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## Science-Based Data Systematization On Cultural, Historic And Social Development Of Small-Numbered Peoples Of Yugra.

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### ABSTRACT

The issues of preserving language and cultural diversity have become important due to intensive development of a unified information society, which, on the one hand, facilitates the culture unification and results in dilution of cultural diversification, on the other, welcomes the opportunity for its preservation and further development in the world information space. The paper sheds light on the methods of establishment of a unified system aggregating and systematizing information on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra. The authors carry out the in-depth analysis of culture, traditions and everyday life of Yugra peoples including their traditional culture, understudied elements of culture, focus on the good practices of preserving the traditional culture within the ethnic environment, preserving the elements of culture of the Yugra peoples and provide guidance on how to preserve the cultural heritage of the Yugra peoples.

**Keywords:** data systematization, small-numbered peoples, cultural heritage, Khanty-Mansi-Yugra, information resource.

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## INTRODUCTION

Ensuring language and cultural diversity in the information space represents a new focus area, which creates additional opportunities for preservation of languages and cultures. In order to ensure equal opportunities of language use and culture representation in the information society, it is necessary to systematize the linguistic information and share it in an accurate and systematic way.

Nowadays, when information resources are actively examined and employed for a wide range of purposes, the problem of development and application of efficient methods of information systematisation and search (research publications, thematic document collections, databases, etc.) has become vitally important.

The theme specific choice of resource is determined by the necessity to solve the problems of ethnic and cultural diversity of a Russian society, cross-cultural cooperation, facilitating preservation and research into historical and cultural heritage of Yugra. Revealing and systematising fragmented data and integration of available resources (museum, library, archive, etc.) are necessary for creating an information system as a unified field of cultural, historic, social and economic information on the development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra.

Yugra referred to as an old Russian name of Yugorian land (Part of the North Urals and the Arctic Ocean coastline) inhabited with Khanty and Mansi tribes (Efremova). Khanty and Mansi recognised as indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, originate from this area (hence, they are called Ob-Ugric peoples). However, these peoples reside in Komi Republic, Tomsk and Sverdlovsk regions.

Nowadays individual scientists and research centres study historical and cultural heritage of Yugra. Textbooks on regional history of Yugra, reference books and encyclopaedias, books and newspapers in indigenous languages are published along with extensive work on collecting and keeping folklore archives and foundations. A great lot of unique information concerning indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North has been collected on audio-visual media. These include e-books, films, radio and TV programmes, audio and video footage. It is worthwhile mentioning that the number of scientists involved in archaeological and ethnographic research of the region is constantly growing (A.P. Zykov, O. Kardash, S.F. Koksharov, V.M. Kulemzin, N.V. Lukina, Z.P. Sokolova, V.N. Chernetsov, etc.).

Ethnic culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Khanty, Mansi, Forest Nenets), like the culture of other ethnic groups has been the focus of anthropologists, who relied on methodology of science and corresponding terminology.

Nowadays the cultural traditions of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District are studied in the context of different sciences. Besides, there are a lot of publications and other methodological and mass-market materials available, while the issues of further cultural development of indigenous ethnic groups are extensively covered in feature materials, etc. None of this information bulk on indigenous peoples is verified or monitored. Very often the same themes emerge many times while others are overlooked or neglected.

When it comes to ethnography as a science with its well-developed scholarly apparatus and long-term history of studies of indigenous peoples of the North, the specialists on Ob-Ugric peoples regularly generalize the obtained results on these ethnic groups in both, certain aspects of science (Voldina, 2001; Moldanova, 2010; Popova, 2010., etc.) and a general research in the field of ethnography, thus from time to time emphasizing the “gaps” in research findings (Lukina).

The monograph “Science as a form of social development of ethnic groups of the North” (Lukina) is of great research interest. This monograph features “intrinsic, subjective” research approach to the cultural studies, i.e. the author focuses on the specific character of cultural studies of indigenous peoples of the Western Siberia North perceived by the culture-bearers. A considerable scope of inventory work meant to systematize ethnographic research of Khanty and Mansi was carried out by Z.P. Sokolova (Sokolova, 2009). Amongst others she generalized the materials on ethnogenesis, ethnic history, material culture, social relations, religious faiths and cults, partly on applied and decorative arts, folklore including musical one.

There are core centres which carry out ethnographic research into Ob-Ugric peoples and train experts in this field [6]. These include N.N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow); Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow); Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint-Petersburg); Tomsk State University (Tomsk); Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk); Institute of the Problems of Northern Development, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Tyumen); Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Yekaterinburg). Since 2000 fifteen dissertations including two Doctor's theses on Ob-Ugric peoples have been prepared and defended based on these research institutions [7]. The authors also published monographs based on their research.

At present the research into traditional culture of indigenous peoples of the North of Western Siberia is carried out at research institutions of Salekhard [8], Khanty-Mansyisk [9], higher educational institutions of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Yugra State University, Surgut State University, Nizhnevartovsk State University), at the premises of regional national history and ethnographic museums of Yugra and Yamal as well as museums located beyond the districts under study which feature Ob-Ugric collections on material culture (Tomsk, Omsk, Tyumen, etc.). It is worth mentioning that the culture of indigenous peoples of the North of Western Siberia during the period under consideration represented the subject matter for dissertation defence in "National History" at Tyumen State University (Molokov, 2002).

The core Ob-Ugric culture research centres in Russia are as follows: N.N. Miklukho-Maklai Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow) – Senior Researcher, Doctor of Historical Sciences Z.P. Sokolova; Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (the Kunstkamera) of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint-Petersburg) – Candidate of Historical Sciences E.G. Fedorova; Tomsk State Pedagogical University (Tomsk) – Doctor of Historical Sciences N.V. Lukina; Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Novosibirsk) – Doctor of Historical Sciences A.V. Baulo; Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Yekaterinburg) – Doctor of Historical Sciences A.V. Golovnev, Candidate of Historical Sciences E.V. Perevalova, the Russian Museum of Ethnography (Saint-Petersburg) – Senior Researcher I.V. Karapetova, K.I. Solovieva. The research into Ob-Ugric peoples is carried out at the Institute of the Problems of Northern Development (Tyumen), at the Scientific Laboratory of Regional Historic Research (Nizhnevartovsk), Yugra State University (Khanty-Mansyisk) – Candidate of Historical Sciences T.A. Moldanova, Scientific Research Institute of Applied Research and Developments – Candidate of Historical Sciences T.V. Voldina, S.A. Popova, Ethnographic Open Air Museum "Torum Maa" (Khanty-Mansyisk) – Candidate of Historical Sciences T.A. Moldanov.

Beyond the national borders the research into the theme is traditionally carried out in Finland (the National Museum of Finland, Helsinki), in Hungary (Antal Reguly Museum), in Estonia (Estonian National Museum in Tartu). A little less the Ob-Ugric peoples are studied in the USA and Japan (The National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo).

The analysis of research centres activity [11] this way or the other concerning the cultural traditions of indigenous peoples of Yugra evidenced that researchers and research centres are scattered around different towns and cities and have little field of common research. It can be concluded from incomplete reference lists in dissertations which in turn indicates unavailability of literature.

For the past few decades researchers have collected a huge amount of new literature sources on history and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra. In publications issued in Russia and abroad there emerge new data and a variety of viewpoints on the matter. The scale of historic outreach has significantly increased in time. Extensive further research referring to the most recent, as well as earlier periods was carried out, thus, many aspects which had been understudied before, got thorough and profound coverage.

The analysis of historical and cultural heritage of Yugra (Sokolova, 2009) shows that there is a lot of publications, methodical and popular materials, audio and photo/video materials and the issues of cultural and historical development of Ob-Ugric peoples (Kulemzin, 1992) are studied by individual researchers and research centres.

Despite a wide geographic representation of research interest there is an obvious collaboration problem as the abovementioned research centres and scientists are loosely connected.

In general, it is worth mentioning that the current state of the problem is to a certain extent characterised by the fragmentary nature of data on Yugra and its indigenous peoples, as well as weak interaction between the members of research community, which altogether makes it impossible to capture the overall picture of Yugra as a region and its exploration maturity. At the same time during the past decades mainly due to the internet development there is an access to new sources of history and culture of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra published both in Russia and abroad.

Thus, the inventory and systematization of diversified information on indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra is among the crucial tasks of the period under study. In order to create a unified framework of cultural, historical, social and economic information on the development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra and provide a more detailed description of information sources and access to them it is necessary to carry out certain coordination activity.

Revealing and systematizing fragmented materials as well as integrating resources available in museums, libraries, archives, etc., are essential for creating the information resource as a unified framework of cultural, historical, social and economic information on the development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra.

The current context has paved the way for research and systematization of information in order to bring the fragmented data on cultural, historical, social and economic development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra into integral system based on the collected material from a variety of sources and research results of certain scientific studies.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

A unique nature of the information field under study, including cultural, historical, social and economic characteristics of the development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra, is predetermined by a number of objective factors within the subject field.

First of all, it is motivated by the necessity to consolidate and unify the description of standardised, reviewed and unpublished documents, audio and video recordings, e-resources within a unified system. Secondly, it is necessary to introduce operating principles of working with doubtful authenticity materials. In the third place, it is necessary to take into consideration and provide reasonable access to the information resources for the end user. Besides, it is necessary to develop structure and content of meta-data for information object description, as the subject area requires record keeping of specific indicators, such as geographic reference to time and place of audio recording, indication of language dialect, etc.

Diverse information resources are essential in the information field on cultural, historical, social and economic characteristics of the development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra. In order to develop a unified model of information resources description it is necessary to refer to a unified definition of this notion with a focus on characteristic features, that are to be described and represented within a classification scheme.

Based on the research into the main resource specifications on the cultural, historical and social characteristics of life of small-numbered peoples of Yugra and their integrated conceptualization we developed the following definition of “information resource”: information resource refers to the data differing in terms of the nature of information, symbols, representation, volume, structure, type and kind of medium, functionality, designated use, access category, organized with the purpose to obtain authentic information in the form of formal document structured and intended for public distribution among various categories of users.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formalization of information resource requires understanding, classification and organization of the source data. On the assumption of this task, the methodological concept developed within current research in its most general sense contains the phase of theme-specific scientific information retrieval, its systematization, subject analysis as a sub-type of systematisation and cataloguing of the obtained data.

The search deliverable is the temporary storage for the research publications, video and audio footages, archive and official documents, etc., obtained as a result of thematic selection and representing a centralized repository containing integrated data on historical, cultural and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra. The main concept for the establishing such a repository is the integration of isolated disaggregated data, describing specific facts, properties, events, etc., into a unified data array. Aggregation and harmonisation of isolated information materials is the prerequisite for integration.

Compiling a conceptual and terminological framework of this information array requires application of a standardized search scheme (Afonin, Kreiners, 2000) that would include the key indicators within certain thematic sections. This procedure includes several sequential stages.

The first stage includes constructing a road map for the scientific data search. Within this stage the source information array is arranged as a list of well-structured content-rich aspects (sections). Based on the information needs of potential users of resources concerning cultural, historical and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra we developed a few groups of information representation in the form of theme-specific sections: (i) culture, traditions and everyday life of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Yugra; (ii) language of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra and its history; (iii) Social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra; (iv) research laboratory.

The second stage of information system construction is characterised by defining a possible type of scientific data search result. For the purpose of current research we defined the following types of search results: document collections (databases, classified websites); document collection directly relating to the problem of research, compiled manually or using a search engine; key definitions of thematic heading.

The next important logical stage is the specification of document characteristics used for information search. The core requirements to document characteristics include the following: type of a document (regulating documents, reference information, scientific literature, multimedia materials, artwork and illustrations, databases, concrete data available on a database, knowledge database, concrete data available on a knowledge database), document structure (full-text documents, full-text documents with abstracts, documents with multimedia fragments, etc.), type of document access (WAN access, FTP access, documents circulated on CDs or e-mail, hardcopies of documents), The language of the document, validity of the documents (requirements to author's characteristics or a document source).

Systematization is the core practice in terms of developing a unified system of information resources. The subject matter of systematization may be represented with an isolated information resource, its part or an aggregate of uniform information data. The systematization process is characterised by logical expression featuring the description of publication (abstract) and its practical application, i.e. localizing the publication under a certain heading. Systematization is necessary for the adequate roadmap of resource distribution under theme-specific sections and also for well-organized distribution, storage and further search of information resources.

The subject analysis as a type of systematisation is based on the concept of extracting the subject matter of the information resource and transformation of this subject matter into a short verbal statement, further referred to as subject heading. The subject analysis of data elements implies data mining of content characteristics of information resources in order to be displayed in the information system and thus, develop a unified field of cultural, historical and social information on the indigenous small-numbered peoples of the Yugra.

In our research we applied the following algorithm of subject analysis: (i) content analysis of information resource as a focus of subject analysis; (ii) specification of key semantic and structural components of definitions in the contents of information resource; (iii) making a classification decision, which implies referring the information resource to a certain subject domain; (iv) definition of a subject heading based on the classification decision; (v) generating a classification decision in the form of a paper-based subject heading.

The subject headings of sections generated as a result of data mining and classification decision represent a brief description of a theme of a certain information object, expressed with the use of words and word combinations of a natural language.

Within the information system on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra the subject heading acts as a key structural element and fulfils the following functions:

- Information function, which implies that the subject heading provides data on the contents of every document, emphasises and names the subject and different aspects of its research.
- Complex function, which means that documents concerning one subject but approaching this subject from different perspectives will be grouped together under a unified name of this subject.
- Terminological function, which consists in the fact that using the subject of the document and contemporary terminology the subject heading elaborates understanding of the definitions under study and their relations to other definitions.
- Communicative function, which provides non-recurrent content-related processing of a document and allows its search in different databases.

Thus, as a result of data mining and classification decision we detected the following section headings within our research:

Culture, traditions and everyday life of Yugra peoples: the traditional culture of Yugra peoples, understudied elements of culture; the most important elements of traditional culture of the peoples of Yugra, good practices of preserving the traditional culture within the ethnic environment, preserving the elements of culture of the Yugra peoples; networking with ethnographic museums of Yugra as well as other state and public institutions; guidance notes on how to preserve the cultural heritage of the Yugra peoples [15].

The current state of the language and research into its problems; examination of policy and practice of language support in other regions of the country and abroad; a set of tools for the monitoring of language use by different social groups in various fields of application; research and practical conferences concerning a wide range of issues on Yugra national language preserving and development issues; reading in languages of the Yugra peoples, text corpus in the languages of the Yugra peoples; linguistic, folklore research; centralized archives of Yugra languages; data on phonetics, phonology, morphology and syntax, spelling of Khanty and Mansi languages and their writing systems, types of literature texts (proverbs, fairy-tales, poems, stories, novels, songs, sample letters, CVs, advertisements, etc.; video-lessons for those interested in learning rare languages (Ivanishcheva, Bakula, 2012).

Peculiar features of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra social structure: social and geographical coverage; demographic structure, indigenous and ethnic structure; social and occupational structure.

Content development of a subject section is an essential element of information system construction. This work has the following algorithm of accomplishment:

1. Research into the conceptual framework of the section, which reveal the object of the research. The key sources of notions are references, regulatory documents, academic, research, methodical and core publications.
2. Definition of key semantic structural components of possible classification types. When carrying out this activity special attention is paid to analysis and generalization of conceptual and structural components, their allocation into sub-sections.

3. Structuring of attributes characterising a thematic section presumes compiling hierarchical schemes, tables characterising the semantic components of the thematic section. The aspects of every component are displayed in various levels of details. Every detail level may be represented with a variety of characteristic features.

4. Compiling a generalized content structure of a section. The generalization of a content structure within a section is the information image of a thematic section represented in the form of a summary table or an aggregate diagram. The information image is compiled based on the data obtained as a result of three previous stages. Providing a ready-made information pattern allows information structuring, subsection contents definition within a thematic section and their distribution by detail levels; defining interconnection between subsections.

5. Literature review on the theme of section and compiling a reference list. The documents should be examined in a full and thorough manner in compliance with the research tasks and a range of sources, defined for this particular theme. Document selection should ensure the most complete set of data within one theme, intrinsically interconnected, consequently and objectively elaborating the theme under study. This problem can be solved by complex research and thorough selection of different sources on every knot of the matter, fact-finding in the initiative, executive and resulting documents.

6. Defining the range of sources for the document contribution. The range of sources is defined by the theme, type, sort and purpose of document attribution to the section. In order to define the range of sources it is necessary to carry out literature review on the subject of research, examine the archive network and a set of published and unpublished reference aids. For the purpose of retrieving maximum appropriate and relevant information from the archive funds it is necessary to use automated information retrieval systems, official editions, official publications of governmental bodies, publications of governmental departments and non-commercial associations, periodical press (central, regional, industry-sponsored, mass circulation and foreign printed press), document collections, research papers, technical publications. Unpublished documents can be found in state (central and regional) archives, archives of ministries and agencies, public, political, institutions of art or museum collections of manuscripts.

7. Filling the aspect framework of a section with contents. The process of filling in is based on the information image of the section.

Dealing with the issues of information ranking in the process of information resources organization is achieved by cataloguing. The cataloguing of information resources is the aggregate of processes, providing initiation and functioning of electronic catalogues of information collections, information repositories, libraries and databases (Savinykh, Soloviev & Tsvetkov 2011).

In order to manage information resources on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra it is necessary to apply a unified mechanism of information description and cataloguing, based on classification of information resources types and model specification of their metadata.

The development of cataloguing mechanisms requires achieving the following primary objectives: developing the method of information resources description (scheme and format of metadata, used for description); applying general principles of cataloguing, necessary for information data selection to be later displayed in a catalogue, ways information resources recognition, coordinating of priority characteristics taken into account when compiling a catalogue and data update; design of architecture and logical structure of a catalogue; development of administration mechanisms applicable to a catalogue (Bashmakov, Starykh, 2003).

The features of the information resources catalogue to a significant degree are determined by the system of employed metadata. In the framework of our research the system of metadata is deemed as descriptive information on the cultural, historical and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra.

The system of metadata is the core of development of any information system and is characterised by the following requirements (Starykh, Bashmakov & Belozarov, 2013):

- flexibility in terms of understanding the information resource;
- structuring and formality necessary to process metadata;
- emphasis in order to solve cataloguing challenges in the most effective way;

- compliance with the contents aspects of research, reflection of the peculiar features of cultural, historical and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra.

In the framework of our research the catalogue of information resources is represented as an aggregate of notes classified according to certain criteria elaborating the contents of information sections. At this stage of project implementation the systems of data representation (catalogue) exists in both, e-form and a hardcopy.

Processing of information data in order to include them into a catalogue was centrally carried out by all project participants in full compliance with the roadmap of thematic sections and their contents.

In the process of thematic sections cataloguing we used the method of information resource description (White, Kamal, 2006).

The description of information resource represents the data on it arranged in accordance with strictly defined rules. The information resource may have the form of a report, instruction, order, map, text document, audio or video materials, book edition, etc. In some cases the information resource description may be represented as a group of information resources (database, data portal, information repository, etc.).

In order to obtain a detailed description of information resources we used the information resource profile (Soloviev, 2014) which defined the contents, state, volume and terms of access to the information resource. In the framework of our research the information resource profile includes the following components: type of object. The type of the catalogued object is defined based on the analysis of the basic form of the original resource content, i.e. texts, video-audio recordings, projection materials (slides, film strips, film materials, etc.), graphics, map documents, manuscripts, microforms, etc.; the mode and type of access to the information resource (text documents, e-resources, video and audio recordings) and the type of access, e.g. free access (non-restricted), paid access, restricted access, local access (available on site or from the company premises), official use only, access under agreement with the owner of information resource; imprint (data on the author, publication date, place of printing, publisher); title, name of the information resource; author of the information resource or a group of authors, category of authors; abstract or review of the information resource, reporting on the main aspects of the resource contents; keywords acting as the rationale for subject indexing; data on the classifiers used within the information resource; format of data representation (applicable to e-resources); subject domain of the described information resources; geographical area of the information resource under study; timeframe of the information resource description; languages used within the information resource.

The above mentioned structural components of the information resources are compulsory and are bound to identify the information resource to the fullest extent. Thus, the information resource domain may be extended due to annexing optional elements including the following: data on the purpose and specifics of the information resource use. This component contains a brief description (a brief text) of the problems addressed, application targets and specific nature of information resource functioning; code of user access to the information resource, which includes the access method (via mail, telephone, telefax, e-mail, computer network (including the Internet) or other); resource availability date (document formulation); data on the information resource update, renewal or introduced amends; information on the author of information resource (this includes data on the author of the methodological guidelines on the use of this information resource and his/her contact details); the data on the structure of the information resource and the information stored (these include the name of the features within a subject domain which may include a database, register, document array, etc.); data on the users' information requirements; directions, whether translation into Russian or other language is needed.

Thus, depending on the completeness of the descriptive elements of information resources their cataloguing may be extended, i.e. contain both compulsory and optional elements, or brief, i.e. contain only a list of compulsory components.

In the most general sense the scheme of information resource description looks like this:

**Table 1: Information resource description**

Object type	1.1.12 Text (text)
	1.1.12. 7. Thesis
Access	Electronic library of theses” <a href="http://www.dissercat.com">http://www.dissercat.com</a>
Document imprint	Dissertation for a Degree of a Candidate of Historical Sciences
Name	Traditional costume of Ob-Ugric peoples: classification, function, development
Author	A.A. Bogordaeva
Place of publication	Tyumen
Publisher	Institute of the Problems of Northern Development
Date of publication	2005
Category of author	Bogordaeva Aksana Aleksandrovna – Candidate of Historic Sciences, Tyumen
Abstract	The Dissertation provides research into peculiar features of a traditional costume of Ob-Ugric peoples fashioning in 18-20 centuries based on examining its historic, social and symbolic aspects. The author generalizes data on the costume of Ob-Ugric peoples dating back to 18-20 centuries, extensively characterises the materials used and the clothes production practice applied, analyses the composition of fabric used to produce a costume for Ob-Ugric peoples and classifies the costumes based on fabric used. Based on the research into general and regional peculiarities the author is the first to single out costume complexes, to examine the dynamics and succession of costumes within the time framework beginning from 18 <sup>th</sup> century to the end of 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Key words	Ob-Ugric peoples, traditional costume clothes manufacturing techniques
Universal Decimal Classification	39
Subject domain	Ethnology, history
Geographical area	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District-Yugra
Timeframe	18-20 centuries

**CONCLUSION**

Thus, the developed catalogue of information resources is addressed to different categories of users and is aimed at making the set of data used for the search minimum, yet sufficient for the search and evaluation of the relevant sources. A system of integral display of heterogeneous information resources logically organized based on cataloguing principles allows meeting the requirements of all categories of potential users and predetermines further productive scientific communication.

The authors of the project, hereby proposed the operating results on consolidation of information materials on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi

Autonomous District – Yugra. The research was mainly aimed at the development of methodological guidelines for constructing and organization of the procedures of search, cataloguing, systematisation, subject analysis of information resources and bringing heterogeneous information resources into an integrated system in order to meet the information needs of all categories of potential customers.

The systematic organization of information on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra within current research is represented as a structure of thematic sections. Based on the monitoring of the available materials concerning Yugra peoples, evaluation of relevance and validity of the available information, the analysis of provided information from the point of view of its integrity, evaluation to what degree the information on specific areas and spheres of life is integral and complete, we argue that the data on Yugra people are of fragmented character. This fact proved the necessity for integral information representation and confirms the rationale for the efforts of the project contractors aimed at the development of centralized network of thematic sections, aggregating data on cultural, historic and social development of indigenous small-numbered peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra.

Within our project four sections were the subject to consideration, namely those, describing the peculiarities of culture, traditions, everyday life, history, language and social development of the Yugra peoples. In order to make sections functional the following issues were addressed within the project: a detailed description of the sections; separating of subsections; refining characteristics, revealed in the process of information search; filling the information resource elements with content. As a result of the project implementation we collected data on each of the specified sections as a centralized catalogue of information resources.

The deliverable of thematic section work is the coverage of the most valuable aspects concerning the history, culture and social development of the Yugra peoples.

Another tangible outcome of the project implementation is setting the stage for the development of information sector integrated into international research community and devoted to the peculiarities of culture, language, history and social structure of peoples of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra, operating on the principles of cooperation, coordination and self-development. These important functions were attained as a result of project implementation thanks to active collaboration with non-governmental organizations of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District – Yugra, collaborative webinar discussions and contributions from Hungarian and Finnish researchers, students' involvement into the project.

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