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**Title:** *Sharing knowledge of Nivkhi people*

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The continuous pressure from the technological civilization on the Northern indigenous societies leads to a process of further loss of traditional knowledge. Foreign contemporary culture has a significant impact on the younger indigenous generation, which in turn limits the ability of elders to pass their knowledge to them. The need to preserve traditional knowledge of indigenous people and incorporate them into the Arctic research is quite evident. Traditional Knowledge, can be said, to be the way Indigenous Peoples see the world. Scientists see the world in a different, sometimes more specialized way. Bringing the two views together will create a more balanced and accurate in depth look at the world's changes. These collaborative approaches can help find common grounds for discussions about past, present and future, and a chance to learn other ways of seeing and knowing the Arctic... Each region has its own land and/or sea based cultures. Since Traditional Knowledge is based on the teaching of the land and/or sea, it is also fair to say every Indigenous people has its own Traditional Knowledge, evolved from their way of life. Vladimir Sangi is the founder of the Nivkh literature (indigenous group of the Russian Sakhalin Island) and a public figure. He created the Nivkh alphabet and wrote textbooks for the Nivkh schools. He also translated the works of the Russian classics into the Nivkh language. Mr Sangi is a holder of the Russian Federation State Prize and a member of the UN ECOSOC International League for Human Rights, as well as a holder of the 'Honoured Cultural Worker of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)' title and the Chief of the Nivkh tribe Ketnivgun. He will share his knowledge and the knowledge of his Nivkhi tribe he belong to.