Methodical aspects of assessment of the sustainable development of the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North

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Abstract. This article considers the social and economic development of the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, analyzes various approaches to the assessment of sustainable social and economic development of the territories and confirms the necessity of developing a system of indicators intended for the needs and socio-cultural characteristics of the territories inhabited by such indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North. The authors suggest a number of indicators intended to assess the social and economic development and living standards shared by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North. The article also presents the results of approbation of the indicators in question (the case of the Northern territories of Krasnoyarsk Region). It also considers the opportunities for further prospective studies in this domain.

Nowadays, the problem of preservation of unique cultures and that of improvement of living standards shared by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North is one of the most high-priority issues to be resolved by the state management, which is confirmed by the regulatory document "Concept of Sustainable Development of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East" adopted in 2009 [1].

Until quite recently, the social and economic development of such territories has been carried out according to the generally accepted standards of industrialization, and the interests, needs and traditional ways of life shared by indigenous peoples have not been sufficiently considered.

Therefore, the state management of the territories traditionally inhabited by the indigenous small-numbered peoples should meet their diverse ethno-cultural and socio-psychological environment and consider their living standards considerably different from those which have been artificially introduced within the territory of the Russian North for many years.

A new approach to the state management of the social and economic development requires the development of an effective system intended to assess results and measures of managerial nature.
Today, both Russian and foreign scientists pay close attention to the problems of assessment of the social and economic development of the territories in question.

The study includes an analysis of existing systems of indicators intended to assess sustainable development and used in international practices.

Nowadays, authors that are engaged in studying this domain suggest a lot of various systems of indicators. There are systems that control the process of transition of territories to sustainable development by dividing indicators into environmental condition indicators, economic development stability indicators and life quality indicators (such systems are suggested by T.L. Kazakova in the article "Development of a System of Indicators of Sustainable Development for the Central Chernozem Region") [2]. However, some authors believe that it is not reasonable to single out economic, environmental and social aspects and consider three levels of organization of the economy for the purpose of monitoring the stability of development of territories:

- a level of the subjects of the Federation;
- a level of organizations;
- a level of families.

And all these levels have their own indicators of sustainable development. This point of view is presented in the article "Economic Indicators of Sustainable Development and Assessment of the Situation in Northwestern Russia" by I.A. Morozov [3].

Many authors lean towards the necessity of developing an integral indicator of regional development stability by creating a multidimensional mathematical model that will allow them to consider a number of factors (such as gross regional product, unemployment rate, mortality, etc.) [4].

Such integral indicators as human development index, real savings, natural capital are among the most widespread integral indicators in the Russian Federation.

In our opinion, it is interesting to consider the approach given in source [5]. The authors suggest the following three groups of indicators: key, additional and specific. The first two groups of indicators can be used in order to assess the stability of any region. A list of specific indicators is made according to unique features of a certain territory. An advantage of this system is that specific features and aspects of a certain territory to be assessed are taken into consideration.

A.G. Granberg presents a system of indicators of regional sustainable development developed by the Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS).

Section 1 includes eight indicators, other sections have four indicators each. Therefore, a general list contains 40 primary indicators.

A rank (place) determined by a corresponding number of points is assigned to a certain region with each indicator taken into account. All indicators are considered to be equivalent (the strongest simplifying assumption). Further, each section is used in order to calculate standardized rates by dividing ethical points by maximum possible ones. It follows from this that all standardized rates are within a range [0,1]. The higher the rate is, the better position is assigned (according to this criterion) to a corresponding region" [6].

However, despite this vast experience in studies related to the development of systems of assessment of regional sustainable social and economic development, neither of the systems in question allows experts to consider specific features and aspects of the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples.

It should be noted that the territory inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples belongs to so-called traditional nature management territories that function not only as providers of raw materials for the industrial production's needs, but also satisfy the needs of indigenous peoples for resources used to carry out traditional crafts, such as fishing, hunting, collection. Due to such circumstances, the preservation of traditional nature management territories is one of the most important issues when measures intended to maintain indigenous peoples are taken. Nowadays, the traditional nature management territories of the North are experiencing a considerable destruction, which is a result of
their industrial development. A key role in this process is played today by large industrial oil and gas and metallurgical enterprises.

A crucial problem of the sustainable social and economic development of traditional nature management territories is to correlate interests shared by indigenous peoples and those of subsoil users, in particular large industrial complexes. It is necessary to find a compromise solution that will limit damage caused by subsoil users and prevent any violations of the interests of economic development of the territory and the region.

As one of the most important aspects of sustainable social and economic development of the territories under study is the necessity of preserving traditional ways of life and improving living standards of indigenous small-numbered peoples, we suggest new indicators (not used earlier) for purposes of comprehensive identification of problems related to the social and economic development of traditional nature management territories:

- Increase in the number of main types of hunting resources.
- Increase in the number of main types of aquatic biological resources.
- Increase in the volume of wild plants.
- Specific weight of investments in the development of traditional crafts carried out by indigenous small-numbered peoples.
- Length of life of representatives of indigenous small-numbered peoples.
- Natural increase in the number of indigenous small-numbered peoples.
- Increase in the number of people engaged in traditional crafts.
- Increase in product output from traditional crafts carried out by indigenous small-numbered peoples.

It should be noted that all these indicators are interrelated. An increase in the number of hunting and aquatic biological resources and wild plants can provide an increase in product output from traditional crafts and improve the population's life quality. Investments in the development of traditional crafts carried out by indigenous small-numbered peoples can provide positive dynamics of such indicators as length of life, number, products of traditional crafts.

We have approbated the indicators in question by using the example of the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples of Krasnoyarsk Region.

The area of the territories traditionally inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples in Krasnoyarsk Region occupies about 1,908.6 thous. sq.km, which accounts for 80.6% of the total area of Krasnoyarsk Region. As of January 01, 2013, the population living within the Northern Makrorayon was 80.1 thous. people (2.8% of the population of Krasnoyarsk Region), including: urban population – 37.9 thous. people (47.3% of the total population of the territories under study and 1.7% of the urban population of Krasnoyarsk Region); rural population – 42.2 thous. people (52.7% of the total population of the territories in question and 6.3% of the rural population of Krasnoyarsk Region) [7].

According to the Agency for Development of Northern Territories and Support of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of Krasnoyarsk Region, the territories of the North of Krasnoyarsk Region are inhabited by representatives of the following indigenous small-numbered peoples: Yakuts, Dolgans, Nganasans, Enets, Nenets, Kets, Evenks, Nanais, Evens, etc. [8].

The statistical data of the last population census (2010) show that the number of some nationalities has decreased, and no considerable increase in the number of people is demonstrated by any of the indigenous small-numbered peoples living within the territories of the North of Krasnoyarsk Region [9]. As for this category of residents, the territories require the implementation of a policy aimed at supporting and preserving traditional ways of life and traditional types of management as, taking the conditions of active development of natural resources of the Northern Makrorayon into consideration, only this approach can maintain the mentioned ethnoses in their independent state. The calculation of the indicators of social and economic development and life quality of indigenous small-numbered
peoples of the North in Krasnoyarsk Region shows the following results (according to the Territorial Body of State Statistics for Krasnoyarsk Region in 2014):

- Increase in the number of main types of hunting resources, %: 4.7.
- Increase in the number of main types of aquatic biological resources, %: -4.4.
- Increase in the volume of wild plants, %: 8.4.
- Specific weight of investments in the development of traditional crafts carried out by indigenous small-numbered peoples, %: 0.01.
- Length of life of representatives of indigenous small-numbered peoples, years: 45.
- Natural increase in the number of indigenous small-numbered peoples, %: 0.3.
- Increase in the number of people engaged in traditional crafts, %: -1.2.
- Increase in product output from traditional crafts carried out by indigenous small-numbered peoples, %: 5.2

The comparison of the obtained indicators with those of Canada [10] accepted as reference ones in view of the conditions of social and economic development similar to the northern territories of Krasnoyarsk Region allows us to conclude that the social and economic development and life quality of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North of Krasnoyarsk Region is at a low level and requires the introduction of effective measures that will consider indigenous peoples' specific needs.

Therefore, a new approach to the management of sustainable social and economic development of the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North that considers their needs and socio-cultural features should rely on an effective system of assessment of social and economic development of territories that contains indicators allowing us to accurately assess the level of social and economic development and life quality among such indigenous peoples. The indicators suggested in this study can be used as a basis for such system. Extending a range of problems related to the territories inhabited by indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North (for example, a high level of a cost of production of goods made within these territories, a high degree of vulnerability of the unique natural environment) will allow us to create a system of indicators that will be intended to assess territorial social and economic development and will meet requirements for reliability, objectivity, and unambiguity of interpretation of indicators to be calculated.

References
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