

Buryati a

Is done by a student:

Perevalova

Angelina

Verify

Dyachenco E. A.

Buryat

ia

The **Republic of Buryatia** is a federal subject of Russia located in Siberia in Asia. Formerly part of the Siberian Federal District, it is now part of the Russian Far East as of November 2018 in accordance with a decree issued by Russian President Vladimir Putin.^[11] Its capital is the city of Ulan-Ude. Its area is 351,300 square kilometers (135,600 sq mi) with a population of 972,021



Flag



Coat of arms

Geograp

hy

The republic is located in the south-central region of Siberia along the eastern shore of Lake Baikal.

Area: 351,300 km²

Borders:

Internal: Irkutsk Oblast (W/NW/N), Zabaykalsky Krai (NE/E/SE/S), Tuva (W)

International: Mongolia (Bulgan Province, Khövsgöl Province and Selenge Province) (S/SE)

Water: Lake Baikal (N)

Highest point: Mount Munku-Sardyk (3,491 m)

Major rivers include:

Barguzin River

Irkut River

Kitoy River

Oka River

Selenga River

Uda River

Upper Angara River

Vitim River

Lake Baikal - Buryatia covers 60% percent of the lake's shoreline.

Lake Gusinoe

Mountai

ns Over 80% of the republic's territory is located in the mountainous region, including the Baikal Mountains on the northern shores of Lake Baikal.

Natural resources

The republic's natural resources include gold, tungsten, zinc, uranium, and more

Climat

e Average annual temperature: $-1.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
($29.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Average January temperature: $-22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
($-8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Average July temperature: $+18\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($64\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$)

Average annual precipitation: 244 millimeters (9.6 in)



Demographi

Population: 972,021 (2010) ~~CS~~ 981,238 (2002) 1,041,119 (1989)
 Census) Census) Census)

Census date	1926	1939	1959	1970	1979	1989	2002	2010	
Total population	491,236	545,766	673,326	812,251	899,398	1,038,252	981,238	972,021	
Average annual population growth			+1.7%	+1.1%	+1.5%	-0.4%			-0.1%
Males	248,513					467,984			
Females	242,723					513,254			
Females per 1000 males	977					1,097			
Proportion urban	9.3%					59.6%			
Territory (km ²)	368,392	351,334	351,334	351,334	351,334	351,334	351,334	351,334	351,334
Population density/km ²	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.8		2.8

Histor

Mongolic-related Slab Grave cultural monuments are found in Baikal territory.^[17] The territory of Buryatia has been governed by the Xiongnu Empire (209 BC-93 CE) and Mongolian Xianbei state (93-234), Rouran Khaganate (330-555), Mongol Empire (1206-1368) and Northern Yuan (1368-1691).^[18] Medieval Mongol tribes like Merkit, Bayads, Barga Mongols and Tümeds inhabited in Buryatia.^[18] Today Buryat-Mongols populate the territory of Buryatia.

The area of the present-day Buryatia was first colonized in the 17th century by Russians in search of wealth, furs, and gold.

In 1923, the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Buryat: Бурядай Автономито Совет Социалис Республика; Russian: Бурятская Автономная Советская Социалистическая Республика) was created as a result of the merger of State of Buryat-Mongolia and Mongol-Buryat Oblasts. In 1937, Aga Buryatia and Ust-Orda Buryatia were detached from the Buryat-Mongolian ASSR and merged with Chita and Irkutsk Oblasts, respectively. In 1958, the name "Mongol" was removed from the name of the republic. The Buryat ASSR declared its sovereignty in 1990 and adopted the name Republic of Buryatia in 1992. However, it remained an autonomous republic within the Russian Federation.

Politi

The head of the Republic is the Head (formerly President), who is elected by the voters of the republic for a four-year term. From 2004 to 2012 the head of Buryatia (along with all other heads of regions in Russia) was nominated directly by the Russian President.^{[19][20]}

Between 1991-2007, the President was Leonid Vasilyevich Potapov, who was elected on July 1, 1994, re-elected in 1998 (with 63.25% of votes), and then re-elected again on June 23, 2002 (with over 67% of votes). Prior to the elections, Potapov was the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic—the highest post at that time.

The current Head of the Republic is Alexey Tsydenov, who was elected by popular vote on 10 September 2017. Prior to this he was acting Head, having been appointed by Russian President Vladimir Putin in February 2017.^[21]

The Republic's parliament is the People's Khural, popularly elected every five years. The People's Khural has 66 deputies and is currently dominated by the country's ruling party, United Russia, with 45 seats. Tsyren-Dashi Dorzhiev has been Chairman of the People's Khural since August 2015. The Republic's Constitution was adopted on February 22, 1994.

Econo

my

The republic's economy is composed of agricultural and commercial products including wheat, vegetables, potatoes, timber, leather, graphite, and textiles. Fishing, hunting, fur farming, sheep and cattle farming, mining, stock raising, engineering, and food processing are also important economic generators.



Modern Buryat home with instruments, scrolls, and weapons typical of Buryatia.

Religion

Traditionally, Buryats adhered to belief systems which were based on the deification of nature, belief in spirits and the possibility of their magic influence on the surroundings. They were led by shamans, who systematized tribal beliefs and cults. From the second half of the 17th century, beliefs and cults in the shamanic form were displaced by Buddhism, which became widespread in ethnic Buryatia. By the end of the 19th century, the majority of Buryats were part of the Buddhist tradition. A synthesis of Buddhism and traditional beliefs that formed a system of ecological traditions has constituted a major attribute of Buryat culture.^[24] As of a 2012 survey^[22] 27.4% of the population adheres to the Russian Orthodox Church, 19.8% to Buddhism, 2% to the Slavic Native Faith, Tengrism or Buryat shamanism, 4% declares to be unaffiliated Christian (excluding Protestants), 1% are Orthodox Christian believers without belonging to churches or are members of other Orthodox churches, 1% are members of Protestant churches. In addition, 25% of the population declares to be "spiritual but not religious", 13% to be atheist, and 10.8% follows another religion or did not give an answer to the survey.¹

Tibetan Buddhism and Orthodox Christianity are the most widespread religions in the republic. Many Slavs, who constitute around 67% of the population, are Russian Orthodox. Since the breakup of the USSR in 1991, a small number have converted to various Protestant denominations or to Rodnover, Slavic native faith. There are also some Catholics among the Slavs. Most of the Germans (0.11% of the population) are also Orthodox, so are some other non-European groups like Armenians (0.23%), Georgians (0.03%), and Soyot (0.37%). Buryats constitute 30.04% of the total population.

Most urban Buryats are either Buddhist or Orthodox, while those in the rural areas often adhere to Yellow shamanism, a mixture of shamanism and Buddhism, or to Black shamanism.^[25] There are also Tengrist movements. Siberian Tatars are around 0.7% of the population. However, due to isolation from the main body of Tatars, many of them now are either non-religious or Orthodox. Islam is followed by immigrants from Uzbekistan, who constitute another 0.7%.



Dmitry Medvedev and Buddhist temple in Buryatia

Touris

Lake Baikal is a popular tourist destination, especially in summer



Source

Верховный Совет Республики Бурятия. 22 февраля 1994 г. «Республика Бурятия. Конституция», в ред. Закона №332-IV от 7 июля 2008 г. (Supreme Council of the Republic of Buryatia. February 22, 1994 *Republic of Buryatia. Constitution*, as amended by the Law #332-IV of July 7, 2008.).



Further reading

Leisse, Olaf; Utta-Kristin Leisse
(September 2007). "A Siberian Challenge:
Dealing with Multiethnicity in the
Republic of Buryatia". Nationalities
Papers.

Anthology of Buryat folklore, Pushkinskii
dom, 2000 (CD)

External links

[Buryatia](#) at [Encyclopædia Britannica](#)

[Official website of the Republic of](#)

[Buryatia](#)

(in Russian) [Official website of the](#)

[Republic of Buryatia](#)

[Official website of the Republic of](#)

[Buryatia](#) (in Buryat)

(in Russian) [Buryatia.org](#), site about life in the Republic of Buryatia

[Article on Buddhism in Buryatia and](#)

[Mongolia](#)



Thank you!

