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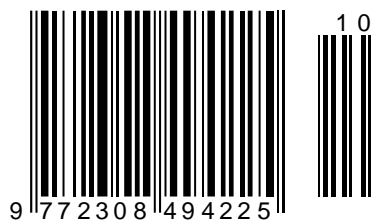
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Article



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ON THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC. MESSAGE 1

Abstract: *the article discusses the features of the strategy of socio-economic development of the following regions of the Russian Arctic - Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug - in order to provide them with favorable conditions for attracting investments, providing comfortable living conditions for the population of these regions. At the same time, in these regions it is planned to implement the problems caused by the unsatisfactory state of transportation, namely, the need to build and commission new and reconstruct existing railways and roads, linking these schemes with the northern sea route, providing it with an effective scheme for the transportation of all goods. Solving the set tasks aimed at making the Autonomous Okrug a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic will achieve the following main results:*

- *creating favorable external conditions for the long-term development of the Autonomous Okrug, modernizing its economy, attracting foreign investment, strengthening its position as an equal partner in the international division of labor and capital;*
- *development of applied scientific activity and improvement of the quality of its results;*
- *development of scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of ensuring environmental safety and environmental improvement of territories, studying climate change and physical factors, preserving natural resources and biodiversity of the Autonomous Okrug with fuel and energy enterprises located on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;*
- *creation of an effective system for identifying, building up and making the fullest use of intellectual potential in the interests of the region.*

Key words: *Advanced Development Territory, TOR, economic activity, significance, efficiency, socio-economic development strategy, financial condition, sustainable TEP, resources, profit, profitability, priority, preferences, demand, competitiveness.*

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Introduction

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- 1)
- 2) The main directions for the implementation of this Strategy in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug are:
- 3) a) development of the seaport of Sabetta with shipping terminals and a maritime navigation channel in the Gulf of Ob;
- 4) b) construction and development of railway lines Obskaya - Salekhard - Nadym - Pangody - Novy Urengoy - Korotchaevo and Obskaya - Bovanenkovo - Sabetta;
- 5) c) expansion of liquefied natural gas production on the Yamal and Gydan peninsulas;
- 6) d) development of gas fields in the Gulf of Ob with the development of a pipeline gas transportation system;
- 7) e) development of the Novoportovskoye oil and gas condensate and Bovanenkovo gas condensate mineral resource centers, development of the Tambey group of fields and preparation for the development of offshore fields;
- 8) f) development of oil and gas chemical industries in the area of the village. Sabetta, pos. Yamburg, Novy Urengoy and the formation of a diversified industrial and technological complex for gas processing and petrochemistry;
- 9) g) maintenance and development of gas and oil pipeline networks, development of gas and oil mineral resource centers connected to the pipelines of the Nadym-Pur and Pur-Tazov oil and gas regions, including the use of new technologies for the production and development of underlying reservoirs, as well as hard-to-recover oil reserves;
- 10) h) development of technologies for involving low-pressure natural gas into industrial circulation, including gas compression technologies;
- 11) i) expansion of the zone of centralized power supply by connecting settlements to the unified power system;
- 12) j) development of oil and gas services through the creation of industrial zones in key settlements;
- 13) k) organizing the production of building materials in order to meet the needs of the fuel and energy complex and housing construction;
- 14) l) creation of an emergency rescue unit and an Arctic crisis management center in the village. Sabetta;
- 15) m) the formation of a tourist cluster based on the agglomeration, which includes the city of Salekhard, the city of Labytnangi and the village. Harp (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Yamalo - Nenets Autonomous Okrug

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The strategy for the social and economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug until 2035 is a balanced system of guidelines aimed at improving the sustainability of the economy and improving the quality of life of the population of the Autonomous Okrug.

The strategy takes into account the main provisions of long-term planning formulated both at the level of the Russian Federation and in the Urals Federal District (hereinafter referred to as the Ural Federal District). It takes into account the priorities of national and sectoral development.

The Autonomous Okrug, as part of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, belongs to the geostrategic territories of Russia, which are essential for ensuring the territorial integrity of the country and the security of the state.

In recent years, the region has become a recognized platform for the implementation of large investment projects, a center for gas and oil production.

The steady growth of Yamal, the effective use of

its competitive advantages is one of the priorities for the development of our country, a condition for the balanced growth of the Russian economy.

Possessing a great natural resource potential, the Okrug is one of the most important strategic territories and one of the most prosperous regions in Russia in terms of socio-economics.

Yamal is the leader in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, which reflects the dynamics of key macroeconomic indicators. At the end of 2020, the Okrug's share in the volume of investments in the Russian Arctic is 71%, in the volume of the gross regional product - it is projected at a level of more than 50%.

Taking into account the role of the region, the mission of the Strategy was formed - "The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in 2035 is a region of high quality of life standards, the leader of the Russian economy in the Arctic, ensuring the national energy security of the Russian Federation."



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Figure 2. Administrative-territorial division of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The Autonomous Okrug is one of the largest subjects of the Russian Federation.

Its area is 769.3 thousand square meters. km or 4.5% of the entire territory of the country.

The territory of the Okrug is located in the extreme natural and climatic zone of the Far North and the Arctic Circle and belongs to the zones of the greatest (tundra and forest-tundra) and increased (northern taiga) climate discomfort, which directly complicates the life of people, affects the development

of industrial and social infrastructure (Figure 2).

The industrial development of the last decades of the last century contributed to the rapid growth of the district's population. For sixty years, the population of the region has increased by more than 8 times and as of January 01, 2018 reached 538.5 thousand people. At the same time, Yamal remains one of the sparsely populated regions (71st place) with a population share of 0.37% of the total population of Russia.

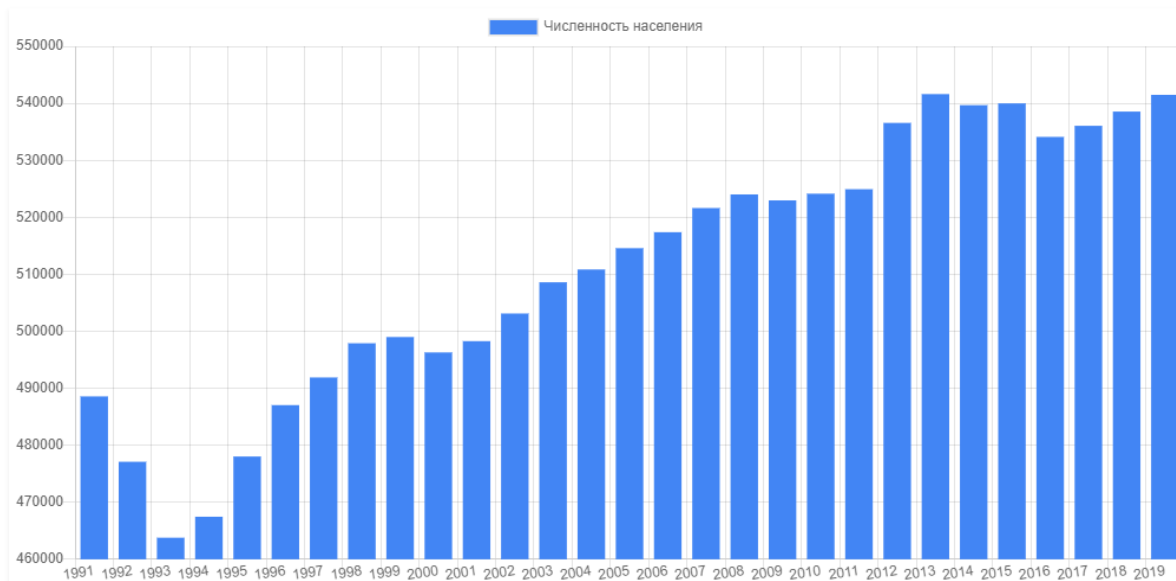


Figure 3. Growth - decline in the population of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The increase in the population is mainly due to natural increase, due to the high proportion of young people in the population structure. The average age of the district's residents is 33.3 years (Figure 3).

At the same time, the all-Russian trend of "aging" of the population in recent years has become characteristic of Yamal as well. The share of people over working age has increased from 4.4% in 2000 to 11.6% by 2021. At the same time, the proportion of the population under working age has declined from 26.0% in 2000 to 24.1% by 2021. The national composition of the population is dominated by Russians (62.0%). Ukrainians make up 9.7%, Tatars - 5.6%. The share of the Nenets in the national structure of the resident population is 5.9%, the Khanty - 1.6%, the Selkup - 0.4%.

The distribution of the population in the district is characterized by low density (0.7 people per 1 sq. km), high urbanization and patchy settlement near large resource bases, along river valleys and along transport routes. The main share of the population (84% in 2021) lives in eight cities of the region, of which 41% are in the two largest settlements of the Autonomous Okrug: Novy Urengoy and Noyabrsk.

The current level of urbanization was reached in

the late 1980s and early 1990s. The cities of the Okrug were formed in the 70-80s of the last century as a result of the development of the oil and gas industry and related industries near large base deposits and developed as centers of the production and social infrastructure of mining enterprises.

There are 80 rural settlements in the region. Most of them are located along the rivers Ob, Pur, Taz, which serve as transport routes, and have a significant transport distance from each other.

The main part of the Okrug is the sparsely populated territories of the indigenous peoples of the North in the Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter referred to as the indigenous peoples of the North), where the population density decreases to one person per 10 or more square kilometers. km.

Year-round transport accessibility of all settlements of the Autonomous Okrug is possible only through air transport. The land transport system (railways and highways) has a local development. Of the seven districts, six do not have a permanent connection with the district center. Three districts - Krasnoselkupsky, Yamalsky, Shuryshkarsky do not have year-round motor roads.

Water transport is also developed locally and has

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a seasonal mode of operation. The connection between the settlements of these regions and regional centers is carried out in winter by winter roads, in summer - by water.

Two key transport areas, formed in parallel with the development of deposits in 1970-1990 - western and eastern - in the Autonomous Okrug are not interconnected. The basis of the first is the link between Salekhard and the Labytnangsky industrial and transport hub. In 2010, the Obskaya – Bovanenkovo – Karskaya railway was completed. This is the northernmost operating railway in the world, it delivers cargo for the development of fields on the Yamal Peninsula.

The second region - the eastern one - includes the Novy Urengoy Tyumen section and the medium-sized rivers Nadym, Pur and Taz. Here the road infrastructure is more developed than in the west of the district, with access to the country's highways. The low population density of the region, combined with the significant territorial remoteness of small settlements, create special requirements for the development of transport infrastructure and form a serious challenge to the level and pace of the socio-economic development of the region. The problem of underdevelopment of transport infrastructure is further exacerbated by the state of existing infrastructure elements - a number of airports, railway lines and roads are in need of reconstruction and capacity expansion. The imperfection of the regional transport infrastructure as a whole hinders the diversification of the regional economy.

Main part

The basis of the region's economy is the largest reserves of hydrocarbons.

The Okrug's share in the world's proven gas reserves is 18%, in the all-Russian - 65%, in oil and condensate reserves - 2% and 18%, respectively. At the beginning of 2018, 236 hydrocarbon deposits were discovered in the Autonomous Okrug, of which 89 are being developed, exploration work is underway at 147 deposits.

The production of hydrocarbon raw materials is mainly carried out in the Nadym-Pur-Tazov oil and gas region, where the giant fields are located: Medvezhye, Urengoykoye, Yamburgskoye. The exploitation of these deposits began in the 70s - 80s of the last century, and now the main part of the deposits of the Nadym-Pur-Taz interfluvium has passed into the stage of declining production.

This region is best provided with transport, energy and industrial infrastructure. The prospects for its development are associated with the involvement in the development of hard-to-recover hydrocarbon reserves during the development of deposits of the Bazhenov and Achimov formations.

For the entire production period, 12% of gas, 5% of oil and 2% of condensate from the total volume of

initial recoverable reserves of all hydrocarbon fields were recovered in the district.

New gas production centers are opening in the region, so in 2019, with the commissioning of the Bovanenkovskoye oil and gas condensate field, the industrial development of the Yamal Peninsula began.

For the transportation of the main products of the oil and gas complex, pipeline transport is of fundamental importance. One of the world's largest pipeline systems for gas transportation operates in the district.

Natural gas from the Autonomous Okrug is supplied both to the domestic market and for export through the main gas pipeline system, which includes the main gas pipelines of the "northern" direction (Gazprom transgaz Yugorsk LLC), the "central" direction (Gazprom transgaz Yugorsk LLC) and "south direction" (Gazprom Transgaz Surgut LLC).

In connection with the increase in gas production on the Yamal Peninsula, the northern gas transmission corridor of the Unified Gas Supply System of Russia is expanding.

In order to transport the produced gas on the Yamal Peninsula, PJSC Gazprom built the Bovanenkovo-Ukhta and Ukhta-Torzhek gas pipelines with a total length of over 2.4 thousand kilometers. In 2019, the Bovanenkovo-Ukhta-2 main gas pipeline with a length of about 1.2 thousand km was put into operation.

Oil is transported from the fields of the Autonomous Okrug mainly through main oil pipelines with a total length of more than 1500 km: Tarasovskoye - Kholmogory, put into operation in 1981, Kholmogory - Western Surgut, put into operation in 1978 and Purpe - Samotlor, put into operation in 2011.

The system originates from the main oil pumping station Purpe and is a network of pipelines laid in the same corridor as the gas pipelines of the southern corridor. In 2016, Transneft Siberia JSC completed the construction of the Zapolyarye – Purpe PS oil pipeline, an integral part of the Zapolyarye-Purpe-Samotlor transport system.

There are 6 enterprises of the oil and gas processing industry operating in the region: 2 enterprises processing gas condensate: a branch of the plant for the preparation of condensate for transport of LLC Gazprom Pererabotka and LLC NOVATEK-Purovsky ZPK; 3 enterprises processing associated petroleum gas: Gubkinsky GPP, Muravlenkovsky GPP and Vyngapurovsky GPP - branches of OAO SiburTyumenGaz; one oil refinery is OOO Purneftepererabotka. Over the past 6 years, the gross regional product of the Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter - GRP) in current prices has grown 2.5 times and reached 2 trillion rubles with an average annual growth rate of 3.0% (in Russia - 2.0%).

The specifics of the region's economy is reflected in the GRP. More than 58.0% of the GRP is

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industry, the basis of which is about 94% the extraction of oil, gas and other minerals. Up to 17% of GRP is created in construction, and about 7% of GRP is created in the field of transport and communications. The products of oil and gas processing enterprises account for more than 95% of the volume of manufacturing industries, their contribution to the region's economy is currently very insignificant - about 2%.

Despite the small share of the population, the indicators of economic activity in the region occupy a significant share in the overall socio-economic indicators of Russia.

The share of GRP of Yamal in the Russian economy is 2.8%. In terms of GRP per capita (3.7 million rubles), in 2019 the Autonomous Okrug ranked 2nd in the country after the Nenets Autonomous Okrug and 1st in the Ural Federal District.

The level of GRP per inhabitant is almost 8 times higher than the average Russian level and 5 times higher than the average value in the Ural Federal District.

Over the past five years, the Okrug has recorded a positive trend in the index of industrial production, the growth of which over this period amounted to about 30%.

The volume of industrial production in 2021 reached more than 2 trillion. rubles or 4% of the total

industrial production of the country.

Yamal is a donor region. In terms of revenues to the federal budget at the end of 2021, it is in 3rd place in the list of subjects with a share of 10.3%.

The Autonomous Okrug is among the leaders in terms of industrial production per capita - 2nd place in Russia, 1st - in the Ural Federal District.

Yamal remains in the top three in terms of investment in fixed assets (more than 1 trillion rubles). In 2021, the Autonomous Okrug took 2nd place (after Moscow) in this indicator with a share of 6.8% in the total volume in the country.

In terms of the average per capita investment in fixed assets, the region exceeds the Russian average by 20 times.

Investment activity in the region is mainly associated with the development of the oil and gas complex and infrastructure industries (transport, communications, construction).

At the same time, the share of investments in the fuel and energy complex (hereinafter referred to as the fuel and energy complex) increased from 57% in 2010 to 79% in 2018, against this background, the share of investments in the transport sector decreased from 28% in 2010 to 6% in 2018. Investment activity in the region largely depends on the volume of attracted investments, mainly funds of holding companies (Figure 4).

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Figure 4. Hydrocarbon production in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

The diversification of the regional economy is constrained by high production costs due to the long duration of the heating season, energy consumption due to the long period of the polar night, isolation from the centralized power supply and poor transport links with developed energy hubs, transport remoteness from the centers of production of consumer goods and industrial production centers. This limits the competitiveness of products and makes it economically unprofitable to develop a wide range of industries in the district.

The raw material nature of the regional economy makes it dependent on the international and domestic prices for hydrocarbons, as well as on the volume of demand for the current and future period. In turn, fluctuations in prices and volumes of supplies in the hydrocarbon market affect the profitability of the regional budget, holding back the development of social and transport infrastructure during crisis periods, which are mainly developed through budget investments. A unique feature of the Autonomous Okrug is the coexistence in a particularly vulnerable and extreme Arctic environment of two diametrically opposed areas of economic activity. One of them is the modern industrial development of the territory of the district, associated, first of all, with the development of the richest reserves of the subsoil of the district,

The following main groups of indigenous

peoples of the North live on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug - Nenets, Khanty and Selkups. Today their number is more than 41 thousand people. About 46% of the representatives of the northern peoples lead a traditional way of life, these are more than 5000 families of the indigenous peoples of the North with a population of 19 thousand people.

In this regard, a special role in the economy of the region belongs to the agro-industrial complex. Its share in regional production is small - 0.1% of GRP. However, this is the main sector of the economy of the Autonomous Okrug, which provides employment and is the main source of livelihood for the indigenous peoples of the North.

Yamal has the largest herd of reindeer in Russia and in the world - about 790 thousand heads. Almost a fifth of the Russian whitefish catch is caught here.

The implementation of a number of large-scale investment projects on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug will provide a new wave of industrial development of the region, which will have a significant impact on the development of territories where the indigenous peoples of the North traditionally live, in connection with which, the development of a policy to regulate the interests of fuel and energy complex organizations and indigenous peoples of the North on is currently one of the most important tasks facing the state authorities of

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the Autonomous Okrug.

The Autonomous Okrug is included in the group of regions with a prosperous social situation, which is characterized by a high purchasing power of the population, a low proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level, low unemployment, no arrears in the payment of wages, and an increase in the population due to natural growth. The level of per capita cash income of the population and the real size of accrued pensions is higher than the average Russian level.

The average per capita cash income of a resident of the Autonomous Okrug in 2021 is more than 3 times higher than the cost of a fixed set of consumer goods and services (2.1 times in Russia). Thus, the purchasing power in the district is much higher than the average Russian level.

The share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level in 2021 amounted to 7.5%, which is 5.7% below the national average (in Russia - 13.2%).

The demographic situation in the region since 2016 is characterized by an increase in the population by 2.4% (in Russia - by 2.8%). In 2021, the average annual number is 525 thousand people, in 2020 - 537 thousand people.

Since the 90s of the last century, the district has been included in a small group of Russian regions with a constant positive natural population growth. In 2021, the indicator was 9.1 people per 1,000 inhabitants (in Russia - (-0.9) people per 1,000 inhabitants) (5th place in Russia and 1st place in the Ural Federal District).

More than 8,000 newborns are born in Yamal every year. For every 1,000 inhabitants of the region, 15 children are born annually. In terms of birth rate, the Autonomous Okrug ranks 11th among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In the district there is no queue for kindergartens for children aged 3-7 years. As of January 01, 2022, 32.2 thousand children of this age are provided with various forms of preschool education.

The region has rather low mortality rates of the population - 4.9 people. per 1000 population. This is the third largest in the country.

In 2021, the average monthly nominal accrued salary of one employee in the district was at the level of 89.9 thousand rubles, which is 2.3 times higher than the average Russian level (in Russia - 39,085 rubles). Since 2010, in nominal terms, it has grown 1.7 times, in real terms - 1.15 times (in Russia - an increase of 1.12 times).

The number of pensioners registered with the social protection authorities has increased by 26.2% over the past seven years. The growth of pensioners is due to the aging of the population, which in the 50-60s of the last century came to explore the North. There are 260 pensioners per 1,000 residents of the district (in Russia as of January 1, 2021 - 313.7 per 1,000

people). Today, more than 400 thousand people are employed in the economy of the Autonomous Okrug. Despite a fairly high proportion of the working-age population (Yamal - 66.2%, the Russian Federation - 56.7%), high rates and potential for economic development, combined with sparse population, cause a shortage of labor resources in the region.

About 17.0% of those employed in the economy of the district work on a rotational basis and live outside of Yamal, more than 8.0% of employees are foreign citizens.

The region registers the lowest unemployment rate (of the economically active population) among the regions of the Ural Federal District - 3.2% (at the end of 2020), in addition, the region is among the top five leaders with low unemployment among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (4th place). On average, in the district, the need for workers, declared by employers to the employment service, exceeds the number of unemployed citizens by more than 5 times.

Despite the demand for labor resources, in Yamal since 2012 there has been a migration outflow of the population. The main reason for the departure of the population is the search for work in the regions of Russia with favorable climatic conditions, therefore, the highest migration activity is typical for the population of working age.

So, in 2021, in the structure of departed migrants, the share of citizens of working age was 71.2%, younger than able-bodied - 13.6%, older than able-bodied - 15.2%.

Large-scale investment projects implemented in the district require the attraction of additional labor resources to the region (including specialists working on a rotational basis). In this regard, for the third year in a row, the number of people employed in the economy has been steadily growing in the region (2021 (estimate) - 420.5 thousand people, 2020 (report) - 403.0 thousand people). A feature of the regional labor market is its mobility. The fluctuation of the need for labor resources depends on the stage of the life cycle of investment projects - during the construction period, it can be ten times higher than the need required at the stage of operation of the facility.

For example, during the construction phase of Yamal LNG, more than

30 thousand specialists of various qualifications. At the stage of operation of the facility, the demand decreased to 1 thousand.

The second feature is the dependence of the profile of the labor resources of the district on the characteristics of the objects being created.

In general, since the beginning of the development of industrial territories, migration has been a natural process of development of the district. The accumulated migration turnover of the population, for example, only in the period 2018-2021 amounted to 607.3 thousand people.

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A certain influence on the process of labor migration has a high sectoral and territorial differentiation of wages. In a number of industries, the level of wages does not cover the high costs of life support in the northern region. In the structure of income of the population of the district, wages make up 75%. In 2021, the average wage in the region reached 89.9 thousand rubles.

The most highly paid in the Okrug are employees of organizations engaged in mining, where the average monthly salary is 1.5 times higher than the average salary in the Okrug. The lowest level of average monthly wages is noted among workers employed in agriculture and fishing - 40% of the average wage in the district. The level of wages in construction is 71% of the average wage in the district (2021 -101%). At the same time, the main need for workers is formed precisely in this industry (more than half of the total need). Intersectoral differentiation in terms of wages also leads to territorial differentiation of average wages. In areas dominated by agriculture, the level of wages is lower, than in large cities and areas of oil and gas production. Recruitment within the regional shift is complicated by the low mobility of labor resources associated with the underdevelopment of transport logistics, as well as the shortage of personnel in the region. Within the district, as well as commuting labor migration does not have a large-scale character in the region.

Intersectoral differentiation in terms of wages and a shortage of personnel can lead to a limitation of economic growth in the region. To meet the needs of the regional economy in labor resources, it is necessary to create conditions for attracting labor migration, including the development of transport infrastructure, the creation of a rental housing market and other social infrastructure.

Under the influence of active industrial development, the environment of the region is subjected to powerful anthropogenic impact. The negative load is growing in parallel with the development of new deposits, as a result of which the parameters characterizing the state of the natural environment of the Autonomous Okrug in recent decades indicate a deterioration in the situation.

In the areas of organization of geological exploration and production of hydrocarbon raw materials, the main anthropogenic pressures on the environment are associated with the action of powerful vehicles in off-road conditions, with drilling operations and testing of deep wells, as well as with

the laying and operation of oil pipelines, gas pipelines, product pipelines, with the creation of artificial storage facilities hydrocarbons, etc. Drilling and emergency flowing of exploratory wells, dumping of spent drilling fluids and raw sewage, damage to main and field oil and gas pipelines and their service systems are the main sources of environmental pollution in developed oil and gas regions. So,

To ensure the production activities of oil and gas enterprises, significant territories are alienated annually. This leads to the expansion of territories where the technogenic load created by the oil and gas complex is very significant. Soil degradation occurs in the areas where oil and gas production facilities are located, which leads to the transformation of the natural landscape.

At the stage of preparation for construction, when drilling wells, performing construction and installation works, laying engineering communications, roads, unsystematic movement of caterpillar vehicles, significant disturbances of the soil and vegetation cover also occur. The processes of water erosion are intensively developing, as a result of which failures and ravines appear. All this leads to waterlogging of the area and degradation of the relief, reduction of the areas of hayfields and pastures.

The prospects for economic development remain at risk of a negative impact of industrial development on the environment.

Today, the Autonomous Okrug is undergoing a transition to rational nature management, which provides for the greening of technological processes and a new type of relationship in the human-nature system, which excludes the destruction and degradation of the natural environment.

The share of enterprises that only consume natural resources will be reduced, and the damage from the exploration and extraction of natural resources will be minimized.

The priority is the use of environmentally sound methods of using land, water, forest, mineral and other resources (through the development of science-intensive nature-saving high-tech industries and environmentally friendly technologies), the fullest possible use of extracted minerals and extracted biological resources, and reducing waste during their extraction and processing. Additional efforts will be focused on curbing all types of illegal use of natural resources, including poaching, and their illegal circulation.

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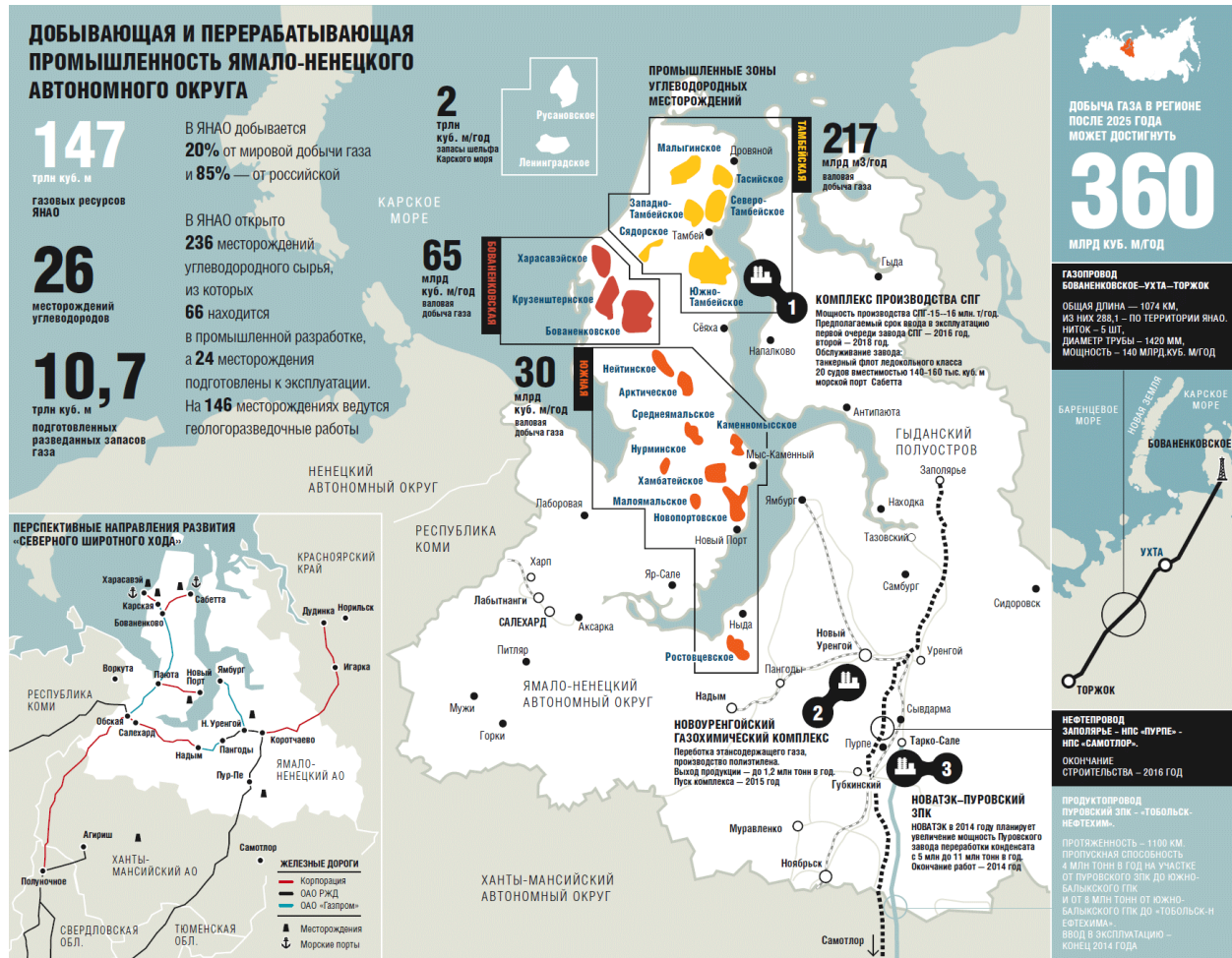


Figure 5. Economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug until 2035

The role of the Autonomous Okrug, as the largest supplier of hydrocarbon raw materials, is defined by the basic documents of the Government of the Russian Federation:

- the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 13, 2019 No. 207-r;
- the energy strategy of Russia for the period up to 2035, approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 13, 2019 No. 1715-r;
- the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 21, 2014 No. 366.

According to these documents, promising areas for the development of the Russian energy industry include the formation of a petrochemical cluster on the mineral resource base of the fields of the Yamal Peninsula, the shelf areas of the Kara Sea, the Ob and Taz Bays, including through the implementation of major regional strategic initiatives of the state, region

and business in terms of energy development of these territories of the Arctic zone of Russia (Figure 5).

The competitive advantages of the region are: significant experience in developing fields and implementing large investment projects in the extreme conditions of the Far North, access to the Northern Sea Route, which provides a direct supply of hydrocarbons to the world market.

The target scenario for the social and economic development of the Autonomous Okrug is based primarily on the development of gas production in the region.

A prerequisite for the implementation of this scenario is the growth of world demand for energy resources, despite the change in the structure of world energy.

This is confirmed by the Forecast of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035, as well as the forecast estimates of the International Energy Agency.

Global demand for energy resources will be stimulated by the growth of the economy, the population of the planet (by more than 1 billion people), prosperity in developing countries and

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curbed by the rapid increase in energy efficiency.

Global growth in oil consumption is expected to remain robust until the mid-2020s, after which it will slow down as energy efficiency gains and fuel switching reduce consumption of petroleum products.

Given the volatility in oil prices and the limitation of its production by the countries participating in the OPEC+ deal, which includes Russia, it is assumed that investments in the development of new oil fields in the Autonomous Okrug will be minimal.

The main investments will be connected with the pre-development of existing oil fields and the enhancement of their oil recovery, involvement in the development of deep-seated reserves located in the traditional areas of oil production of the Autonomous Okrug. These measures will help maintain oil production at the achieved level.

Improvement in technology and attention to environmental issues are changing the structure of demand for primary energy resources. In this regard, the role of natural gas, an environmentally cleaner energy carrier, the use of which is receiving great attention in North America and Western Europe, is growing. This is facilitated by the availability of natural gas in many countries of the world, the relative cheapness, and flexibility in use. The volume of supply and the price of natural gas currently have a direct impact on the oil market.

Of considerable importance are also the tendencies to abandon nuclear energy, the desire of a number of countries to reduce the dependence of the economy on imported oil and oil products.

Global consumption of natural gas is estimated to grow by about 20% by 2030, making it the second largest single fuel after oil in the global energy mix.

At the same time, 80% of the projected growth in demand for natural gas comes from developing countries, led by China, India and other Asian countries, where most of the natural gas must be imported.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) will account for almost 90% of the projected growth in long-distance gas supplies. By 2025, global LNG imports are expected to rise by up to 30%, with more than a third of this increase coming from China, which will become the world's largest gas importer as its energy policy replaces coal used to generate electricity with cleaner natural gas.

It is expected that the commissioning of additional LNG production capacities in the world will not be able to fully meet the growing demand, which may lead to an increase in prices in the LNG market.

Against this background, there are obvious prospects for increasing investment in the development of new gas fields in the Autonomous Okrug, increasing capacity and building new LNG plants.

An additional factor in the accelerated development of the mineral resource base of the Yamal Peninsula is the gradual decline in production and the depletion of the main traditional oil and gas fields of the continental part of the region, and, consequently, the need to develop new promising production centers in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

The existing gas transportation infrastructure makes it possible to plan the commissioning of new gas fields, the production of which will replace the gas from fields that are at the stage of declining production.

The creation of industrial production centers on the Yamal Peninsula and offshore fields of the Kara Sea shelf, as well as the integrated development of these territories with the creation of an appropriate transport infrastructure, will help meet the economy's future needs for energy resources, ensure the country's energy security, and sustainable development of related industries and the fuel and energy complex in the long term.

According to the Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2030, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated November 13, 2009 No. 1715-R, the promising structure of gas production in the Autonomous Okrug will be shifted towards the fields of the Yamal Peninsula and the waters of the Ob and Taz Bays, designed to compensate for the falling volumes extraction of "old" deposits (Urengoykoye, Medvezhye, Vyngapurovskoye and Yamburgskoye).

At the same time, new gas production areas will provide more than one third of the country's gas production, which will not only meet the needs of the Russian economy in the conditions of post-crisis development, but will also solve the strategic task of diversifying the directions and product range of Russian gas exports through the development of the eastern export direction and construction of new LNG terminals.

Thus, the development of new gas fields and an increase in LNG production capacity will be the main driver of the region's economy for the period up to 2035.

For the effective implementation of fuel and energy projects, it is necessary to increase the transport accessibility of the region. The development of the transport infrastructure of the region will take place through the implementation of a large-scale project for the construction of the Northern Latitudinal Railway and the associated non-public railway line Bovanenkov-Sabetta, as well as the construction of the Nadym-Salekhard section of the Surgut-Salekhard highway.

The implementation of these projects will lead to a reduction in transport costs, create opportunities for the development of not only the fuel and energy complex, but also other sectors that can diversify the

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single-industry nature of the Okrug's economy.

The key points for organizing material and technical supply and providing labor resources during the development of new gas production centers will be the western region - Salekhard and Labytnangi, the eastern region - Novy Urengoy, the southern region - Noyabrsk.

In turn, the growth of the economic potential of the Autonomous Okrug will ensure a high quality of life for the population of Yamal, including improvements in education, healthcare and the social sphere.

Preservation and development of human potential, having the necessary competencies for the implementation of strategic projects, will be one of the priorities for the development of the region.

The task of staffing industrial growth in Yamal is being solved within the framework of the regional project "Workforce for the Arctic" with the participation of large enterprises implementing complex infrastructure projects in the district.

In the conditions of objective reality, the current system of education, advanced training and retraining of skilled workers, specialists and managers of all levels will not be able to fully ensure the prompt change in the demand for relevant competencies and qualifications.

The problem will be solved in the future by attracting inter-regional and intra-regional watch. To ensure the mobility of labor resources, attracting qualified specialists to the district, construction of rental housing will be carried out. The implementation of the target scenario of socio-economic development of the Autonomous Okrug can be influenced by both internal and external factors. External factors include:

- 16) the degree of inclusion of the region in the system of global commodity and information exchanges, investment, migration and innovation flows, including technological, organizational and institutional innovations;
- 17) world market conditions (including energy prices);
- 18) the general macroeconomic situation in the Russian Federation, including changes in inflationary processes;
- 19) changes in federal legislation regulating: the socio-economic sphere, including the implementation of pension reform, which will significantly change the structure of the regional labor market;
- 20) changes in budget and tax legislation;
- 21) state policy in the field of subsoil use,
- 22) changes in the investment programs of stakeholders, including their reorientation to the implementation of investment projects in other regions of the Russian Federation.

Key internal factors include:

- dynamics of natural resource and human potential;

- level of development of the institutional environment and institutional infrastructure (including mechanisms for coordination, coordination of interests and stimulation, motivation of all subjects of regional policy);
- structural shifts in the regional economy;
- the level of infrastructure provision;
- the level of transport accessibility, internal and external connectivity of territories;
- the established settlement system;
- demographic and ethnocultural situation.

In order to minimize the negative impact of internal and external factors in the process of implementing the Strategy, constant monitoring of the socio-economic situation will be carried out.

In accordance with this development scenario, the Strategy defines development plans for the region for 12 years (2018-2035), which will be implemented in two main stages.

The first stage - 2020 - 2025, the second - 2025 - 2030, the third - 2031 - 2035. For each of the main stages, the strategy defines targets, as well as targets that need to be achieved in each of the priority areas for the development of the region in 2025 and 2035. The main goal of the Strategy is to ensure a sustainable increase in the level and quality of life of the population based on the formation and development of a competitive economy, while complying with relevant environmental requirements.

The priority directions for achieving the set strategic goal of the social and economic development of the Autonomous Okrug are:

development of the economic potential of the Autonomous Okrug; development of infrastructure and sectors of the social sphere;

development of the information society and digital economy in the region; preservation and development of human potential and traditions;

rational use of natural resources and ensuring environmental safety;

the formation of the Autonomous Okrug as a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic;

As part of the priority areas of development, the Strategy provides for a set of measures, the implementation of which will be the basis for the development of state programs of the Autonomous Okrug.

The strategic directions for developing the economic potential of the Autonomous Okrug take into account the provisions of the sectoral strategies of the Russian Federation, the strategies of state corporations and large industrial enterprises operating in the Autonomous Okrug.

Oil and gas production is the basis of the economy of the Autonomous Okrug, where the fuel industry (extraction of fuel and energy minerals and production of petroleum products) provides 97% of the total industrial production.

The dynamic development of the oil and gas

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complex of the Autonomous Okrug is predetermined by the unique resource base of hydrocarbons. The potential of reserves and resources of natural gas, as well as oil and condensate on the territory of Yamal is huge and sufficient for the development of the district in the long term, where the fuel industry will remain the basic industry of the region.

Within the framework of the resource-based model of the economy, this position of the resource sector reinforces the corresponding economic specialization of the territory and opens up new opportunities for its socio-economic growth, primarily through the diversification of fuel and energy complex production and transportation of hydrocarbons.

The main risks in the oil and gas industry are due to the volatility of oil prices, increased competition in the LNG market associated with a predicted increase in the number of natural gas liquefaction plants in countries such as the USA, Australia, Qatar, Mozambique and Canada. Another risk is the unstable foreign policy situation around Russia, which may lead to the imposition of sanctions by European countries on the supply of hydrocarbons from Russia, which will limit its sales market and reduce production volumes.

Over the past six years, the fuel industry of the Autonomous Okrug has received a powerful impetus for development, a number of large-scale projects have been launched in the region.

Thus, in 2012, JSC SiburTyumenGaz put into operation the Vyngapurovsky GPP with a design capacity of 2.8 billion m³ of associated petroleum gas (hereinafter referred to as APG) per year. With its launch, the company's large-scale comprehensive program to create a unified network of capacities for processing associated petroleum gas and transporting its processed products in Yamal was finally implemented.

In 2019, the second gas treatment unit (GTU-2) at the Vyngapur GPP was put into commercial operation. With the commissioning of new capacities, the productivity of the enterprise for receiving APG increased to 4.2 billion m³/year. The production of liquefied hydrocarbon gases was increased to 3.2 billion m³. Production of a wide fraction of light hydrocarbons - up to 1,100 thousand tons / year with a degree of extraction of target fractions up to 99%.

The expansion of the Vyngapurovskoye GPP is the final stage in the creation of infrastructure for the collection and processing of associated petroleum gas in Western Siberia. Over the past ten years, the company has doubled the APG receiving capacity in the region and increased the processing depth to the best world analogues. This made it possible to improve the ecological situation in Yamal and Yugra, as well as to expand the raw material base of the Russian petrochemical industry.

In the period 2018-2021, PAO NOVATEK increased the capacity of the Purovsky Condensate

Processing Plant from 5 to 11 million tons per year by putting into operation four process lines for condensate stabilization with a total capacity of three million tons per year.

The most significant event in autumn 2012 was the start of industrial development of the Yamal Peninsula with the introduction of the Bovanenkovskoye field into development.

To transport gas in the corresponding volumes from the Yamal Peninsula, PJSC Gazprom built the Bovanenkovo-Ukhta-Torzhok gas pipeline, its length is more than 2.4 thousand kilometers, of which 288 kilometers pass through the territory of the Autonomous Okrug. The first string of the gas pipeline was put into operation in 2012, the second string in 2020. The capacity of the two gas pipelines is 115 billion m³ per year.

In 2016, JSC Transneft-Siberia completed the construction of the Zapolyarye-Purpe-Samotlor oil pipeline with a capacity of up to 45 million tons of pumped oil per year. This is one of the largest facilities of the Eastern Siberia - Pacific Ocean oil pipeline system, through which oil is sent to the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

The construction of this oil pipeline made it possible to involve in the development of the largest oil fields in Yamal: Vostochno-Messoyakhskoye and Pyakyakhinskoye. Further growth in oil production will be ensured by putting into commercial development the Russkoye, Zapolyarnoye, Zapadno-Messoyakhskoye and other fields. The resource base of oil and condensate of the fields located in the corridor of the Zapolyarye-Purpe oil pipeline is estimated at 3.2 billion tons.

In 2016, the Arctic Gates of the Arctic oil loading terminal was launched for year-round shipment of Yamal oil from the Novoportovskoye oil and gas condensate field with oil reserves of more than 250 million tons of oil and condensate, as well as more than 320 billion cubic meters of gas. To ensure the operation of the Arctic Gates of the Arctic terminal on the coast of the Gulf of Ob, the accompanying infrastructure for oil shipment was built: underwater and onshore oil pipelines more than 10.5 km long, a tank farm, pumping stations with a water hammer protection system that minimizes the likelihood of a pipeline leak.

In 2017, the first production line of the gas liquefaction plant of the Yamal LNG project was put into operation with a capacity of 5.5 million tons per year of LNG. In 2018, the second and third production lines of the Yamal LNG plant were launched. With the launch of the third stage, the total capacity of Yamal LNG reached 16.5 million tons per year. In addition to the plant itself, a port infrastructure for loading LNG and the Sabetta International Airport have been built, and an ice-class tanker fleet is being created.

In total, the project involves the launch of four technological lines with a total capacity of 17.4

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million tons per year of LNG at the resource base of the South Tambeyskoye field with gas reserves of 1.3 trillion cubic meters and more than 40 million tons of condensate.

An important role in the development of the fuel industry is played by state support and the policy of the region to stimulate investment activity. To this end, the region has formed and regularly updates the List of Organizations Implementing Priority Investment Projects on the Territory of the Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter referred to as the List).

At the beginning of 2019, the List included 19 organizations that received the right to state support in the form of tax preferences. They signed investment agreements on the implementation of 29 projects totaling more than 2.8 trillion. rub.

Over a six-year period, the legislation in the field of regulation of investment activity in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug has been completely modernized.

As part of measures to provide state support measures to investment-active organizations for the period 2018-2021, about 970 billion rubles were attracted to the region's economy, more than 5,200 jobs were created.

In order to provide fuel and energy enterprises with qualified personnel and promote employment of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, materials are published in the media on the possibility of employment of citizens outside their place of permanent residence, including on an intra-regional rotational basis. Unemployed citizens who have expressed their consent to employment in another area are offered free jobs with a rotational work method.

Information about vacancies is placed in the public domain in the information and analytical system All-Russian database of vacancies "Work in Russia" and the interactive portal of the employment service of the Autonomous Okrug. On these portals, the opportunity for job seekers to post resumes is implemented, for employers - to search for employees.

The gradual decline in production and the depletion of the main traditional oil and gas fields in the continental part of the region creates a need for the development of new promising production centers.

In this regard, the region will continue to actively develop its natural resources in new oil and gas production centers - Bovanenkovo, Tambeysky and Novoportovskiy centers located on the Yamal Peninsula, as well as Messoyakhskiy - in the north-east of the territory and Kamennomysskiy in the waters of the Ob Bay.

The most important strategic infrastructure projects in the energy sector, the implementation of which has already begun or is envisaged in the near future, include: the development of port and transport infrastructure for the transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, the construction of a gas pipeline

network for the transportation of gas from the fields of the Ob and Taz Bays, the further development of the gas transportation system of the Yamal Peninsula .

The implementation of the Yamal LNG project and the creation of a new Russian LNG production center on the Yamal Peninsula based on the Yuzhno-Tambeyskoye field will continue, with subsequent connection to the project of the Tambeyskoye group fields. Until 2022, the commissioning of the third and fourth lines of the plant is expected.

The focus will be on the development of fields on the Gydan Peninsula, where it is planned to implement the Arctic LNG-2 project to build three stages of an LNG plant with a capacity of 6.6 million tons per year each.

The project involves the development of the resource base of the Salmanovskoye (Utrenneye) deposit, the reserves of which amount to more than 1.5 trillion cubic meters. cube m of natural gas and 65 million tons of liquid hydrocarbons.

More distant plans for the development of the resources of the Yamal Peninsula are associated with the commissioning of fields on the Yamal Peninsula: the Kharasaveyskoye gas condensate field (2024), the Kruzenshternskoye gas condensate field (2025-2030), as well as the commissioning of fields located in the waters of the Kara Sea, such as: Severo-Kamennomysskoye gas condensate (2026-2030) and gas Kamennomysskoye-Sea (2025-2030).

Oil production will remain a promising direction for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug, the volume of which is expected to be increased at the Vostochno-Messoyakhskoye, Pyakyakhinskoye, Russkoye, Yaro-Yakhinskoye and Novoportovskoye fields.

In addition, many smaller investment projects in the fuel and energy sector will be implemented on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug.

In the development of small new and heavily depleted fields around the world, small and medium-sized enterprises work most effectively, provided that access to oil and gas pipelines and primary processing facilities is provided. In the Autonomous Okrug, there are prerequisites for the creation of small and medium-sized innovative companies that are able not only to increase oil recovery, but also to retain the teams of service organizations serving the oil and gas sector.

Sustainable economic growth in the basic sector will lead to the development in the region of such competitive economic activities as oil and gas production services and petrochemicals, capable of diversifying the mono-profile nature of the Autonomous Okrug's economy.

The construction of the Novy Urengoy gas chemical complex (hereinafter referred to as the NGCC) continues in the region. The complex will process ethane-containing gas, which is a by-product obtained as a result of gas condensate deethanization.

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The capacity of the enterprise for processing raw materials should be more than 800 thousand tons per year, while the plant plans to produce up to 400 thousand tons of polyethylene annually with the possibility of increasing up to 1.2 million tons.

On the basis of the NGCC, it is planned to create a gas chemical cluster and produce packaging materials, household items made of polyethylene, stretch film, etc. The launch of the complex will create about a thousand jobs for Novy Urengoy.

There are prerequisites for the construction in Nadym of a gas processing plant for the production of synthetic liquid fuels (GTL - Gas to Liquids) to provide Arctic transport and energy with non-freezing, environmentally friendly fuel, reducing northern delivery.

The goal of state policy in this area is to conduct effective public administration that ensures the harmonious development of the region's economy, including the fuel and energy complex, on the basis of effective cooperation.

The main task is to stimulate the development of investment activities, as well as interaction with fuel and energy companies operating in the Autonomous Okrug.

Interaction with large fuel and energy companies operating in the Autonomous Okrug will be continued within the framework of cooperation agreements. These agreements regulate the issues of restoration of environmental damage, preservation of the original habitat of the indigenous peoples of the North, implementation of various social projects for the needs of the inhabitants of the Autonomous Okrug.

The current mechanism for granting tax benefits to enterprises implementing priority investment projects in the region stimulates the priority involvement in the implementation of projects of employees from among persons permanently residing in the Autonomous Okrug, as well as contractors, suppliers of raw materials and materials, marketing organizations, other performers of work and services, which are registered with the tax authority and operate on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug.

An indicator characterizing the solution of tasks to support the harmonious development of the fuel and energy complex on the basis of effective cooperation will be the involvement of at least 909 billion rubles in the region's economy. until 2025 (inclusive) and at least 1,183 billion rubles. investments until 2035 (inclusive) as a result of the implementation of priority investment projects.

The result of supporting the development of the fuel and energy complex on the basis of effective cooperation will be sustainable economic development of the Autonomous Okrug, based on an increase in investment and innovation activity, development of transport infrastructure and diversification of the economy.

The power system of the Autonomous Okrug is

represented by centralized and decentralized power supply zones. At the same time, the Autonomous Okrug continues to be an energy-deficient region in terms of having its own sources of electricity generation in the centralized part of the energy system.

In 2011, five block stations with a total installed capacity of 316 MW supplied electricity to the power system of the Autonomous Okrug, which provided only 21% of the maximum load.

For six years, it was possible to increase the energy independence of the region, 49% of the load in the maximum operating modes of the energy system is provided by its own power plants and mainly due to the commissioning in 2012 of a power unit at the Urengoykaya GRES with a capacity of 450 MW. In 2021, the volume of installed capacity in the synchronous part of the district power system was increased due to the commissioning of the GTPP power plant of the Novy Urengoy gas chemical complex.

The centralized power supply zone was expanded due to the completion of the construction of the Nadym-Salekhard 220 kV overhead line with the Salekhard 220 kV substation, the Northern Lights 110 kV substation and the Polyarnik 110 kV substation with 110 kV supply lines.

To ensure the reliability of power supply to consumers in the Purovsky district (Tarko-Sale, Purpe village, Purovsk village), the construction of the 110 kV overhead line "Kirpichnaya-Kristall", the 220 kV substation Arsenal was completed, the 110 kV substation "Geolog" was expanded.

In order to supply power to NGCC, the construction of a 220 kV overhead line "Urengoy - NGCC" with a 220 kV substation "NGCC" was completed.

For the power supply of the Vankor field, a 220 kV overhead line "Urengoykaya GRES - Mangazeya" and a 220 kV substation "Mangazeya" were built.

Key substations of the energy system were upgraded: 220 kV Urengoy substation, 220 kV Vyangapur substation, 220 kV Yanga-Yakha substation, 500 kV Muravlenkovskaya substation, Tarko-Sale 500 kV substation.

In the decentralized zone of power supply, new diesel power plants were put into operation in the village. Shuryshkari, p. Muzhi, p. Tazovsky.

In the city of Novy Urengoy, the city of Tarko-Sale, with. Kharsaim, p. Gaz-Sale, with. Krasnoselkup, s. Antipayut, p. Only 11 new gas boiler houses have been built, work has been done to modernize thermal energy sources and heating networks. To ensure the heating regime of the Noyabrsk combined-cycle power plant, the main heat network "NPGE-boiler house KGVM-100" was built in Noyabrsk.

Gasification completed. Krasnoselkup through the construction of a gas distribution station and an

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inter-settlement gas pipeline. A new gas pipeline for the village was put into operation. Urengoy, the construction of a reserve gas pipeline to the city of Tarko-Sale was completed, a gas pipeline was built to the microdistrict. Severnaya Niva, Noyabrsk.

At the beginning of 2012, in most settlements there was no drinking water supply and wastewater treatment, in a number of settlements the quality of drinking water did not meet the established requirements.

In the period from 2012 to 2020, the quality of water purification was improved through the installation of block local water treatment systems in 14 settlements of the Krasnoselkupsky, Priuralsky, Purovsky, Tazovsky, Shuryshkarsky and Yamalsky districts. In 2018, work was completed on the installation of water treatment systems in five more settlements of the Autonomous Okrug.

Construction and reconstruction of water treatment facilities continued in Salekhard, Muravlenko, s. Gaz-Sale, md. Vyngapurovsky, Noyabrsk and sewage treatment facilities in Labytnangi, Salekhard, Muravlenko, Gubkinsky, Nadym, p. Yar-Sale and with. Nyda.

In 2012, sewer treatment facilities were put into operation in the city of Gubkinsky, in 2019 the construction of such facilities in the city of Nadym and the first stage of sewage treatment facilities in the Korotchaev district of Novy Urengoy are being completed.

In 2020, the Autonomous Okrug began to implement the activities of the priority project "Formation of a comfortable urban environment". Two municipalities became its pilot participants: the administrative center of the city of Salekhard and the city of Labytnangi.

During the year, 35 courtyards and 19 public territories were landscaped, as well as activities were carried out to purchase and install architectural lighting elements, equip sites for collecting municipal solid waste, sanitize areas and develop a design project.

Modern children's playgrounds and sports grounds have been built on the landscaped territories. Works have been carried out to illuminate the streets, arrange car parks, arrange entrance recreation areas, arrange container sites and arrange a public garden.

During the implementation of improvement measures, 8 yards and public areas were equipped with equipment intended for use by citizens with disabilities.

The goal of the policy in the field of energy and housing and communal services is to ensure the energy security of consumers, improve the quality of housing and communal services, and ensure their accessibility for the population.

The achievement of this goal will contribute to the solution of the following tasks:

23) ensuring sustainable energy supply to

consumers, development of centralized energy systems and distributed generation in isolated energy systems;

24) development of gas supply systems by creating conditions for the construction of inter-settlement gas pipelines and gas distribution networks in the settlements of the Autonomous Okrug;

25) improving the quality of drinking water and wastewater treatment through the modernization and development of water supply and sanitation systems using modern technologies;

26) creation of a comfortable urban environment.

The energy system of the Autonomous Okrug in the long term should meet the needs of the region in the advanced development. Particular attention will be paid to the provision of electrical energy to the main consumers - fuel and energy companies. Both centralized and decentralized power supply zones will be developed.

The prospective balance of electricity (capacity) in the centralized part of the power system of the Autonomous Okrug is characterized as scarce. In this regard, in order to increase the level of energy independence of the region, first of all, it is planned to place additional energy capacities, including through the construction of the Tarko-Sale CCGT power unit.

The efficiency of further placement of generating capacities in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug is due to the close proximity of hydrocarbon deposits and accessible gas transportation infrastructure.

To improve the reliability of power supply and connect new consumers of the oil and gas sector in the Autonomous Okrug, it is planned to continue the development of the power grid complex. In particular, it is planned to build substations of SS 220 kV Iskonnaya, SS 220 kV Yermak, SS 220 kV Slavyanskaya and 220 kV overhead lines.

Further expansion of the centralized power supply zone will be associated with the power supply of infrastructure projects in the Arctic and connection to the power systems of neighboring regions.

It is also planned to consider issues of connection to the centralized part of the power system of settlements: with. Krasnoselkup, s. Nyda, p. Nori, p. Kutopyugan, p. Aksarka, s. Beloyarsk, s. Kharsaim, p. Tazovsky, p. Gaz Sale.

The most promising settlements for connection to the unified energy system are the city of Labytnangi and the town. Kharp of the Ural region. For these purposes, it is planned to build substations of the 110 kV Labytnangi substation and the 110 kV Kharp substation and 110 kV overhead power lines.

In isolated energy systems, the main activity in the field of energy supply will be aimed at the phased replacement of obsolete generation facilities in settlements and the construction of local power plants.

So, at the expense of extrabudgetary funds, new

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sources of electricity supply are planned to be built in the village. Yar-Sale, p. Krasnoselkup, s. Beloyarsk, s. New Port, p. Antipayut.

Due to the considerable remoteness from the main energy hubs of promising industrial centers for the production of hydrocarbons on the territory of the Yamal Peninsula and the Gydan Peninsula, energy supply to individual projects of oil and gas enterprises is planned to be carried out at the expense of local generation sources. In particular, it is planned to complete the construction and commissioning of a power plant for the Yamal LNG project.

The main directions of development in the field of heat supply are associated with the integrated development of this system. New boiler houses are planned to be built in the village. Husband, s. Gorki, p. Purpe.

The task of developing gas supply systems will be solved by expanding the gasification zone and systematically increasing the share of gasified settlements in accordance with the General Scheme for Gas Supply and Gasification of the Autonomous Okrug, the program for gasification of the regions of the Russian Federation on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug and agreements between the Government of the Autonomous Okrug and fuel and energy enterprises.

The shift in the vector of extraction of fuel and energy resources towards the Arctic territories will ensure the active industrial development of the fields of the Yamal Peninsula and the Gydan Peninsula.

In this regard, with the participation of enterprises of the oil and gas complex, gasification is planned with. Antipayut, p. Gyda and s. New Port. It is also planned to consider the possibility of gasification of settlements with. find, p. Samburg and s. Kharsaim.

Reconstruction and re-laying of gas pipelines, as well as their new construction for gasification of built-up areas is planned to be carried out through technological connection to gas supply systems and special allowances to the tariffs of gas distribution organizations for gas transportation services.

In order to develop gas supply systems, state support measures will continue to be provided to gas distribution organizations providing gas transportation services to hard-to-reach settlements.

To solve the problem of improving the quality of drinking water and wastewater treatment, the construction and reconstruction of water supply and water treatment facilities will continue.

The equipping of small settlements with block water treatment plants will continue. By the end of the first quarter of 2019, it is planned to install 17 block water treatment facilities in 15 settlements of the Krasnoselkupsky, Purovsky, Tazovsky, Nadymsky, Priuralsky and Shuryshkarsky districts. Thus, the entire need of municipalities to equip small settlements with water treatment plants will be

satisfied.

Until 2035, it is planned to complete the reconstruction of water treatment facilities in Salekhard, Muravlenko and Nadym, to implement a project to provide drinking water to the population of Labytnangi.

In order to improve the quality of wastewater treatment and reduce the anthropogenic impact on water bodies, it is planned to complete the reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Salekhard, Muravlenko and Labytnangi, as well as the construction of such facilities in the town of Tarko-Sale, with. Nyda, p. Yar-Sale, the second stage of the project for the sewerage of the industrial zone of Noyabrsk.

Starting from 2022, small settlements will be equipped with block sewer treatment facilities. The need to equip small settlements with block water supply and sewerage treatment facilities will be fully satisfied.

As part of solving the problem of creating a comfortable urban environment, work will continue on the implementation of priority measures for the improvement of public and courtyard areas with the broad involvement of citizens and stakeholders.

Taking into account the opinion of citizens, the existing rules for improvement will be updated, which will qualitatively change the level of planning and implementation of improvement measures.

Mechanisms to support improvement measures initiated by citizens will be launched, as well as opportunities for financial or labor participation of citizens and organizations in the implementation of improvement measures will be opened, and tools for public control over the implementation of measures on the territory of municipalities will be formed.

As a result of the implementation of priority measures to create a comfortable urban environment, by 2025 it is planned to improve all courtyard areas in need based on the minimum list of works and implement at least 300 design projects for public areas in settlements, which will bring the quality of the urban environment to a modern level and improve the appearance territories of cities and towns in the Autonomous Okrug.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of the energy sector and the housing and communal complex of the Autonomous Okrug will be:

- 27) an increase in the total installed capacity of power plants in the centralized power supply zone of the Autonomous Okrug from 979 MW in 2018 to 1,048 MW in 2025 and to 1,448 MW in 2035;
- 28) increase in the number of gasified settlements from 28 in 2018 to 30 in 2025 and up to 32 in 2035;
- 29) increase in the proportion of the population provided with safe drinking water from 88.35%

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in 2018 to 91.1% in 2025 and up to 95.3% in 2035;

- 30) the number of landscaped yard areas (based on the minimum list of landscaping works) by 2025 will be more than 1,700 units;
- 31) the number of landscaped public areas by 2025 will be at least 300 units.

As a result of solving the tasks set, it is planned to achieve the following results:

- 32) improve the energy security of the region;
- 33) to ensure the integrated and balanced development of energy supply, gas supply, water supply and sanitation systems;
- 34) increase the investment attractiveness of the Autonomous Okrug in the field of energy and utility infrastructure, create conditions for the development of investment activity of energy supply organizations;
- 35) increase the number of gasified settlements;
- 36) ensure the normative quality of drinking water and wastewater treatment;
- 37) to increase the level of improvement of the territories of municipalities with a population of over 1,000 people.

The strategic goal of the energy policy in the Autonomous Okrug is the creation of a stable and self-regulating system for ensuring regional energy security.

The implementation of the energy policy on the territory of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug takes into account the specifics of the region and is carried out in coordination with the solution of strategic national tasks for the long-term development of the economy and energy.

The energy intensity of the gross regional product in the Autonomous Okrug is almost two times lower than the average level for the whole country and tends to decrease, in 2018 its value amounted to 7.37 kg of fuel equivalent/thous. rubles. Compared to the previous reporting period, the value of the indicator decreased by 5%, over five years by 50.4%. According to this indicator, the Autonomous Okrug is among the top five among the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The positive dynamics of the energy intensity of the GRP is due to the growth of the gross regional product with a decrease in the consumption of fuel and energy resources in 2018, associated with the implementation of energy-saving projects by the fuel and energy complex enterprises, which occupy the main position in the sectoral structure of the GRP. The main activities and work aimed at the energy-efficient economy of the Autonomous Okrug were completed in the period 2016-2021.

In the budgetary sphere of the Autonomous Okrug, during this period, heat energy and water metering devices were installed, mandatory energy audits were carried out, low- and medium-cost energy saving measures were implemented within the

framework of energy saving programs, including those recommended based on the results of energy audits.

Based on the results of the measures taken, the share of LED light sources in indoor and outdoor lighting of public sector institutions increased from 6.4% in 2018 to 15% in 2021.

The share of buildings equipped with individual heat points in the total number of buildings in the budgetary sphere of the Autonomous Okrug connected to the main heating network also tends to increase: 4.2% in 2018 and 5% in 2021.

The number of energy-efficient buildings (having a preliminary energy efficiency class of at least D) in the public sector of the Autonomous Okrug in 2021 increased by 312 units or 48% compared to the data of 2018. The increase in the share of energy efficient buildings is associated with the commissioning of new buildings that meet energy efficiency requirements, as well as the overhaul of buildings.

A positive trend in the reduction of specific consumption costs of energy resources in multi-apartment buildings was observed in the period 2016–2020. The specific consumption of thermal energy decreased from 0.37 Gcal/sq.m in 2016 to 0.27 Gcal/sq.m in 2021, the specific water consumption decreased from 51.9 cubic meters/person in 2016 to 42, 3 cubic meters/person in 2021.

The downward trend in specific consumption for water and heat energy is due to the implementation of measures to equip the housing stock with energy metering devices within the framework of municipal programs, the overhaul of residential buildings, as well as the demolition of non-energy efficient dilapidated and dilapidated housing.

The priorities and objectives of the regional policy in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency are based on the principles of efficient and rational use of energy resources, support and stimulation of energy saving and energy efficiency, planning, as well as systematic and comprehensive implementation of energy saving and energy efficiency measures, use of energy resources taking into account resource, production and technological, environmental and social conditions.

To achieve the strategic goal of the regional energy policy in the near future, it is planned to continue solving the following tasks:

- improvement of interaction in the field of implementation of energy-saving policy in various sectors of the economy on the basis of the delimitation of powers between the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug;
- promotion and stimulation of advanced development and introduction of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies.
Planned as a priority:
- increase the energy efficiency of lighting systems of

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organizations of the budgetary sphere of the Autonomous Okrug within the framework of existing programs for energy saving and energy efficiency improvement with the involvement of extra-budgetary funds from investors under energy service contracts;

- increase the energy efficiency of street and road lighting systems in the municipalities of the Autonomous Okrug, including by attracting private investment as part of the implementation of energy service contracts;
- provide assistance in the implementation of investment activities in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency;
- to continue the popularization of energy conservation and the introduction of modern energy-saving technologies.

Indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set in the field of energy saving and increasing the energy efficiency of the Autonomous Okrug:

- increase in the share of LED light sources in public sector organizations of the Autonomous Okrug from 15% (82,758 units) in 2018 to 21% in 2025 and up to 30% in 2035;
- increase in the share of LED light sources in street and road lighting systems of the Autonomous Okrug from 29% (11,368 units) in 2018 to 45% in 2025 and up to 60% in 2035.

As a result of solving the tasks:

- it is planned to increase the energy efficiency of the lighting systems of organizations of the budgetary sphere of the Autonomous Okrug and street and road lighting systems in the municipalities of the Autonomous Okrug;
- it is planned to increase the investment attractiveness of the Autonomous Okrug in the implementation of energy saving and energy efficiency projects;
- it is expected to increase literacy, energy-saving consciousness and behavior of the population in the field of energy saving and energy efficiency.

Mono profile of the regional economy makes it vulnerable, dependent on external conditions. Therefore, the most important task is the development of new areas of economic activity, increasing the role and importance of Yamal in the structure of the all-Russian economy.

The powerful acceleration of the development of the Russian Arctic zone, as well as the successful development of the resource potential of the region, directly depend on the developed transport infrastructure.

In the Autonomous Okrug, work has begun on the implementation of the largest project for the development of the transport infrastructure of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation - the creation of the Northern Latitudinal Railway, the need to implement which as a priority for the country as a

whole is determined by the instructions of the President of the Russian Federation, provided for by a number of strategic planning documents.

For the period 2018-2021, as part of the interaction between the Government of the Autonomous Okrug, JSC Russian Railways, PJSC Gazprom and other stakeholders of the project, joint work was carried out to update the organizational, legal and financial model of the project. Agreements with shipper organizations confirmed the planned volumes of freight traffic.

The developed organizational and legal model of the project provides for its implementation on the basis of a federal concession as part of a private concession initiative, where the Russian Federation (represented by the Federal Agency for Railway Transport) will act as a concessionaire, and a special project company created with the participation of Russian Railways OJSC will act as a concessionaire (At the end of 2017, OOO Northern Latitudinal Walk was established as a concessionary company, a joint venture between JSC Russian Railways and OOO Spetstransstroy).

As part of the implementation of the Yamal LNG large-scale project for the production of LNG, in 2014 the Sabetta Airport was commissioned, which meets all the requirements that apply to international-class airports, in 2015 - an air terminal.

At the end of 2018, the infrastructure of the Sabetta seaport was put into operation, designed to ensure the transshipment of hydrocarbons by sea to the countries of Western Europe, North and South America and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

During 2017, the construction of the root part of the South-Eastern ice protection structure with a length of 2800 m, onshore facilities was completed, and in December the first shipment of LNG was made from the Yamal LNG terminal in the port of Sabetta to the gas tanker Christophe de Margerie.

Despite the fact that the Autonomous Okrug is the main gas producing region of Russia, the use of compressed (compressed) natural gas on its territory is characterized as extremely unsatisfactory. The task of developing the infrastructure of the gas station network has not been solved, there is an insufficient level of equipment and use of gas motor fuel on vehicles of municipal motor transport enterprises. As of the beginning of 2018, there are 3 CNG-filling compressor stations in the Autonomous Okrug in the cities of Salekhard and Nadym, as well as in the village of Yagelny, Nadymsky District.

The availability of transport services is one of the most important parameters that determine the quality of life of the population and the level of economic development of the Autonomous Okrug.

In six years, the construction of a bridge over the Pyaku-Pur River on the highway Entrance to the city of Tarko-Sale was completed, which made it possible to provide year-round motor transport links between

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Tarko-Sale and the regional road network, as well as the road part of the bridge over the Nadym River in the section Old Nadym - Nadym of the Surgut - Salekhard highway.

As part of the project for the construction of the Surgut - Salekhard highway, the length of the Nadym - Salekhard section put into operation was 170 km (the total length is 344 km).

A 13 km section of the Surgut-Salekhard - YNAO-Gubkinsky border road was completed with reconstruction, which made it possible to bring the throughput capacity of the road section in line with regulatory requirements.

In order to ensure the accessibility of the transport services market to the population, during 2018-2021, passenger transportation by air and water transport was subsidized, which made it possible to maintain the socially significant route network of the region.

The total length of inland waterways in the Autonomous Okrug is 4,088 km, including 2,742 km with guaranteed clearances for ships.

In order to organize the safe movement of passenger ships, as well as the delivery of goods to ensure the life of settlements located within the boundaries of the Autonomous Okrug, measures are taken annually to maintain navigational aids and carry out dredging.

In 2013, high-speed passenger vessels of the A-145 project were purchased, provided with a modern interior, a high level of technical excellence of the vessel and meeting established international requirements and standards.

In 2015, the complex of the river station in Salekhard was put into operation. The building houses service and recreation areas, hotel rooms and administrative offices.

In 2015, a multifunctional railway station was put into operation in Novy Urengoy. The new modern building combines the functions of the railway and automobile stations.

The goal of the transport infrastructure development policy is to form a single economic space of the Autonomous Okrug based on the balanced development of an efficient transport infrastructure.

Priority areas for the implementation of the Strategy in the field of road infrastructure are based on the provisions of the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035, approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation.

The main efforts will be aimed at creating

interregional transport corridors in order to realize the transit potential of the Autonomous Okrug, ensuring uninterrupted year-round communication between settlements in the Autonomous Okrug and the regional road network, administrative centers of municipal districts and settlements in the Autonomous Okrug with the regional and (or) all-Russian road network.

Until 2025, it is planned to implement one of the largest investment projects in the region to create a new railway line - the Northern Latitudinal Railway (Obskaya - Salekhard - Nadym - Pangody - Novy Urengoy- Korotchaevo), which includes:

- 38) construction of a combined bridge over the river. Ob in Salekhard area (with railway approaches from Salekhard station and Obskaya station);
- 39) construction of the railway line Salekhard - Nadym;
- 40) construction of a railway bridge across the river. Nadym;
- 41) reconstruction of the railway section Nadym (Khorey) - Pangody;
- 42) reconstruction of the railway line Konosha - Kotlas - Chum - Labytnangi of the Northern Railway, including the reconstruction of the Obskaya station;
- 43) reconstruction of the railway line Pangody - Novy Urengoy - Korotchaevo of the Sverdlovsk railway.

The implementation of this project will allow:

- 44) reduce the length of transport routes from the fields of Western Siberia to the European part of Russia and the ports of the Baltic basin by more than 700 km;
- 45) to build an efficient hydrocarbon cargo logistics system, to minimize the logistics costs and risks of subsoil users while ensuring the development, supply and operation of fields;
- 46) stimulate further exploration and development of deposits in the western part of the Autonomous Okrug and promising areas for subsoil use;
- 47) develop and expand export-oriented processing industries in the field of oil and gas processing;
- 48) ensure transport accessibility and year-round communication of the main cities and towns of the region;
- 49) create new jobs, both on the railway itself and in related industries;
- 50) stimulate entrepreneurial and business activity of the population through the development of the territory.

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Figure 6. Prospective construction of railways in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug until 2035

It is also planned to build and put into operation the non-public railway line Bovanenkovo - Sabetta with a length of 169.5 km (Figure 6).

The implementation of this project will ensure direct access of hydrocarbon raw materials planned for production at the fields of the Yamal Peninsula to sea export channels along the Northern Sea Route through the seaport of Sabetta, as well as the creation of a reference point for the development of the Arctic shelf on the basis of the seaport of Sabetta. The project will give a new impetus to the development of the richest mineral resource base in promising areas for subsoil use.

In order to ensure full and high-quality

satisfaction of the demand of the population of the Autonomous Okrug for passenger transportation, it is planned to build a railway station in the village of Purpe.

The priority is the task of building roads. It is planned to complete the construction of the Surgut - Salekhard highway, the Nadym - Salekhard section. The implementation of this investment project will provide access to the all-Russian road network for six settlements in the western part of the district.

The issue of the construction of a highway in the direction "Korotchaevo - Krasnoselkup", including the construction of a bridge over the river. Pur".

The implementation of the project will expand

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the transport infrastructure of the Autonomous Okrug, exclude a number of settlements from the territories with limited delivery times. The bridge will provide year-round transport accessibility with a significant reduction in freight and special transport fares relative to current commercial pontoon crossing rates. At the same time, the passage for passenger cars will be free.

The issue of building "chord" roads is also being considered, which will significantly reduce the overrun of road transport and, accordingly, the cost of such transportation. On the terms of the concession, it is planned to build the Muravlenko-Nadym highway.

In addition to the construction of roads, measures will be implemented aimed at bringing the road network to the normative state, reducing the number of places where traffic accidents are concentrated, respectively, and reducing deaths as a result of road traffic accidents.

To optimize cargo flows, the issue of building transport and logistics centers in Noyabrsk and Muravlenko will be considered. Such centers should become logistics hubs for chain retailers that transport goods mainly by trucks. The development of transport and logistics infrastructure will make it possible to organize an efficient scheme for the movement of large-capacity transport at the entrance to the district, to eliminate the need for its arrival at the centers of nearby cities.

As part of solving the problem of increasing the consumption of natural gas as a motor fuel in the Autonomous Okrug, it is planned to develop gas filling infrastructure through the construction of automobile gas filling compressor stations in the urban-type settlement of Pangody, Nadymsky District, as well as in the cities of Noyabrsk and Novy Urengoy.

In addition, it is planned to purchase vehicles using natural gas as a motor fuel.

As part of solving the problem of developing air transport, it is envisaged:

- 51) reconstruction and modernization of airport complexes in the city of Salekhard and in the village of Krasnoselkup;
- 52) design, construction, reconstruction and use (operation) of the airport complex in Novy Urengoy on the terms of a concession agreement;
- 53) acquisition and replacement of special vehicles and special equipment that have exhausted their assigned resource;
- 54) construction and reconstruction of helipads for organizing the transportation of passengers.

As part of solving the problem of developing water transport, it is envisaged:

- 55) construction of modern berthing facilities;
- 56) acquisition of high-speed and displacement

- comfortable passenger ships;
- 57) improvement of navigation conditions;
- 58) increasing the level of transportation safety.

The task of ensuring the availability of transport services for the population not provided with land transport communications will be solved by subsidizing passenger transportation by water and air transport along socially significant routes.

Also, subsidies will be provided to organizations engaged in airport activities, for which the rates of airport charges and tariffs for ground handling of aircraft are set below the economically justified expenses of the airline as a result of state regulation of tariffs.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of the transport complex will be:

- 59) increase in the volume of passenger traffic through airports from 1680 thousand people. in 2018 up to 1750 people. in 2025 and up to 1800 thousand people. in 2035;
- 60) an increase in the length of public roads of regional or intermunicipal significance due to new construction by 180 km by 2025 and by 118 km by 2035;
- 61) expansion of the route network of air and water transport of socially significant routes that provide regular communication with the settlements of the Autonomous Okrug from 42 units. in 2018 to at least 46 by 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035;
- 62) maintaining the density of the network of public roads (except federal roads) that meet the regulatory requirements for transport and operational indicators at the level of 2.2 km/thous. sq. km;
- 63) an increase in the share of the length of public roads of regional or intermunicipal significance that meet the regulatory requirements for transport and operational indicators of the total length of public roads of regional or intermunicipal significance from 66.1% in 2018 to 67.7% in 2025 and up to 69% in 2035;
- 64) increase in the consumption of natural gas as a motor fuel in the Autonomous Okrug from 21.1 thousand cubic meters. in 2018 to 15 million cubic meters in 2025 and up to 20 million cubic meters. in 2035, subject to the provision of a federal subsidy to reimburse the costs associated with the conversion of vehicles to run on natural gas;
- 65) increase in the number of gas filling infrastructure facilities from 3 in 2018 to 5 in 2025 and up to 9 by 2035.

The solution of the tasks set aimed at the development of the transport complex will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- 66) reduce the level of transport discrimination

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- existing in the Autonomous Okrug;
- 67) increase the investment attractiveness of the territories of the Autonomous Okrug through the creation of new railway lines;
- 68) maintain socially significant transportation by air and water transport, providing year-round transport accessibility of settlements that do not have alternative land transport links;
- 69) increase the level of use of natural gas as a motor fuel in public road transport and transport of road and communal services.

One of the most important conditions for the

socio-economic development of the region is the development of informatization and communications.

In 2021, a number of problems still remain acute in the Autonomous Okrug, caused by the poor development of intrazonal terrestrial trunk communication lines, the high cost and lack of satellite resources necessary to provide communication channels to hard-to-reach and remote settlements, and the high congestion of copper cables of urban and rural distribution telephone networks xDSL equipment.



Figure 7. Map of the transport scheme in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug until 2035

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The main fiber-optic communication lines covered the only settlement - the city of Noyabrsk. Mobile communication was represented by a limited number of federal level operators and one regional level operator. The average cost of broadband Internet access services was the highest among the regions of the Russian Federation.

The development of the communications sector in the Autonomous Okrug in 2018-2021 was characterized by a significant modernization and expansion of the backbone terrestrial infrastructure, the transition to the widespread use of optical technologies both at the backbone level and at the level of access networks, a significant expansion of the mobile radiotelephone (mobile) communication network with the transition to use of 3rd and 4th generation technologies.

So in 2016, the optical backbone communication line reached the cities of Novy Urengoy and Nadym.

In 2017, a radio relay communication line was put into operation to the village of Krasnoselkup, in 2014 the Nord Optical Stream reached the city of Salekhard.

In 2018, a radio relay line Yamburg - Cape Kamenny was built, extended in 2016 to the village of Novy Port.

In 2019, the city of Labytnangi was connected to the optical highway, which completed the process of connecting cities of district significance to optical highways.

In 2020 - 21 radio relay lines to the village of Tazovsky and the village of Gaz-Sale were modernized, another high-speed digital radio relay line Salekhard - Yar-Sale was put into operation.

Significant changes in the communications infrastructure have allowed operators to expand the range of modern communications services and reduce prices, while improving the quality of the services provided. At the end of 2018, in the region, the share of households with fixed broadband access to the Internet was 78.0%, and taking into account mobile broadband access to the Internet - 93.3%. The share of active users of mobile broadband access to the Internet from the total number of residents of the Autonomous Okrug was 111.4%.

Official statistics for 2020 confirm the stable position of the Autonomous Okrug in the group of leaders in terms of indicators characterizing the penetration of modern communication services, both among the regions of the Ural Federal District, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, and on a nationwide scale.

By the beginning of 2021, the construction of all 29 objects of the digital terrestrial television and radio broadcasting network was completed in the district, the coverage of the population with the broadcasting of the first package of RTRS-1 channels was 92.4%.

The goal of the communications development policy is to implement the tasks set by the President of

the Russian Federation in Decree No. 204 of May 7, 2018 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives for the Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025" (hereinafter referred to as the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 07, 2018 year No. 204).

The implementation of the tasks set will be carried out within the framework of the national program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation" and include a number of infrastructure measures aimed at further development and modernization of the communications infrastructure in the region. Until 2025, it is planned to provide:

- connection of socially significant objects to the Internet (health care institutions, feldsher-obstetric centers and educational institutions);
- connection to the regional interdepartmental telecommunications network of the Autonomous Okrug of city, district and rural administrations.

In addition, the main efforts will be focused on eliminating digital inequality in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug and providing rural settlements with a population of over 500 people with communication services and broadband Internet access. These measures will make it possible to connect small remote settlements and trading posts to the Internet, to provide the population with access to state and municipal services in electronic form.

In order to develop and modernize the information and telecommunications infrastructure, the regulatory and legal framework of the Autonomous Okrug will be improved, public-private and municipal-private partnerships will be actively introduced.

The development of competition will be facilitated by ensuring equal operating conditions and equal accessibility of state and municipal related infrastructure for all telecom operators.

Mobile operators, expanding existing networks in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, will carry out the construction of 4th generation mobile communication networks.

Plans to improve the quality of long-distance and international telephone communications, mobile communications, significantly increase the speed of Internet access, as well as expand the volume of services provided are associated with the ongoing commissioning of terrestrial communications infrastructure, including fiber optic and radio relay transmission lines.

The development of communications will also be aimed at providing mobile communications to remote sparsely populated areas of the Autonomous Okrug and seasonal roads, the presence of several mobile operators in remote settlements, and ensuring continuous coverage of regional roads.

In order to create conditions for the provision of communication services in remote and hard-to-reach settlements of the Autonomous Okrug, it is planned to

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continue work on providing state support to municipal districts in the Autonomous Okrug. The result should be an improvement in the quality of communication services provided in 9 remote rural settlements of the region.

It is planned to improve the quality of television image and sound, increase the number of received TV channels and the range of services provided in the Autonomous Okrug by expanding the digital television network.

In order to maximize the coverage of the population of the Autonomous Okrug with digital terrestrial broadcasting of the first package of RTRS-1 channels, it is planned to build 2 additional digital broadcasting facilities in the city of Labytangi and at the Obskaya station. As a result, the expected coverage of digital broadcasting services will be 96.08%.

Creation and development of a unified regional television and radio broadcasting network in the Autonomous Okrug is provided on the basis of the existing distribution network of district radio and television channels using the created terrestrial communication channels.

Work will also continue on organizing joint broadcasting of regional and municipal programs.

The indicators characterizing the development of communication infrastructure in the Autonomous Okrug will be:

- an increase in the share of households with broadband Internet access (including mobile broadband access) from 93.3% in 2017 to 97% in 2025 and up to 98% (including mobile) in 2035;
- an increase in the share of factories with an Internet connection out of the total number of factories included in the State Register of factories of the Autonomous Okrug and meeting the technical conditions for connection, in 2025 to 20%, in 2035 to 40%;
- increase in the share of authorities of the Autonomous Okrug, local governments connected to the Internet by 2025 to 100%;
- increase in the share of city, district and rural administrations in the Autonomous Okrug connected to the regional interdepartmental telecommunications network of the Autonomous Okrug by 2025 to 100%;
- an increase in the number of settlements with terrestrial communication channels for organizing regional television broadcasting by at least 20 in 2025 and at least 40 in 2035 (there were no such settlements in the region in 2018).

Solving the tasks aimed at developing the communication infrastructure will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- eliminate the problems of digital inequality in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;
- ensure the technological possibility of obtaining state and municipal services in electronic form,

including in inter-settlement areas;

- ensure the availability of communication services, telematic services, state and municipal services in electronic form to all segments of the population by further reducing tariffs by operators in connection with the development of a competitive environment;
- ensure the availability of telecommunications infrastructure for doing business, including for small and medium-sized businesses;
- to expand the television network, including interactive television, which has regional and municipal television programs in the broadcast content.

One of the main resources of the agro-industrial complex is the world's largest deer population of 788 thousand heads. The total area of reindeer pastures in the district is 49 million hectares - half the area of the entire region.

Reindeer products are supplied to both domestic and foreign markets. Yamal is the Russian leader in the supply of reindeer meat abroad. Over the past 10 years, the level of exports of Yamal reindeer meat to the EU countries has increased 10 times. During this time, deliveries were made to Germany, Sweden, Finland. Since 2008, more than three thousand tons of venison have been exported.

Processing of reindeer products in Yamal is seven high-tech complexes that produce products of impeccable quality and taste. Thanks to the development of the processing base, the volume of reindeer meat production over the past 10 years has been doubled, including through the active involvement of reindeer herders and national communities in the production process.

The range of finished products is constantly expanding.

The priorities of the regional agro-industrial complex are the transition to a qualitatively new level of development: the introduction of innovative technologies for the deep processing of reindeer breeding products - antlers, blood, skins and skins of reindeer. This will serve to create new commodity chains, develop the food industry, develop new sales markets and increase demand for Yamal products.

Another resource of the agro-industrial complex, along with reindeer husbandry, is aquatic biological resources. Fishing in Yamal is a traditional industry. The volume of fish production in the Autonomous Okrug is about 9 thousand tons. Favorable fishing conditions and high-quality organization of fishing contribute to consistently high catches.

Salekhard Plant LLC, which plans to start selling its products abroad, can become a key enterprise - exporter of fish products in the Autonomous Okrug.

At the same time, the enterprises of the Autonomous Okrug produce products that are in demand not only in the Okrug, but also outside it, in particular, fish products go to the trade network of the

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cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Tyumen, Yekaterinburg, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Samara, etc. . Thus, according to the Veterinary Service of the Autonomous Okrug, the volume of shipped goods of own production in 2017 amounted to 7,734 tons of fish and fish products.

The main threat to the development of the fishing industry is the active industrial development of the region, the development of new deposits in areas of whitefish reproduction (the Ob and Taz bays, the Ural tributaries, the upper reaches of the Taz River), which leads to a reduction in the population of valuable fish species in the Ob basin. To preserve the natural populations of whitefish species in the district, work is underway to artificially reproduce aquatic biological resources.

The main problems of the agro-industrial complex of the Autonomous Okrug are:

unfavorable general conditions for the functioning of agriculture, primarily the disparity in prices for agricultural products and material and technical resources used in agricultural production, the unsatisfactory level of development of market infrastructure;

shortage of qualified personnel caused by the low level and quality of life in rural areas;

the absence of a well-organized system of deep processing of products of the traditional economy, which significantly reduces the price competitiveness of traditional industries.

There are also a number of risks in the industry: outbreaks and spread of especially dangerous diseases in the region, depletion of the forage base of reindeer pastures in conditions of exceeding the standard number of reindeer by more than two times, the introduction of tariff restrictions that can lead to a decrease in domestic production, restricting access to agricultural products complex of the Autonomous Okrug to foreign markets.

Over the past 6 years, the industry has been implementing new priorities - deep non-waste processing of reindeer products, improving the productive qualities of reindeer, developing the food industry, developing new markets and increasing demand for environmentally friendly products of reindeer breeding and the fishing industry.

In 2012, the processing of reindeer meat was carried out by 3 complexes, by 2025 their number has increased to 6, there is also a workshop for processing reindeer meat in the city of Salekhard.

As part of the Cooperation program, a modular slaughter complex with a capacity of 100 heads per shift was purchased in Tarko-Sale for Verkhne-Purovsky State Farm LLC. The construction of a slaughterhouse in the village is being completed. Gyda, Tazovsky district, with a capacity of 200 heads per shift.

The construction of the complexes made it possible to significantly increase the production of

deer meat (from 1939 tons in 2018 to 2850 tons in 2025), including through the active involvement of reindeer herders and national communities in the production process.

Work continues to increase the volume of exports of reindeer products. In 2020, 442 tons of reindeer meat were exported, which is 5% higher than in 2018.

The meat processing complex "Payuta", located in the Priuralsky district, received the right to supply reindeer meat to the EU countries and, along with the municipal enterprise "Yamal Deer", became another Yamal exporter of venison abroad.

In March 2018, the first fish hatchery in Yamal was put into operation, the purpose of which is to restore populations of valuable fish species in the Lower Ob basin. In addition, the plant serves as a scientific base for improving existing and developing new technologies for the artificial reproduction of aquatic biological resources in the Arctic.

In 2018, 25.6 million fry of whitefish species (muksun, broad whitefish, peled) were released into the floodplain system of the Ob River. The release of valuable whitefish species into the rivers of the Ob-Irtysh basin is being increased.

Also in the city of Salekhard, a project of a farm for the commercial cultivation of sturgeon on a closed water supply cycle was implemented. The innovative technology used in the project ensures complete independence of the production process from natural and climatic conditions and seasons, and reduces the time for growing fish. In 2021, the sale of sturgeon amounted to 8 tons.

In order to develop aquaculture (fish farming), a list of fish breeding sites has been approved, which includes 10 lakes. There are 7 economic entities engaged in commercial aquaculture in the Okrug.

In order to increase the volume of production (catch) of fish and organize the fishing of aquatic biological resources in water bodies, work was carried out to expand the fishing zone. 7 fishing sites were formed in new fishing areas for coastal fishing in Baidaratskaya Bay.

The expansion of the fishing zone has allowed to increase the volume of fish production and enables enterprises to work year-round.

To ensure the primary processing and delivery of aquatic biological resources, to involve additional human resources in the production process, a river-sea class vessel Num was built, as well as a unique refrigerated vessel of the Arctic class Polar Star.

In 2016, the Hermes transport refrigerator was repaired and modernized. The refrigerated vessel "Germes" is of great importance for the fishing enterprises of the Tazovsky region. The presence of such a vessel makes it possible to expand the use of fishing grounds, and makes it possible to transfer crews of fishermen mobilely.

Its exploitation in remote fishing areas of the

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Gydan Bay contributes to an increase in the production of aquatic biological resources, in particular vendace and omul.

There are four fish processing complexes on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug - Salekhard Plant LLC, Pur-Ryba LLC, Orion RA and NP Pur LLC, whose activities are maximally focused on the deep processing of aquatic biological resources mined in the region.

To expand the assortment at processing complexes, work is underway to develop new recipes for the manufacture of fish products, the use of new types of containers in the production of canned fish.

The development of the traditional branches of the agro-industrial complex of the Autonomous Okrug is carried out jointly with such branches as dairy farming and crop production.

In 2012, 9 enterprises were engaged in milk production, and in 2021 there are already 10 enterprises, where 1,145 heads of cattle are kept, which is 27% more than in 2012, of which 525 forage cows are dairy cattle.

In the period 2018 - 2021, a modern livestock complex was put into operation in the village. Aksarka, Priuralsky district, a milk processing shop in Salekhard and a dairy farm in the village of Purpe, Purovsky district, pedigree animals were purchased to renew the dairy herd, which had a positive effect on milk production.

To test a new direction - meat herd horse breeding in the Krasnoselkupsky district in the village of Tolka in 2015, horses of the Yakut breed were purchased, and already in 2021, the production (cultivation) of horses in live weight amounted to one ton.

State support for potato growing contributed to a 4-fold increase in the gross harvest of potatoes in agricultural enterprises, so in 2018 this figure was 60 tons, and in 2021 - 248.5 tons of potatoes.

In order to develop the infrastructure of the crop production industry, in 2021, a container-type vegetable storage facility with a capacity of 100 tons in the city of Salekhard was purchased for the Yamal Potato LLC enterprise.

Gross harvest of other early vegetable crops of open ground (cabbage, beets, carrots, onions) at the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex amounted to 34 tons.

The district events Obdorskaya Fair and Buy Yamal!

The development of the agro-industrial complex is also associated with the improvement of the living conditions of citizens engaged in labor activities in rural areas. Thus, in the period from 2018 to 2021, 1,066 rural families improved their living conditions, of which 501 were families of young professionals. More than 75,000 square meters of new housing have been built and purchased. The goal of the policy in the field of development of the agro-industrial complex is

to achieve sustainable growth in production in the agricultural and fishing industries.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- 70) preservation and development of reindeer breeding;
- 71) preservation and development of the fishing industry;
- 72) development of the dairy farming industry;
- 73) approbation of meat herd horse breeding;
- 74) development of crop production;
- 75) improving the quality, competitiveness and increasing the volume of exports of agricultural products;
- 76) providing organizations of the agro-industrial complex with qualified personnel.

The task of developing reindeer breeding will be solved by increasing the volume of meat harvesting, rational use of reindeer pastures and ensuring a favorable epizootic situation.

Reindeer pasture surveys and animal counts will be carried out regularly. To reduce the pressure on reindeer pastures in the tundra zone of the Yamal, Tazovsky and Uralsky regions, scientific research will be carried out on the use of fencing technologies in the taiga regions of the Autonomous Okrug (Nadymsky, Purovsky regions). Based on the results of scientific research, pilot projects for the development of fenced reindeer husbandry will be implemented.

It is planned to purchase and install modular complexes for slaughter and processing of deer meat with a capacity of 100 heads per shift in the Tazovsky, Priuralsky, Shuryshkarsky and Purovsky districts.

This will improve working conditions, mechanize the production process and slaughter deer in accordance with the requirements of the technical regulations of the Customs Union "On the safety of meat and meat products" and increase the production of reindeer meat in carcass weight from 2800 tons in 2018 to 3500 tons in 2035 year due to the intensification of procurement activities and the involvement of a larger share of private sector deer in the production process.

At the slaughter complexes, it is planned to organize the processing of reindeer skins, the collection of endocrine glands during the slaughter of deer and their shipment for further deep processing.

In addition, it is planned to put into operation lines for the processing and conservation of endocrine-enzymatic, antler raw materials, which will intensify the process of processing deer.

In order to develop the processing base of reindeer breeding, it is planned to build reindeer meat processing workshops in the village of Tazovsky, Novy Urengoy and Nadym, which will allow the processing and sale of reindeer meat in the eastern part of the Autonomous Okrug.

The task of preserving and developing the traditional fishing industry will be solved through the

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rational use and reproduction of aquatic biological resources, as well as increasing the competitiveness of products of district producers in domestic and foreign markets.

Fishing will be carried out in the volumes necessary for the restoration, conservation and expansion of the resource and raw material base, as well as the processing of fish raw materials.

The fish catch will be relatively stable. The fishery in the bays of the Kara Sea has the potential for growth. To increase the catch volumes, raw material research will be carried out in the Baidaratskaya and Gydanskaya bays, which will allow introducing additional volumes of aquatic biological resources into the fishery.

Currently, most of the ships in the industry, built according to the designs of the 1970-1980s, have high wear. In this regard, the modernization of the existing and the acquisition of a new fleet involved in the fishing industry will be carried out.

It is planned to build piers at the largest fishing enterprises of the Autonomous Okrug (Salemal village, Aksarka village, Gorki village), as well as the development of a processing base by modernizing the fish processing plant Pur-Ryba LLC (Tarko-Sale).

In order to preserve and restore the stocks of whitefish species and increase the natural fish productivity of the reservoirs of the Taz basin, it is planned to build a fish hatchery on the Taz River, and increase the output of LLC NPO Sobsky Fish Breeding Plant from 25.6 million pieces in 2018 to 140 million pieces juvenile whitefish species in 2035.

An increase in the release of juvenile whitefish species will further increase the volume of fish catch by the fishing enterprises of the Autonomous Okrug, and revive the industrial catch of whitefish.

Further development of the dairy farming industry will mainly be associated with the provision of social institutions of the Autonomous Okrug with dairy products of its own production. In the period up to 2035, it is planned to build and modernize livestock complexes, including:

- 77) expansion of production capacities of MUP "Agricultural complex "Noyabrsky";
- 78) construction of a dairy farm in the village. Yar-Sale, Yamal region;
- 79) construction of a livestock complex with a pigsty and outdoor poultry farm in the village. Only Krasnoselkupsky district;
- 80) reconstruction of a dairy farm in the village. Men of the Shuryshkarsky district;
- 81) expansion of a dairy farm in the village of Purpe, Purovsky district.

The approbation of a new direction of animal husbandry - meat herd horse breeding will continue. For its development, grant support will be provided to persons who have expressed a desire to engage in herd horse breeding. Grant support will be directed to the purchase of horses, the construction of industrial

buildings. By the end of 2035, it is planned to increase the volume of production (breeding) of horses in live weight up to 8.5 tons per year.

It will also continue to provide support for fur farming, rabbit breeding, pig breeding, poultry farming and the collection of wild plants.

For the development of the crop growing industry in the municipalities of Salekhard and Noyabrsk, it is planned to build greenhouse complexes with a year-round cycle of growing vegetables based on the use of modern economical technologies, including the use of energy from gas-piston cogeneration plants, which make it possible to provide the complexes with cheap heat and electricity all year round.

In the future, it is planned to increase the acreage in the municipalities of Salekhard, Shuryshkarsky and Krasnoselkupsky districts, as well as modernize the infrastructure of the industry through the acquisition of machinery, equipment and storage systems.

To solve the problem of improving the quality, competitiveness and increasing the volume of exports of agricultural products, modernization and updating of the material and technical base of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex will be carried out.

The increase in the volume of sales of agricultural products, the growth of exports of agricultural products produced in the Autonomous Okrug, will be facilitated by the participation of local producers in exhibitions and fairs, both in the Autonomous Okrug and in large cities of the Russian Federation and abroad. The results of such events will contribute to marketing and advertising campaigns in the domestic and international markets.

Also, one of the mechanisms aimed at creating a sustainable positive image of local producers of agricultural products and products of its processing, stimulating the release of new products, will be the district competition "The Best in Yamal".

Work will continue on the accreditation of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for export deliveries.

The development of market infrastructure, including logistics, taking into account the collection, sale and preservation of the quality of agricultural products, will be carried out through the acquisition / construction of vegetable stores, refrigerators. The presence of these facilities will allow for the receipt and storage of products of several business entities, as well as the formation of joint consignments of goods for subsequent shipment. The possibility of building wholesale distribution centers is being considered.

For the development of agricultural production sectors, qualified specialists and production technologists are required. In this regard, one of the main tasks is to provide organizations of the agro-industrial complex with qualified personnel. Training of specialists will be carried out on the basis of the Tyumen State Agricultural Academy of the State

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Agrarian University of the Northern Trans-Urals and GBPOU YaNAO "Yamal Polar Agroecologic College".

Young professionals living in rural areas, including those engaged in or expressing a desire to work in the agro-industrial complex, will be provided with social benefits.

The involvement of specialists in the agro-industrial complex will also be facilitated by measures to improve the living conditions of the residents of the Autonomous Okrug living in rural areas. Until 2035, it is planned to improve the living conditions of at least 500 families.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of the agro-industrial complex will be:

- 82) maintaining the index of agricultural production in farms of all categories, in % of the previous year, not less than 100.4% until 2035;
- 83) increase in the volume of exports of reindeer products from the total volume of reindeer products from 16% in 2017 to at least 20% in 2025 and maintain this level until 2035;
- 84) improving the living conditions of at least 220 families by 2025 (inclusive) and at least 500 families by 2035 (inclusive) living in rural areas.
- 85) increase in the volume of extraction (catch) of aquatic biological resources by at least 9,000 tons until 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035.

The implementation of a set of measures in the development of the agro-industrial complex will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- 86) increase the volume of production and the share of exports, as well as expand the range of food products produced in the Autonomous Okrug;
- 87) create conditions for deep processing of agricultural products through the implementation of investment and innovation projects;
- 88) introduce modern technologies into production to produce products with high added value;
- 89) improve the living conditions of residents living in rural areas;
- 90) preserve and increase the volumes of production (catch) of aquatic biological resources.

An assessment of the financial resources required for the implementation of the priority area, and information on the state programs of the Autonomous Okrug, approved in order to implement the Strategy, are presented in Sections V and VI.

The most important condition for improving the quality of life of the population is the improvement of housing conditions.

Until 2012, the average provision of housing per inhabitant of the region was 19.0 sq. m. per person, which is 18% less than the average Russian level (23.0 sq. m. per person).

Over 1.4 million sq. m. of housing, the provision of housing per inhabitant reached 20.7 sq. m. per person, but the average Russian indicator could not be reached (Russian Federation - 24.9 sq. m. per person).

In 2021, the task of resettling citizens from dilapidated housing, set by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On measures to provide citizens of the Russian Federation with affordable and comfortable housing and improve the quality of housing and communal services", was completed in Yamal. For the period from 2018 to 2021, more than 232 thousand square meters were settled. m. of uninhabitable housing stock formed at the beginning of 2016. As part of the implementation of these measures, more than 5.3 thousand families improved their living conditions.

However, with the annual volume of the settled area from 50 to 80 thousand square meters. meters, emergency recognized annually from 90 to 150 thousand square meters. m., which significantly exceeds the volume of settled housing. So over the past five years, more than 570 thousand square meters have been recognized as subject to resettlement. m. emergency housing stock, of which 120 thousand square meters. m. was resettled.

From 2018 to 2021, about 70 billion rubles were allocated to improve the living conditions of citizens. at the expense of the district budget. Almost 24,000 families have improved housing conditions.

Resettlement to areas with a more favorable climate is an urgent need for many northerners. Since 2021, the number of Yamal residents wishing to travel outside the Autonomous Okrug has increased from 48.5 thousand to 55 thousand people.

To solve this problem, 22 multi-apartment residential buildings were built in the city of Tyumen for the resettlement of 5.2 thousand Yamal residents during the specified period.

In addition, at the expense of the federal budget and the budget of the Tyumen region, social payments were provided for the purchase of residential premises in areas with favorable conditions for 1.4 thousand Yamal residents.

The main goal in the field of housing policy in the region is to ensure the improvement of housing conditions for at least 18 thousand families per year in 2025 and maintain this level until 2035.

To achieve it, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- 91) increase in housing construction;
- 92) ensuring a sustainable reduction in the uninhabitable housing stock;
- 93) fulfillment of state obligations to certain categories of citizens;
- 94) formation in the Autonomous Okrug of an affordable rental housing market and development of a housing fund for social use for

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citizens with a low level of income;

95) development of the state regional housing stock;

96) increasing the availability of mortgage lending.

To solve the problem of increasing the volume of housing construction in 2025, it is planned to ensure the commissioning of about 360 thousand square meters. m. of housing and maintain this level of annual housing commissioning until 2035.

This result is planned to be achieved both through state support measures and by increasing the inflow of private investment and credit resources into housing construction, developing modern technologies and improving the system for training skilled workers in this area, eliminating administrative barriers in the implementation of projects and providing land for housing construction engineering infrastructure.

State support will be provided to individual developers, special attention will be paid to supporting individual developers in rural areas.

In pursuance of the provisions of Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204, the implementation of measures to resettle citizens from uninhabitable housing stock will continue.

The task of providing housing for large and young families, indigenous peoples of the North, veterans, disabled people, orphans and other categories of citizens provided for by federal law will be solved by acquiring residential premises in the ownership of the Autonomous Okrug with subsequent provision under a social contract of employment, a contract of employment specialized housing fund or hiring a housing fund for social use, or by providing social payments for the purchase (construction) of housing.

State support for citizens wishing to leave the Autonomous Okrug for areas with favorable climatic conditions has been and will be provided through the provision of social payments for the purchase (construction) of housing.

As part of solving the problem of creating a market for affordable rental housing for commercial and social use (rented houses) in the Autonomous Okrug, the construction of rental houses in the cities of Salekhard and Novy Urengoy began at the expense of the district budget, it is planned to create an organization with the functions of an operator for the construction and operation of rental housing.

The construction of rented houses will allow citizens whose total family income does not allow them to acquire a dwelling in their ownership even at the expense of a housing loan or loan, to improve their living conditions by renting a dwelling.

Already, local governments have begun to keep records of citizens who need to provide residential premises under contracts for the rental of residential premises of the housing fund for social use.

In order to build rental housing, state support

will also be provided to investors, including reimbursement of expenses to legal entities related to the payment of interest on loans received from Russian credit institutions for the construction of rental housing.

Thus, the creation of an affordable rental housing market in the region and the development of non-profit housing stock is an important aspect for the transition to sustainable functioning and development of the housing sector in the region.

To solve the problem of developing the state regional housing stock, a part of the volume of the housing stock being commissioned in the region will be used, which will be provided to Yamal residents under rental contracts.

The need to provide living quarters for specialists of public sector organizations, such as healthcare, education, culture and sports institutions, is still at a high level.

In this connection, it is planned to direct part of the commissioned housing for these purposes by assigning residential premises on the right of operational management to institutions, which will also allow attracting highly qualified specialists from these industries to work in the Autonomous Okrug.

Increasing the availability of mortgage lending will be carried out by creating opportunities for them to purchase (construct) housing using a mortgage loan, the rate of which should be less than 8 percent, including for families with an average income.

The solution of this problem will be carried out in accordance with the program of preferential mortgage lending, implemented by Yamal Mortgage Company JSC together with DOM.RF JSC, under which citizens can receive mortgage loans at reduced interest rates.

Today, such a reduction is possible by three percentage points from the current interest rate set by DOM.RF JSC, which allows citizens to receive mortgage loans at a rate of 5.75%, and for large families at a rate of 5.25%.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of the housing sector will be:

97) increasing the level of housing provision for the population of the Autonomous Okrug from 20.7 sq. m. per inhabitant of the Autonomous Okrug in 2018 to 25 sq. m. in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035;

98) increase in the volume of annual housing commissioning from 0.44 sq. m. of the total area of residential premises per inhabitant of the Autonomous Okrug in 2018 to 0.67 sq. m. in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 (pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204);

99) reduction of uninhabitable housing stock from 450.1 thousand sq. m. m. in 2017 to 294.0

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thousand sq. m. m. in 2025 and up to 94.0 thousand sq. m. m. in 2035 (pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204);

100) improving the living conditions of families, including using mortgage housing loans, from 11 thousand families in 2018 to at least 18 thousand families per year in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 (in pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 07 May 2018 No. 204);

101) an increase in the share of families who have improved their living conditions in the total volume of Yamal families wishing to improve their living conditions, from 53.15% in 2018 to 60% by 2020 on an accrual basis, starting from 2012 (in accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2012 No. 600 "On measures to provide citizens of the Russian Federation with affordable and comfortable housing and improve the quality of housing and communal services").

Solving the tasks aimed at improving the living conditions of the residents of the Autonomous Okrug will allow achieving the following main results by the end of 2035:

102) increase the pace of housing construction;

103) reduce emergency housing;

104) fulfill state obligations to provide housing for certain categories of citizens;

105) develop engineering infrastructure for housing construction;

106) increase the flow of private investment and credit resources into housing construction;

107) increase the level of housing affordability for the population.

The partnership of civil society entities, businesses and authorities in the implementation of the human capital development policy will steadily increase the status of the Autonomous Okrug among the regions - leaders of the Russian and international levels. At the same time, the education system, which in many respects forms the basis of a person's success, is moving from the providing sphere to the area of development management.

Currently, 527 organizations conduct educational activities in the region. The created network makes it possible to satisfy the right of citizens to education, taking into account their interests, needs, level of development and state of health.

These are 254 capital buildings (in 2012 - 122 buildings). In six years, 39 educational facilities for 9123 places have been built, 29 kindergartens for 5570 places have been reconstructed. In the Autonomous Okrug, the queue of children aged 3 to 7 years has

been completely eliminated.

The share of schools that have created conditions that meet the requirements of the federal standard increased from 57% in 2012 to 98%. All Yamal schools have broadband access to the Internet, a wireless Wi-Fi network at the initial stage of education, an automated system "Network City. Education".

In terms of the level of computerization, the region is approaching European standards. The ratio of students per one personal computer reached 1.1 people (in 2012 - 4.4). This is the best result in Russia.

In five years, the proportion of schoolchildren who are generally covered by modern learning conditions has reached 100% (2012 - 90%), which made the district a leader among the subjects of the Russian Federation.

In 2017, the education system achieved 77% coverage of children with additional education, which is almost 18% more than in 2012. The coverage of engineering and technical creativity has doubled.

The result of working with gifted and talented children was an increase in the effectiveness of participation in international and all-Russian olympiads, competitions, conferences (34%).

Every fifth student of Yamal takes part in competency-based Olympiads. The number of winners and prize-winners of the All-Russian Olympiad for schoolchildren is growing.

The participation of students in vacation intensive subject schools of different levels was organized, in which more than 1200 Yamal schoolchildren have been trained in 5 years.

A universal barrier-free environment has been created in 30 educational organizations (11 in 2012), which makes it possible to provide joint education for children with special educational needs.

More than 70 thousand schoolchildren of the district, or 96%, are covered with hot meals, of which almost 27 thousand children receive two hot meals a day (breakfast and lunch).

Within the framework of the Nomadic School project, 22 educational organizations provide education in nomadic places in the Autonomous Okrug. 452 children receive training, education and development in various forms of pre-school education in the places of nomads (in 2012 - 183).

The educational and methodological support for teaching the native languages of the indigenous peoples of the North is being improved.

In 2016 - 2020, four new generation educational and methodological complexes were created to teach children in grades 1-4 in their native languages.

The goal of the policy in the field of general education is to increase the competitiveness of Yamal education, to bring up a harmoniously developed and socially responsible personality based on the spiritual and moral values of the peoples of the Russian Federation, historical and national cultural traditions.

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To achieve the goal of ensuring the educational potential of the population of the region, taking into account the provisions of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 07, 2018 No. 204, the following tasks are to be solved:

- 108) achievement of modern quality of education;
- 109) ensuring 100% accessibility of pre-school education for children under the age of three.

One of the main tasks of the development and modernization of education - improving the quality of education - will be implemented through the following set of measures:

- 110) introduction at the levels of basic general and secondary general education of new methods of training and education, educational technologies that ensure the development of basic skills and abilities by students, increasing their motivation for learning and involvement in the educational process, as well as updating the content and improving the teaching methods of the subject area "Technology" ;
- 111) formation of an effective system for identifying, supporting and developing abilities and talents in children and youth, based on the principles of justice, universality and aimed at self-determination and professional orientation of all students;
- 112) creation of conditions for the early development of children under the age of three, the implementation of a program of psychological, pedagogical, methodological and advisory assistance to parents of children receiving preschool education in the family;
- 113) creation of a modern and safe digital educational environment that provides high quality and accessibility of education of all types and levels;
- 114) creation of conditions for the development of mentoring, support for public initiatives and projects, including in the field of volunteerism (volunteering);
- 115) formation of a socio-cultural infrastructure that contributes to the successful socialization of children and integrates the educational opportunities of educational, cultural, sports, scientific, educational, sightseeing, tourist and other organizations;
- 116) ensuring equal access to the infrastructure for raising children who require special care from society and the state, including children with disabilities.

The availability of pre-school education for children under the age of three is planned to be ensured by creating additional places in educational institutions.

Additional places will be created through the construction and reconstruction of kindergarten

buildings, the adaptation of the premises of preschool institutions for nursery groups, and the opening of short-stay groups.

- 117) an increase in the proportion of children under the age of 3 enrolled in preschool education from 79.8% in 2017 to 100% in 2025 and maintaining the achieved level until 2035 inclusive;
- 118) increase in the share of students in the first shift from 84% in 2017 to 97% in 2025 and maintain the achieved level until 2035 inclusive;
- 119) an increase in the share of educational institutions that provide access to the infrastructure for raising children who require special care from society and the state, including children with disabilities from 22.3% in 2017 to 40% in 2025 and up to 60% in 2035;
- 120) increase in the share of educational organizations covered by voluntary (volunteer) activities from 17% in 2017 to 50% in 2025 and up to 100% in 2035;
- 121) increase in the share of educational organizations that use the assessment of learning outcomes by organizing educational activities in the electronic information and educational environment from 0 in 2017 to 100% in 2025.

The solution of the tasks set, aimed at the development and modernization of the formation of the Autonomous Okrug, will achieve the following results by the end of 2035:

- 122) full provision of the population with free preschool education;
- 123) providing high-quality accessible general education in accordance with federal state educational standards;
- 124) accessibility for all categories of children of high-quality education, contributing to the satisfaction of their individual needs, the development of creative abilities, regardless of place of residence, financial situation of the family, state of health;
- 125) development and successful implementation of regional and municipal targeted programs to support gifted children, creating conditions for the development of abilities in the field of education, science, culture and sports, including through the creation by 2025 of a regional center for identifying and supporting children who have shown outstanding abilities;
- 126) creation of a modern educational environment aimed at preparing citizens for the digital economy, including through the creation of three Quantorium technology parks for children;
- 127) development and support of socially significant children's, family and

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parental initiatives, ensuring the continuity of the activities of children's and youth public associations, including through the creation in 2025 of a consultation center for methodological, psychological, pedagogical, diagnostic and advisory assistance to parents.

A healthy population and high demographic potential are significant components of the quality of life of the population, factors in the effective reproduction of human potential and economic growth, evidence of the success of social and economic transformations.

In 2016-2020, the situation in the healthcare sector has improved significantly.

Medical assistance to the population of the Autonomous Okrug, including the indigenous peoples of the North, is provided by employees of 16 feldsher-obstetric and 9 feldsher points, 18 medical outpatient clinics, 10 district hospitals, 12 central and district city hospitals, 3 ambulance stations, a district tuberculosis dispensary, 3 neuropsychiatric dispensaries, 3 dental clinics, a district center for the prevention and control of AIDS, a medical prevention center, a district clinical hospital.

For six years, 14 healthcare facilities have been put into operation on the territory of the district.

Inter-municipal medical centers were organized on the basis of the Salekhard District Clinical Hospital, the Novourengoy Central City Hospital of the YaNAO, and the Noyabrsk Central City Hospital of the YaNAO.

Two regional vascular centers were opened in the Salekhard District Clinical Hospital and the YaNAO Noyabrsk Central City Hospital.

With the commissioning in 2016 of a modern perinatal center in Noyabrsk, equipped with modern medical equipment, the creation of a three-level system of obstetric and gynecological care was completed in the Autonomous Okrug.

A three-level model of oncology service has been built in the Autonomous Okrug, which includes 11 primary oncology rooms, 2 inter-municipal oncology departments and a regional oncology center, which provides specialized, including high-tech, assistance in the field of oncology, and also coordinates the work of the oncology service of the district. An oncological register is being maintained, and a system of reconciliation of statistical information has been established.

The region completed the formation of a full-fledged structure of medical prevention, consisting of four health centers (in the cities of Salekhard, Nadym, Noyabrsk, Novy Urengoy), six departments, eight rooms and the Center for Medical Prevention in the city of Nadym, which provides coordination and methodological support for the activities of all medical organizations Autonomous Okrug in the field of disease prevention.

Taking into account regional peculiarities,

prevention in the Autonomous Okrug has gone far beyond the limits of offices; On the basis of the Center for Medical Prevention, there is a mobile consultative and diagnostic complex "Mobile Health Center", acquired by the Government of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug for conducting field examinations of residents of remote areas.

Specialists of the district center for medical prevention, health centers, departments and cabinets of medical prevention actively carry out all types of preventive work with the population: individual, group and mass.

To date, there are 15 smoking cessation cabinets in the Okrug, in 15 medical organizations the work of the "Trustline" has been organized, on issues of disease prevention, including the prevention of tobacco, alcohol, narcotic and psychotropic substances.

In order to ensure optimal accessibility for the population (including residents of settlements located in remote areas and the nomadic population), a network of medical organizations providing primary health care has been formed and mobile medical teams have been organized.

Emergency medical assistance to the population of the Autonomous Okrug is provided by 4 stations and 20 divisions (departments) of emergency medical care, which fully ensure the availability of emergency medical care.

Residents of remote and hard-to-reach villages, the tundra population, the main volume of emergency and emergency care is provided through the emergency specialized care unit with sanitary-aviation evacuation, which consists of 4 territorial departments.

On the basis of the air ambulance department, a single dispatch service was created for prompt decision-making and coordination and advisory work. Air transport is also used for the purpose of accompanying re-evacuation of patients after inpatient treatment.

There is a system of palliative care in the region, which includes: 3 palliative care rooms, mobile patronage services for palliative care for adults in 9 medical organizations in the region, and for children in 4 medical organizations in the region. Palliative care beds have been set up in each municipality.

Significant measures are being taken in the Autonomous Okrug to preserve and develop human resources, improve their professional level, and optimize the number of medical workers.

In 2020, the provision of the Autonomous Okrug with doctors was 45.9 per 10 thousand people, which is higher than the average for the Russian Federation.

The shortage of doctors over 6 years has decreased by 187 people, the shortage of nursing staff by 493 people, but the problem remains in staffing medical organizations of the Autonomous Okrug with doctors providing primary health care on an outpatient

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basis.

Work is systematically carried out to attract medical personnel from other regions of the Russian Federation, information about available vacancies is posted on the Internet.

Particular attention is paid to the issues of improving the quality and accessibility of drug supply to the population, as well as providing certain categories of citizens with effective and safe medicines and medical devices.

Preferential drug provision of citizens entitled to state social assistance at the expense of the federal and district budgets is carried out by 24 pharmacy organizations and 20 feldsher-obstetric stations.

The Autonomous Okrug has maintained a guaranteed level of drug supply for the population, provided for by the territorial program of state guarantees.

Since 2013, a regional health information system has been operating in the Autonomous Okrug to ensure effective interaction between government bodies, medical organizations and the population.

All medical organizations of the Autonomous Okrug are connected to medical information systems and use them in their work: they keep electronic medical histories and medical records, issue and dispense preferential medicines, interact with the territorial compulsory medical insurance fund, 100% of the workplaces of employees of medical organizations are equipped with computer technology.

The region has created and operates regional information systems of oncological clinical information, the results of the analysis of medical examinations of the adult population, operational monitoring of mortality, which make it possible to form specialized databases. Services for patients have also been introduced, allowing you to make an appointment with a doctor, call a doctor at home, order medical documentation in electronic form.

In order to apply the methods of remote provision of medical services to the population, a telemedicine network has been organized in the Okrug on the basis of the Health Department of the Autonomous Okrug and 27 subordinate medical organizations. The regional infrastructure is included in the multilevel telemedicine network of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

As a result, it is possible to provide telemedicine consultations both at the regional level (by 5 regional centers) and by federal telemedicine consultative centers through the telemedicine network of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

Despite the extreme climatic conditions and the habitation of the indigenous population, the dynamics of the health indicators of the population is positive.

The mortality rate decreased compared to 2016 (5.3) by 8% and amounted to 4.9 deaths per 1000 population in 2021, which is lower than the same indicator in the Russian Federation (12.4) and Ural

Federal District (11.7) by 60.5% and 58.1%, respectively.

The level of general morbidity of the population of the YaNAO at the end of 2021 amounted to 2152.2 cases per 1000 population and increased by 3.0% compared to the same indicator for 2016 (2082.7).

The largest increase in the level of general morbidity in 2020 compared to 2016 is recorded for the following classes of diseases:

symptoms, signs and abnormalities (up 42.5%); congenital anomalies and malformations (growth by 9.7%);

diseases of the digestive system (growth by 8.6%). The greatest decrease was registered in such nosological forms as: mental and behavioral disorders (decrease by 11.1%);

injuries and poisoning (decrease by 4.2%); neoplasms (decrease by 0.3%).

The level of coverage of the population of the YaNAO with dispensary observation in 2021 increased by 10.3% compared to 2018 (285.4) and amounted to 314.7 per 1000 population.

Despite the positive demographic situation, the following health problems persist in the Autonomous Okrug:

- 1) There has been an increase in the incidence of neoplasms in the population, including malignant ones, over the past five years, along with the global trend. The increase in the incidence of malignant neoplasms leads to an increase in the number of cancer patients in need of specialized treatment.

An analysis of the work of the oncological service showed that the lack of radiation therapy today is the most acute problem in the provision of oncological care in the region. The oncology departments available in the medical organizations of the Autonomous Okrug do not allow for a full cycle of specialized antitumor treatment due to the lack of radiological beds and equipment for radiation therapy.

Patients in need of radiation therapy are referred to specialized oncological institutions outside the Autonomous Okrug.

- 2) The main difficulty is the transportation of patients with acute myocardial infarction or stroke to regional vascular centers, due to the specifics of the region - extreme climatic and geographical conditions, low population density (0.7 per 1 sq. km.), Complex transport scheme, the presence of hard-to-reach, small settlements with the population in long-term isolation (distances to the district center from 50 to 400 km); lack of roads, especially in rural areas, unfavorable weather conditions in winter for air ambulance flights.
- 3) Not all medical organizations have the material and technical base for providing medical care to

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children that meets modern requirements.

The goal of health policy is to improve the demographic situation and life expectancy, improve the quality and accessibility of medical care.

The main guidelines for the development of the healthcare sector will be the provisions of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204.

To achieve this goal, the main efforts will be focused on solving the following tasks:

- increase in the proportion of citizens leading a healthy lifestyle;
 - improving the quality and accessibility of medical care, including: for patients suffering from oncological and cardiovascular diseases;
 - women during pregnancy and childbirth, including ensuring the availability of in vitro fertilization for women with infertility;
 - children and citizens of the older generation;
- the rural population;
- improving the equipment and efficiency of the use of medical equipment and hospital beds;
 - health system staffing;
 - increasing the degree of informatization of the healthcare sector and the development of telemedicine technologies;
 - construction and modernization of healthcare facilities, including the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children.

The formation of a healthy lifestyle among the population of the region is ensured by informing and motivating citizens to the need for a responsible attitude to their own health, including a healthy diet, giving up bad habits, an optimal level of physical activity, regular visits to doctors for preventive purposes, which will increase the duration of a healthy and active life. . The implementation of the above activities will be continued within the framework of the regional project "Formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating and giving up bad habits in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug."

Solving the problem of improving the quality and accessibility of medical care will be aimed at developing outpatient care with strengthening the preventive, diagnostic and dispensary components.

Lean technologies in the Yamal healthcare system will be further developed, allowing to optimize production processes and reduce time and financial losses, increasing the availability and quality of medical care to the population. The waiting time for patients in the queue when citizens apply for an appointment with a medical organization will be systematically reduced.

The formation of a network of medical organizations of primary health care using a geographic information system in the field of healthcare will be completed.

To increase the availability of medical care to the rural population, work will continue on the development of mobile forms of planned medical care by increasing the number of visits of mobile medical teams.

A control system for vaccine-preventable infections will be created in the region.

To increase the availability of intravascular interventions, taking into account the transport scheme of the district, it is planned to open a third regional vascular center in Novy Urengoy.

In order to provide timely medical care to cancer patients, it is planned to introduce radiation therapy in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug.

The re-equipment of medical equipment will be carried out within the framework of the regional projects "Fight against cardiovascular diseases" and "Fight against oncological diseases", which are part of the national project "Health".

The system of prenatal diagnostics of the risk of chromosomal disorders in the fetus will be improved.

The development of the material and technical base of medical organizations of the Autonomous Okrug that provide assistance to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period and newborns will be carried out within the framework of the regional project "Program for the development of children's health care in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, including the creation of a modern infrastructure for providing medical care to children", which is part of the national project "Health".

Innovative medical technologies will be introduced into the medical organizations of the district, including an early diagnosis system and remote monitoring of the health of patients.

The use of new types of treatment will contribute to the formation of medical tourism in the region.

To provide rehabilitation assistance to patients suffering from chronic diseases, it is planned to organize medical rehabilitation departments in the eastern and western zones of the region.

For the effective use of the bed fund of medical organizations and medical equipment, the implementation of measures to optimize the structure of the bed fund of medical organizations, the material and technical, drug supply of hospitals in accordance with the 3-level system of medical care, and the improvement of patient routing schemes will continue.

The strengthening of human resources will be aimed at providing medical organizations of the healthcare system with qualified personnel, including the introduction of a system of continuous education of medical workers, including the use of distance technologies within the framework of the regional project "Providing medical organizations of the healthcare system of the YNAO with qualified personnel".

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Informatization of the healthcare sector will be further developed through the introduction of laboratory information systems, a central archive of medical images, including the connection of diagnostic devices.

Measures will be continued to protect personal data in medical information systems and services, as well as the development of electronic services for the population of the Autonomous Okrug through a single electronic registry.

To increase the availability of medical services, remote territories located in hard-to-reach places will be connected to the regional telemedicine system and remote monitoring of the patient's condition will be organized.

The modernization of healthcare facilities provides for the construction of primary health care facilities that meet established sanitary and hygienic standards, as well as the development of a network of children's and rural clinics, which will improve their material and technical base. These activities will be implemented within the framework of the regional project "Development of the primary health care system", which is part of the national project "Health".

In addition, in all rural settlements, it is planned to place feldsher-obstetric stations or feldsher stations in a modular design.

The indicators characterizing the solution of tasks for the development of the healthcare system will be:

- an increase in life expectancy at birth from 73.5 years in 2017 to 76.2 years in 2025 and to 80 years in 2035;
- reduction in infant mortality from 6.6 per thousand in 2018 to 4.6 per thousand in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 inclusive;
- reduction in mortality of the working-age population, per 100 thousand of the population of the corresponding age, from 380.8 cases in 2018 to 280 cases in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 inclusive;
- reducing mortality from diseases of the circulatory system from 191.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2018 to 180.0 per 100,000 population in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 inclusive;
- reduction in mortality from neoplasms, including malignant ones, from 89.3 cases per 100,000 population in 2018 to 87.0 cases per 100,000 population in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035 inclusive.

The implementation of a set of measures in the healthcare sector in the Autonomous Okrug will achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- reducing mortality from all causes to the level of targets;
- further development of preventive medicine and the formation of a healthy lifestyle for the

residents of the Autonomous Okrug;

- improving the quality and accessibility of medical care to the population;
- improvement of the material and diagnostic base of medical organizations.

An integrated approach to the development of physical culture of sports contributes to improving the level of public health, the upbringing and education of children, adolescents and youth, as well as the formation of national self-awareness and a healthy moral and psychological climate in society.

For the period from 2018 to 2021, there has been a positive trend in the development of the sphere of physical culture and sports. Physical culture and sports have become a fashionable trend, as well as a family leisure activity.

The increase in the availability of services in this area made it possible to increase the number of those involved in physical culture and sports by 15.3% during this period, including women - by 8%.

More than doubled in relation to 2012 (up to 13%), it was possible to increase the number of people with disabilities and people with disabilities involved in physical culture and sports.

The number of residents of rural areas involved in physical culture and sports increased by more than 1.7 times.

The number of people involved in national sports has increased, as well as the number of athletes of the Autonomous Okrug who are members of the sports teams of the Russian Federation - from 82 people in 2018 to 94 people in 2021.

The construction of prefabricated and low-cost modular sports facilities has been developed in the region.

Since 2016, 280 units of sports facilities have been put into operation in the Autonomous Okrug, their total number has reached 1169 units. The share of provision with sports facilities on average in the district increased by 27.9% and amounted to 52.9%.

At the end of 2020, 25% of the residents of the Autonomous Okrug successfully met the standards of the All-Russian Physical Culture and Sports Complex "Ready for Labor and Defense" (GTO), showing excellent physical shape and commitment to the values of a healthy and active lifestyle.

In accordance with the approved roadmap for the modernization of the sports reserve training system in the Autonomous Okrug, in 2020, 33.3% of educational institutions of additional sports education were transferred to the status of sports institutions of a new type.

To accompany the development and improvement of professional skills of specialists in the field of physical culture and sports in 2020, departments of organizational and methodological work on the preparation of a sports reserve and experimental and innovative activities have been created at the Center for Sports Training of the

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Autonomous Okrug.

The goal of the state policy in this area is the development of physical culture and mass sports in the Autonomous Okrug, the development of elite sports and professional sports.

To achieve it, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- increasing the mass character of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, engaged in physical culture and mass sports;
- ensuring access of socially oriented non-profit organizations to the provision of services within the framework of regional programs in the field of physical culture and mass sports (hereinafter referred to as SONKO);
- creation of a developed sports infrastructure on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;
- development of elite sports and professional sports;
- improvement of the sports reserve training system;

Conclusion

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to meet the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Republic of Karelia. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population, people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of every inhabitant of the Republic of Karelia and positioning the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be established.

Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their wealth.

The strategic goal of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Karelia is:

improvement of transport, engineering, housing and communal infrastructure as a necessary condition for the development of the economy and the social sphere;

increasing the level of economic connectivity of the territory, which will ensure the growth of the quality of engineering infrastructure in the Republic of Karelia, including transport and energy;

reduction of territorial differentiation of transport and energy supply of municipalities.

The Republic of Karelia will be transformed in terms of indicators of the quality of life of the population and the value of leisure, the creation of a humanistic urban environment in urban districts, new jobs, the transition to a model of sustainable environmental and economic development. The role of the Republic of Karelia as a center of ecological and health tourism in Russia, as well as a center of science and education of the North, an original and diverse, dynamically developing region with traditional and high-tech industries, is growing.

The system of 7 strategic directions is linked to 7 long-term strategic goals and is generally aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of human potential and the consolidation of the population in the republic through providing basic needs in education, healthcare, infrastructure, a favorable environment, jobs, including highly qualified, concomitant development of services and institutions (table 1).

Table 1. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy

Strategic Direction	Strategic goal
Infrastructure for life	Improvement of transport, engineering, housing and communal infrastructure as a necessary condition for the development of the economy and the social sphere
Development of the economy and entrepreneurship	creating new jobs, increasing investment attractiveness, pursuing a cluster policy, developing traditional industries and services, creating conditions for the development of new industrial clusters
Development of tourism and hospitality industry	preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic, creation of a modern hospitality industry in the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic.
Sustainable spatial development	expansion of international cooperation, implementation of a balanced spatial policy aimed at strengthening the economies of municipalities in the regions of the Russian Arctic: the Murmansk region, the Republic of Karelia, the Arkhangelsk region, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the creation of a comfortable urban environment, the introduction of new technologies
Enhancing environmental sustainability and safety	implementation of the value system of sustainable development, green economy, ensuring the reproduction of a healthy population, as well as the growth of life expectancy and quality by solving environmental problems to pass on to future generations for subsequent multiplication of the opportunities that the region currently has

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social development	ensuring a high quality of life for the population by increasing the availability of high-quality social services, the implementation of spiritual and cultural development, interethnic harmony
Effective Governance: Implementation Tools	creation of a modern development management system, introduction of advanced practices of public participation, new instruments of tax, budget and investment policy

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic regions. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population, people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of each inhabitant

of the regions of the Russian Arctic and positioning the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be established. Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their well-being.

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Article



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ON THE MAIN TRENDS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE YAMALO-NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC. MESSAGE 2

Abstract: *the article discusses the features of the strategy of socio-economic development of the following regions of the Russian Arctic - Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug - in order to provide them with favorable conditions for attracting investments, providing comfortable living conditions for the population of these regions. At the same time, in these regions it is planned to implement the problems caused by the unsatisfactory state of transportation, namely, the need to build and commission new and reconstruct existing railways and roads, linking these schemes with the northern sea route, providing it with an effective scheme for the transportation of all goods. Solving the set tasks aimed at making the Autonomous Okrug a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic will achieve the following main results:*

- *creating favorable external conditions for the long-term development of the Autonomous Okrug, modernizing its economy, attracting foreign investment, strengthening its position as an equal partner in the international division of labor and capital;*
- *development of applied scientific activity and improvement of the quality of its results;*
- *development of scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of ensuring environmental safety and environmental improvement of territories, studying climate change and physical factors, preserving natural resources and biodiversity of the Autonomous Okrug with fuel and energy enterprises located on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;*
- *creation of an effective system for identifying, building up and making the fullest use of intellectual potential in the interests of the region.*

Key words: *Advanced Development Territory, TOR, economic activity, significance, efficiency, socio-economic development strategy, financial condition, sustainable TEP, resources, profit, profitability, priority, preferences, demand, competitiveness.*

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Introduction

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When fulfilling the tasks set, the main guidelines in the work will be the provisions of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 07, 2018 No. 204 in the field of demography.

The solution to the problem of attracting various categories of the population of the Autonomous Okrug to physical culture and sports will be ensured by holding official physical culture and sports events on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, the implementation of the All-Russian physical culture and sports complex "Ready for Labor and Defense (GTO)".

It is planned to increase the level of software and methodological support for physical culture and sports institutions, to provide state support to regional public sports organizations. Access to the provision of services in the field of physical culture and sports on a competitive basis will be provided to SONCOs, which will, on the one hand, increase the competitiveness of SONCOs themselves, on the other hand, increase the number of services in the field of physical culture and sports provided to the population at a higher, higher quality level.

The range of services provided by sports organizations will also expand through the transition of these institutions to sports training programs and the further implementation of these programs.

The expansion of services for people with disabilities and the disabled will be facilitated by holding physical culture and sports events for this category of the population, competitions for the best organization of adaptive physical culture and sports work, as well as improving the specialized training of trainers and methodologists in adaptive physical culture. In order to strengthen the leading positions of the Autonomous Okrug in the development of national sports, their active popularization is expected.

In order to preserve the personnel potential of the industry, social support measures will be maintained for young professionals carrying out their professional activities in state and municipal sports institutions. Conducting training seminars, master classes, implementation of additional professional programs, additional education programs will improve the skill level of industry workers.

The task of developing the infrastructure of physical culture and sports is inextricably linked with the strengthening of the material and technical base. The number of existing sports facilities currently does not meet the needs of the population of the Autonomous Okrug in physical culture and sports. Therefore, in the period up to 2035, the shortage of sports facilities is planned to be significantly reduced

due to the commissioning of more than 100 sports facilities of all types. At the same time, it is planned to use a three-level model for the development of sports infrastructure - providing an optimal set of sports facilities needed in a settlement, municipal district and urban district.

A prerequisite for planning the construction of sports facilities is the availability of these facilities for people with disabilities in health and the disabled. In modern conditions, elite sport is an important political, social and economic factor. To provide high-class athletes and their coaches with the necessary training and competitive processes that contribute to their achievement of high sports results, it is planned to implement a set of the following measures:

- creation of a system of medical control and medical and biological support for sports teams of the Autonomous Okrug;
- modernization of the management system for the preparation of high-class athletes;
- carrying out an inventory and renewal of sports equipment, equipment and outfit for the national teams of the Autonomous Okrug;
- formation of a system for coordinating organizational and methodological work on the preparation of a sports reserve in the Autonomous Okrug;
- organization of planned internships for the leading coaches of the Autonomous Okrug in basic sports in the sports teams of Russia.

In order to prepare a sports reserve for the sports teams of the Autonomous Okrug and the Russian Federation, the reorganization of the network of sports institutions will continue in order to build a vertically oriented system for training the sports reserve in the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. As part of the modernization of the sports reserve training system in the Russian Federation, the Autonomous Okrug will transition educational institutions of additional sports education to the status of a new type of sports institutions. The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of physical culture and sports will be:

- increase in the share of the population of the Autonomous Okrug systematically engaged in physical culture and sports in the total population of the Autonomous Okrug aged 3 to 79 from 43.4% in 2018 to 55% in 2025 and up to 57% in 2035;
- increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities based on the one-time throughput of sports facilities from 52.9% in 2018 to 61% in 2025 and up to 80% in 2035;
- increase in the number of athletes of the Autonomous Okrug, members of the sports teams of the Russian Federation from 94 people. in 2018 up to

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116 people. in 2025 and up to 120 people. in 2035;

- increase in the share of organizations providing sports training services in accordance with federal standards for sports training in the total number of organizations in the field of physical culture and sports, including those for people with disabilities and the disabled" from 33.3% in 2018 to 100 % in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035.

The solution of the tasks set aimed at the development of the sphere of physical culture and sports will allow achieving the following main results by the end of 2035:

- improving the level of health of the population of the Autonomous Okrug;
- creation for all categories and groups of the population of conditions for physical culture and sports, mass sports;
- building an effective system of sports reserve training in the Autonomous Okrug.

The development of culture largely contributes to the main strategic goal - a stable improvement in the quality of life of the population of the Autonomous Okrug.

In this regard, it is necessary to ensure the availability and diversity of cultural services for all groups of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, create favorable conditions for creativity and self-realization of the Okrug residents, provide them with free and equal access to information.

The modern socio-cultural dynamics of the Autonomous Okrug is distinguished by the diversity of traditions and customs of the peoples inhabiting it, and the uniqueness of the culture of the indigenous peoples of the North constitutes a specific basis for social creativity and forms the cultural identity of the region.

The main results of the development of the cultural sector from 2018 to 2021 are the following:

- the social orientation of culture, which ensures the availability and quality of services, in general, the level of satisfaction of the population with the quality of services provided in the field of culture at the end of 2018 amounted to 83%;

- the level of provision of the Autonomous Okrug with cultural institutions (in accordance with social standards and norms) amounted to 86%;

- 39% of art schools are equipped with modern material and technical equipment, which improves the quality of students' training;

- 59% of specialists in the sphere of culture of the Autonomous Okrug improved their qualifications (2,303 people);

- a number of cultural facilities and educational organizations were put into operation: art schools in the cities of Gubkinsky and Tarko-Sale, houses of culture in the village of Panaevsk and the city of Gubkinsky, Victory Park in the city of Salekhard, the Palace of Culture in the city of Novy Urengoy was reconstructed;

with the support of the Federal Fund for Social and Economic Support of Domestic Cinematography at the expense of the federal budget, cultural centers in the cities of Labytnangi and Noyabrsk are equipped with modern film equipment;

29 model cultural institutions (including 12 model rural houses of culture, 15 model rural libraries, 2 model children's art schools) have been created in the rural settlements of the region.

all libraries and museums of the Autonomous Okrug are equipped with computers and provided with access to the Internet, the entire library and museum fund is listed in electronic catalogs;

- the fund collections of state and municipal libraries were updated, which allowed to increase the number of library users compared to 2012 by 44.7%;

- the number of exhibition projects implemented by regional museum institutions increased by 80%. The number of visits to museum institutions in the district has increased by more than 280 thousand. All museum institutions in the region use the Information System for Accounting Museum Items (KAMIS) in their activities;

- a project to find and support talented youth "New Names" is being implemented. Every year more than 35 talented children and teachers improve their skills in summer creative schools. The enrollment of children from 7 to 15 years old in children's art schools is 18% on average in the district, which is higher than the average Russian level (in Russia - 11.6%).

Since 2012, the volume of funds of the district budget, aimed at providing measures of social support for employees of cultural and art institutions in the region, amounted to 286 million rubles. Since 2018, every 12 cultural worker has received social support measures.

The objects of cultural heritage of Yamal are the most important component of the historical and cultural heritage of the region. By 2020, 100% of cultural heritage objects of federal, regional and local (municipal) significance located in the Autonomous Okrug will be registered in the unified state register of cultural heritage objects (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

Emergency response work was carried out at 15 archaeological heritage sites, projects were implemented to save two unique monuments of wooden architecture from destruction - "The Chapel, the area on the left bank of the Yarudey River, 1901" in the city of Nadym and "Complex of a city estate: residential building, gate, barn, 1898" in Salekhard.

Sets of scientific and design documentation have been developed for the restoration of four more cultural heritage sites in the district capital.

For the purpose of field survey and monitoring, an inventory of the state was carried out in relation to 70% of the identified objects of archaeological heritage. Information on 400 approved boundaries of territories of cultural heritage sites and 24 established

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protection zones has been entered into the unified state register of real estate.

Main part

For the effective implementation of powers in the field of management of cultural heritage objects, from January 01, 2017, the service of state protection of cultural heritage objects of the Autonomous Okrug was established. The goal of the policy in the field of culture is to increase the level of satisfaction of the social and spiritual needs of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, to preserve and popularize the cultural heritage as the most important component of the historical and cultural heritage of Yamal.

To achieve the goal, a number of tasks are to be solved.

The task of maintaining the social orientation of the functioning of the cultural sector, the territorial and price accessibility of cultural services for the population of the Autonomous Okrug will be solved through the development of multifunctional cultural centers based on cultural and leisure institutions that allow the population to provide diverse cultural services; consistent diversification of the functions of existing cultural institutions, organizations of additional education in the field of culture.

Work will continue to create a single information space in order to ensure access for every resident of the Autonomous Okrug to the fullest range of cultural services based on computer information systems in the field of library and museum business, public presentation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, performing arts, as well as providing access to domestic and global resources.

One of the directions of development will be the formation of innovation centers based on libraries, the implementation of projects aimed at increasing the media literacy of the population, including children and youth, the development of remote forms of servicing the population of the district based on the introduction of modern types of information and communication technologies.

It is also planned to improve the conditions that ensure the development of cultural industries, social partnership in the field of culture and increase human resources in order to modernize the cultural sphere of the Autonomous Okrug, including: wide involvement of public councils, professional creative unions and public organizations in the development and examination of draft regulatory legal acts in the field of culture.

An important task of the regional cultural policy is to create a system of organizational, economic, methodological and other conditions that contribute to the preservation and development of the cultures of the peoples inhabiting our multinational district.

In this part, the work will be aimed at preserving and popularizing the folklore of the peoples living on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, reviving,

preserving and developing folk art crafts and crafts of the indigenous peoples of the North, preserving and replenishing the museum, library and art funds of the Autonomous Okrug.

The priority direction for the development of museum business in the Autonomous Okrug is the promotion of information technologies, the modernization of cultural spaces through modern multimedia museum equipment, including the completion of work on entering museum collections into the State Catalog of the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation.

Modern realities, society's demands for high quality education necessitate significant changes in the field of creative education. These include the introduction of modern educational projects that meet the modern educational needs of the population; maintaining and strengthening the staff.

The professional competencies of pedagogical and managerial staff will continue to improve, taking into account modern requirements; strengthening the material and technical base, resource support for organizations of additional education.

It is planned to continue work on organizing the training of specialist teachers, gifted youth in the leading creative schools of Russia, searching for and supporting gifted children and youth, and promising specialists.

As part of the further development of the professional art of the district, work will continue to create and promote competitive regional cultural products; introduction of modern information and management technologies for the promotion of professional art; support for Russian development trends - choral, wind movement, concert activity and academic music; organization of virtual theater venues, virtual concert halls in the municipalities of the district.

The key directions in solving the problem of ensuring the safety of cultural heritage sites and information about them will be:

- reduction of the negative impact on cultural heritage objects during the economic development of the territory of the region through the state historical and cultural expertise;
- carrying out repair and restoration work at cultural heritage sites;
- organization of anti-accident archaeological excavations;
- identification and state protection of cultural heritage objects, including those reflecting the culture of the indigenous peoples of the North, as well as field inspection of historical and cultural monuments;
- increasing the responsibility of users and owners of cultural heritage sites;
- ensuring public access to information about cultural heritage sites and the formation of an understanding among the population of the

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significance and uniqueness of the cultural heritage of the region.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for the development of culture will be:

- increase in the number of visits to institutions of culture and art of the Autonomous Okrug per capita from 8.1 units. in 2018 up to 10 units. in 2025 and 12 units. in 2035;

- maintaining the level of provision of the Autonomous Okrug with cultural institutions (in accordance with social norms and norms) until the end of 2035 within 86%;

- an increase in the share of cultural and art institutions in a satisfactory condition in the total number of cultural and art institutions of the Autonomous Okrug from 80% in 2018 to 85% in 2025 and up to 90% in 2035;

- an increase in the level of satisfaction of the population of the Autonomous Okrug with the quality of the provision of state and municipal services in the field of culture from 83% in 2017 to 87% in 2025 and at least 90% in 2035;

- an increase in the share of national films in domestic distribution from 25% in 2018 to 28% in 2025 and up to 30% in 2035;

- increase in the number of cultural heritage objects included in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Objects (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation from 46 objects in 2018 to 51 objects in 2025 and up to 57 objects by the end of 2035.

The solution of the tasks set aimed at the development of culture will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- optimize and modernize the network of state and municipal institutions, commission new cultural institutions;

- ensure free access of the population of the Autonomous Okrug to electronic library, museum and folklore funds through the creation of electronic libraries, virtual exhibitions, placement of digital collections on the Internet, etc.;

- to update the personnel structure, to increase the provision of the industry with specialized specialists, to increase the prestige and attractiveness of professions in the field of culture;

- create conditions for the development of creative abilities and socialization of modern youth, self-realization and spiritual enrichment of the creatively active part of the population, a full-fledged interethnic cultural dialogue and the preservation of the traditional culture of the peoples of the Autonomous Okrug;

- to increase the number of gifted children who get the opportunity to improve their talents through participation in professional competitions of the Russian and international level, in creative schools, to maintain the effective system of additional education in the field of culture and art that has

developed in the Autonomous Okrug;

- create an effective system for the preservation and preservation of cultural heritage sites, which will reduce the proportion of monuments that are in poor condition;

- increase the level of social responsibility of citizens for the preservation of cultural heritage;

- to include the restored objects of cultural heritage in the tourist potential of the region;

- ensure the use of the historical and cultural resource for the upbringing and education of the younger generation;

- ensure the safety of unique scientific information about the objects of archaeological heritage and replenish the Museum Fund of the Russian Federation with archaeological collections.

A necessary condition for ensuring the life and activities of residents, observing their legal rights and freedoms, the effective functioning of the management system, economy and economy, transport and communications, maintaining the parameters of the environment at the required level, developing the social and spiritual spheres of society is a guarantee of the security of the region.

This is all the more important, since the district ensures the energy security of the country.

In the field of ensuring state and public security, the priorities of the Autonomous Okrug are fully consistent with the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation. They are aimed at strengthening the role of the state as a guarantor of the security of the individual, especially children and adolescents; improvement of normative legal regulation of prevention and fight against crime, corruption, terrorism and extremism; reducing the threat of natural and man-made emergencies; ensuring food security, as well as increasing the effectiveness of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.

In 2018-2012, significant results were achieved in the field of ensuring the security of citizens:

- the general level of crime was reduced by 9%; crimes of a terrorist nature, riots and group violations of public order were not allowed. According to sociological studies conducted at the end of 2017, more than 87% of the surveyed residents of the district are satisfied with the level of security and law and order, which is one of the highest values of the indicator among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

- there was a steady decrease in the number of deaths in road traffic accidents by 40%;

- in the municipalities of the region, a comprehensive integrated security system is being deployed;

- expanding the system of automatic recording of violations of traffic rules;

- a special OMON unit of the Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the

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Autonomous Okrug was created in the city of Novy Urengoy;

- measures were implemented to develop the institution of voluntary people's squads and stimulate the voluntary participation of citizens in the protection of public order;

- the number of fires decreased by 28%, the number of people killed in fires by 3%, direct damage from fires by 54%;

- 8 divisions of the fire service of the Autonomous Okrug were created, a fire station was built in the village. Nakhodka of the Tazovsky district;

- at the stage of completion of work on deployment on the territory of the district of a system for calling emergency operational services by a single number 112;

- a number of measures were implemented to protect forests from fires, including the installation of fire-prevention mineralized strips with a length of more than 750 km, aviation monitoring of fire danger was carried out along 13 routes with a length of 6.4 thousand km. on an area of 26.0 million hectares;

- in order to ensure the quality and safety of foodstuffs consumed and produced in the Autonomous Okrug, about 30 thousand samples of food products were studied in terms of sanitary-chemical, microbiological and physico-chemical parameters.

Due to the low development and population of the coastal territories of the Autonomous Okrug, emergencies caused by natural disasters on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug have not been registered in recent decades and are not predicted in the future.

Given this feature of the region, the main efforts of the territorial subsystem of the unified state system for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations of the Autonomous Okrug are focused on the prevention of emergency situations associated with adverse weather phenomena, which are more typical for the central and southern parts of the region.

At the same time, the seaport of Sabetta is being developed, located on the western shore of the Ob Bay of the Kara Sea, designed to ensure the transshipment of hydrocarbons from the Yuzhno-Tambeyskoye gas condensate field from the territory of the region to the countries of Western Europe, North and South America and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region under the Yamal project - LNG.

As part of the prevention of emergency situations related to spills of oil and oil products in the water area of the seaport of Sabetta, a tripartite agreement on interaction and cooperation was concluded between Yamal LNG OJSC, FSUE Atomflot and FBU Maritime Rescue Service of Rosmorrechflot.

To reduce possible damage to the environment from oil spills, OAO Yamal LNG organized a permanent duty of a professional rescue team of the

Northern Branch of the Federal State Institution "Marine Rescue Service of Rosmorechflot". Preparedness to clean up oil spills is carried out around the clock and all year round.

Measures to clean up possible pollution on the coast in case of oil spills are planned to be carried out by the project operator OAO Yamal LNG, which has created a professional emergency rescue team for this purpose.

The goal of the policy in the field of ensuring the security of citizens is to maintain a high level of comprehensive security for the population of the Autonomous Okrug.

To achieve this goal, the Strategy provides for the solution of the following tasks:

- ensuring security and law and order, protecting citizens from criminal encroachments, manifestations of terrorism and extremism on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug. Introduction of modern technologies in the field of integrated security;

- prevention and elimination of natural and man-made emergencies, ensuring fire safety;

- improving the regulation of migration processes;

- reducing the risks of accidents and occupational morbidity of workers at work from preventable causes;

- reduction in the consumption of alcoholic beverages, illegal consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, the formation of a value attitude to a healthy lifestyle, anti-drug and anti-alcohol worldview among the population;

- ensuring the quality and safety of food products, goods and services consumed and produced in the Autonomous Okrug.

The implementation of the tasks of ensuring security and law and order, protecting citizens from criminal encroachments, manifestations of terrorism and extremism on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug will be ensured by:

- improving the interaction of authorities at all levels in the prevention of various offenses with a special focus on the adolescent environment and the sphere of drug trafficking;

- development of intelligent video surveillance systems in residential areas, transport hubs, on the streets and in public places;

- introduction of innovative approaches and information and digital technologies in the field of crime prevention and combating crime;

- ensuring anti-terrorist protection and countering manifestations of extremism, increasing the efficiency of the activities of the departments of the internal affairs bodies responsible for public security;

- supporting the participation of public

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groups and citizens in law enforcement activities;

- introduction of innovative and information and digital technologies to improve the legal literacy of the population, inform about threats to public security, protect citizens from criminal encroachments and prevent offenses;

- strengthening the fight against mobile and online fraud;

- improve road safety and prevent road traffic accidents, especially fatal ones, as well as those involving children.

The creation of new systems for ensuring public safety, law and order and the safety of the environment in the region will continue, as well as the development of existing ones, including an integrated security system, video surveillance systems, public warning systems, complexes for photo-video recording of traffic violations, a satellite monitoring system for territory of the Autonomous Okrug, monitoring systems for housing and communal services and forest fires.

Solving the problems of preventing and eliminating natural and man-made emergencies, ensuring fire safety and the safety of people at water bodies will be ensured by:

- increasing the responsiveness of emergency rescue and fire fighting units when providing assistance to the population;

- construction of 20 facilities and overhaul at 16 facilities of the fire and emergency services of the Autonomous Okrug;

- acquisition of fire and rescue equipment and bringing the equipment to 100%;

- creation of a gas and smoke protection service in the subdivisions of the fire service of the Autonomous Okrug;

- creation of fire service units in rural settlements of the Autonomous Okrug, in which they are absent;

- improving methods for preventing and eliminating emergency situations and fires, including using new modern technologies and equipment;

- ensuring 100% coverage of the population by public warning systems about the threat or occurrence of emergency situations;

- development of voluntary fire protection in remote and small settlements;

- conducting continuous training of relevant groups of the population in educational organizations and training and consulting centers for civil defense and emergency situations, as well as training officials of civil defense and emergency management bodies in educational organizations that carry out educational activities on additional professional programs in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergency situations situations, further improvement of the activities of these institutions.

Work will continue to prevent the negative impact of water and carry out anti-flood measures in

areas prone to flooding and flooding.

In order to prevent forest fires, aviation patrols of forests will be carried out, as well as measures to arrange mineralized strips, install and place stands and other signs and signs containing information on fire safety measures in forests, install barriers, and install barriers to limit the stay of citizens in forests in order to ensure fire safety.

In the field of ensuring the safety of people on the water, preventive and explanatory work with the population will be continued.

Improving the regulation of migration processes in the Autonomous Okrug will be carried out by implementing measures to combat illegal migration, providing for the prevention, prevention and suppression of violations of migration legislation.

Reducing the risks of accidents and occupational morbidity of workers at work from preventable causes will be carried out in the following areas:

- labor protection training for employees, including heads of organizations, as well as employers - individual entrepreneurs;

- informing organizations and the public on labor protection issues through electronic media and issues of printed publications on the subject of labor protection, safety and hygiene;

- holding review competitions to improve the level of social protection of the rights of workers to healthy and safe working conditions.

In order to reduce the scale of consumption of alcoholic beverages, illegal consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, to form a value attitude towards a healthy lifestyle of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, it is planned to implement various forms of anti-alcohol and anti-drug preventive activities aimed at promoting a healthy lifestyle, improving the skills of specialists areas of prevention, treatment, medical and social rehabilitation of drug users.

The quality and safety of food products, goods and services consumed and produced in the Autonomous Okrug will be ensured through selective laboratory tests of food products entering the Autonomous Okrug, followed by informing the population about the results of the studies. The conformity of quality indicators to the established requirements of products manufactured in the Autonomous Okrug will also be checked.

It is planned to create a database of regions of the Russian Federation and enterprises that have proven themselves on the positive side in terms of the quality and safety of their products, for the further development of trade relations.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set to ensure the safety of citizens will be:

- maintaining the level of satisfaction of the population with their personal and public safety at a

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level of at least 85%;

- reduction in the death rate from road traffic accidents in the Autonomous Okrug from 9 cases per 100,000 population in 2017 to 4 cases in 2025 and to 1 case per 100,000 population in 2035;

- reduction in the number of places of concentration of traffic accidents (accidentally dangerous sections) on the road network of the Autonomous Okrug in relation to the level of 2018 to 50% in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035;

- reduction in the time of arrival of the first fire department to a fire from 8.1 min. in 2018 to 7.8 min. in 2025 and up to 7.1 min. in 2035;

- reduction in the area of forest fires in the Autonomous Okrug per 100 thousand hectares of the forest fund from 6.74 in 2018 to 4.5 in 2025 and to 3.4 in 2035;

- increase in the volume of sampling for research on sanitary-chemical, physical and microbiological indicators in the Autonomous Okrug from 5,055 in 2018 to 5,450 in 2025 and 6,000 in 2035 (including samples taken by federal government bodies).

The solution of the tasks set aimed at ensuring the safety of the citizens of the Autonomous Okrug will allow achieving the following main results by the end of 2035:

- reduce the level of crime in the Autonomous Okrug;

- reduce the death rate from traffic accidents in the Autonomous Okrug;

- reduce the risk of emergencies and fires;

- reduce the number of dead and injured people in fires and other emergencies;

- reduce the area of forest fires;

- to prevent the entry into the Autonomous Okrug of low-quality and dangerous products, as well as narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

The development of the information society and the digital economy implies, first of all, the formation of a new technological basis for the social and economic sphere and the creation of conditions for improving the welfare and quality of life of citizens, by increasing the availability and quality of public services for individuals and legal entities, awareness and digital literacy of the population, and also ensuring the security of the formation of the information space.

In the Autonomous Okrug, the creation of a network of multifunctional centers for the provision of state and municipal services (hereinafter referred to as the MFC) has been completed. 163 service windows for applicants were provided in 18 MFCs - which are territorial subdivisions of the state institution of the Autonomous Okrug "Multifunctional Center for the Provision of State and Municipal Services" (hereinafter referred to as the State Institution of the YaNAO "MFC") in the cities of Salekhard, Noyabrsk, Novy Urengoy (2 offices), Tarko -Sale, Muravlenko,

Gubkinsky, Labytnangi, Nadym, as well as in rural settlements: with. Yar-Sale, p. Aksarka, p. Tazovsky, with. Husband, s. Krasnoselkup, p. Khanymei, p. Purpe, town. Harp, town. Urengoy, town. Pangody.

As part of organizing the activities of MFCs focused on providing state, municipal, additional (related) services to business entities on the basis of MFCs in the Autonomous Okrug, business offices were created in the cities of Salekhard, Noyabrsk, Novy Urengoy, as well as a business window in the urban-type settlement of Kharp.

More than 100 state and municipal services are organized in the MFC network of the Autonomous Okrug.

By 2021, the Okrug has implemented the possibility of interdepartmental electronic interaction in the provision of state and municipal services in electronic form.

At the end of 2021, the Unified Portal of State and Municipal Services (functions) (hereinafter referred to as the State Services Portal) organized the provision of 257 electronic state and municipal services in the areas of construction, licensing of various types of activities, social protection, property relations. In 2021, the number of services ordered by citizens through the State Services portal amounted to about 92 thousand.

To work with the portal in the district, the work of 168 active points of identity confirmation was organized during registration in the federal state information system "Unified system of identification and authentication in the infrastructure that provides information and technological interaction of information systems used to provide state and municipal services in electronic form" (hereinafter referred to as the Unified Identification and Authentication System).

According to the Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation, the Autonomous Okrug took 3rd place among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of the share of citizens registered in the Unified Identification and Authentication System, with a value of 82.4% (more than 346.4 thousand registered citizens).

Since 2015, the provision of state and municipal services and the performance of state and municipal functions in electronic form has been carried out using the regional system of interdepartmental electronic interaction of the Autonomous Okrug, the volume of information exchange of which is more than 310 thousand requests per year.

In total, more than 10 information systems have been introduced and used in the work of government bodies that contribute to the effective performance of state functions.

One of the significant conditions for the development of the region is the availability of a single information and telecommunications space for

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solving problems of managing, interacting and monitoring the socio-economic development of the Autonomous Okrug. The Regional Interdepartmental Telecommunications Network of the Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter referred to as RMTKS) is used as such a tool.

In 2021, the formation of the backbone segment of the RMTKS, built according to the linear-ring principle on optical fibers, was completed. The backbone segment of the RMTKS united all cities of the Autonomous Okrug, part of rural settlements and isolated urban areas.

All libraries and museums of the Autonomous Okrug are equipped with computers and provided with access to the Internet. The library and museum fund is fully listed in the electronic catalog of the Autonomous Okrug. The equipment of libraries with computers has increased 10 times compared to 2018.

The Autonomous Okrug has implemented the Telemedicine Information System of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, to which 14 medical institutions are connected. To date, 3 telemedicine centers have been identified on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, in addition, there are 18 group telemedicine studios and 32 personal video terminals in 28 healthcare organizations, which allow remote consultation according to the Doctor-Doctor scheme and training of medical personnel.

Also put into operation are medical services for the patient "Making an appointment with a doctor", "Calling a doctor at home", "Ordering and issuing medical documentation" in electronic form.

All Yamal schools received broadband access to the Internet, a wireless Wi-Fi network, each student in grades 2-6 is provided with educational netbooks (more than 28 thousand people).

During the period 2018 - 2021, the number of computers used for educational purposes increased almost 4 times. The average number of schoolchildren per personal computer in 2018 was 4, in 2021 - 1.1. Thus, modern learning conditions have been created for almost all schoolchildren, which has made the district a leader among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Over a six-year period, a regional infrastructure for using the results of space activities has been deployed and its functioning is ensured. Earth remote sensing data are actively used by the authorities of the regional and municipal levels in solving the problems of nature and subsoil use, ensuring the safety of the population, as well as updating spatial data on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug. The district system for providing high-precision positioning services based on GLONASS, consisting of 15 base (reference) stations and a computer center, covers 13% of the territory of the Autonomous Okrug with a high-precision navigation field.

In addition to information technologies, the work of government authorities has begun to introduce

project management methods that destroy established communication models and stereotypes of behavior, as they move away from vertical subordination to work in teams. A participant in such a project needs to be not just a professional, but be creative, flexible, and be able to make non-standard decisions.

In 2021, 12 target models for ensuring a favorable investment climate in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation became pilot projects implemented by the project management method. The implementation of 8 regional projects was also launched, aimed at:

- improving the state civil service and improving the quality of public administration in Yamal;
- creating conditions for staffing industrial growth in the Autonomous Okrug and in Russia as a whole;
- creation of an effective model for the health care of the child population of Novy Urengoy (in the pilot municipality);
- creation of conditions for systematic improvement of the quality of work in the field of social protection of the population of the district.

The purpose of the development of the information society and digital economy in the Autonomous Okrug is the formation of an information space, taking into account the needs of citizens and society in obtaining high-quality and reliable information, the use of Russian information and telecommunication technologies, the use of state bodies, local governments and organizations mainly of domestic software, provision of priority mass socially significant state (municipal) services, state and other services in digital form.

To achieve the goal, it is necessary to focus on solving the following tasks:

- to achieve a level of satisfaction of citizens with the quality of the provision of state and municipal services in 2035 of at least 93%;
- ensure the effective use of digital technologies in the areas of public administration and the provision of public services;
- ensure effective use of the results of space activities and spatial data in the interests of the development of the region.

When fulfilling the tasks set, the main guidelines in the work will be the provisions of the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 09, 2018 No. 203 "On the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2018-2035" and dated May 07, 2018 No. 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025" in the field of digital economy.

The implementation of the tasks set will be carried out within the framework of regional projects of the national program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation" and will include a number of

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infrastructure measures aimed at further development and modernization of the communications infrastructure in the region.

The task of achieving a level of satisfaction of citizens with the quality of the provision of state and municipal services of at least 93% will be solved by expanding the list of regional and municipal services provided at the MFC, improving the quality and improving the mechanisms for their provision, creating mobile MFCs, as well as by expanding the list of state and municipal services provided electronically on portals on the Internet.

The solution of the problem of the effective use of digital technologies in the areas of public administration and the provision of public services will be carried out in the following areas:

- creation and development of existing information systems in the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug and local self-government bodies of municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug, ensuring their information security;

- provision of priority mass socially significant, including permissive state (municipal) services, state and other services in digital form, including in the field of education and healthcare, in accordance with the target model (provision without the need for a personal visit to state bodies and other organizations, using the registry model, online (automatically), proactively);

- transition to the use of domestic software in the activities of the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug and local self-government bodies of municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug;

- ensuring a balance between the timely introduction of modern data processing technologies and the protection of citizens' rights;

- further improvement of the RMTKS structure for the functions of state administration and monitoring of the socio-economic development of the Autonomous Okrug.

The effective use of the results of space activities and spatial data will be facilitated by a set of measures to:

- an increase in the number of users using the basic elements of the infrastructure of the results of space activities, including data from space sensing of the Earth in systems for monitoring natural resources and nature management, the environmental situation, emergency situations (floods, natural fires), geospatial data on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug using satellite imagery, other objects and processes.

- an increase in the number of stations of the high-precision positioning system, the creation of a regional network of high-precision positioning and its further operation based on the global navigation satellite system GLONASS, to ensure an increase in the accuracy of determining coordinates and increase productivity, reliability and quality of urban planning,

design and survey, construction and other types of work;

- creation of an effective system for collecting, processing, storing and providing consumers with spatial data that meets the needs of the state, business and citizens in up-to-date and reliable information about spatial objects.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set to improve the efficiency of management technologies will be:

- achieving the level of satisfaction of citizens with the quality of the provision of state and municipal services in 2025 - at least 90%, in 2035 at least 93%;

- the share of priority public services and services that correspond to the target model of digital transformation (providing without the need for a personal visit to state bodies and other organizations, using a registry model, online (automatically), proactively) - 100% in 2035;

- the share of intradepartmental and interdepartmental legally significant electronic document management of state and municipal bodies and budgetary institutions - 90% in 2035;

- the share of public authorities, local governments using geoinformation systems and implementing domestic geoinformation systems - 100% in 2035;

- an increase in the share of domestic information systems that automate the activities of the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug by 17% in 2018, 50% in 2025 and 80% in 2035;

The solution of the tasks set will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- ensure the development of the information society and the digital economy of the Autonomous Okrug;

- improve the quality and accessibility of state and municipal services for individuals and legal entities in the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;

- ensure the connection of social infrastructure facilities to the Internet at speeds that ensure their interaction with the population in electronic form;

- effectively use the results of space activities in the implementation of economic activities, control of the resource base, implementation of measures for civil protection and fire safety.

The policy of preservation and development of human potential in the region is based on the partnership of civil society actors, business and authorities.

The goal of the human potential development policy is to provide decent living conditions for the population of the Autonomous Okrug, support the development of a person as a professional and citizen, developing and realizing his potential in socially

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acceptable forms.

The priority areas for the development of human potential in the Autonomous Okrug are the following:

- staffing of the region's economy;
- development of civil society;
- socio-economic development of the indigenous peoples of the North;
- ensuring social protection of disabled people and their integration into society;
- preservation and promotion of cultural heritage sites.

The staffing needs of the economy of Yamal in the medium and long term will largely be determined by the implementation of key projects for the state.

High-tech industries are being created, which will require highly qualified engineering and working personnel that meet modern standards and advanced technologies.

In this regard, the formation in the Autonomous Okrug of a system of advanced training and supply of workers for the innovative economy of the Autonomous Okrug in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies is a priority for the socio-economic development of the region.

The Autonomous Okrug is one of the sparsely populated regions of Russia, and at the same time, it belongs to the group of leaders in terms of the pace and potential of economic development.

Due to a combination of these reasons, the region experiences a shortage of labor resources, including a lack of qualified specialists.

The tension coefficient in the labor market (the number of unemployed citizens per 1 vacancy) decreased from 0.98 in 2018 to 0.18 in 2021 (in Russia, the tension coefficient remained practically unchanged and amounted to 0.6).

A characteristic feature of the labor market is the attraction of foreign and interregional labor migrants to the region, who mainly work in the field of mining and construction - over 17% of those employed in the district's economy work on a rotational basis and live outside Yamal, more than 8.0% of workers are foreign citizens.

Overcoming this problem necessitates the search for fundamentally new approaches to the reproduction of the labor force, involves the adoption of managerial decisions, both in the field of employment and in the system of vocational education.

To form informed decisions, it is necessary to rely on a long-term forecast of the need for qualified personnel.

To this end, the region is constantly working to forecast the needs of the Autonomous Okrug's labor market in qualified personnel. Forecast data is placed in the information and analytical system "Monitoring Yamal", designed to automate and provide information support for the processes of strategic planning and forecasting of the socio-economic development of the Autonomous Okrug.

At the same time, the creation of a full-fledged information base is complicated by the problem of insufficiently effective organizational mechanisms for interaction between the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug and leading employers.

The system of vocational education of the Autonomous Okrug fulfills to a greater extent the current order of enterprises, and work is also being carried out on advanced training of personnel for future industries within the framework of the regional project "Workforce for the Arctic".

In the region, there is an insufficiency in the output of the system of vocational education in the region to fully meet the annual additional staffing needs. At the same time, the capacity of the system fully ensures the provision of educational services to applicants from among the residents of the Autonomous Okrug.

In recent years, structural changes have been made in the system of vocational education: after optimization, all institutions were transformed into 6 multidisciplinary colleges with 2 branches in the cities. Gubkinsky, Labytnangi.

Personnel are being trained for fuel and energy complex enterprises and the agro-industrial complex in 2 technical schools: PEI "Gazprom technical school Novy Urengoy", GBPOU YaNAO "Yamal polar agro-economic technical school". To meet the needs of the Yamal economy in qualified personnel, scientific and educational complexes have been created.

In 2018, personnel with higher education are being trained in 4 branches of universities, including 2 state and 2 non-state universities: Social University" in Nadym, a branch of FGBOU HPE "Udmurt State University" in Gubkinsky, Salekhard branch of NOU HPE "Ural Institute of Commerce and Law". They train 968 people, including: full-time 85 people (10%); by correspondence - 883 people (90%).

Branches of educational organizations of higher education are included in the activities of scientific and educational complexes created on the basis of Yamal colleges.

In order to ensure measures to strengthen targeted education and social support for the population in higher educational organizations in the Autonomous Okrug, a mechanism of targeted educational subsidy is being implemented at the expense of the district budget.

Based on the results of the activities carried out in the region to organize targeted admission and targeted training in 2018, more than 117 graduates (in 2017 - 121 graduates) of general educational organizations of the Autonomous Okrug exercised the right to receive targeted educational subsidies at the expense of the district budget to receive higher education in specialties and areas of training, priority for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug.

In 2018, the Project Management Council under

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the Governor of the Autonomous Okrug approved the project "Training highly qualified workers for the economy of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, taking into account modern standards and advanced technologies ("Workforce for the Arctic"). The goal of the project is to create a system of advanced training and supply of workers in demand in the labor market of the region, in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies.

The content of the project includes the main components of the regional standard for industrial growth staffing, developed by the Agency for Strategic Initiatives to promote new projects, and the activities of the priority project "Training highly qualified specialists and workers, taking into account modern standards and advanced technologies ("Working personnel for advanced technologies").

As a result of the implementation of the project in 2018, an organizational model for advanced training of personnel for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug was formed, the Council for Personnel Policy under the Governor of the Autonomous Okrug was created, which includes the heads of large companies localized in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. A list of 30 professions and specialties of secondary vocational education for the Autonomous Okrug has also been determined.

In 2018, together with the Government of the Autonomous Okrug and large companies, the first corporate resource center (KRUTS) was created for training college students and employees of enterprises in the city of Muravlenko on modern simulators with augmented reality.

The center is equipped with a unique multifunctional simulator that allows in 2D and 3D format to practice skills in various methods of oil production (gusher, mechanized, gas lift), and eliminate emergency situations.

The center has created a digital model of real production - a unique spatial environment that orients students and employees of the company to corporate standards. The simulator is used to organize educational and industrial practice of students, testing when hiring new employees of the company and improving the skills of the company's personnel.

This makes it possible to form a new type of highly skilled workers with the necessary competencies to introduce advanced technologies in the Arctic.

The WorldSkills Russia movement is actively developing in the Autonomous Okrug. Since 2015, the number of competencies in which competitions are held has been increasing at the regional championship "Young Professionals" (WorldSkills Russia).

Colleges have begun to implement the federal state educational standards of secondary vocational education for the 50 most in demand on the labor market, new and promising professions that require secondary vocational education. The new standards

take into account the requirements of international standards for personnel training. In 2019, students were admitted to study in three professions and specialties, in 2020 - 8 each.

A demonstration exam was tested for the state final certification.

In connection with the peculiarity of the development of the economy of the Autonomous Okrug, the priority in the development of the vocational education system of the Autonomous Okrug is the training of personnel for enterprises of the fuel and energy complex, energy and housing and communal services, transport, communications, agro-industrial complex.

Personnel training in professions and specialties of secondary vocational education in the gas and oil sector is carried out in 3 professional educational organizations (GBPOU YaNAO "Muravleknovskiy Multidisciplinary College", GBPOU YNAO "Tarko-Salinsky Professional College", ChPOU "Gazprom Technical School Novy Urengoy"). The main training of personnel is concentrated at the Gazprom Technical School Novy Urengoy. In 2021, 182 skilled workers and mid-level specialists were trained in this direction. The training of workers and specialists in this direction will be expanded.

Training of personnel for the energy sector, housing and communal services, transport and communications is carried out in multidisciplinary colleges. In 2021, 527 skilled workers and mid-level specialists were trained in these areas. In the future, it is planned to build up training for the energy sector, housing and communal services, transport and communications.

For the development of agricultural industries, the training of specialists is carried out on the basis of the Tyumen State Agricultural Academy of the State Agrarian University of the Northern Trans-Urals and GBPOU YaNAO "Yamal Polar Agroecomic College".

In 2021, new priorities of the federal policy in the field of personnel training have been formed:

- federal projects "Modern School", "Success of every child", "Young professionals", "New opportunities for everyone" of the national project "Development of Education" - in order to implement Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204;

- introduction of a regional standard for staffing industrial growth - in accordance with the List of instructions of the President of the Russian Federation based on the results of a working trip to the Sverdlovsk Region dated March 6, 2018 No. Pr-580.

These initiatives will change the infrastructure and content of training in the medium and long term.

The purpose of staffing is to create a system of advanced training and supply of workers in demand in the labor market of the region, in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies.

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To achieve the goal, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- development of a regulatory legal framework that ensures the mutual interests of business and regional authorities in matters of training and supply of workers for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug;
- improving the system of medium-term and long-term forecasting of the need for workers for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug;
- creation of an organizational model for the implementation of a system for the training and supply of workers in demand in the labor market of the region, in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies;
- training and supply of workforce in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies in the logic of a practice-oriented approach;
- creation of a modern infrastructure for advanced training and supply of workers in demand in the labor market of the region, in accordance with modern standards and advanced technologies.

The priorities for the development of staffing for the economy of the region in the Autonomous Okrug include the development of general education, additional education for children, and vocational education.

The goal of the policy in the field of general education, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 07, 2018 No. 204, is ensuring the global competitiveness of Russian education, the entry of the Russian Federation into the top 10 countries in the world in terms of the quality of general education.

To achieve the goal, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- introduction at the levels of basic general and secondary general education of new methods of training and education, educational technologies that ensure the development of basic skills and abilities by students, increasing their motivation for learning and involvement in the educational process, as well as updating the content and improving the methods of teaching the subject area "Technology";
- creation of a modern and safe digital educational environment that provides high quality and accessibility of education of all types and levels;
- introduction of a national system for the professional development of teachers, covering at least 50 percent of teachers.

The goal of the policy in the field of additional education for children, indicated in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204, is education of a harmoniously developed and socially responsible person based on the spiritual and moral values of the peoples of the Russian Federation, historical and national cultural traditions.

To achieve the goal, it is planned to solve the problem on the formation of an effective system for identifying, supporting and developing abilities and talents in children and youth, based on the principles of justice, universality and aimed at self-determination and professional orientation of all students.

The goal of the policy in the field of vocational education, indicated in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 07, 2018 No. 204, is modernization of vocational education.

To achieve the goal, it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- introduction of adaptive, practice-oriented and flexible educational programs;
- formation of a system of continuous updating by working citizens of their professional knowledge and the acquisition of new professional skills by them, including the acquisition of competencies in the field of the digital economy by everyone;
- formation of a system of professional competitions in order to provide citizens with opportunities for professional and career growth.

The training of personnel in educational programs of secondary vocational education at the Noyabrsk Institute of Oil and Gas - a branch of the FGBOU HE "Tyumen Industrial University", a branch of the FGBOU HE "Udmurt State University" in Gubkinsky will be built in accordance with the federal project "Young professionals (Improving the competitiveness of professional education)" of the national project "Education".

In general, the development of higher education in the Autonomous Okrug will be carried out in accordance with the federal project "New Opportunities for Everyone" national project "Education".

The tools for the implementation of staffing for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug will be:

- forecasting the need for personnel in the medium and long term, taking into account macroeconomic trends in the regional labor market, data from employers, a mechanism for balancing (ensuring compliance) with the current and future needs of the enterprise and the economy of the Autonomous Okrug for up to 7 years;
- vocational guidance in general education through a system of pre-profile training in primary school and profile training in high school, taking into account practical training in skills and competencies on a modern material and technical basis and the possibility of consolidating and demonstrating the acquired knowledge and skills within the framework of regional and national championships according to WorldSkills standards, in additional education of children through the work of three children's technoparks "Quantorium", equipped with high-tech equipment for the study and practical application of

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high technologies;

- a system for assessing the quality of training, including a demonstration exam according to WorldSkills standards to assess the formation of professional competencies of graduates during the state final certification, the participation of employers in assessing students' qualifications during intermediate and final certification, the participation of college students in the championship movement "Young Professionals" (WorldSkills Russia) at the regional and national levels.

The activities of the federal projects "Modern School", "Success of every child", "Young professionals", "New opportunities for everyone" of the national project "Development of Education", the project "Training highly qualified workers for the economy of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, taking into account modern standards" will be implemented and advanced technologies ("Workforce for the Arctic").

In the medium term, in the course of project implementation, a new infrastructure for Yamal education will be formed.

As part of the Modern School project, it is planned to build up to 28 schools by 2025, which will eliminate the second shift. Conditions will be provided for achieving good results in mathematical, reading and natural science literacy of Yamal schoolchildren in international studies.

During the implementation of the federal project "Success of every child", children's technoparks "Kvantorium" will be created in Yamal cities with a population of more than 60 thousand people, to develop the talent of Yamal children.

A new quality of training and retraining of personnel will be provided through the creation of a system of advanced training of workers for the economy of the Autonomous Okrug with the help of the regional project "Workers for the Arctic" as part of the implementation of the federal project "Young Professionals". New professions and specialties required for investment projects of the district will be opened.

For the training and retraining of personnel, taking into account the international standards of WorldSkills, a center for advanced professional training will be created in the Autonomous Okrug.

Since 2020, work has been underway to upgrade the material and technical base of Yamal colleges in line with the requirements of WorldSkills international standards.

From 2016 to 2020, equipment was purchased for 23 competencies of WorldSkills Russia. In the future, work will continue.

The executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug, leading enterprises operating in the region participate in the implementation of measures to develop the staffing of the regional economy.

The roadmap for the implementation of the Regional Staffing Standard for Industrial, or Economic Growth, will act as a mechanism for implementing strategic plans for staffing the region's economy.

The results of the implementation of the staffing of the economy of the Autonomous Okrug, taking into account the assessment of the regional expert group, including representatives of enterprises, professional associations of employers - participants in the implementation of the regional standard for staffing industrial growth, the regional representative of the WorldSkills Russia Union, will be considered at the Council on the personnel policy of the Autonomous Okrug.

Indicators characterizing the staffing of the economy of the Autonomous Okrug:

- increase in the number of created corporate resource training centers from 1 in 2018 to 4 in 2025 and maintain the achieved level until 2035 inclusive;
- increase in the share of graduates employed at the enterprise or opening their own business in 2018 from 60% to 70% in 2025 and maintaining the achieved level until 2035 inclusive;
- increase in the share of students studying under targeted education contracts in 2018 from 7% to 24% in 2025 and maintaining the achieved level until 2035 inclusive;
- increase in the number of developed and implemented adaptive, practice-oriented and flexible educational programs in colleges from 3 programs in 2018 to 20 programs in 2025 and up to 40 programs in 2035.
- an increase in the number of graduates of educational organizations implementing programs of secondary vocational education who have demonstrated a level of training that meets the standards

WorldSkills from 0 people in 2018 to 500 people in 2025 and to 1,000 people in 2035;

- an increase in the share of the employed population aged 25 to 65 years who underwent advanced training and (or) vocational training of the total number of people employed in the economy of this age group from 17.1% in 2018 to 37% in 2025 and maintaining this values until 2035.

Based on the results of studies based on a macroeconomic forecasting methodology, taking into account a survey of employers conducted in 2018, a set of professions in demand in the economy of the Autonomous Okrug for the period up to 2035 was determined:

- manual welding electric welder, electric gas welder,
- oil and gas production operator, fitter,
- production and exploratory drilling driller,
- concrete worker,
- accountant,
- car driver, doctor,

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surveyor, road worker,
commissioning and testing engineer, labor
protection engineer,
drilling (drilling) engineer, chemical analysis
laboratory assistant,
nurse,
truck crane driver, bulldozer driver,
process pipeline installer,
assembler for the installation of steel and
reinforced concrete structures, cook,
programmer,
repairman,
locksmith for instrumentation and automation,
teacher,
electrician for the repair and maintenance of
electrical equipment, legal adviser,
manager, educator, pipe insulator on the line.

10 fuel and energy enterprises operating on the
territory of the Autonomous Okrug, co-executors of
the project "Workforce for the Arctic" will take part in
the implementation of measures to ensure the staffing of
the economy of the Autonomous Okrug:

- joint-stock company Gazpromneft-Noyabrskneftegaz; limited liability company RN-Purneftegaz;
- limited liability company "Gazprom dobycha Yamburg"; Limited Liability Company Gazprom Dobycha Urengoy; joint-stock company ROSPAN International;
- closed joint stock company "Northgas";
- Open Joint Stock Company Severneftegazprom;
- limited liability company "Gazprom dobycha Nadym"; Limited Liability Company NOVATEK-TARKOSALENEFTEGAZ;
- limited liability company "LUKOIL-Western Siberia".

7 professional educational organizations and 1
organization implementing additional professional
education programs will take part in the
implementation of strategic plans for staffing the
regional economy:

- State Budgetary Professional Educational Institution of the Autonomous Okrug "Yamal Multidisciplinary College";
- State Budgetary Professional Educational Institution of the Autonomous Okrug "Noyabrsky College of Professional and Information Technologies";
- State Budgetary Professional Educational Institution of the Autonomous Okrug "Novourengoy Multidisciplinary College"; state budgetary professional educational institution of the Autonomous Okrug "Muravlenkovsky multidisciplinary college"; state budget vocational education.
- establishment of the autonomous district "Tarko-Salinsky professional college"; state vocational educational institution of the Yamalo-

Nenets Autonomous Okrug "Nadym Professional
College" private vocational educational institution
"Gazprom College Novy Urengoy";

- State Autonomous Institution of Additional
Professional Education of the Autonomous Okrug
"Regional Institute for the Development of
Education".

The solution of the tasks set will make it possible
to achieve the following main results by the end of
2035:

- creation of a system of advanced training and supply of personnel in demand on the labor market as part of the implementation of the project "Training highly qualified workers for the regional economy, taking into account modern standards and advanced technologies" ("Workforce for the Arctic");
- formation of a system of continuous updating by working citizens of their professional knowledge and the acquisition of new professional skills by them, including through the creation of a center for advanced professional training;
- ensuring the mastery of competencies in the field of the digital economy by everyone.

Public control over the activities of state
authorities of the Autonomous Okrug and local self-
government in the Autonomous Okrug has been
strengthened through the work of public councils
under the executive bodies of state power of the
Autonomous Okrug and public chambers (councils) of
municipalities.

Thanks to the existing collegiate bodies with the
participation of representatives of the public, the
interaction between the authorities and civil society
has intensified.

The activity of socially oriented non-profit
organizations has increased, including the
implementation of socially significant projects using
support funds from the district budget.

Support for the activities of non-profit
organizations retains a permanent and systematic
basis.

Various types of support are provided (financial,
infrastructural, informational, methodological),
measures aimed at stimulating project activities on a
competitive basis are being implemented, employees
and volunteers (volunteers) of socially oriented non-
profit organizations are being trained under additional
professional education programs.

The Autonomous Okrug is a multi-ethnic region.
According to the 2010 census, representatives of more
than 100 nationalities live on its territory.

Since the beginning of the 2000s, there has been
an increase in the number of national public
associations and by the end of 2018 their number
reached 30. In this regard, it became necessary to
improve the mechanism of interaction between state
authorities and national public associations.

In order to coordinate joint activities in the field
of interethnic and state-confessional relations in order

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to avoid preventing interethnic and interfaith conflict situations and extremist manifestations, the Concept of the state national policy of the Autonomous Okrug was developed and approved.

An advisory council on issues of ethno-confessional policy under the Governor of the Autonomous Okrug, as well as similar advisory bodies at the municipal level, has been created and is actively operating.

Since 2018, subsidies have been provided on a competitive basis to national-cultural autonomies and socially oriented non-profit organizations for the implementation of projects (programs) in the field of national policy implementation.

The monitoring of ethno-confessional and interethnic relations has been put on a systematic basis: the relevant regulatory legal acts have been adopted, sociological and other studies of the sphere of interethnic and ethno-confessional relations are conducted annually.

State support for the development of district and municipal mass media has maintained a systematic approach aimed at providing technical conditions for the creation and distribution of information materials.

The editorial offices of the mass media have undergone significant modernization. A new production and technical complex was created at the Yamal-Region Okrug Television and Radio Company, which made it possible to improve the quality level of program preparation and created the conditions for organizing joint on-air broadcasting of district and municipal television programs.

The modernization of the district printing complex is at the stage of completion. The printing house of the state institution "Northern Publishing House" updated printing machines, installed and put into operation equipment for pre-press and post-print preparation. The institution is technically prepared for the implementation of publishing projects of a high degree of complexity.

Work on the formation and strengthening of spiritual and moral values and civic consciousness of young people, the development of their socially significant activity, inclusion in the processes of state and social growth was carried out in the following areas:

- development of the youth social movement as a positive form of organizing leisure and employment - in comparison with 2018 by 2021, the number of participants in associations increased by 29.4% and amounted to 29,329 people;
- implementation of activities aimed at the health, preservation of the younger generation, the formation of a culture of a healthy lifestyle - annually at least 32 thousand young people take part in such events;
- activation of the participation of the youth of the Autonomous Okrug in all-Russian events of

various content orientation;

- grant support for youth initiatives within the framework of the social and educational project "Yamal Youth Initiatives" (until 2018 - "Business Youth of Yamal") and the educational youth forum "I'm Young";

- development of youth self-government, parliamentary movement - the Youth Government is actively working in the region, 20 youth councils under the heads of administrations of municipalities operate in municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug;

- implementation of the search movement - by 2018, the number of participants in search teams has tripled, there is an increase in the number of patriotic centers, clubs, patriotic associations, an increase in the level of involvement of the population of the Autonomous Okrug in regional and all-Russian civil-patriotic actions up to 51.3% in 2018.

Given the climatic specifics of the district, the issues of improving the health of children and youth are of particular importance. For this purpose, a system of operational management and quality control of the children's health campaign has been formed. Every year, the health campaign in the Autonomous Okrug covers more than 30,000 people.

In order to promote the professional self-determination of young people, diagnostic testing and counseling on issues of professional choice are regularly carried out, and measures are being taken to ensure temporary employment of adolescents.

The main goal in the development of civil society is the creation of legal, informational, organizational, infrastructural conditions for supporting and developing forms of public participation and self-organization of citizens.

Achievement of the goal will be carried out by solving the following tasks:

- improvement of civil society institutions;
- strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ensuring the ethno-cultural development of the peoples living in the region;
- expanding the information space in the region and raising the level of awareness of citizens;
- ensuring the possibility of self-realization of youth in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of society;
- increasing the social responsibility of youth.

Solving the problem of improving the institutions of civil society will help the further development of democracy. This will be served by qualitatively new approaches and mechanisms for the development of social partnership, expansion of forms of public self-government, public self-organization of citizens, and an increase in the legal culture of the population of the Autonomous Okrug.

The creation of socio-economic, cultural, spiritual and legal conditions and prerequisites for the free development of the individual will continue, as

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well as the development of mechanisms for public participation (through examinations, consultations, monitoring, public hearings) in the discussion of the most important issues of economic, social and public development of the Autonomous Okrug.

For non-profit organizations, effective mechanisms of state support for activities will be formed, and equal conditions for access to the markets of social services will be provided.

The efforts of civil society institutions will be concentrated on mitigating social conflicts and tensions among the population, establishing the principles of social justice and social solidarity.

Strengthening the unity of the Russian nation and ensuring the ethnocultural development of the peoples living on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug will be carried out by integrating national, religious and other non-profit organizations into the implementation of the state national policy, as well as increasing the role of the public in maintaining a positive interethnic and interreligious dialogue.

The solution of the tasks set in the Autonomous Okrug will also be facilitated by the implementation of measures to form and nurture a culture of interethnic and interfaith communication aimed at peaceful cohabitation of citizens of different nationalities.

To achieve the goal of expanding the information space in the region and raising the level of awareness of citizens, support and development of the mass media of the Autonomous Okrug will continue in the following areas:

- improving the efficiency of the media in the Autonomous Okrug;
- development of new interactive forms and methods of informing citizens;
- ensuring the preparation and release by the media of information materials on the socio-economic development of the region;
- promoting the development of the book publishing system and the implementation of publishing projects.

Ensuring the possibility of self-realization of young people in the socio-economic, political and cultural life of society will be carried out through the implementation of a set of measures aimed at civil and patriotic education of young people, the formation of a caring attitude towards their health.

Work will continue to support the activities of children's and youth public associations, the development of a system to support youth initiatives.

It is planned to organize large-scale regional events with the participation of initiative youth.

Increasing the social responsibility of young people will be carried out through the development of a voluntary (volunteer) movement.

To this end, it is planned to create conditions for the maximum involvement of young people in voluntary (volunteer) activities. Conducting

educational projects for representatives of voluntary (volunteer) associations, volunteers (volunteers) will be carried out.

The list of areas of volunteer activity will expand (corporate, medical, family volunteering, etc.).

The indicators characterizing the development of civil society in the Autonomous Okrug will be:

- increase in the number of institutions of interaction between society and government in the Autonomous Okrug from 240 in 2018 to 245 in 2025 and up to 250 in 2035;
- an increase in the share of citizens participating in the activities of socially oriented non-profit organizations from 23% in 2018 to 26% in 2025 and up to 29% in 2035;
- increasing the level of awareness of the residents of the Autonomous Okrug about the implementation of the strategic tasks of the socio-economic development of the Autonomous Okrug from 42% in 2018 to 62.5% in 2025 and up to 75% in 2035;
- increasing the level of involvement of children and youth of the Autonomous Okrug from 8 to 30 years old in the activities of children's and youth public associations from 18.3% in 2018 to 19.8% in 2025 and up to 25% in 2035;
- an increase in the number of children and youth aged 8 to 30 involved in the work of volunteer associations from 4,486 people in 2018 to 8,742 people in 2025 and up to 12,386 people in 2035.

As a result of solving the tasks set, it is planned to achieve the following results:

- increase the social activity of the inhabitants of the Autonomous Okrug, which is the most important condition for strengthening the institutions of democracy, the development of civil society institutions and maintaining political stability;
- increase the effectiveness of the implementation of youth policy in the Autonomous Okrug, provide conditions for the development of the personal potential of young people, their successful socialization and effective self-realization in the interests of the socio-economic development of the region;
- raise the level of social and civic responsibility of young people, expand the range of socially significant initiatives.

The creation of optimal conditions for the sustainable economic and socio-cultural development of the indigenous peoples of the North is carried out on the basis of rational nature management, strengthening the socio-economic potential, preserving the original habitat, traditional culture and way of life, and improving the system of state support.

For these purposes, an institutional environment has been formed that regulates the development of the indigenous peoples of the North:

- Decree of the Governor of the Autonomous Okrug dated December 28, 2017 No. 132-PG

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approved the People's Program of the Indigenous Minorities of the North in the Autonomous Okrug (hereinafter referred to as the People's Program);

- regional action plans are being implemented to ensure the sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation;

- adopted the Law of the Autonomous Okrug dated March 02, 2016 No. 1-ZAO "On Guarantees of the Rights of Persons Leading the Traditional Way of Life of the Indigenous Minorities of the North in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug";

- to address issues of sustainable development of the indigenous peoples of the North, which are interdepartmental, intersectoral in nature, a Coordinating Council was created;

- councils of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the North, created under the Heads of municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug, have been created and are actively carrying out their activities;

- social support is being provided aimed at raising the level of education of the indigenous peoples of the North.

Students from the indigenous peoples of the North who are studying in graduate school are provided with financial assistance, studying by correspondence under the program of targeted training of pedagogical personnel in the profile "Primary education", since 2018, a targeted educational subsidy has been provided.

Since 2018, the Regional Standard for the Minimum Material Security of Persons Leading the Traditional Way of Life of the Indigenous Minorities of the North, approved by Decree of the Government of the Autonomous Okrug dated December 23, 2016 No. 1214-P, has been implemented, providing for the provision of national consumer goods, including sets of plagues, poles, nyuks, stoves for the plague, tarpaulin, cloth, kerosene lamps, mini-power plants, boards, chainsaws and first-aid kits for emergency medical care; cash payments are provided for energy supply.

As of January 01, 2018, 58 trading posts were registered in the Autonomous Okrug, where the tundra population has the opportunity to purchase food and essential goods, as well as receive support measures and medical assistance, and use communication services.

The life safety of the population leading a traditional way of life on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug is ensured, among other things, using the satellite monitoring system of the Autonomous Okrug, to which more than 700 satellite phones purchased at the expense of the Okrug budget are connected.

Measures are being taken to develop international cooperation, exchange of experience with the indigenous peoples of the world in preserving

the traditional way of life, developing the traditional sectors of the economy of the indigenous peoples of the North.

The goal of the regional national policy towards the indigenous peoples of the North is to create conditions for the sustainable development of this category of the population.

The relevance of solving problems in the field of protecting the original habitat and traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North, their rights and legitimate interests, preserving their original culture, language and traditions requires the following tasks:

- implementation of the People's Program;
- promoting the development (or creating conditions for the development) of communities and small forms of economic management of the indigenous peoples of the North;

Factories support.

The main directions for the implementation of the People's Program, formed on the basis of proposals from the population of the Autonomous Okrug, are defined as follows:

- socio-economic development of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- social development measures relating to education, health care, housing, social services and social protection of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- preservation and development of the traditional culture of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- protection of the original habitat of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the indigenous peoples of the North.

Assistance in the development of communities and small forms of economic management of the indigenous peoples of the North will be carried out through:

- holding informative (educational) events for communities and small forms of economic management of the indigenous peoples of the North on entrepreneurial and traditional economic activities, including in the native languages of the indigenous peoples;

- providing subsidies, benefits, preferences that contribute to the financial stability of communities and small forms of management of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- provision of advisory services (legal support, accounting) to communities and small businesses, residents of remote and hard-to-reach areas by socially oriented non-profit organizations.

The indicators characterizing the socio-economic development of the indigenous peoples of the North will be:

- increasing the level of material security of people leading the traditional way of life of the

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indigenous peoples of the North, from the declared need from 60% in 2017 to 80% in 2025 and up to 100% in 2035;

- an increase in the number of communities of indigenous peoples of the North in the Autonomous Okrug and small forms of management from 194 units in 2017 to 218 units in 2025 and up to 230 units in 2035.

As a result of solving the tasks set, it is planned to achieve the following results:

- ensure the preservation of the traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North in the Autonomous Okrug;

- to increase the degree of satisfaction with the vital needs of the population leading the traditional way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North;

- create conditions for the development of communities of the indigenous peoples of the North, small forms of management and employment of the indigenous peoples of the North, including in the branches of traditional economic activity of the indigenous peoples of the North.

Social protection of the population unites and coordinates diverse measures of state support, first of all, to socially vulnerable segments of the population, which contributes to the development of human potential.

An integrated approach to solving the issues of creating an accessible environment for people with disabilities in the Autonomous Okrug made it possible to achieve certain results by 2018.

59% of the priority objects of social and transport infrastructure have been adapted to the needs of the disabled.

In order to improve the convenience of movement of wheelchair users in the Autonomous Okrug, more than 70 buses with a low landing system have been purchased and are operating.

Considerable attention is paid to the organization of events to work with people with disabilities in the field of culture.

For the period 2018 - 2021, at 8 cultural sites, the level of accessibility for wheelchair users and the visually impaired has been increased.

Conditions have been created in public libraries for special groups of users to receive library services.

The solution to the problem of navigation in the museum space and the logic of moving through the expositions was to equip all museums of the Autonomous Okrug with audio guides.

Since 2018, the Accessible Environment regional portal has been operating, which allows a disabled person to plan their route to social infrastructure facilities in advance and determine the method of receiving a service, taking into account the accessibility of the facility.

The process of facilitating the employment of persons with disabilities is actively developing, which is facilitated by the mechanism for quoting jobs for

them. In 2018-2021, the number of quota jobs almost doubled and reached 2,356.

Every year, more than half of the budget funds allocated to social support for privileged categories of citizens of Yamal are provided for the provision of 24 types of support measures for older citizens, including health improvement.

Systematic work in cooperation with public organizations of veterans within the framework of the traditionally held annual charity event "Salary of one day" allows us to provide assistance to elderly citizens in need. In 2018, more than 2,700 senior citizens received this assistance.

Social services for elderly citizens on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug are provided in stationary,

Over the past years, there has been no priority in all forms of social services on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug.

In all municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug, social services for the elderly are organized in home conditions. At the end of 2017, the number of recipients of social services in this form reached more than 900 people.

In order to improve the quality of social services in the Autonomous Okrug, the development of alternative forms of social services has been continued.

To prevent social loneliness, social families are created for the elderly and the disabled. Over 6 years, the number of created social families has increased significantly from 1 social family in 2018 to 19 social families in 2021.

The preservation of the residence of citizens suffering from mental disorders at home is ensured by paying monthly allowances to guardians (in 2021, benefits were assigned to 444 guardians of incapacitated citizens).

On the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, much attention is paid to the issues of attracting non-governmental social service organizations to the social services market by adopting regulatory legal acts and carrying out information and explanatory work on entering the register of social service providers, the theory and practice of providing social services, and compensation for social services provided.

In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Law of December 28, 2013 No. 442-FZ "On the Fundamentals of Social Services for Citizens in the Russian Federation", the Autonomous Okrug provides subsidies to compensate for the costs of social service providers, and also reimburses the costs of organizations providing Social Tax services.

In 2018-2021, there was not a single non-governmental organization providing social services to citizens in the Autonomous Okrug. In the period from 2018 to 2021, 6 socially oriented non-profit organizations and 3 individual entrepreneurs were

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included in the register of social service providers.

There are 6 houses of the system of social services for the population in the region, in which 326 citizens of the older generation live.

An actual form of social service for citizens living in territories far removed from the location of social service institutions is the use of mobile teams. Such brigades are organized in 7 municipalities and allow the provision of urgent social and socio-medical services.

Achieving the goal of increasing the level of social protection of the population will be facilitated by the solution of a number of tasks defined, including by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204:

- ensuring social protection of disabled people and their integration into society;
- improving the quality of life of older citizens;

The solution of the problem of social protection of the disabled and their integration into society will be carried out by ensuring equal access to all spheres of life.

The availability of facilities and services for a special category of the population will be ensured by adapting engineering, transport and social infrastructure facilities.

It is planned to implement measures to ensure access for persons with disabilities to information and communication facilities, including information and communication technologies and systems.

In order to realize the rights of people with disabilities to education, work, medical and social services, leisure and adaptive sports, the list of special events implemented within the framework of targeted programs of the Autonomous Okrug will be expanded.

The mechanism for quoting jobs for the disabled will continue to be improved.

An equally important area is the comprehensive rehabilitation and habilitation of the disabled.

To ensure the availability, quality and effectiveness of the implementation of rehabilitation measures in the region, a system of comprehensive rehabilitation and habilitation of all categories of disabled people, including disabled children, will be created, including the institution of early assistance and support for young children with disabilities and their families.

In order to increase the duration, level and quality of life, the degree of social protection of the older generation, and enhance participation in society, measures are envisaged to further develop the infrastructure of social service organizations, introduce innovative and information and digital technologies to improve the quality of social services.

Work will continue to improve the availability of high quality social services for all elderly and disabled citizens in need.

Measures are also planned to increase the

volume of social services provided to older citizens by non-governmental organizations and individual entrepreneurs.

From the beginning of 2019, the territory of the Autonomous Okrug will sell certificates in the category "Home Help", "Hospital at Home", "Social Taxi", the right to receive which will be given to citizens permanently residing in the Autonomous Okrug, recognized as in need of an appropriate form of social service.

The provision of the established volume of social services under the certificate will be carried out by legal entities or individual entrepreneurs providing social services included in the register of social service providers of the Autonomous Okrug, but not participating in the implementation of the state task (order).

The implementation of measures for social services to citizens will be carried out at the expense of the district budget.

Fulfillment of state obligations on social support for the elderly will be ensured through social payments, improving the quality and accessibility of the provision of social support measures and state social assistance, and improving legislation.

The indicators characterizing the level of social protection of the population will be:

- increase in the share of priority social, transport, engineering infrastructure facilities accessible to disabled people and other people with limited mobility in the total number of priority facilities in the Autonomous Okrug from 59% in 2018 to 75% in 2025 and up to 100% in 2035;
- maintaining, by 2025 and 2035, 100% of the level of provision of social support and state social guarantees to citizens who are entitled to receive them and have applied for them;
- preservation by 2025 and 2035 of 100% of the share of citizens who received social services in social service institutions in the total number of citizens who applied for social services in social service institutions;

The solution of the set tasks aimed at increasing the level of social protection of the population of the Autonomous Okrug will allow achieving the following main results by the end of 2035:

- ensure that citizens of the older generation receive affordable and high-quality social services in accordance with their needs;
- ensure 100% adaptation of priority engineering, transport and social infrastructure facilities for unhindered access;
- provide conditions conducive to the restoration (formation) of the skills and abilities of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, for the purpose of their social adaptation, including integration into society;

Ensuring the stable demographic development of the Autonomous Okrug is the basis for the

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development of the region and improving the quality of life of the population, it belongs to the national interests and strategic national priorities of the country.

The necessary conditions have been created in the Autonomous Okrug to ensure the development and implementation of demographic policy in general and family policy in particular. The demographic situation in the region is characterized as favorable.

The population of the region in 2018 amounted to 538.5 thousand people (0.37% of the population of Russia). Over the past five years, due to the high level of natural population growth and partly due to the increase in migrants from foreign countries, the region managed to prevent significant population losses associated with migration outflow to other regions of the country.

In 2018, the coefficient of natural increase per 1000 population in the Autonomous Okrug was 9.1%. Among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, Yamal is ranked 5th in terms of the natural growth rate. On the whole, Russia is registering a natural decline in the population.

Such leadership of the Autonomous Okrug is ensured by a high birth rate and an extremely low death rate, which is largely due to the predominance of people of working age in the population. The average age of the county's residents is 33.3 years.

In general, the birth rate in the district exceeds the death rate by almost 3 times.

Over the past five years, the child population in the region has increased by 7.0%. The share of the child population in the total population by the beginning of 2018 was 26.5. Every fourth inhabitant of the Autonomous Okrug is a child, among the child population every third child is under 6 years old.

The growth of the child population is associated with the implementation of measures that stimulate the birth of children, on which special emphasis is placed in improving the demographic situation.

In the well-being of the demographic situation, fertility issues are of particular importance. The high birth rate in the region compensates for the migration outflow of the population associated with the specifics of the region. The location of a significant part of the territory of the Autonomous Okrug in the subpolar and arctic regions with extreme natural and climatic conditions for human habitation encourages the migration of the population to regions with a more favorable climate.

The measures taken to stimulate the birth rate, strengthen the institution of the family, support families in connection with the birth and upbringing of children ensured the growth of the total birth rate in the region until 2025. The highest values of the indicator were registered in 2014 and 2015 and amounted to 2.189 and 2.188 respectively. In 2018, the level of the total fertility rate was 1.948, which is 20.2% higher than in Russia as a whole. Among the

constituent entities of the Russian Federation, Yamal is ranked 8th in terms of the total fertility rate.

Effective initiatives taken at the federal and regional levels, such as: federal and regional maternity (family) capital, provision of land plots at the birth of third children, construction of perinatal centers, the introduction of benefits for uninsured citizens and an increase in benefits for the insured, a program of kindergartens for children from three to seven years and a program to support third children at the subsistence level of a child in the region made it possible for several years to delay the downward trend in fertility associated with the entry into active reproductive age of small contingents born in the 1990s.

The level of life expectancy of the region's population increased by almost 3 years over five years and amounted to 73.53 years in 2018, which is 1.1% higher than in Russia as a whole.

The proportion of people older than working age has increased against the backdrop of increasing life expectancy since 2018 by almost 1.5 times - up to 11.6% by 2021, over the same period the share of the working age population decreased from 70.8% to 64.3%. Demographic dynamics indicates an inevitable reduction in the economically active population in the region.

In 2018, in the autonomous okrug, 64.3% of the population were of working age, 24.1% were younger than able-bodied, and 11.6% were older than able-bodied.

For the effective implementation of a targeted family and demographic policy in the Autonomous Okrug and making timely management decisions in the region, the Coordinating Council for the implementation of the main directions of state family policy, social support, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood has been established and is functioning.

As part of the work aimed at preserving the family, raising the status of the institution of the family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood in the Autonomous Okrug, Father's Day has been established since 2012.

Since 2014, a solemn ceremony of awarding the Yamal Family Award has been held. Two families from among the laureates of the award became winners of the All-Russian competition "Family of the Year".

Achieving the goal of maintaining positive demographic dynamics in the Autonomous Okrug will be facilitated by the solution of a number of tasks defined, including by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204:

- an increase in the total fertility rate;
- increase in the expected duration of healthy life of the population;
- an increase in the proportion of citizens

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leading a healthy lifestyle, an increase in the proportion of citizens systematically engaged in physical culture and sports.

In the near future, due to the reduction in the number of women of reproductive age and due to the aging of the population, citizens will need the support of social services and healthcare structures to a greater extent.

In many ways, the positive characteristics of the demographic development of the region are associated with the sustainable development of infrastructure and sectors of the entire social sphere as a whole.

The increase in the total fertility rate will be facilitated by the implementation of financial support mechanisms for families at the birth of children, the creation of conditions for the employment of women with children, the achievement by 2021 of 100 percent access to pre-school education for children under the age of three and increasing the availability of housing for young and large families .

Measures of social support for the birth of children will be provided both at the expense of the federal budget (monthly payment in connection with the birth (adoption) of the first child), and at the expense of the district budget (provision of certain categories of citizens with three or more children of regional "maternity capital", providing a monthly cash payment to families at the birth of a third child or subsequent children).

In addition, among the measures aimed at stabilizing the situation with the birth rate, it is planned to widely popularize family values and the positive experience of family life, the formation of a positive attitude among the population towards marriage, the creation of a family and the birth of children, including through the status encouragement of the winners of the annual Yamal Family Award , organizing the participation of families of the Autonomous Okrug in the All-Russian competition "Family of the Year", organizing the awarding of the families of the Autonomous Okrug with a public award - the medal "For Love and Loyalty".

An increase in the expected duration of a healthy life of the population will be facilitated by the development and implementation of programs for systemic support and improving the quality of life of older citizens, the formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating and giving up bad habits.

The task of increasing the proportion of citizens leading a healthy lifestyle, increasing the proportion of citizens systematically engaged in physical culture and sports, will be solved by creating conditions for all groups of the population to go in for physical culture and sports, mass sports, including increasing the level of provision of the population with sports facilities.

The achievement of the goal of demographic policy in the Autonomous Okrug will be facilitated by

the implementation of the regional segment of the national project "Demography" consisting of five parts, and represented by the following regional projects:

- "Financial support for families at the birth of children";
- "Establishment of a nursery - promotion of women's employment";
- "Older generation";
- "Formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle, including healthy eating and giving up bad habits";
- "Sport is the norm of life."

The indicators characterizing the solution of problems will be:

- increase in the total fertility rate from 1.948 in 2018 to 2.082 in 2025 and maintain the achieved level until 2035;
- growth of the average annual population from 538.5 thousand people. in 2018 to 540.1 thousand people. in 2025 and 542 thousand people. in 2035.

Solving the set tasks aimed at developing the sphere of family and demographic policy will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- increase in the total fertility rate to the level of the target indicator;
- minimizing the consequences of changes in the financial situation of families in connection with the birth of children;
- achieving 100% accessibility of pre-school education for children under the age of three;
- improving the quality of life of older citizens;
- formation of a system of motivating citizens to a healthy lifestyle;
- creation for all categories and groups of the population of conditions for physical culture and sports, mass sports.

The results achieved will ensure the maintenance of demographic dynamics that correspond in their parameters to the needs of sustainable economic development of the region by creating the necessary conditions for maintaining and improving the health and quality of life of the population, creating the necessary socio-economic prerequisites for the transition of families to a large type of reproductive behavior with a responsible attitude to parenthood.

Intensive industrial development of the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, exploitation of the largest oil and gas fields, withdrawal of productive agricultural land and forest land from circulation has led to the formation of significant sources of pollution and degradation of the natural environment.

Over the past six years, significant results have been achieved in the field of nature management and ensuring environmental safety.

A territorial system for monitoring the state of

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the environment has been formed and improved, consisting of annual observations at 15 polygons of integrated regional environmental monitoring located in characteristic natural zones in the undisturbed background territories of the Autonomous Okrug, as well as regular observations on the territory of 134 licensed areas.

Regular monitoring of water bodies is carried out at 30 sites that are most exposed to negative impacts and located near settlements.

In order to timely identify and prevent the negative impact of harmful factors on the environment and ensure the environmental safety of the population of the Autonomous Okrug, a unified system of environmental monitoring indicators has been introduced. Currently, the territorial monitoring system covers the activities of 40 subsoil users and allows obtaining high-quality and complete information about the state of the environment in the region.

The activity of subsoil users is under constant control. During the implementation of the regional state environmental supervision, a total of more than 1.7 thousand inspections were carried out, during which more than 3.5 thousand violations of requirements in the field of environmental protection were revealed. Based on the results of consideration of cases on administrative offenses, administrative fines were imposed in the amount of more than 81.6 million rubles.

From 2018 to 2021, 9 objects of accumulated environmental damage were eliminated in the Okrug, work began on another 9 objects. As a result of liquidation works, the ecological situation in the cities of Salekhard, Noyabrsk, Nadym, Purovsky and Priuralsky districts has been improved. Cleared more than 16 km. channels of water bodies, lands with an area of 65.31 hectares were returned to economic circulation.

The foundations for the development of environmental volunteering have been laid. In particular, eleven environmental expeditions to Bely Island were organized, employees of the Non-Commercial Partnership "Russian Arctic Development Center" and volunteers collected about 1,200 tons of scrap metal, and the island was cleaned of waste.

In the structure of waste generated on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, for many years, the bulk of production and consumption waste from fuel and energy companies that develop and operate hydrocarbon deposits.

The share of municipal solid waste generated in the territories of settlements that are part of municipalities in the Autonomous Okrug accounts for 22% or 206 thousand tons per year of the total volume of waste generated in the Autonomous Okrug.

Statistical data show a high level of neutralization and recycling of industrial waste, but

for municipal solid waste, the figures are extremely low. In 2020, 2% of such waste was neutralized and disposed of in settlements and 98% was buried.

To address the issues of organizing activities in the field of municipal solid waste management in the period from 2018 to 2021, waste sorting complexes were created and modernized in Novy Urengoy, Tarko-Sale, Nadym, with. Yar-Sale.

The construction of landfills for the disposal of municipal solid waste is underway in the city of Salekhard, with. Beloyarsk, s. Krasnoselkup and points for the processing of solid household and biological waste in the village. Salemal and s. Panaevsk.

A plant for deep processing of secondary polymers was commissioned in Noyabrsk at the expense of a private investor.

The average annual volume of collected and processed secondary raw materials by business entities for further processing, including those outside the Autonomous Okrug, amounted to 22 thousand tons per year.

Thus, the joint efforts of regional and local authorities ensured the solution of priority tasks for the management of municipal solid waste, the involvement of small and medium-sized businesses in the collection of secondary raw materials, and the attraction of extrabudgetary funds in the development of a waste management system, including municipal solid waste.

A number of proposals have been sent to the federal executive authorities to improve the current legislation in the field of municipal solid waste management in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

In order to protect forests from pests and diseases of the forest and their reproduction, a forest pathological survey was carried out on an area of 35,000 hectares, and reforestation was promoted by soil mineralization on an area of 2,500 hectares.

To ensure the protection of wildlife and hunting resources, measures were taken to equip the inspectors with modern vehicles, means of communication, navigation, and video recording. 9 mobile cordons for the protection of wildlife and hunting resources have been installed. The detection and suppression of the facts of poaching is facilitated by regular air patrols of the territories and waters of the Autonomous Okrug.

For the first time on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug, a state nature reserve was established to protect wintering grounds and spawning grounds for whitefish species. Measures have been taken to transform three state nature reserves of federal significance into state nature reserves of regional significance, as a result of which the protection of these territories has been restored, 2 of which are of international importance. A ban on hunting for wild reindeer has been introduced until 2020, 8 rest zones for waterfowl have been created in

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the spring hunting season.

All these activities made it possible to stabilize and increase the number of key types of hunting resources in the period from 2012 to 2021:

- elk - from 5730 to 10627 individuals;
- sable - from 8890 to 20895 individuals;
- wild reindeer - from 7170 to 9100 individuals.

The goal of the policy in the field of rational nature management and ensuring environmental safety is to preserve the natural environment and ensure its protection, eliminate the environmental consequences of economic activity in the face of growing economic activity.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

- timely detection of environmental pollution and taking measures to eliminate the accumulated damage to the environment, as well as to restore previously disturbed territories and water ecosystems;
- preservation of unique water bodies (basins of the Ob, Pur, Taz, Nadym rivers);
- reduction of the hazard class and reduction in the amount of municipal solid waste intended for disposal;
- forestry development;
- ensuring the protection of wildlife and hunting resources.

The task of timely detection of environmental pollution and taking measures to eliminate the accumulated harm to the environment, as well as to restore previously disturbed territories and water ecosystems will be achieved through:

- monitoring the state of environmental components on the territory of 15 regional test sites of the Autonomous Okrug;
- performance of work on monitoring water bodies on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug in terms of studying: the bottom, banks, the state and mode of use of water protection zones and changes in the morphometric features of water bodies or their parts;
- organizing the collection and analysis of information on the state of the environment from licensed areas.

Works to eliminate the accumulated harm to the environment will include a number of surveys to assess the objects of accumulated harm. Basically, these objects were formed in the last century, and are abandoned geological bases, drilling sites, on which destroyed buildings, warehouses, empty barrels, scrap metal and waste are located.

Work on their elimination will be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation.

Studies are also planned in 30 areas of water bodies that are most susceptible to anthropogenic impact. Such sites are bridge crossings, roads located in close proximity to water bodies, water intake or spillway facilities located within the boundaries of

settlements.

Work is planned to clear the riverbeds and carry out dredging to improve the ecological state of water bodies and restore water approaches to the village. Kutopyugan, Nadymsky district, Shomoposl ducts within the boundaries of the municipality of Labytnangi.

To solve the problem of protecting and preserving unique water bodies (the basins of the Ob, Pur, Taz, Nadym rivers), restrictions on economic and other activities will be introduced by establishing and fixing on the ground the boundaries of water protection zones and coastal protective strips, the boundaries of the coastlines of water bodies.

These measures will prevent pollution, clogging, siltation of unique water bodies and depletion of their waters, preserve the habitat of aquatic biological resources, other objects of flora and fauna within the boundaries of water protection zones.

Every year, in the territories of the municipalities of the Autonomous Okrug, actions will be taken to clean up water bodies and their banks from clogging and littering, helping to reduce the anthropogenic load and maintain the cleanliness of water bodies, popularizing the idea of caring for water among the population of the Autonomous Okrug.

As part of the task of reducing the hazard class and reducing the amount of municipal solid waste intended for disposal, work will continue aimed at reducing the volume of generation and reducing the hazard class of solid municipal waste, maximum processing, neutralization and disposal of solid municipal waste, and their minimum burial.

It is planned to create a financially and economically balanced integrated system for waste management, including municipal solid waste, which will involve all cities and rural settlements of the Autonomous Okrug.

The development of waste treatment in the Autonomous Okrug and the reduction of the amount of waste placed will be carried out through the implementation of projects for the construction of waste sorting complexes, as well as the commissioning of lines for the processing and disposal of waste installed at landfills. The secondary raw materials obtained after processing are planned to be sent to processing enterprises in other regions of the Russian Federation.

The unified solid municipal waste management system will cover all municipalities of the Autonomous Okrug, will promote the introduction of environmentally friendly (non-waste) technologies, highly efficient systems for collecting, accumulating, processing, utilizing and neutralizing solid municipal waste.

To solve the problem of forestry development, it is planned:

- increasing the efficiency of forest management through the introduction of information

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technologies in the forest industry, as well as the accumulation of information about the forest fund in terms of designing forest plots and forest inventory;

- increasing productivity and improving the species composition of forests on lands for various purposes, maintaining recreational potential through annual forest maintenance felling and reforestation activities. Reforestation will be promoted by measures to mineralize the soil in cut areas, burnt areas and wastelands;

- carrying out measures to protect forests from pests and diseases of the forest, including surveys of the sanitary and forest pathological condition of forest areas;

- improving the protection of forests from fires.

In order to protect wildlife and hunting resources, the network of specially protected natural areas of the Autonomous Okrug will be expanded, their existing boundaries will be updated and changed.

For the qualitative fulfillment of tasks for the protection of wildlife and hunting resources, the control and supervisory authorities will continue to be equipped with modern material and technical means, the introduction of modern methods of protection, including the creation of game rest zones, monitoring sites, biotechnical measures, and the introduction of scientific and educational activities.

In order to control the rational use of wildlife and hunting resources, regular monitoring of its condition will be carried out. Leading research institutions of the Russian Federation and the Autonomous Okrug will be involved in this work.

Also, the network of specially protected natural areas of the Autonomous Okrug will be expanded, their current boundaries will be updated and changed.

For the qualitative fulfillment of tasks for the protection of wildlife and hunting resources, the control and supervisory authorities will continue to be equipped with modern material and technical means, the introduction of modern methods of protection, including the creation of game rest zones, monitoring sites, biotechnical measures, and the introduction of scientific and educational activities.

In order to control the rational use of wildlife and hunting resources, regular monitoring of its condition will be carried out. Leading research institutions of the Russian Federation and the Autonomous Okrug will be involved in this work.

The indicators characterizing the solution of the tasks set for rational nature management and ensuring environmental safety will be:

- liquidation by the end of 2035 of at least 30% of objects of accumulated damage to the environment in the Autonomous Okrug, included in the state register of objects of accumulated damage to the environment;

- improvement of the quality of life of the population in connection with the implementation of

measures to eliminate objects of accumulated environmental damage, as well as the rehabilitation of territories and water areas contaminated as a result of economic and other activities, at least 85 thousand people. until 2025 (inclusive) and up to 163 thousand people. until 2035 (inclusive);

- increasing the share of municipal solid waste sent for treatment in the total volume of municipal solid waste generated from 1.8% in 2018 to 13% in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035;

- increasing the share of municipal solid waste sent for disposal in the total volume of municipal solid waste generated from 1.2% in 2018 to 4% in 2025 and maintaining this level until 2035;

- achieving a share of imports of equipment for the treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste of 50% in 2025 and maintaining this value until 2035;

- maintaining the forest cover of the territory of the Autonomous Okrug at the level of 20.8%;

- increase in the share of the area of specially protected natural areas of the Autonomous Okrug from the total area of the Autonomous Okrug from 10.82% in 2018 to 10.85% in 2025 and up to 10.9% in 2035.

The solution of the tasks set will make it possible to achieve the following main results by the end of 2035:

- to cover the system of monitoring the state of the environment in 7 municipal districts in the Autonomous Okrug;

- provide the population and organizations with information about the state of the environment;

- restore previously disturbed territories and aquatic ecosystems;

- improve the ecological situation in the territory of residence of 163 thousand people;

- to increase the share of processed, utilized and neutralized solid municipal waste from the total amount of generated solid municipal waste, to reduce the share of solid municipal waste to be disposed of;

- provide settlements in the Autonomous Okrug with facilities for waste management that meet the requirements of the law;

- preserve the forest cover of the Autonomous Okrug.

Yamal is an integral part of the Russian Arctic, a territory where natural resources that are strategic for the country's economy are concentrated.

The region has one of the highest gross regional product per capita in Russia and is one of the few regions with high budgetary security, a donor region. This makes it possible to concentrate significant resources and direct them towards solving the problems of the region's development, actively shaping its future image.

At the same time, there are a number of large-scale problems, including: the activation of economic and political processes in the Arctic region, the

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struggle for leadership in it, the depletion of developed hydrocarbon deposits and the shift of production centers to the north, which calls into question the relevance of the existing settlement system.

At present, the largest infrastructure projects have been launched in the Autonomous Okrug - the construction of the Northern Latitudinal Railway with access to the Northern Sea Route through the construction of the non-public railway line Bovanenkovo - Sabetta. The development of the multifunctional seaport of Sabetta continues.

Work is nearing completion to reach the design capacity of the Yamal LNG plant, which will become an industrial center for the production of LNG in the Arctic region. In the near future, the creation of another more powerful LNG plant based on the fields of the Gydan Peninsula is planned.

During the period of sanctions imposed by a number of foreign countries, the region not only maintained the growth rate of foreign trade turnover, but also created a strong foundation for increasing export performance, primarily through the supply of new fuel and energy products, such as Novy Port oil and LNG. Yamal has all the prerequisites for turning the region into a strategic outpost of Russia in the Arctic.

For the effective formation of leadership, the region must become a stable platform for dialogue, as well as a point of attraction for interests on foreign economic, social, intercultural and scientific issues.

One of the indicators of the development of the region is its foreign trade turnover, which increased by 15.7 times compared to 2018 and amounted to \$7,449.4 million in 2021. Exports increased 7.4 times and amounted to 2,340 million US dollars, imports increased 32 times and amounted to 5,109.4 million US dollars.

The high share of imports in the foreign trade turnover is due to the implementation of large investment projects in the region, including Yamal LNG. It is expected that already in 2022 the share of exports will significantly exceed the volume of deliveries from abroad. In 2021, the main importers of Yamal products were the Netherlands (37.5%), Italy (11.7%), Denmark (9.9%), China (8.8%), and the United Kingdom (6.7%).

The high concentration of investments in the fuel and energy complex affects not only the increase in exports, but also its commodity structure. In the export turnover of the Autonomous Okrug, the largest share is traditionally 27th group of the TNVED of Russia: mineral fuel, oil and products of their distillation. So, in 2018, raw energy products accounted for 96.3% of total exports, and in 2021 - 99.1%.

In the commodity structure of non-energy exports, the main part of goods produced in the Autonomous Okrug is the products of reindeer breeding, which, at the end of 2021, amounted to 0.1% of the total export volume. For 10 years, Yamal has

been the only subject of the Russian Federation that supplies reindeer meat to the countries of Western Europe.

The level of development of small business is currently an important characteristic for assessing the potential of the region.

In 2021, the number of small (micro), medium and individual entrepreneurs was 21,748 people. In relation to 2011, the number of entrepreneurs decreased by 12.3%. This was preceded by changes to federal legislation in 2018.

The number of people employed in entrepreneurship in 2020 exceeded 54.1 thousand people, which is 10.6% more than in 2018 (48.9 thousand people in 2011).

In 2021, the turnover of small enterprises reached 184.8 billion rubles, which is 33.9 percent more than in 2018 (2011 - 138 billion rubles).

Tax revenues to the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Okrug from small businesses in 2021 amounted to 2,027.2 million rubles, which is 43.3% higher than the period of 2018 (2017 - 1,415 million rubles).

As part of the task to promote the effective development of socio-economic spheres and the formation of a positive image of the Arctic region in the period 2012-2017, a number of international and interregional events were held, including:

X International Scientific and Practical Conference on Permafrost "Resources and risks of regions with permafrost in a changing world";

III International Arctic Forum "The Arctic - the Territory of Dialogue";

International conference "Ensuring technogenic and environmental safety in the Arctic: solutions";

International scientific and practical conference "Polar geophysics of Yamal: observations, databases and information systems in the practice of oil and gas fields - POLAR-2014";

International Scientific and Practical Conference "Ensuring Security in the Implementation of Major Economic and Infrastructural Projects in the Arctic. Problems and solutions" "Second session of the international workshop of the Global Cryosphere Watch on CryoNet in Asia";

International Scientific Conference "Archaeology of the Arctic"; International Symposium "Prevention of the spread of infectious animal diseases in a changing climate";

II International seminar on the study of climate change in Siberia; International Summer Ecological School.

Mutually beneficial interregional ties are also developing. Cooperation with the regions of the Republics of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine was further developed. The beginning of cooperation with such countries of the commonwealth as the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan was laid.

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The Autonomous Okrug actively participates in multilateral cooperation and integration processes both in the space of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and abroad.

Yamal's participation in the Arctic Winter Games has become a tradition. The result of the performance over the last six years of the year was 243 medals, 107 of which are of the highest value. It should be noted that, since 2006, Yamal athletes have been the only representatives of Russia in the Arctic Games.

The region is a permanent participant of the international agricultural exhibition "Green Week" in Berlin.

Presentations of the Autonomous Okrug are systematically held in the countries of near and far abroad.

One of the significant results of the region's international cooperation was the conclusion of a trilateral Agreement of Intent to create an inclusive preschool educational organization on the territory of the municipality of Novy Urengoy between the Government of the Autonomous Okrug, the Administration of Novy Urengoy and Wintershall Holding GmbH.

For 2018 - 2021, a legal framework has been formed in the Okrug that regulates the implementation of the state scientific, technical and innovation policy.

The scientific infrastructure of the region is developing at an active pace. Researchers of the GKU YNAO "Scientific Center for the Study of the Arctic" published a number of articles, including in publications and journals indexed in the databases of scientific publications - Web of Science and Scopus, published monographs and collections of scientific papers by Yamal scientists, developed textbooks, atlases.

The range of partnerships with leading research institutes and universities of Russia, whose scientific interests are correlated with the strategic objectives of the socio-economic development of the district, has been significantly expanded. Cooperation agreements were signed with the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, the Foundation for Assistance to the Development of Small Enterprises in the Scientific and Technical Sphere, and with large enterprises in the fuel and energy complex. For the period 2018 - 2021, the effective functioning of the Arctic Scientific and Innovation Complex was ensured in the Autonomous Okrug. GKU YaNAO "Scientific Center for the Study of the Arctic" initiated new areas of scientific research that are relevant for the region: the study of permafrost, geophysics, sociological research, soil science, and others.

On the basis of the institution, a certified chemical-analytical laboratory was created to obtain operational data on the state of natural resources, to study the patterns of the impact of environmental

changes on humans. The Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the West Siberian Branch of the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences established the Yamal Sociological Laboratory to conduct joint research on topical issues.

In June 2020, the non-profit partnership "Russian Center for the Development of the Arctic" began its work, the importance of which was noted by representatives of 30 countries. The Russian Center for the Development of the Arctic has developed a network and strengthened the scientific and technical base of research stations and test sites on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug. Today, they cover the territory of Bely Island, the Yamal Peninsula (Erkut and Sabbeta stations), the Gydan Peninsula (Parisento Station), and the Priuralsky District (Myngormanto Station).

An infrastructure for the development of innovation activities has been created, the main elements of a regional innovation system have been formed that provide technology transfer, support for the implementation of innovation projects, as well as the training of qualified personnel. The system of normative legal acts regulating innovation activity in the Autonomous Okrug has been updated.

Regional measures to support the innovation infrastructure favorably contributed to the innovative development of the Yamal economy. Implementation of more than 50 innovative projects, programs and events aimed at the development and support of innovative activities in the Autonomous Okrug has been ensured. The number of subjects of innovative activity in the Autonomous Okrug has increased to 55 units.

The Arctic Scientific and Innovation Complex successfully implements projects aimed at the scientific, technical and innovative development of the region, the creation of an up-to-date database of ongoing environmental processes, the development of evidence-based recommendations for making managerial decisions in various areas of the economy and society:

- a unique innovative project was implemented for the construction of a fish hatchery on the Sob River, which provides compensation for damage to the natural ecological system of the Yamal Peninsula and adjacent water areas as a result of adverse technogenic impact;

- an annual complex Arctic expedition "Yamal-Arctic" is organized and conducted with the participation of a wide range of Russian and foreign researchers representing the Russian Academy of Sciences, higher educational institutions, regional and international scientific centers and organizations. Research is carried out in areas relevant to the Autonomous Okrug;

- a network of seismological monitoring was created on the Yamal Peninsula to monitor and study

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hazardous natural phenomena. The project was implemented with the participation of the Federal Research Center "Unified Geophysical Service of the Russian Academy of Sciences", the Institute of Oil and Gas Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of the Earth's Cryosphere of the Tyumen Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Competent management of sustainable development processes, which guarantees a stable attractiveness of the region for life and investment, is the goal of the policy of forming the Autonomous Okrug as a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic.

In this context, Yamal has all the prerequisites to take its rightful place in the Russian and international markets for industrial and agricultural products, to achieve leadership positions in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

To achieve this goal, it is planned to solve tasks related to the priorities contained in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204:

- formation of a positive image of the region;
- development of small and medium business;
- providing an effective mechanism for attracting investments development of foreign economic activity;
- ensuring the effective functioning of the Arctic scientific and innovative complex.

The solution of the task of forming a positive image of the Autonomous Okrug will be implemented through:

- expanding partnerships with the regions of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Economic Union, BRICS, the Commonwealth of Independent States through participation in international forums, congresses, summits, exhibitions and organizing international thematic events on the territory of the autonomous region;
- promoting the activities of international organizations (the United Nations, the Arctic Council, the University of the Arctic, the Frisian Academy, the Northern Forum, etc.) to preserve, popularize and develop the culture and traditions of the indigenous peoples of the Far North;
- popularization of the spiritual and cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the North and the exchange of experience through participation in international exhibitions, festivals and other creative events.

The modern approach to the formation of a positive image of the region focuses on a powerful communication system that unites all components of the region, from local business to the education system.

The implementation of strategically important

Arctic initiatives of the Autonomous Okrug will be accompanied by a broad representation of the region on the Internet, including on the Arktika-Info portal.

The development of inbound tourism, in particular, the development of regional tourism infrastructure, the improvement of the information support system, the expansion of the range of tourist services will increase the competitiveness and recognition of the Autonomous Okrug among the Russian Arctic regions, and create a positive image of the hospitable Yamal.

The development of physical culture and sports and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle will be continued by promoting the participation of Yamal athletes in international competitions, organizing the participation of the Autonomous Okrug team in the Arctic Winter Games.

There are prerequisites for holding the International Arctic Winter Games in 2026 on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug.

The task of developing small and medium-sized businesses will be carried out in accordance with Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204 "On National Goals and Strategic Objectives for the Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2025" as part of the implementation of the national project "Small and Medium Businesses and support for individual entrepreneurial initiatives".

The main areas of support for small and medium-sized businesses will be:

- improving the efficiency of the infrastructure to support small and medium-sized businesses.

Consulting, information, educational support will be carried out within the framework of the activities of the My Business Center - an aggregator of services and services of business support infrastructure facilities.

Assistance to export-oriented business entities will be carried out by the Export Support Center.

Preferential financing of projects (loans, micro-loans, financial leasing, compensations) of business entities will be continued by financial support funds of the Autonomous Okrug.

Property support for entrepreneurship will continue, both through the functioning infrastructure of the Autonomous Okrug, and through an increase in the property funds of state and municipal property leased on preferential terms;

- improvement of tax policy in relation to entrepreneurs.

"Tax holidays", a patent system with minimum rates, reduced rates under the simplified taxation system, lowering coefficients for a single tax, will adapt to the development of certain industries of entrepreneurs in order to create the most comfortable conditions for further development.

- improving the efficiency of interaction

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between business and government.

Interaction with business associations, their active participation in the activities of coordinating and advisory bodies, taking into account the interests of entrepreneurship in the adoption of regulatory legal acts will be key elements in improving the efficiency of interaction between business and government.

The task of providing an effective mechanism for attracting investments to the region will be solved by implementing a number of measures, including:

- ensuring the operation of channels of direct communication between investors and the leadership of the region in order to simplify the work of business and provide guarantees of stability for investors;
- granting the right to apply reduced rates on taxes credited to the budget of the region to organizations participating in regional investment projects;
- granting the right to apply the investment tax deduction;
- granting the right to apply an investment tax credit;
- development of public-private partnership;
- formation of a favorable investment image of the Autonomous Okrug;
- support for small and medium businesses;
- improvement of control and supervision activities.

The development of foreign economic activity will be carried out in accordance with the national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation, determined by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 07, 2018 No. 204. A number of measures will be implemented in the district aimed at developing a highly productive export-oriented sector in the agro-industrial complex of the Autonomous Okrug based on modern technologies and provided with highly qualified personnel.

The increase in the volume of non-resource exports will be achieved through the implementation in the Autonomous Okrug of state measures to support export-oriented organizations and enterprises that produce competitive products, the introduction of the Regional Export Standard, which will provide favorable conditions for the development of export activities.

In addition, it is planned to introduce by 2025 a flexible range of financial and infrastructure tools to support exports, including expanded pre-export, export and equity financing, leasing and long-term measures to support export-oriented organizations and enterprises.

By 2025, within the framework of the regional project "Systemic measures for the development of international cooperation and exports", it is planned to modernize the support system for exporters who are small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs. These measures will help

increase the share of such exporters in the total volume of non-commodity exports.

Achieving the intended goal presupposes the creation of an effective system for building up and making the fullest use of intellectual potential. In this regard, the task of ensuring the effective functioning of the Arctic scientific and innovative complex has been defined.

The main priority areas for the implementation of the task are:

- provision of conditions for conducting research and development in accordance with modern principles of organization of scientific, scientific and technical, innovative activities and the best Russian practices;
- formation of an effective communication system in the field of science, technology and innovation, which ensures an increase in the susceptibility of the economy and society to innovation, creating conditions for the development of knowledge-intensive business;
- ensuring the attractiveness of work in the region for Russian and foreign leading scientists and young promising researchers, creating an opportunity to identify talented young people and build a successful career in science, technology and innovation.

Providing conditions for research and development, corresponding to modern principles of organization of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities will be implemented through:

- creation and development of a regional innovation system, which includes a network of innovation infrastructure facilities (innovation and technology centers, technology parks, business incubators, other innovation infrastructure facilities);
- development of scientific and scientific - technical infrastructure, including the renewal of the material - technical base of scientific organizations located in the Autonomous Okrug;
- financial support for the integrated Arctic research expedition "Yamal - Arctic";
- development of a network of research stations and test sites for field research;
- increasing the competitiveness of regional science: participation in international and Russian projects and grants, increasing the number of publications in world scientific journals indexed in the Web of Science database, Scopus, RSCI (Russian Science Citation Index), journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of Russia;
- conducting scientific research on a systematic basis together with the Russian Foundation for Basic Research.

The formation of an effective communication system in the field of science, technology and innovation is provided through:

- scientific support of processes and projects that are significant for the Autonomous Okrug,

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participation of research teams in the implementation of "road maps" on topical issues of infrastructural and socio-economic development;

- holding scientific conferences, seminars, visiting schools and other events, organizing the exchange of experience and promoting the development of socially useful scientific and educational initiatives.

Ensuring the attractiveness of work in the region for Russian and foreign leading scientists and young promising researchers, creating an opportunity to identify talented young people and build a successful career in science, technology and innovation will be carried out by:

- popularizing the achievements of young scientists and specialists of the Autonomous Okrug, presenting them for participation in federal and regional competitions;

- stimulating and supporting the professional activities of young scientists and specialists in science and innovation through the mechanism of grant support.

The indicators characterizing the effectiveness of the implementation of the policy in the field of becoming a strategic outpost of the Autonomous Okrug for the development of the Arctic will be the following:

- increase in the volume of gross regional product from 2,461,442.8 million rubles. in 2018 to RUB 4,643,341.4 mln. in 2025 and up to 6,903,735.3 million rubles. in 2035;

- increase by 2035 in the volume of exports of raw materials of the Autonomous Okrug from 2.3 billion US dollars in 2017 to 5.6 billion US dollars in 2025 and up to 8.7 billion US dollars in 2035;

- by 2035, a threefold increase in the volume of exports of non-commodity non-energy goods of the Autonomous Okrug from 2.5 million US dollars in 2018 to 3.7 million US dollars in 2025 and up to 7.5 million US dollars in 2035;

- an increase in the number of people employed in the field of small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs, from 58 thousand people in 2018 to 63 thousand people by 2025 and maintain the achieved level until 2035.

The solution of the tasks set aimed at becoming the Autonomous Okrug a strategic outpost for the development of the Arctic will allow achieving the following main results by the end of 2035:

- creating favorable external conditions for the long-term development of the Autonomous Okrug, modernizing its economy, attracting foreign investment, strengthening its position as an equal partner in the international division of labor and capital;

- development of applied scientific activity and improvement of the quality of its results;

- development of scientific and technical cooperation in the areas of ensuring environmental

safety and environmental improvement of territories, studying climate change and physical factors, preserving natural resources and biodiversity of the Autonomous Okrug with fuel and energy enterprises located on the territory of the Autonomous Okrug;

- creation of an effective system for identifying, building up and making the fullest use of intellectual potential in the interests of the region.

The condition for the successful implementation of the Strategy is a comprehensive, systematic and synchronous interaction between the state, business and society on the principles of public-private partnership.

The main guidelines for the socio-economic development of Yamal in the forecast period generally coincide with plans for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. These are innovative modernization of the economy and sustainable economic growth, ensuring national security and personal protection of the population, strengthening the role and place of the Arctic in the economy of the Russian Federation.

In the future, Yamal will take part in the implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation." This will strengthen the strategic advantages of the territory and increase its investment attractiveness.

Development in the priority sectors of the economy: basic, infrastructure, service will receive public-private partnership. Active support for small and medium-sized businesses will continue.

Significant efforts will be focused on creating favorable conditions for new types of activities and new growth points: oil and gas processing (including petrochemicals), fish farming, deep processing of venison, herd horse breeding, dairy farming and greenhouse crop production in the Far North.

In order to expand the opportunities for a significant category of citizens to improve their living conditions, it is planned to build rental housing. The activation and increase in the volume of construction of rental houses is possible by attracting private investment.

In the sphere of servicing the housing stock, which is focused on a steady improvement in the quality of living conditions and the provision of services, the mutual responsibility of all participants in housing and communal relations should grow.

In the field of public administration, project management technologies will be purposefully used, information and telecommunication technologies will be introduced, electronic public services will be developed for the population, including remotely.

All administrative procedures in the field of management will be fixed by the regulations of the state authorities of the Autonomous Okrug and posted in the media and on the State Services portal on the Internet.

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Recipients of state and municipal services will be provided with the most convenient conditions for receiving services, including through the network of multifunctional centers created in the Autonomous Okrug.

The social sphere will undergo extensive modernization with an emphasis on the revival of rural areas, increasing the sustainability of the development of the indigenous peoples of the North and mitigating environmental problems.

The priorities in the field of the education system will be: assistance in retraining the qualifications of the adult population, informatization of the educational process, strengthening interdepartmental cooperation and public-private partnerships, which will ensure the maximum compliance of the results of the educational process with the needs of the regional labor market.

The healthcare sector will focus on improving the availability and quality of medical care.

The sphere of culture will strive to become a real factor in economic development, developing the cultural and spiritual potential of the district.

In the field of social support, measures will be consolidated to increase incomes and the level of social protection of the poor, strengthen the principles of targeting and the need for the provision of social assistance and social support measures.

In the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies, it is planned to focus the main efforts on carrying out measures that reduce the risk of natural and man-made emergencies, as well as the amount of material and social losses in case of their occurrence.

In matters of national policy, the implementation of measures to strengthen the traditional livelihood,

support the development of communities and other small forms of economic management of the indigenous peoples of the North will continue.

In the financial system of the Autonomous Okrug, development will focus on improving the structure of budget expenditures, taking into account the increase in the development budget, increasing the efficiency of spending budget funds and eliminating inefficient costs.

Financial and credit management mechanisms will focus on solving the fundamental social and economic problems of the district and maximizing the attraction of extrabudgetary sources of funding.

The organizational mechanism for the implementation of the Strategy is the Council, headed by the Governor of the Autonomous Okrug, in whose activities the public and the business community of the region are involved.

The main instrument of the Strategy will be an action plan for its implementation, which will include strategic indicators for the years of its implementation, industries and areas of activity of the executive bodies of state power of the Autonomous Okrug.

The action plan for the implementation of the Strategy will be the basis for the development of state programs of the Autonomous Okrug, containing a list of specific activities and the amount of financial resources necessary to achieve the target indicators for the development of industries and socio-economic guidelines for the development of the Autonomous Okrug.

The basic conditions and targets, the ratio of which makes it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented within the framework of the Strategy, are given in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1. Target indicators of socio-economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug for the period up to 2035

Name of indicator	2017 (fact)	2026 (plan)	2035 (plan)
Population (average annual), thousand people	538.5	540.1	542.0
Rate of natural population growth (per 1000 people)	9.1	8.6	8.7
Fertility rate (per 1000 people)	14.0	13.4	13.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.5	76.2	80.0
Share of the population with cash incomes below the subsistence level (% of the total population)	7.5	3.8	3.8
Real disposable money income of the population (% compared to 2017)	-	106.8	110.0
General unemployment rate (according to ILO methodology, %)	3.2	2.5	2.4
Crime rate (crimes per 100,000 population in 2030)	1 540	1510	1480

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Table 2. Target indicators of socio-economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug for the period up to 2035

Name of indicator	2017 (fact)	2026 (plan)	2035 (plan)
Gross regional product growth in comparable prices by 2017, (%)	-	27.0	42.8
The volume of the gross regional product, total (million rubles)	2,461,442.8	4,643,341.4	6,903,735.3
Name of indicator	2017 (fact)	2026 (plan)	2035 (plan)
The volume of gross regional product per capita, thousand rubles per person	4,581.2	8,597.8	12,738.6
Energy intensity of the GRP of YNAO (kg of fuel equivalent/thousand rubles)	7.2	6.8	6.6
Increase in investment in fixed assets at current prices by 2017 (%)	-	37.4	2 times
The volume of raw materials of the Autonomous Okrug (billion US dollars)	2.3	5.6	8.7
The volume of export of non-commodity non-energy goods of the Autonomous Okrug (mln. US dollars)	2.5	3.7	7.5
The volume of exports of services rendered (mln. US dollars)	0.3	1.4	2.5
Number of exporters that are small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs	1	18	20
The volume of non-commodity exports of small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs (million US dollars)	1	3.7	7.5
The share of exporters that are small and medium-sized businesses, including individual entrepreneurs, in the total volume of non-energy exports, percent	40	10	10
Average annual number of people employed in the economy, thousand people	420.5	423.4	422.8

Conclusion

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to meet the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Republic of Karelia. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population, people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of every inhabitant of the Republic of Karelia and positioning the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be established. Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their wealth.

The strategic goal of the socio-economic development of the Republic of Karelia is:

improvement of transport, engineering, housing and communal infrastructure as a necessary condition for the development of the economy and the social sphere;

increasing the level of economic connectivity of the territory, which will ensure the growth of the quality of engineering infrastructure in the Republic of Karelia, including transport and energy;

reduction of territorial differentiation of transport and energy supply of municipalities.

The Republic of Karelia will be transformed in terms of indicators of the quality of life of the population and the value of leisure, the creation of a humanistic urban environment in urban districts, new jobs, the transition to a model of sustainable environmental and economic development. The role of the Republic of Karelia as a center of ecological and health tourism in Russia, as well as a center of science and education of the North, an original and diverse, dynamically developing region with traditional and high-tech industries, is growing.

The system of 7 strategic directions is linked to 7 long-term strategic goals and is generally aimed at creating conditions for the integrated development of human potential and the consolidation of the population in the republic through providing basic needs in education, healthcare, infrastructure, a favorable environment, jobs, including highly qualified, concomitant development of services and institutions (Table 3).

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Table 3. Priority areas and strategic goals of the Strategy

Strategic Direction	Strategic goal
Infrastructure for life	Improvement of transport, engineering, housing and communal infrastructure as a necessary condition for the development of the economy and the social sphere
Development of the economy and entrepreneurship	creating new jobs, increasing investment attractiveness, pursuing a cluster policy, developing traditional industries and services, creating conditions for the development of new industrial clusters
Development of tourism and hospitality industry	preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic, creation of a modern hospitality industry in the Arctic regions: Yamal - Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Komi Republic.
Sustainable spatial development	expansion of international cooperation, implementation of a balanced spatial policy aimed at strengthening the economies of municipalities in the regions of the Russian Arctic: the Murmansk region, the Republic of Karelia, the Arkhangelsk region, the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the creation of a comfortable urban environment, the introduction of new technologies
Enhancing environmental sustainability and safety	implementation of the value system of sustainable development, green economy, ensuring the reproduction of a healthy population, as well as the growth of life expectancy and quality by solving environmental problems to pass on to future generations for subsequent multiplication of the opportunities that the region currently has
social development	ensuring a high quality of life for the population by increasing the availability of high-quality social services, the implementation of spiritual and cultural development, interethnic harmony
Effective Governance: Implementation Tools	creation of a modern development management system, introduction of advanced practices of public participation, new instruments of tax, budget and investment policy

The implementation of the Strategy is designed to respond to the main demographic challenge of the long-term development of the Russian Arctic regions. In conditions of rather high mobility of the population, people choose to live in those regions where they can realize their potential. The answer to this should be an appeal to the needs and capabilities of each inhabitant

of the regions of the Russian Arctic and positioning the state as an assistant, the role of civil society in governance should be radically changed, mechanisms for effective feedback from residents should be established. Therefore, at the center of the Strategy are people and their well-being.

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Article



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INFORMATIVE TEXT

Abstract: The text is one of the main objects of study of the syntactic section of the language. The term "text" is a multi-valued unit. Text linguistics has developed more rapidly in recent years and has become an independent field of science, it has a large number of terminology concepts, categorical features, etc. formed. It is perceived as the result of speech-creative activity, written sources, speech work, relevance, optimality. The text is understood as a form that provides understanding in the process of speech, defining thought, thought. The text is considered as a system, in terms of the content and expression of the language. In the theory of the text it is necessary to pay special attention to a number of basic aspects; to the semantic side of the text, to the process of formation, to its perception, to being an important communicative unit, to providing information content.

Key words: text, text linguistics, informativeness, cognitive system, economy principle.

Language: English

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Introduction

The text is the last hierarchical unit in the syntactic system of the language. As K. Abdullah said, "as we penetrate into the depths of the linguistics of the text, we can get acquainted with the secrets of a separate sentence and its final parameters, as well as with the principles of behavior of a single word within a sentence" (1, p. 221).

Text (text) is a function of the initial stage and is a kind of syntactic continuum. At the initial stage, the text (primary text) is the germ of the modern sentence (simple sentence). Already in this embryonic, middle and most modern stage of the development of the structure of the proposal, the paths along which it will go, and all the prospects, are somehow programmed.

Even if we turn to history, we must note that the aspects and directions of analysis of both ancient and modern texts are certainly different. The direction of our analysis is the information content of the text. The information content of the text, like other features, is included in a certain hierarchical system. It should be noted that in this hierarchical system there are still a number of areas of the text (text in Azerbaijani) that

have not been studied. In the semantic aspect, since the text is a more complex syntactic unit, the information content here is also high.

The informativeness of the text, including the literary text database, occupies one of the important places in the text categories. Informativeness in the text can be explicit or implicit. Information-semantic is clearly manifested in explicit information content. With implicit informativity, on the contrary, the meaning-idea finds its expression covertly.

The development of a "sentence structure" that provides some elementary information coincides with the time when a person begins to understand the environment, individual objects and objects, begins to draw conclusions from events. From the source text, the development of a sentence expressing an informative position is conditioned by the formation and formation of its main reference points - the noun and the verb. It is after these two main reference points that the formation of the remaining members of the sentence begins. This is how the transition from the source text, where language concepts exist syncretically, to membership can occur. It seems that

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as a result of a sudden and sharp leap in development in the consciousness and worldview of ancient man, that is, ancient man first separates himself from the nature in which he is, then focuses his attention on the environment that surrounds him. , separates and selects events and situations, objects and objects, generalizes and names, and, finally, begins to connect concepts that he has just begun to understand in his linguistic consciousness in the form of information, create a connection between them "(1, page 17).

Conclusion

As already mentioned, informativeness is one of the main features of the text. Informative - information is not any ordinary information, but a new part of any information. This is its strict, initially specific terminological meaning. Informativeness is the "informative aspect" given and related to the text. The concept of informativity includes both semantic and content aspects. The degree of independence and lack of independence of the branch and the main sentence should be determined from the content side of the interaction of the parts. In the text, the sentence branch in most cases appears as a more complete, independent and integral part in terms of content.

It is known that one of the main functions of the text is the transfer of subject-logical information. Each part of the sentence in the text has a function. The fact that the members of the sentence relate to each other in the context of the text is informative in itself. They perform a number of tasks in drafting sentences and texts. Maximum information content in the text, that

is, planned savings. What is economy? According to V. A. Serebrennikov, "the human body.

Summary

An important role in improving the informational and informative qualities of the text is played by various kinds of footnotes, references, systems of pointers and fields, italics, spacing, etc. By their nature, they are also additional information, since they are associated with the introduction of additional signs, however, their role is not to explain what was said earlier, but to provide a targeted search for the necessary information.

The extensive method is actively used both in scientific and technical, and in fiction and educational literature. The intensive method is used when creating abstracts, reviews, theses.

The attitude towards redundant information is usually selective. In the same way, information overload reduces the positive qualities of the text, as it becomes difficult to access. The limit of information saturation of the text is determined by its typological features. In any case, the text should have the quality of content sufficiency. With regard to some texts, the so-called information minimum is established, which underlies the textual norm.

All these concepts - information saturation, information minimum, information norm - are very important for texts created on a special task, often according to a previously prepared program.

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Article



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METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON MUSIC GIDJAK AND ITS PERFORMANCE IN ART

Abstract: The article deals with the study of new methodological recommendations for students in the performance of professional works written for gidjak music in art history, about the problems and its solutions that are encountered when young people improve the skills of professional performance of the gidjak melody. Methodological recommendations are also given to improve the skills of performing to the perfect degree of performance by young people in the course of working on professional works.

Key words: art history, gidjak, instrument, violin, kobyz, kemancha, cello, nai, surnoy, tanbur, dutor, rubab, performance.

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МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ВОПРОСАМ МУЗЫКИ ГИДЖАК И ЕГО ИСПОЛНЕНИЯ В ИСКУССТВОВЕДЕНИИ

Аннотация: В статье речь идёт об исследовании новых методических рекомендаций для студентов в исполнении профессиональных произведений, написанных для музыки гиджак в искусствоведении, о проблемах и её решениях, сталкивающихся при повышении навыков профессионального исполнения мелодии гиджак молодежью. Также даны методические рекомендации по повышению навыков исполнения в совершенной степени исполнительства молодежью в ходе работы над профессиональными произведениями.

Ключевые слова: искусствоведение, гиджак, инструмент, скрипка, кобыз, kemanча, виолончель, най, сурной, танбур, дутор, рубаб, исполнение.

Введение

Узбекский народ, как и другие, народы имеет свою национальную музыкальную культуру. Эта культура все более развивается и насыщается. Повышается её самобытность. Развитие узбекского музыкального искусства связано с процессом взаимодополнения друг друга, характерного для искусства всех народов. Настолько широка возможность узбекских музыкальных инструментов, что можно с их помощью исполнять не только узбекские национальные музыкальные произведения, но и произведения известных композиторов мира в совершенстве. К примеру, возьмем музыкальный

инструмент гиджак: он состоит из четырех струн и исполняется посредством смычка. Например, можно привести музыкальные инструменты мира, которые исполняются с помощью смычка, такие как скрипка, кобыз, kemanча, виолончель и схожие с ними музыкальные инструменты. Действительно, возможности исполнения гиджак наряду с этими инструментами может, даже и преобладать, но несколько не меньше его значение. Преимущество в том, что его звук очень нежный, по широте охвата мелодии превосходит почти все зарубежные инструменты. В создании каждого музыкального инструмента придается значение возможностям,

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исполнительским задачам определенного музыкального инструмента. Гиджак, в основном исходит из национальных мелодий и приспособлен к ним. Но в инструменте гиджак можно исполнить в совершенстве не только национальную музыку, а также европейскую и мировую музыку.

Основная часть

Материальные культурные памятники, произведения изобразительного искусства, в частности, настенные росписи, глиняные статуэтки и различные миниатюры свидетельствуют о наличии ансамбля народных инструментов двух видов уже VI – I веках нашей эры. Один из них состоит из (духового) и ударного инструмента, а второй из струнного и пощипывающего инструмента (мизроб). Кроме них в инструментах най, сурнай, чанг, танбур, уд и гиджак известно наличие сольного исполнительства.

В среде древней восточной культуры сформировались народные музыкальные инструменты. Они на протяжении многовекового развития сохранили свои специфические особенности, как например звучание. Благодаря своеобразному строению най, сурнай, танбур, дутор, рубаб, гиджак и кобыз дошли до нас в традиционной форме. Мелодия гиджак является любимым инструментом узбекского народа, на протяжении более тысячи лет служит людям в качестве духовного наследия. Его происхождение восходит к IX-X векам. Известным ученым философом этого периода Абу Наср Фарабием был изобретен музыкальный инструмент со смычком и названо «гипчак» и состоял из двух струн. Гиджак во времена Бабур сформировался как трехструнный музыкальный инструмент.

Как описывается в произведении «Бабурнаме» Захирриддина Мухаммада Бабура (1483-1530), Алишер Навои в свое время покровительствовал многим исполнителям узбекских народных инструментов, как - уд, най, гиджак, чанг и помог им в представлении своих способностей. Как отмечает Бабур, «Наставники – Кулмухаммад Уддий и Хусайн Уддий – мастера овладения инструментами при непосредственной помощи и попечительства Навои стали известны и добились больших успехов». Бабур также приводит имена мастеров-исполнителей, как, Шах Куллий Гиджакий, Хусайн Уддий, Хужа Абдуллох Марварид Конуний. Во времена Навои были широко распространены исполнители музыки - най, уд, гиджак, конун, карнай, сурнай, ногора, доира, чанг. Все они одинаково используются в исполнении ансамбля.

Что касается относительно инструмента гиджак, как отмечено выше, Шах Куллий был

мастером исполнения прекрасных мелодий на этом музыкальном инструменте и создавшим инструментальные мелодии. Среди созданных им мелодий особо отличается **пешави** «Хусайний», созданный в ритме мухаммас (стих). В конце 1939 года были выявлены состав инструментов нового оркестра, включающего в себя самостоятельные группы как **ваурма** ударные инструменты рода гиджак, хроматический чанг инструменты с диапазоном с ноты «до» первой октавы до «ре диез» третьей октавы и струнно-духовые, струнные с пощипкой, струнно-ударные инструменты. Таким образом «нотный оркестр» сформировался почти в новом проявлении. Как отмечает музыковед Т.Визго: «Когда А.И.Петросяну было поручено создать нотный оркестр в качестве самостоятельного коллектива, он выбрал другую позицию. А. И. Петросянк, опираясь на творческий опыт основоположника русских народных инструментов - В.В.Андреева определил основной задачей восстанавливать народные инструменты, тем самым переходить на полутон реконструированные инструменты, основанные на диатонической темперации». В состав оркестра введен восстановленный род гиджак (квинтет). Именно эта нота обозначила новое направление в творчестве качественную сторону многоголосового коллектива оркестра. Это направление определило интенсивное развитие в будущем класса семейства гиджак. То есть в это семейство инструментов входят гиджак, гиджак алт, гиджак кобыз-бас, гиджак кобыз контрабас.

Инструмент гиджак является струнным инструментом, который исполняется смычком, широко распространен среди народов Центральной Азии, в частности у узбеков, таджиков, туркменов, а также кавказского, азербайджанского и армянского народов. Чаша первоначальных гиджаков были изготовлены из тыквы и кокосовых орехов, середина корпуса выдолблено в виде дырочки и выполнено из длинной палки. Наверху чаши поставлено покрытие при помощи шарика (пленка от сердца скота) или кожи рыбы. Корпус был круглый, и чем ближе к чаше становился тонким. На колени исполнителя ставилась железная ножка, прикрепленная к чаше и исполнялось сидя. У первоначальных гиджаков было три струны и они настраивались по интервалу кварты. Тут настраивание не имело важного одного звука, но и было различным. Объем звука гиджаков того периода охватывал полторную октаву. К 20 годам XX века музыканты в целях расширения и повышения голоса гиджак использовали парную струну,



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настраивали в виде числа. Смычок был изготовлен из конского хвоста и во время исполнения он натягивался с помощью пальцев правой руки [1; 379]. К 1930 годам Ашотом Ивановичем Петросянц были усовершенствованы узбекские инструменты, в гиджак был введен четыре струны [2; 7-8]. Они, как и скрипка были размещены в промежутке квинты. Реконструированный корпус гиджак не был круглым, но и как корпус скрипки был изготовлен плоским. Ножка была приспособлена удобной для исполнения его, сидя на стуле [1; 130]. В музыкальном инструменте гиджак в современной музыке слуха используется в том же стиле. Среди национальных инструментов узбекского народа мелодии гиджак характерно грустное заунывное пение, стон и созвучие с человеческим голосом. Имеет возможность не только в совершенстве исполнять наши классические песни и мелодии, но также в инструменте гиджак можно исполнять веселые мелодии нашего народа и произведения, созданные европейскими классиками композиторами, требующие очень большие технические возможности. И, это означает, что возможности гиджак безгранично широки. В нем можно с мастерством исполнять макамы дороги Ташкент-Фергана, макамы Хорезма, сложные произведения, созданные композиторами и музыкантами. Может в себе изображать, даже пение птиц, блевание овец и коз, мычание домашних животных, лай собаки, мяукание кошек, плескания воды и её волн о жемчужные скалы, словом, полноты шума целого города или кишлака. Инструмент гиджак отличается своими широкими возможностями от других инструментов. Объем его звука: от малой октавы *соль* продолжается до *ля* 4 - ой октавы.

Когда все группы оркестра гиджаков объединяются, то они переключаются с особым звучанием.

Гиджак I + гиджак II + гиджак альт
Гиджак I + гиджак II + басы
Гиджак I + гиджак II + гиджак альт + басы
Группа гиджаков + духовые инструменты
Гиджак I, II + чанг I, II
Гиджаки + рубаб-прима + кашгарский рубаб

Гиджак I и II унисон или гиджак альт унисон передает плотное сочное звучание.

Гиджак альт и унисон гиджак кобыз-басов создают хорошее звучание тона.

Используется диапазон инструмента

Tovush kengligi

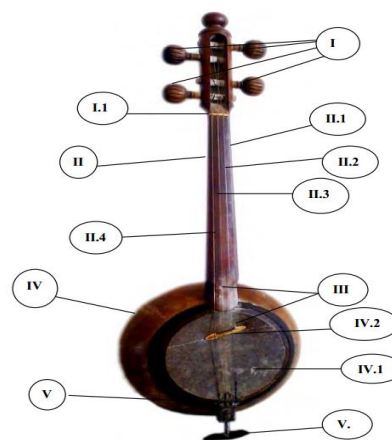


Инструмент гиджак настраивается следующим образом:

- Первая струна вторая октава - *ми*;
- Вторая струна первая октава - *ля*;
- Третья струна первая октава - *ре*;
- Четвертая струна малая октава - *соль*.

Как отмечено выше, сегодня в узбекских народных инструментах, в частности, в инструменте гиджак имеется возможность целиком исполнить всякую музыку, то есть образцы узбекского музыкального наследия, а также произведений композиторов народов мира. Поэтому инструмент гиджак можно по-разному настроить в различных исполнениях.

Стили и пути исполнения в инструменте гиджак



Инструмент гиджак состоит, как и другие инструменты из ряда частей.

1. В верхней части (главная часть) расположены завитки для поддержания и настройки четырех струн.

1.1 Ниже находится маленький винтик для поддержания в норме струны *маленький харрак или бес харрак?*

II. Часть корпуса

Часть, в которой струны нажимаются пальцами, называется **корпусом**. Он в основном изготавливается из дерева урюка или грецкого ореха и прикрепляется к чаше. С верхней части гиджака по поверхности корпуса до места прикрепления чаши (до 4–5 сантиметров) расположен плоский, гладкий гриф. По поверхности этого грифа пересекаются четыре струны гиджака. Над струнами благодаря движению палец образуется музыкальный звук.

II.1. Первая самая тонкая струна называется «*ми*», настраивается под звук «*ми*» второй октавы:



II.2. Вторая струна называется «*ля*» и соответственно настраивается на звук «*ля*» первой октавы:

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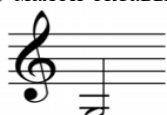
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II.3. Третья (толстая) струна называется «*ре*» и настраивается на звук «*ре*» первой октавы:



II.4. Четвертая (нижняя, самая толстая) струна называется «*соль*» и настраивается на звук «*соль*» малой октавы:



III.1. Корпус и часть, прикрепленная к **чаще**. От места, где кончается гриф до **харрак**, в специальном расстоянии движется смычок.

IV. Часть чащи. Она изготовлена в круглой и выдолбленной форме.

IV.1 Поверхность чащи покрыто кожей рыбы.

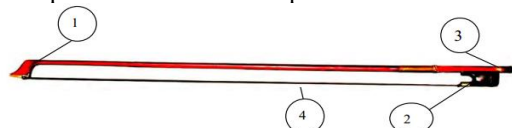
IV.2 Для поддержания в норме четырех струн поверх кожи рыбы – находится «**харрак**», его размещают близко к корпусу.

V. В нижней части чащи размещаются крючки для поддержания четырех струн.

V.1. Для поддержания гиджака на ножках – закреплено металлическое приспособление.

Лук (смычок)

Теперь остановимся на строении смычка:



Основная часть смычка изготовлено из твердого дерева, и состоит из твердого тонкого дерева, конец которого изготовлено в форме крючка (1) длиной от 50 сантиметров до 70 сантиметров. Нижняя часть дерева выдолблено до 5–7 сантиметров, на верхнюю часть устанавливается специальное приспособление из клея или продукта из очень твердого дерева в сторону крючка (2).

Для того чтобы это приспособление двигалось взад-вперед (направо-налево) в нижней пустой части смычка размещается металлическое приспособление (механизм) с резьбой (3). В полукрючок внутри смычка и в липкое приспособление в нижней части смычка размещается сверток (4), выполненное из конской гривы (хвоста). Это становится путем смычка, смотря на техническое состояние мелодии, нижнее металлическое приспособление приводится в активное или пассивное положение.

После каждого 4 – 5 часового занятия путь смычка рекомендуется отбеливать канифолем.

Теперь опираясь на указанные выше музыкальные навыки, изучим с молодым учеником секреты исполнения на инструменте гиджак:

Сначала выберем сиденье, соответствующее возрасту и росту ученика, потому что колено ученика должно сгибаться в наклонном прямом положении и важно, чтобы от него не должно спадать вниз гиджак. Вот тогда образуется навыки свободного движения ученика.



В исполнении гиджак очень важную роль играет, значение правой и левой руки. Особенно, держа в правой руке смычок ровно, правильно и свободно, при плавном движении смычка – добиться красивой подачи кисти, в случае перехода из одной струны в другую не спеша, не мешая одной струной в другую, требуется плавный ход и получится приятный тон. Левая рука обеспечивает нам чистое и красивое звучание мелодии. Правильное держание левой руки в корпусе гиджака. В результате точного и свободного нажатия пальцев левой руки над струной, как положено, обеспечивает приятное и заунывное звучание гиджак. Теперь правой рукой держа в указанном состоянии смычок, в четырех струнах инструмента, то есть в открытых струнах начинаем проводить смычком. Сначала в 2 толстых струнах выполним ряд упражнений. Упражнения бывают в 2/4 и 4/4 размером, они состоят из целого, половины, четверти, восьмеричных звуков.

Выполним упражнения перехода к струнам «соль» и «ре». Тут руки и часть кисти ученика почти не двигаются как надо, поэтому чтобы не утомить ученика следует, чтобы он отдохнул чаще, в это время сами в инструменте гиджак исполним образцы технических мелодий и классику. После того как ученик передохнет немного, опять продолжим предыдущее упражнение, теперь и в струнах «ля» и «ми» со смычком в открытых струнах в целом, половинном, четвертном продолговатом звуке направляем смычок направо и налево. В этом упражнении из-за того, что участвуют все четыре струны, возможно, что оно покажется сложным, поэтому уставшая рука может держать смычок неправильно, это положение требует от преподавателя серьезного контроля. Внимательно

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наблюдая ученика: если его правая рука устанет, то держать смычок будет несколько криво, учитель должен это поправлять. Теперь для самостоятельной подготовки ученика дадим задание ему выполнить упражнения или мелодии, исполняющиеся в открытых струнах, не больше 8 такта или 16 тактов и заканчиваем первый урок.



Когда направляется смычок, используются условные знаки, в вышеуказанном упражнении: предлагается исполнять смычок вниз и вверх для цельных звуков.

П – исполнять смычок вниз (или движение направо)

V – смычок направить вверх (или движение направо)

В этом исполнении смычок направляется полностью, в каждом заданном открытой струне звуках смычок движется ровно и точно до конца и достигается чистое и гладкое звучание. Особенно движение от струны к струне смычка требует от ученика бдительности.

Заключение

В заключении, музыка бодрит душевное состояние человека, знакомит с разнообразным

миром. В исполнении гиджак имеются свойственные ему технические возможности, богатство стиля, привлекательность тона. Действительно, неповторимое мастерство исполнения для музыканта является удобной возможностью в развитии своей деятельности. Бесценно место инструмента гиджак в академической исполнительской практике. В Академическом исполнении можно отметить имена О. Холмухаммедова, М. Тошмухаммедова, Ш. Юлдашева, С.Расулова, К. Назирова, У. Эшонходжаева, Ф. Каримова. Всем известно влияние этого процесса наряду с образцами исполнения мировой музыки и на произведения европейских композиторов и в традиционном исполнении приобретает еще большее значение и привлекательность. Так как, произведения Ю. Ражабий, Г. Ташматова, К. Жабборова, Д. Закирова, А. Исмаилова, А. Дадаева, созданного в национальном и классическом стиле успели найти свое место на практике исполнения гиджак. Несомненно, созданные ими произведения станут образцом в творчестве будущих композиторов и музыкантов, и совершенствоваться в соответствии со временем.

Как и все музыкальные инструменты, инструмент гиджак имеет свое место на практике музыкального исполнительства и специфические особенности исполнения. Одно из особых сторон в достижении студентами исполнительского таланта это то, что они должны иметь на практике конкретные знания и необходимое мастерство.

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Article



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DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH IN TEACHING MATHEMATICS

Abstract: This article discusses the application of a differentiated approach in teaching. Various ways of organizing differentiation in educational activities are considered. The results of the study were obtained, the purpose of which was to determine the importance of using a differentiated approach, as well as the knowledge and application of various methods of differentiation by teachers in the classroom. Some methodological recommendations on the application of differentiation methods, which are used by teachers in practice to a lesser extent, are briefly given.

Key words: differentiation, teaching, lesson planning, mathematics, teacher.

Language: Russian

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ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ПОДХОД В ОБУЧЕНИИ МАТЕМАТИКЕ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается вопрос применения дифференцированного подхода в обучении. Рассмотрены различные способы организации дифференциации в учебной деятельности. Получены результаты исследования, целью которого являлось определение важности применения дифференцированного подхода, а также знание и применение различных способов дифференциации учителями на уроке. Кратко даны некоторые методические рекомендации по применению способов дифференциации, которые применяются учителями на практике в меньшей степени.

Ключевые слова: дифференциация, обучение, планирование урока, математика, учитель.

Введение

Современные тенденции в образовании направлены на то, что обучение становится более персонализированным, адаптивным, учитывающим уровень и потребности каждого учащегося. Одним из более подходящих принципов, который учитель может применить на уроке, является принцип дифференцированного подхода. Именно он позволяет максимально эффективно реализовать индивидуализированный

подход в обучении. Актуальность данной темы, заключается в том, что применение дифференцированного подхода в обучении позволяет более эффективно достигать учебных целей учащимися. Целью данной статьи является выявить какие способы дифференциации используют учителя, насколько эффективными они их считают, а также дать некоторые методические рекомендации по подготовке к

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уроку с применением дифференцированного подхода к обучению.

Дифференцированный подход к обучению позволяет максимально раскрыть способности учащегося, повысить качество образовательного процесса. При реализации дифференцированного подхода в обучении образовательный процесс становится максимально комфортным для ученика, так как учитываются его индивидуальные особенности личности [10].

Рассмотрим формулировки определения понятия дифференциации из разных источников. Дифференциация обучения (от лат. differentia — разность, различие) — построение обучения на основе разделения учащихся на группы. Каждую

группу образуют учащиеся, характеризующиеся сходством определенных индивидуально психологических особенностей. В качестве критериев дифференциации могут быть использованы уровень развития и качественные характеристики познавательных процессов, мотиваций, способностей, а также психодинамические, характерологические и социально психологические свойства [2].

Дифференциация обучения (лат. differentia - разница) — форма организации учебной деятельности, учитывающая склонности, интересы, способности учащихся [4].

Дифференциация – в общем смысле этого слова можно разделить на два типа (см. рис 1) [6].



Рисунок 1. Виды дифференциации

В нашей статье мы будем говорить о внутренней дифференциации. То есть о дифференциации обучения которая происходит непосредственно в классе во время процесса обучения.

Дифференциация по способностям обычно подразумевает разделение учащихся на интересующихся математикой и учащихся способных освоить базовый курс программы по предмету. Для реализации данного подхода необходимо проводить диагностирование учебных возможностей, разделение учащихся на временные типологические группы и осуществлять планирование учебной деятельности с ориентацией на зону ближайшего развития [1].

Исследования, проводимые в области дифференциации обучения, показывают, что успешное обучение связано с уровнем умственного развития учащегося, составляющими которого являются обучаемость и обученность. Введение понятия «Обучаемости» принадлежит психологу З.И.Калмыковой, обучаемость — это «система интеллектуальных свойств личности, формирующихся качеств ума, от которых зависит продуктивность учебной деятельности».

Составными частями обучаемости являются обобщенность мыслительной деятельности, экономичность, самостоятельность мышления, гибкость мыслительных процессов и т. д. Обученность, как уровень умственного развития обучающегося, определяется знаниями, умениями и навыками, которыми владеет ученик [5, с.50-55].

Из определений понятия дифференциации обучения можно сделать вывод, что дифференциация обучения — это организация обучения, при которой учитываются индивидуальные потребности и способности учащегося. На уроках математики в старшей школе, такая дифференциация может быть осуществлена не только посредством разделения задач по степени сложности, но и организации дифференциации по объему учебного материала, по уровню творчества, по характеру помощи учащимся, по возможности выбора задания самими учащимися.

Для наглядности представим перечисленные способы дифференциации на рисунке 2. На самом деле способов дифференциации можно привести еще больше, либо другие, но мы рассмотрим в данной статье 5 представленных способов дифференциации. Каждый способ отвечает

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определенным потребностям, и учитель самостоятельно может определять какой именно

способ необходим для достижения определенных учебных целей.



Рисунок 2. Способы дифференциации

С целью сбора информации был выбран метод опроса посредством создания опросника Google forms. Данный способ сбора информации весьма эффективен, так как позволяет быстро собрать информацию от респондентов из отдаленных городов, сэкономить ресурсы, быстро получить результаты, так же программа представляет результаты опроса в виде диаграмм и не требует дальнейшей обработки [7]. В статье представлены результаты опроса учителей математики Назарбаев Интеллектуальных школ, в данном опросе приняли участие учителя математики вне зависимости от стажа работы и классов, в которых они преподают.

По результатам опроса можно сделать вывод что все учителя дифференцируют задания по

степени сложности. Больше половины опрошенных применяют дифференциацию по объему учебного материала, по характеру помощи учащимся и по форме учебных действий. И только около трети респондентов применяют метод дифференциации по уровню творчества.

Также опрос показал, что практически все опрошенные учителя знают о методе дифференцированного обучения и считают, что дифференцированный подход способствует более эффективному обучению математике. Около половины респондентов используют метод дифференцированного подхода на каждом уроке (см. рис 3)

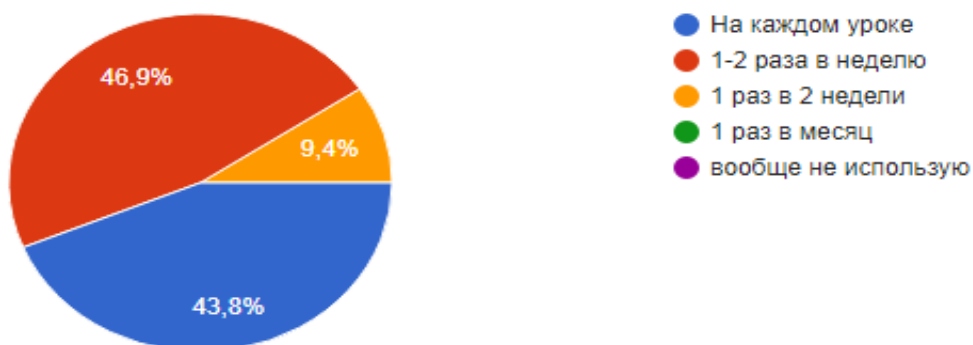


Рисунок 3. Результаты опроса учителей.

Результаты исследования показали, что учителя используют различные способы дифференциации обучения на уроке. Приведем некоторые примеры, которые были перечислены учителями: по уровню выполненных заданий, по темпу выполнения заданий, по способу восприятия информации, по типу темперамента,

по результатам промежуточных срезов, по способностям, по уровню мышления и т. д.

На вопрос «Нуждается ли Вы в методической поддержке при планировании, организации и проведении урока с применением дифференцированного подхода в обучении?» более одной трети опрошиваемых ответили, что нуждаются в методической поддержке.(см. рис.4)

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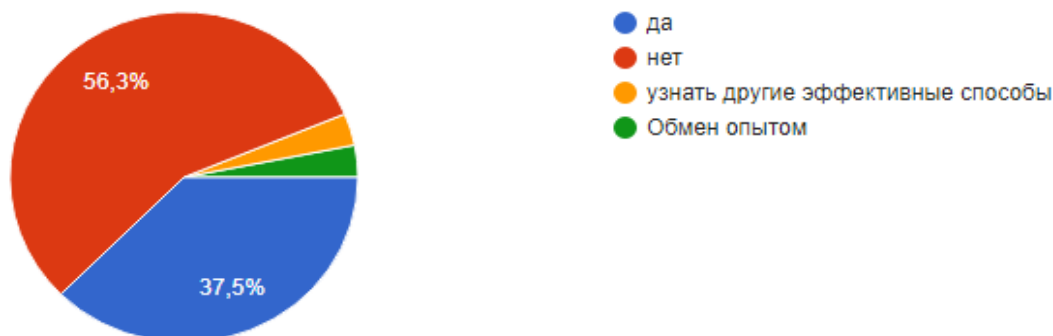


Рисунок 4. Результаты опроса учителей

Результаты опроса показали, что среди учителей наиболее популярным является способ дифференциации по уровню сложности, данный способ наиболее эффективен и удобен в применении на уроках математики. Больше подготовки и понимания требует применение дифференциации по уровню творчества.

Дифференциация по уровню творчества делится на два типа: репродуктивные и продуктивные (творческие). Репродуктивные задания подразумевают задания, решаемые внутри хорошо усвоенной темы. Например, работа по шаблону, выполнение различных тренировочных заданий. Продуктивные задания требуют творческого подхода к решению, где необходимо найти новую схему решения задачи, ссылаясь при этом на знания из различных разделов математики. Такие творческие задания способствуют обобщению, интегрированию и генерации новых знаний; развивают творческие способности, логическое и абстрактное мышление [8, с.40]. К задачам творческого направления можно отнести задачи на построение, решаемые с помощью циркуля и линейки, уравнения и неравенства с параметрами, оптимизационные задачи, задачи на определение закономерности, задачи на доказательство, задачи на обнаружение ошибок и выявление некорректности условий, составление собственных задач и др. Учителю следует позаботиться о том, чтобы предлагаемое задание творческого характера органично включалось в план урока, то есть способствовало достижению конкретных целей обучения.

Дифференциацию по объему учебного материала можно запланировать для учащихся с различным темпом выполнения заданий. Для учащихся, медленно выполняющих задания, рекомендуется составить задания по основной теме урока среднего уровня сложности. Для учащихся способных быстро справиться с

заданиями по теме урока следует предложить дополнительные задания по теме урока, но более высокого уровня сложности, либо задачи на смекалку, творчество, задачи игрового характера. В качестве повторения и актуализации знаний можно предложить задания из других разделов учебной программы [3, с.55].

Дифференциацию по характеру помощи учащимся возможно реализовать при выполнении учащимися самостоятельной работы, но с той разницей, что учитель оказывает помощь учащимся в той мере, в которой они нуждаются [9, с.230]. Одни учащиеся будут способны выполнить задание полностью самостоятельно, другим нужно будет дать подсказку, возможно будет необходимо подготовить карточки или коротко обсудить план решения задачи, задать наводящие вопросы.

Дифференциацию работы по форме учебных действий возможно применять если учитель хочет организовать работу учащихся с учетом их особенностей восприятия. При необходимости можно провести диагностику среди учащихся и определить аудиалов, визуалов и кинестетиков в своем классе [11]. Далее подготовить учебный материал в виде лекций, видеороликов, учебников с иллюстрациями, плакатов, карточек, моделей пространственных фигур и т. д.

В заключении важно отметить, что учителя используют самые разнообразные способы дифференциации обучения. Самый распространённый способ дифференциации при обучении математики является разделение по уровням сложности (А, В, С). По результатам опроса 97% учителей считают дифференцированный подход в обучении математике наиболее эффективным методом обучения (см. рис. 5).

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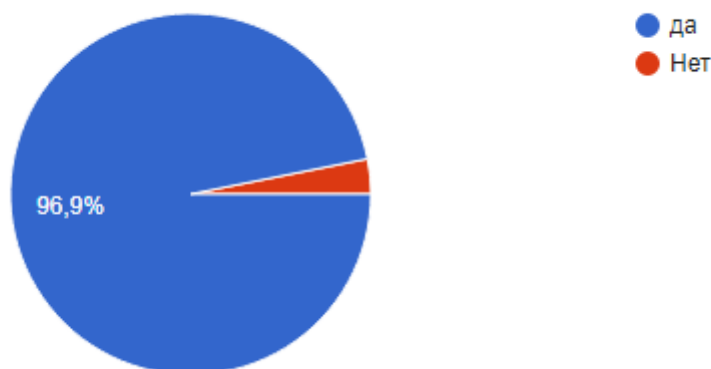


Рисунок 5. Результаты опроса учителей

В статье было рассмотрено 5 способов дифференциации обучения и даны некоторые методические рекомендации по использованию

данных способов при планировании и проведении уроков.

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Article



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PATRIOTISM AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON

Abstract: According to the author of the article, patriotism, with all its ideological load and the abundance of household associations associated with it, should be an object of scientific study, which is currently in urgent need. The psychological aspect of this problem is also clearly expressed. The author shows that patriotism is a multi-component concept and phenomenon, and the main components of its core are: 1) a feeling of love for the Motherland; 2) a willingness to sacrifice personal interests to the public; 3) appropriate behavior; 4) identification with your country, its history and people. At the same time, the corresponding components of patriotism are ambiguous and are in uneasy relations with each other, which complicates the understanding of patriotism and its application to various situations that are dealt with in the article. The results of empirical studies of patriotism are also considered, clarifying this concept, demonstrating important properties and specifics of national patriotism, allowing to formulate a number of its laws.

Key words: patriotism, upbringing, psychological aspects, education, spirituality, morality, youth, pedagogy, seminal education.

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Introduction

It is important to educate the young generation in the spirit of respect for our rich cultural heritage and historical values, and love for our independent Motherland in forming a human personality. In today's complex globalization era, in the conditions of rapidly developing information and communication technologies, the urgent tasks related to the education of young people in the spirit of military patriotism and their solution, the improvement of this issue in harmony with the real social and political changes in the life of Uzbekistan today, by representatives of the field of social and humanities that special attention is being paid is also a requirement of social necessity at the same time.

In connection with the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 4, 2018 No. PQ-3898 "On the fundamental improvement of the system of raising the moral and educational level of military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the adoption of the concept of educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism, the local state

authority to ensure the unity of the army and the people. The strengthening of the cooperation with the authorities allows filling the ranks of our national army with young people who have a strong will and an active civil position.

According to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, "Patriotic" is a person who loves his homeland, motherland, and people without limit, who shows zeal for the interests of the homeland. Patriotism is a work, behavior, and characteristic of patriots. True patriotic citizens of Uzbekistan can be educated by inculcating the most important concepts, life and professional skills related to protecting our Motherland like the apple of an eye, spreading its fame to the world, on the basis of science and

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knowledge, in the hearts and minds of young people from early childhood.¹

Patriotism is the concept of responsibility and duty to the country. Patriotism is extremely versatile and constantly improves and develops in the process of historical, social, political, and economic development. The more people understand the interests, value, fate, and prospects of the country, the higher the sense of patriotism in people. This process is endless. Different stages of historical, socio-political, spiritual development discover new facets of patriotism. The feeling of patriotism in every person is inextricably linked with the development of society. True patriotism is living in the interest of the nation, the homeland, working and fighting for its prospects and interests.²

First of all, it is assumed that the young generation, who are the creators of the future, will be educated, become highly qualified personnel, work hard for their country and people, and be taught to work honestly for the development and happiness of a free country. After all, independence requires the management of society by highly qualified personnel who are dedicated to the interests of their country.

The formation of a positive embodiment of the servicemen of the country's Armed Forces in the minds of citizens, conceptual aspects of the content of civil pose in a person, the formation of community and patriotism in a person on the basis of ideology based on the theory of socialism, the fulfillment of youth's duty to society through the military and, scientific research on the problems of abandoning one's own life if necessary in his interests is carried out by the world's leading scientific research centers and higher education institutions, including the University of Southern California, USA (University of Southern California, USA), the Sorbonne University of Paris (Université de Paris, France), the Universities of Beijing and Shanghai (Peking University, China; Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China); Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel, Cambridge and Oxford universities (University of Cambridge, University of Oxford), are being implemented at the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. These studies include organizational forms of working with People (University of Southern California), goals and motivations for young people to perform different behaviors (Université de Paris, France), psychological description of different groups and associations, specific principles of social behavior (Peking University, China; Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China), prevention of behavioral deviations with adolescents, youth in the field of Applied Psychology, gender studies (Tel Aviv University, Israel; The main

attention is paid to the study of such problems as Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel), psychoanalytic and cognitive behavioral psychotherapy (University of Cambridge, University of Oxford), the implementation of general social activity in the process of personality formation and development in a particular society (Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation).

Patriotism is the sum of the social and spiritual and moral qualities of a person, expressing his love for the land on which he was born and raised. The main sign of patriotism is self – sacrifice, and the Supreme appearance is courage. This dedication and courage is reflected in the spiritual heritage of our people and in the person of our ancestors.

The thoughts and works of our scientists, who came to the world in our country and became world famous for their scientific and creative activity, about the motherland, patriotism can serve as an example not only for Uzbekistan, but also for all people in the world. They are people who have made worthy contributions to the development of civilisation not only of Uzbekistan, but of the whole world. A significant contribution to the development of a sense of integrity for the people of Uzbekistan, especially for their youth, is rightfully proud of their country, history, the activities of their ancestors who lived in the past.

And in the formation of feelings of military patriotism, the figure of Jalaliddin Manguberdi, Amir Timur, Zahriddin Muhammad Babur and others serves as an invaluable historical example. After Uzbekistan gained independence, the first president of the country I. Karimov” free and prosperous motherland, free and prosperous life – our ultimate goal (2000)“, " the Uzbek people will never depend on anyone (t. 2005) " in his other works, he expressed important points about the path of development and development of Uzbekistan, the tasks of our citizens, the risks that threaten the independence of the country and their overcoming. The highlight is that although the head of state at that time wrote about the motherland, patriotism in the early years of independence, despite the fact that so many years have passed, still this topic has not lost its relevance for researchers, the problem for society.

The analysis of studies on patriotism suggests that research on this topic was carried out mainly in the direction of such disciplines as pedagogy, philosophy. Work on the formation of patriotism, the study of specific aspects of this phenomenon from a scientific point of view, unfortunately, by psychologists, has not been carried out sufficiently. Although, after the end of Soviet patriotism, a

¹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. А.Мадвалиев таҳрири остида. “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси Давлат илмий нашриёти”, Тошкент, 2006, 444-445-бетлар.

² Фалсафа. Қомусий луғат. “Ўзбекистон файласуфлари миллий жамияти нашриёти”, Тошкент, 2004, 496 бет.

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scientific study of the foundations of the patriotism of the new era from the point of view of Psychological Science was necessary, but, it must be recognized, the inattention of psychologist scientists to this issue prevented research in this direction. A relatively relaxing aspect is the fact that scientists of the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Ministry of Defense are conducting a number of studies in the field of scientific psychology in terms of theoretical methodological and practical aspects of patriotic education.

Another study devoted to patriotism education is the dissertation called "The role of defense consciousness in educating young people in the spirit of military patriotism: a functional approach" carried out by F. Boqiev, in which the author cited different interpretations of patriotism. The development of the country, first of all, depends on the maturity of its children. This is reflected in the fact that each of our compatriots feels responsible for their spiritual development, lives in harmony with the interests of this country and people. At various stages of the historical development of the society, the number of threats aimed at disrupting the stable lifestyle of young people is increasing, and this situation, in turn, requires special attention to the education of patriotism.³

Head of the cycle of pedagogy and psychology of the Department of Humanities of the Academy of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Lieutenant Colonel R. Normatov noted that today, when educating our youth in the spirit of military patriotism, national values, as well as national ideology, serve as the main foundation. As young people are brought up with ideological concepts, it is important in them to initially form a patriotic spirit. After all, national values are based on the age-old traditions, traditions, native language, psyche of our people, instill confidence in tomorrow. Between people, feelings of kindness, dishonesty, decency, justice, enlightenment, patriotism appear. Youth is the future of our motherland, our nation. Entrusting them with the fate of our motherland, first of all, they should deeply understand in all its essence the complex and responsible task that is assigned to them, contribute to it. After all, loving the motherland, loving it is directly determined by the creative work that everyone is doing on the path of the prosperity of this country. Of great importance in the development

of national identity is the education of thoughtful young people, watered by ideas of national patriotism. Therefore, each of our young people preparing for the defense of the motherland must be brought up in a high patriotic spirit⁴.

What a great reward is the protection of the motherland, the obligation of every Muslim, it is such a great sin, a crime worthy of the highest punishment, to commit a trick on it, to invade it with a weapon. Based on the interests of the national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following can be noted as topical directions of propaganda work aimed at ideological education of the population, especially among young people, in conditions where ideological threats are extremely dangerous and delicate:

- the formation of a culture of independent thinking in each citizen against ideological influences carried out for selfish purposes, the correct assessment of existing spiritual and ideological threats, the formation of the ability to draw appropriate conclusions and lessons from them;

- teaching to live always alert, alert and alert in relation to increasing ideological threats;

- to achieve a deep understanding and validity of the meaning and content of moral feelings and concepts such as national values, patriotism, loyalty to the interests of the state and society, honor, shame and Andisha;

- prevention of neglect and indifference, education of sobriety and vivacity, development of a sense of belonging to the fate of the country⁵.

Professor of the University of public safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan, doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor R. According to Makhmudov⁶, The adoption of the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 23, 2018 No. 140 "on approval of the concept of educating young people in the spirit of military-patriotism" determined certain tasks in order to increase and activate the effectiveness of work on educating young people in the spirit of military-patriotism, to more actively involve. It can be noted that the feeling of patriotism arose in some way along with the arrival of Man into the world, but it was a feeling of the instinct level observed in patriotic animals, limited to guarding the territory belonging to a particular tribe. As a result of the development of human evolution, which was engaged in feeding the members of its tribe in a certain area, living life,

³Бокиев Фарход Эсанович. Ёшларни ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашда мудофаа онгининг ўрни: функционал ёндашув. Психол. ф. бўйича фалсафа док. дисс. Тошкент, 2021.

⁴Ёшларни ҳарбий ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялашнинг мафкуравий асослари. "Глобаллашув шароитида ватанпарварлик тарбиясининг маънавий-маърифий технологиялари". Республика илмий-амалий конференция материаллари// Ўзбекистон Республикаси Қурулти Кучлари академияси. – Тошкент, 2019, 50-52-бет.

⁵Очилдиев А. Мафкуравий таҳдидлар ва ғоявий тарбиянинг долзарб масалалари// Маънавий ва диний етуклик – давр талаби. – Т.: Тошкент ислом университети, 2009. – Б.381-382.

⁶Махмудов Р.М., Акбаров Л.И. Ёшларни ҳарбий-ватанпарварлик руҳида тарбиялаш концепцияси амалда. PEDAGOGS international research journal. Volume-1, Issue-1, January-2022, v 223-230.

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hunting, continuing its generation, and trying not to put Tribes Other than its territory, two types of patriotism arose in ancient antiquity.

1. In ancient Greece-social patriotism, which expresses the self-sacrifice, dedication, loyalty of a citizen to society;

2. In ancient Rome-political patriotism of the population, representing state patriotism, which relied on political relations.

It is desirable that patriotic feelings are always expressed in the content of peace, harmony, cooperation and creative activity. Patriotism is a person's love for his homeland, loyalty, readiness for any service in his interests and, if necessary, willingness to sacrifice his life in defense of the motherland. Patriotism begins with love for the place of birth, and when a person reaches a mature age, an understanding of patriotism appears in the Universal circle. Patriotism is one of the main social pillars that determine the existence, prosperity, development of each nation and state.

Insufficient attention to the formation, development of patriotism in Citizens inevitably leads to a depreciation of spirituality and culture, weakening the socio-economic development of this society or state. As a result, the quality of life of the population decreases, dissatisfaction increases. Destructive forces that have taken advantage of this can easily subjugate the state to itself. And this shows to what extent the formation of patriotism in young people is an important issue. We can see in the fate of a number of states that this reasoning is scientifically substantiated. Uzbekistan is no exception. Speaking a lot about patriotism, we should not devalue this concept to the minds of young people, but to carry out deep, comprehensive, serious scientific research work, scientifically substantiate the shortcomings and problems, the factors that cause them, and develop ways to quickly eliminate them. Otherwise, there is a possibility of unexpected problems related to our country, our country, and their elimination will take many years. It is most effective to carry out the formation of patriotism not in the middle or older (older) generation, but in schoolchildren. School-age people can absorb information more quickly than other young people. That is why the most important, effective object in the formation of patriotism is the pupil-youth. After all, the Soviet Union for a certain part of certain people belonging to the middle and older generations is also a homeland, when they were formed as individuals during the Union.

V. who studied the psychological structure of patriotism in a person. N. Myasishchev believes that patriotic components are manifested in the attitude of

the individual towards the state, the people and himself.⁷

- attitude to the state-it seems to know the symbols of the state, the historical, cultural traditions of the state, the language of the state and the attitude towards them;

- attitude to the people is expressed in the understanding of the mentality, values, main characteristics of the people, knowledge of the essence of the concepts of patriotism, nationalism, egocentrism, chauvinism, attitude to the state of peace and military mobilization of the people, the feeling of the need to express patriotism in the interests of the people;

- the attitude of a person to himself as a patriot is manifested in his knowledge of his rights, duties and obligations.

The basics of patriotism are laid from childhood, starting with the knowledge of the city, village, street, country, state symbols, etc. in which a person lives, and later, as he grows older, the perception of the motherland becomes richer. The affection for the place of birth of a person and the feeling of nostalgia that makes him visit, although for a short period of time to see places from time to time, when he grows up, arise on the basis of the above. For this reason, those listed above are called "Small Homeland".

In a humanistic society as a society of knowledge, according to the approaches of the individual about the possibilities of perfection, A. of the structure of the modern personality A. Noteworthy is the analytical model proposed by Inceles. The most important aspects of this personality are:

1. Experimentation, innovation and openness to change. 2. Readiness for the color of thoughts, recognition of the existence of different points of view, without being embarrassed by the change in one's own worldview. 3. Getting a landmark not looking into the past, but looking into the present and the future. 4. The ability to overcome life obstacles. 5. Plan future actions to achieve goals, both in social life and in personal life. 6. An eye for confidence in the possibility of organizing and forecasting social life. 7. Confidence that a fee will be paid depending on the contribution to the work and professional skills. 8. Putting education and education at a high level. 9. Respect the honor and dignity of others regardless of their status and status⁸.

The Russian Federation carried out scientific research work on the topic of education of patriotism in upper-class students (based on materials of the Republic of Dagestan) by means of State musical symbols o. Omarov believes that through the state musical symbols (hymns) of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Dagestan, there is an opportunity

⁷ Мясищев В.Н. Социальная психология личности. Л., 1974.;

⁸ Каранг: Карпова Ю.А. Инновации, интеллект, образование. – М., 1998. – 93-94-6.

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to effectively carry out patriotic education in students-youth. The researcher emphasizes that the following 5 components, parts, are inextricably linked from the point of view of patriotic science:

- intellectual;
- motivation;
- volitional;
- activity related;
- emotional-emotional.

A.L. Zhuravlev and A.V. Yurevich In the study, an attempt was made to describe the psychological aspect of patriotism. The authors emphasize that patriotism is a multicomponent concept and phenomenon, and its main components consist of the following elements: a) a feeling of love for the motherland; b) willingness to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the interests of the majority, public; 3) decent behavior; 4) to feel belonging to their country, its history and people.

Any society, any country that cares about its destiny and future is interested in the treatment of young people, that their lives become spiritually rich, full of meaning, loyal to their people, their country, mature in all respects, and become well-rounded people. Therefore, wide opportunities are being created for young people to show their physical, spiritual and intellectual abilities. It is extremely important for the fate of the society and the state that our youth become politically aware, morally mature, have oriental manners, active, responsible, and loyal to the Motherland.⁹

Advanced national, spiritual and moral values and criteria, folk pedagogy, ceremonies, holidays, games, etc. should be the basis of educational process organization in educational institutions, and the use of educational technologies or interactive methods in their organization and conduct should instill in the student love for his country, patriotism, helps to form family, professional dedication.

Pre-school education, general secondary schools, special secondary schools, in order to inculcate in the minds of our youth that love for the Motherland and protection of the Motherland is a sacred duty, in order to form initial ideas in the direction of military-patriotism aimed at forming and developing the spirit of love and loyalty to the Motherland in the minds of students and young people. Military-patriotic activities in vocational education and higher education institutions and general secondary schools are of great importance.

To sum up, in our country, great attention is being paid to reforming the content of humanistic education based on the principles of national revival and national progress and the achievements of independence, the rich national, spiritual and intellectual potential of the people, and the content of humanistic education. The personality of the learner, the strengthening of the desire for education and knowledge, the formation of life skills, patriotism and the sense of human dignity, is mainly the responsibility of the teacher.

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Contents

	p.
55. Shcherbakov, D. S., Tikhonov, A. A., Prokhorov, V. T., & Volkova, G. Y. On the main trends in the socio-economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug within the framework of the Russian Arctic. Message 1.	501-539
56. Shcherbakov, D. S., Tikhonov, A. A., Prokhorov, V. T., & Volkova, G. Y. On the main trends in the socio-economic development of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug within the framework of the Russian Arctic. Message 2.	540-573
57. Mammadova, T. Informative text.	574-576
58. Abdisultanov, D. D. Methodological recommendations on music gidjak and its performance in art.	577-581
59. Aubakirov, T. U., & Arymbekova, G. R. Differentiated approach in teaching mathematics.	582-586
60. Saidov, B. Patriotism as a psychological phenomenon.	587-592

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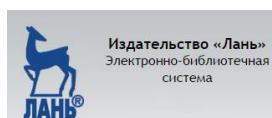
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