipts, including found. For the considered period Derm (KKO KMHS) had no receipt of deer.

Thus, in the traditional sector of economy the recession connected with decrease in the livestock of deer and transition working the population in the industrial companies is observed.
2.2. Corporate (industrial) sector

From a huge variety of mineral resources Neryungrinsky district is involved in commercial production only of the coalfield, gold, underground and mineral waters, but two perspective ways of development of an economic situation of the region – increase in extraction of already involved minerals and parallel involvement in production of all other raw potential are obvious.

In the territory there are 4 carboniferous areas with balance sheet stocks in 4.6 billion tons on categories A+B+C1 and 2.8 billion tons on category C2; rub – gold-bearing, with projection of all gold-bearing areas of 75.5 tons; 4 iron ore fields (with stocks in 7.5 billion tons).

20% of the total amount of production and services in the republic fall to the share of Neryungrinsky district, in the territory nearly 90% of coal of the total amount extracted in the republic are extracted over 30% of the electric power are developed.

In Neryungrinsky district 72 industrial companies conduct activity. According to official figures as of 1 quarter 2019 all was the 126th fields, from them in 97 sites exploration is carried out.

Carboniferous fields make 9 sites in which conduct exploration and production of 6 subsoil users. The greatest number of subsoil plots GOK Inaglinsky – 3 fields possesses, OOO Malye razrezi – fields.

Gold deposits first of all are provided by a loose type. From 36 gold-bearing sites, only one site is gold. 18 subsoil users are engaged in gold mining, the greatest number of sites PCs of Gold prospectors the Flame – 5 possess., OOO Timpton Zoloto – 3, OOO Zolotoy the region – 3. and OOO Rich Bollug – 3.

Iron ore fields make 4 fields. which are owned by MMC Timir and OAO HK Yakutugol.

In the territory of the Iyengrinsky nasleg conduct works of 19 subsoil users, from them 12 conduct activity on gold-bearing sites, and the others are busy with geological exploration. The main sites of gold deposits are located on the river Timpton and his inflows, and also on inflows of river. To rutting.

Interaction of the industrial companies between local bodies by the authorities and tribal communities is based on contractual relations. The corporate (industrial) sector in the territory of the village of Iyengra is provided purely as the external imposed factor with which "common language" at the level of administration of the village is not found yet. Interactions with representatives of the traditional sector not systematic, arise in those difficult life situations when the help by pro-allowances, the equipment and fuel and lubricants is necessary.

2.3. Transfer (state) sector

The transfer (state) sector of economy in the village of Iyengra is provided by the budget sphere and the service industry. The budget sphere in turn consists of two parts – local self-government and social sphere.

The social sphere of the village of Iyengra is typical for the rural settlement of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and includes healthcare institutions, educations and cultures. However, function of the social sphere of rural settlements is broader in the north, than in other made habitable and climatic comfortable regions of Russia. As researchers note, the social sphere creates the protective living environment of the person, amortization negative effects of extreme climatic conditions of the North and a periferiynost of the territory in the north.

Health care in the village of Iyengra presented a structural unit of the Neryungri district Central hospital - Zolotinskogo the precinct of the hospital consisting of outpatient and hospital; a clinic in the village of zolotynka; pharmacy kiosk.

However, here feature of northern social system is noted too the out-patient clinic and a hospital since 1991 are located in the converted, but not adapted buildings of the former kindergarten is constructed in the Soviet years and for a long time developed the resource. With respect thereto there was an urgent need of construction in the village of new out-patient clinic.

The education system of the village of Iyengra is provided by preschool educational institution No. 38 Zolotinochka, average general education school nursing home of G. M. Vasilevich, municipal public institution of additional education "Children's school of arts".
Feature of educational institutions of the village of Iyengra is that except the main functions of the general education and education, give to children the chance from the earliest age to join traditional occupations of ancestors, original material and spiritual culture of Evenks of South Yakutia. Besides, at school there is a nursing home on 40 places for children from families of hunters, reindeer breeders.

It is known that the low population, the is more universal use of objects of a social infrastructure. The school becomes some kind of public place where there take place different actions – beginning from meetings prior to academic and research conferences and congresses.

The sphere of culture is provided by rural recreation center, the Eyan ethnocultural center, branch of the Centralized library system of Neryungrinsky district library and the museum of ethnography of the village of Iyengra.

3. Empirical part
During the research conducted in March, 2019 were based on results of empirical data of the semi-formalized interview as a method of collecting of primary information. The questionnaire consisted of 9 blocks of questions. In total interviewed 5.4% of adult population of the village of Iyengra. From them at the age of 20-29 years – 18.1%, 30-44 years – 36.2%, 45-54 years – 21.7%, 55 are also more senior – 23.5. Evenks, Russians – 3.6% made of respondents of 83.6%, did not specify the nationality – 12.8%. Among respondents answers of those who since the birth lived in Iyengr – 72.7% prevailed, "moved to Iyengra" - 5.5%, did not specify – 21.8%. Among respondents of 97.7% are engaged in traditional types of activity, including reindeer breeding – 26.2%, hunting – 28.6%, in fishery – 23.8%, fur farming – 2.4%, collecting – 16.7%.

By results of a research it is revealed that in recent years influence of the corporate (market) sector on traditional - hunting, reindeer breeding, fishery, collecting of wild plants and subsidiary farm considerably grows. Most of respondents on all selection of 71.6% at poll and personal meeting specified that every year influence of industrial facilities grows. At the same time only 3% of respondents deny influence of industrial facilities and 26.7% found it difficult to answer the matter.

Among the industrial facilities which are negatively influencing maintaining traditional types of activity of Evenks pointed gold mining artels (31%), the oil pipeline (20%), the gas pipeline (22%), the Elginsky coal field (2%) to the question "If Influence, then Write, Please, What Industrial Facilities and where?", most of residents of the village of Iyengra. Besides, such industrial facilities as pits, scrap metal, boring are called, are expensive, etc. Respondents note that in recent years because of it it is necessary to change often routes of a pasture of deer, places of hunting, fishing and collecting.

Respondents, first of all, note a negative impact on traditional environmental management. Among the reasons specify such factors as causes a huge loss to reindeer breeding, worsens a food allowance of Evenks, reduces volumes of extraction of furs, wild hoofed animals and birds. Universal quality degradation of cervine pastures and hunting grounds is noted. The reindeer breeder, the member of tribal community of "Buta", reflecting on negative impact of industrial facilities on maintaining traditional economy, also notes reduction of number of deer: "Water pollution, deer have nothing to drink. They will not drink muddy water. Here they drink this water from fuel oil, solyara and they are poisoned and die well, deer vanish". Pollution of water became the main problem not only of reindeer breeders, but also all residents of the village of Iyengra: "If concerns to tell that to Iyengr did not contaminate. In the summer we stand on Iyengra's mouth, Timpton turns out too. If to contaminate it, then the settlement will be without water. And we will be without fish there".

It is offered to respondents to estimate the changes which happened over the last 10 years in quantity and structure of species of wild animals, birds, fishes and wild plants on their site. On all specified animal species, birds, fishes and wild plants of 60% of respondents answered that changes happen only towards reduction, 5% considered that nothing changed, and any person did not answer that there is an increase in quantity and the specific list of wild animals, birds, fishes and wild plants in the territory of the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg. The share found it difficult to answer in poll made 22.5%. Thus, on all animal species, birds, fishes and wild plants in poll negative changes as
most of the interviewed residents of the village of Iyengra specified changes towards reduction of these animal species were received.

Inhabitants noted the most negative changes in quantity and structure of berries (72.5%), fishes (67.6%), a wild bird (natatorial and pine-forest) (62.1%). Considerably decreased, according to respondents, the number of a sable (66.7%), a wild reindeer (66.7%) and elks (62.1%).

Table 3. Assessment of change of quantity and structure of species of wild animals, birds, fishes and wild plants in the territory of the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg over the last 10 years, in %.

|                | decreased | did not change | increased | I do not know |
|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Fish           | 67.6      | -              | -         | 32.4          |
| Berries        | 72.5      | 5              | -         | 22.5          |
| Elk            | 62.1      | -              | -         | 37.9          |
| Sable          | 66.7      | -              | -         | 33.3          |
| wild reindeer  | 66.7      | -              | -         | 33.3          |
| wild bird      | 62.1      | -              | -         | 37.9          |
| Generally, by all types | 66.3 | 5 | - | 32.9 |

On the question "How You Think What Change of Number of Production of Trade Animals, Fishes, Berries in Places where You Are Engaged in Hunting, Fishery and Collecting Is Connected with?" of 41.4% of respondents noted the changes connected with pollution of ecology of the area, violation of natural balance. About 31% of respondents considered that big harm is done by prospecting gold mining artels which litter, litter sites where they work. Further such reasons as the gas pipeline, the oil pipeline, wolves, ESPO and Sil followed Siberia, climate change.

Now hunting as one of the main directions of traditional business activities of aboriginal population of the Iyengrinsky nasleg is one of the main sources of a food and the core business activities of the Evenks and other radical ethnoses leading a traditional life. Hunters note change of a trajectory of migration of wild deer because of the gas pipeline: "Slowly wild deer disappear. Because where carry out the gas pipeline, there is a change of migration of deer".

The important type of traditional environmental management and noticeable help of the population living in the village of Iyengra is collecting of wild plants: berries, mushrooms, herbs. Poll showed that the small people consider one of the most important food berries. In the territory of the Iyengrinsky Evenki national nasleg for personal needs and on implementation generally collected such berries as cowberry, blueberry, red and blackcurrant. According to sociological poll, on average for winter of a family, living in Iyengr, prepared 70-75 liters of wild-growing berries (or 6 buckets on 12 l). Mushrooms on average for the winter 20 liters, herbs – 3 liters stocked up.

Evenks of the Iyengrinsky nasleg were not engaged in trade fishing and fish breeding, and were engaged in amateur fishery for the purpose of private consumption and in the recreational purposes (rest, tourism, sport). Poll showed that among the interviewed men of 76.9% were engaged in fishery. Generally fished on a grayling, a lenka, a burbot. On average for a year for own needs the family of 3-4 people prepared about 30 kg of fish. From 2.6% interviewed only answered that sell fish.

According to an interview, because of pollution of the rivers and lakes, fish began to disappear. One of respondents complained that "now fish absolutely died a little. These small rivers flow dirty down, and from there in general fish is not enough also about a game too".

However, as is well-known any process has not only a negative side, but also positive. With respect thereto it should be noted that industrial development of the region, in addition, can serve for positively adjusted natives as a certain motivation for the purpose of self-realization and self-affirmation of the personality, improvement of quality of life. In our research experience of interaction
with industrial corporations was noted in single answers of respondents who considered that there is also a positive side of presence of the industrial companies in the territory of the Iyengrinsky national nasleg.

Among answers positive influence of activity of mining companies was noted only by 3.6% of respondents from the point of view of own benefit – providing with fuel and lubricant, spare parts, food. The reindeer breeder, answering a question of influence of the industrial companies on reindeer breeding, noted: "Well, they help me. Stand near us. We ask something from them, and all of them give us!". Such answer says that maintaining traditional type of economy depends not only on availability of animals, but also on availability of money as technologies of modern reindeer breeding, hunting and fisheries cost much extremely, and any help can promote preserving of the traditional sector here. Other respondent connects the answer with perspective of development of the settlement: "Perspective is that took only our settlement for gasification". Gasification of the settlement considerably will lift quality of life of the population which still use electric stoves and oven heating. However, there is other problem connected with housing stock which generally consists of the dangerous shabby structures built even at the time of construction of BAM.

Researchers note three levels of interaction of the corporate (industrial) sector with local community: at the level of a separate household / tribal community, the village and the area. In our case as locals and representatives of local self-government of the village of Iyengra note, the industrial companies interact at the level of separate tribal community and administration of the area, but there is practically no interaction with administration of the village.

Thus, most of respondents considered that activity of the industrial mining companies located in the territory of the Iyengrinsky nasleg exerts negative impact on life of indigenous ethnic groups of the North, and in a condition of the village, in living conditions there were no special changes towards improvement (67.3%).

As showed a research, in the village of Iyengra influence of the corporate (market) sector on traditional reached such scale and level when there is a need not of situational and address interactions, and the permanent joint solution of questions of coexistence in the uniform territory.

4. Conclusion
The research showed that most of respondents (67.3%) note a negative impact of the industry on traditional types of activity. Chose the answer "in any way does not influence" – 14.6% of respondents. Positive influence was noted – 3.6% of respondents. 14.5% of respondents did not give the answer. The main indicators of a negative impact of activity of the mining companies working at the territory of the Iyengrinsky nasleg, respondents considered:
- direct impact of activity of mining companies on flora, fauna, a hydrology that makes a basis of life support of aboriginal population of the village of Iyengra
- destruction of cervine pastures, decrease in number of domestic deer, places of hunting, fishery and collecting;
- pollution of the rivers, works on land reclamation and reservoirs not to be carried out;
- deterioration in ecology strongly affects on health and quality of life of local population.
- deforestation.

The strategy of partnership combining support of traditional economy with assistance to development of the related types of business, such as ecotourism and ethnotourism, and with involvement of indigenous ethnic groups in the modern industries of economy, including providing work to an opportunity in the company, training in the specialties which are required at its enterprises etc. are optimum. Will allow to provide really sustainable and balanced development of communities of indigenous people.

In general, it should be noted that the cumulative effect of projects of corporations can bring considerable irreversible negative social and ecological changes. First of all, it is loss of control over the earth and a way of life. In this connection before the traditional sector there is adaptation problem to new conditions of the changing realities.
For successful adaptation to conditions of new realities it is necessary to enter negotiations with corporations and to interact constantly with them.

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