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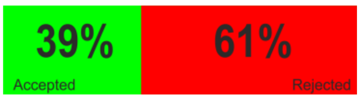

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Issue Article

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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract*: the article deals with the actual problems of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the European North of Russia, in the high-latitude territories of the Western Arctic, in the regions of Russia. Practical proposals and recommendations are given, priority tasks are formulated to solve the main socio-economic problems of business development, the effective use of tourist and recreational potential, the development of inbound and domestic tourism for the sustainable development of regions, unique territories and tourism centers. The results can be used to improve the legislative and regulatory acts of the tourism industry, to increase its competitiveness in the regions of Russia.*

Key words*: Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, northern sea route, efficiency, social development, priority, population, comfort, tourism, hotel business, paradigm, economic policy, financial stability.*

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Introduction

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Entrepreneurial activity is a fundamental element of the market economic system and, accordingly, a key factor in the development of the economy in the Arctic regions of the Russian

Federation. Almost all the functions of entrepreneurship in SMEs can be conditionally divided into two traditional groups - economic and social, which are often not only interconnected, but also inseparable from each other. Indeed, the development of entrepreneurial activity of SMEs is reflected not only in tax revenues to the budget and employment of the population in the Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, but also in the intensification of innovations, the flexibility of technological solutions, the improvement of managerial experience, and the provision of competition, as a result of which the quality of products (goods, services) improves, works.

In the usual understanding of entrepreneurship, the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s can be considered the initial stage of its development in Russia, but its characteristic features have been observed throughout the history of the country. Initially, trade and handicraft activities were the embodiment of entrepreneurship, later its participants united (artisans, merchants, usurers, etc.), and trade exchange as a key part of economic life gradually took on an international scale. Starting from the 17th century. as a result of various reforms, industry developed rapidly, the number of enterprises was constantly growing, and by 1917, entrepreneurial activity also covered agriculture. In the initial Soviet period, the basis of entrepreneurship was eliminated - private property, however, the new economic policy has re-shaped the system of business relations and connections. Later, in accordance with the adopted political and economic doctrine, entrepreneurship was actually eradicated at the official level, moving into the sphere of the shadow economy. Reforms of the 80s led to the creation of cooperatives, the desire of the population to carry out trading activities, and the reforms of the 90s. due to the privatization policy, private entrepreneurship in the manufacturing sector was activated. Since the 2000s Entrepreneurship acts as a strategic guideline for national development, its stimulation is carried out already through a comprehensive system of reforms, although their results have had varying degrees of success. In addition, one must keep in mind external and even global conditions.

Entrepreneurship in Russia, indeed, has long become an integral part of economic life, its development is set as key goals at the federal and regional levels, various organizations and institutions are being created to support it. The level of national welfare and the international competitiveness of Russia depend on the trends in the development of entrepreneurship.

Despite the obvious practical significance and the global trend in the study of entrepreneurship in the regional context with the allocation of specific ecosystems, this direction in domestic research activities has not received proper distribution. Of course, this is a serious omission, since quite often, due to regional conditions (convergent in content), the level of entrepreneurial activity, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), can remain stably high for extremely long periods of time. This fact testifies to the fundamental nature of identifying regional business trends as a kind of general background for enterprises operating in the Arctic regions and focused on the sustainable development of the Arctic (i.e.).

In this regard, in order to assess and analyze current trends in the level of entrepreneurial activity, we propose six successive stages of their development in the Arctic zones of the Russian Federation.

The first stage includes an assessment of the vitality factor of enterprises in the assessment of the Arctic regions of Russia and types of economic activity. Since the assessment of the vitality coefficient is carried out by groups of enterprises depending on their age, in order to identify trends in the development of entrepreneurship, one should also assess the stability of the positions of the Arctic regions and their types of activities. To do this, we will use the proposal of the authors, who proposed an approach to assessing the stability of the leadership of regions, industries, enterprises for one reason or another. Similarly, one can assess the temporal stability of the positions of the regions of their economic activity in terms of the vitality coefficient. In other words, it is possible to determine how much leaders, middle peasants, and outsiders change within the age groups of enterprises in terms of their vitality coefficient.

In the second step, the sample for evaluation and analysis is shifted to the SME level. The importance of this particular sector for the social and economic development of Russia cannot be overestimated. It is SMEs, thanks to the mobility and flexibility of management policies and organizational mechanisms, that can quickly respond to market needs, form points of economic growth and contribute to solving problems of employment and unemployment. Of course, these enterprises face difficulties in business planning, implementation of plans, introduction of technological innovations. Therefore, stimulating the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises is among the priorities of developed and developing countries, although the criteria for classifying businesses in this sector differ significantly. Positive correlation between the number of SMEs and their well-being, economic growth.

Not surprisingly, their share is often very significant. Taking into account similar criteria for identifying the SME sector, its share in Latvia exceeds 70.0%, in Italy it is 66.9%, in Denmark - 60.8%, in Germany - 54.4%, in Poland - 52.9%, in the USA - 44, 0%. In Russia, this figure is at the level of 20-21%, which is significantly lower than in European countries and the United States. At the same time, it is small business that contributes to the formation of the middle class as a socially profitable stratum of the population.

Evidence of the understanding of the fundamental role of SMEs for the socio-economic development of Russia is the developed Strategy for the Development of SMEs in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2035. Like all such documents, it contains specific target indicators and activities that should guarantee their achievement. In a study conducted by a group of scientists from the RANEPA under the President of the Russian Federation and the VAVT of the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia, the degree of their implementation was assessed at 82%, which is a very good result compared to the results for other strategies. However, it is clear that the measures taken are not enough to create a favorable climate and bring SMEs to a level of development that fully contributes to the implementation of priority areas of socio-economic policy, as is the case in other countries.

In accordance with the rating of doing business in 2022 (“doing business”, the World Bank), Russia is in 28th place out of 190, for comparison - in the rating five years ago, the degree of favorable conditions provided only 51st place. The rating methodology includes an assessment in ten areas: connection to networks, registration of property, registration of enterprises, taxation, international trade, protection of minority shareholders, enforcement of contracts, obtaining building permits, resolution of insolvency, lending.

During 2018-2022 Russia improved its position in half of the areas presented, with the exception of property registration, protection of minority shareholders, resolution of insolvency, taxation and enforcement of contracts. At the same time, if in the first direction the negative change of positions was quite similar to the two subsequent ones, then the place taken as a result was still significantly different. Thus, in the rating of property registration, Russia dropped from 8th to 12th place, for the protection of minority shareholders - from 66th to 72nd place, resolution of insolvency - from 51st to 57th place. Quite significantly, eleven positions back, there was a shift in terms of taxation (up to 58th place). The position on ensuring the execution of contracts worsened most of all - from 5th to 21st place. Against this background, Russia made the most progress in obtaining building permits, eventually ranking 26th in 2022 compared to 119th in 2018. In addition, despite three years of stability in the international trade ranking, ranked 99th by 71 points higher than in 2018.

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, which to varying degrees, had an impact on SMEs around the world, although not always negatively, conclusions were drawn about the need for better support for this sector in the Russian Federation. In particular, we are talking about problems with lending for business development, especially at the level of remote regions. At the same time, the need to solve institutional problems was clearly manifested during the previous economic crisis. As well as the need to take into account regional characteristics when developing support measures at the federal level, that is, in fact, to create conditions under which SMEs in the Arctic regions can develop sustainably.

Speaking about specific methods for assessing regional trends in the development of SMEs, the most interesting is the assessment of the integral index, which includes such indicators as the number of small enterprises in absolute terms and per capita, the average number of employees, turnover, and investment in fixed capital. propose an algorithm for calculating the index of specialization of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, using for this the share of employment formed by SMEs in the Arctic regions by type of economic activity.

In our opinion, the standard list of indicators can be expanded by calculating coefficients that reflect the availability of SMEs and the intensity of their work. At their core, these coefficients use standard absolute indicators of small and medium-sized businesses, namely their number and turnover, as well as such general regional indicators as the population and the area of the territory on which enterprises operate.

As noted earlier, in some cases, the number of SMEs per ten thousand population is calculated, but, at the same time, the spatial characteristics of the territory are not taken into account. Simultaneous consideration of these factors is necessary due not only to differences in the number of actual and potential consumers of SMEs, but also, obviously, in the area of territories on which both the population and the enterprises under study are dispersed.

Main part

When assessing entrepreneurship development trends, a simple ranking of regions in terms of the SME provision ratio is not sufficiently informative. Of much greater practical interest is the characterization and grouping of regions according to the totality of features. These features include the number of SMEs, their change over the period and, in fact, the security ratio. With a graphical representation of the first and second signs on the coordinate system, several quadrants and, accordingly, groups of regions with certain trends in the development of SMEs can be distinguished. An additional characterizing feature for comparing regions within the same group is the security ratio, namely:

the first quadrant on the coordinate system and, accordingly, the first group of regions corresponds to the absolute leaders, which are characterized by the number of SMEs above average with positive dynamics of changes;

the second quadrant is formed by catching up regions - despite the number of enterprises below the average, their growth is observed;

the third and fourth quadrants suggest a negative trend in the number of enterprises, and therefore, for a more correct interpretation, it is logical to divide each of them into two parts, taking into account its average value.

As a result, the third quadrant includes regions with a below average number of enterprises and with negative dynamics, while in the third quadrant A there are regions with a weaker than average contraction, in the third quadrant B with a stronger contraction. In the first case, the regions can be characterized as moderately lagging behind, in the second - as rapidly lagging behind. The fourth quadrant is formed by regions with above-average number of enterprises, but with negative dynamics. By analogy with the previous quadrant, dividing it into two parts, the fourth quadrant A contains regions with a low probability of losing leadership, and the fourth quadrant B contains regions with a high probability of losing leadership.

At the third stage of the study, the focus shifts from the number of SMEs and the degree of provision with them towards the turnover produced and the level of employment. Regions are ranked according to the share of SMEs in total turnover and employment, grouping relative to average values and comparing with the type of economy. To do this, we propose to use the results of approbation of the author's methodology of N. E. Buletova, Doctor of Economic Sciences, according to which the typology of economic systems is carried out by establishing intersectoral proportions at two levels of structural analysis, highlighting nine types of economic systems:

agrarian (the excess of the share of the agricultural sector over the industrial sector and the share of production of goods over the production of services);

agrarian service (the excess of the share of the agricultural sector over the industrial sector, the share of production of services over the production of goods);

industrial (the excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector, the share of production of goods over the production of services);

poorly developed service-industrial sector (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 20, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 1 to 2);

developed industrial (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector from 10 to 20, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 1 to 2);

service-industrial (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 40, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 2 to 4);

industrial service (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 20 to 40, the share of production of services over the production of goods - from 1 to 4);

the most developed service-industrial type (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 1 to 60, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 4 to 6);

the most developed industrial-service sector (the range of excess of the share of the industrial sector over the agricultural sector is from 40 to 60, the share of production of services over the production of goods is from 1 to 6).

The use of this typology when constructing a matrix that reflects the share of SMEs in turnover and employment will make it possible to establish the characteristic trends in their development, namely, the degree of significance depending on the structural features of the economic systems in which they operate.

The fourth stage is devoted to identifying leaders, middle peasants and outsiders in terms of such indicators as the security ratio, share in employment, intensity ratio. The last of these is expressed in terms of total turnover per SME. To identify regions with stable trends in the development of entrepreneurship, the corresponding coefficient is calculated according to the algorithm presented above. The logic for calculating this coefficient and choosing indicators can be represented as follows (for the stability of leadership): the existing number of SMEs meets the needs of the regions, provides employment for the population, while the intensity of their activities is at a high level.

Let us present the results of the study of the trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity in Russia in accordance with the stages of their development.

At the end of 2022, the enterprises of the Republic of Dagestan were characterized by the highest vitality coefficient among one-year-old enterprises - there were almost 92 active enterprises per one deceased enterprise. In the Chechen Republic, the considered coefficient reached 79.6, in the Trans-Baikal Territory - 70.06. The minimum ratio was recorded in the Leningrad Region - less than four active enterprises per one deceased, as well as in the Perm Territory - 5.77 and Moscow - 6.15. On average, for the regions under consideration, the vitality coefficient is 22.07. It should be noted that the same indicator in previous years was much higher. So, in 2022, it amounted to 24.07, i.e. 9.0% higher than the current one, in 2018 its level reached 36.72, which is 50.2% more than the previous one and

66.4% more than the last one considered. In 2018 there were more than 43 active enterprises per one dead annual enterprise, thus, over the past four years, the vitality ratio has halved. The top three were characterized by a constant change, and the maximum value of the coefficient for the entire period was observed in 2019 among the enterprises of the Republic of Adygea - 248 active enterprises per one deceased. The minimum value of the indicator for the same period was expectedly observed precisely in 2022.

The vitality factor of two-year-old enterprises is at a much lower level. In 2022, the maximum was 15.7 active enterprises per deceased (Murmansk region). In 2019-2022 with the leadership of the Jewish Autonomous Region and the Sakhalin Region, the indicator was at around 18.0-18.1. A year earlier, the ratio was almost 2 times higher - 34.05 (Sevastopol). Interestingly, the minimum values of the coefficient in 2018-2022, amounting to 3.59 (Perm Krai) and 3.21 (Republic of Kalmykia), were quite comparable with the same indicator for one-year enterprises in 2022. Over the entire four-year period, the minimum ratio of active and dead enterprises were recorded in 2020 in the Chelyabinsk region (2.08). In 2022, Moscow enterprises were characterized by the minimum value - 2.21. Quite logical that the average value for this type of enterprise in all the regions under consideration was the lowest in 2019, amounting to 6.11. In the crisis year, this indicator increased by more than 14.0% to 6.97. But compared to 2017, the ratio of enterprises has decreased by almost 2 times. Note that the gap between the leading positions (top 3, 2022), in contrast to the sample for one-year enterprises, is insignificant.

Similar trends are observed in the vitality factor of three-year-old enterprises, with very comparable average and maximum values. In 2022, there were 6.35 active enterprises per deceased enterprise, which, although an increase of 29.1% compared to the previous year, is 42.3% lower than in 2018 (the highest average for the period). By the way, as in the previous sample, the lowest average value of the vitality coefficient was recorded in 2022. At the same time, if in 2022 the maximum ratio of active and dead two-year-old enterprises was observed in the Altai Republic at the level of 14.63, then a year earlier the maximum was significantly higher and amounted to 20.08 - in the Republic of Adygea. Taking into account the ranking of average values, it is expected that for the entire five-year period, the vitality coefficient was maximum in 2018, amounting to 28. 94 for enterprises of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic. In general, the values of the coefficients of the top three are quite close (2022).

The average value of the vitality factor of four-year enterprises over the period under review was characterized by variable dynamics: the highest value, namely 7.71, was recorded in 2019, followed by a decline by 24.6% to 5.81, which is, at the same time, the lowest average value for the period, followed by an increase of 5.7% to 6.14. Accordingly, the maximum ratio of active and dead enterprises for the entire period was observed in 2019 at the level of 19.59 - Sevastopol. In 2022, there were a maximum of 11.89 active enterprises per deceased enterprise - Irkutsk Region. A year earlier, the maximum ratio was recorded in the Republic of Dagestan at the level of 15.32, that is, in contrast to the average values for the last two years, the maximum decreased. The minimum value of the coefficient, on the contrary, repeated the average trend, amounting to 2022 by the end of 2022. 2.90 (Tula region) vs. 2.15 in 2021 (Perm region). As in the previous two samples, the leaders are competitive with respect to each other (2022).

A completely similar trend and with very similar average values was observed for five-year enterprises. The highest average value of the coefficient was recorded at the level of 7.51 in 2019, a decrease by 18.4% to 6.13 led to the lowest level for the period under review with an increase to 6.77 in 2022. The maximum ratio was observed in 2018 in Sevastopol - 53 active enterprises per one deceased. The maximum of 2019 had the same regional affiliation, but amounted to only 30.33 active enterprises. The negative trend continued in 2020, when the maximum ratio was 14.31 (less than the previous maximum by 52.8%) for enterprises of the Republic of Crimea. In 2022, there were a maximum of 15 active enterprises per deceased enterprise - the Republic of Altai; at the same time, the coefficient values of the top three are quite comparable.

An assessment of the vitality coefficient through born and deceased enterprises showed that if in 2018 the superiority of the former was observed in seven regions, then in 2019-2021 only in three, and in 2022 in one region. In 2018, these included the city of Sevastopol with a coefficient of 3.03, which is the maximum for the entire period, the Republic of Crimea with 1.70, the Belgorod Region with 1.54, the Republic of Tyva with 1.21, the Pskov Region with 1, 19, the Republic of Mordovia from 1.07 and, minimally meeting the requirements, the Lipetsk region from 1.0. In 2019, the city of Sevastopol remained in the top three, but there were already only 1.37 births per deceased enterprise, and the Republic of Crimea, where a similar ratio was 1.07. The top 3 also included enterprises from the Chechen Republic with a ratio of 1.11. The following year, the maximum value of the coefficient was characterized by the Leningrad region - 1.29, again the Chechen Republic, with an increase of up to 1.27, and the Republic of Buryatia from 1.03. In 2022, the Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%. The Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%. The Republic of Tyva topped the rating, for which the excess of born enterprises over dead ones was recorded for the first time since 2018 and amounted to 1.65. The minimum values in recent years were at the level of about 0.15 - 0.20 (Murmansk, Pskov regions). In accordance with the dynamics of the maximum indicators, it is expected that the average values are consistently decreasing - from 0.68 in 2017 to 0.49 in 2022. It should be noted that in 2022, despite the crisis situation, the average value decreased by a smaller amount than in 2020 - 4.2% against 8.1%.

An assessment of leadership in terms of the vitality coefficient in the context of age groups of enterprises indicates that the leadership positions in all groups are occupied by the same regions with a high degree of stability. Note that the assessment was made on twenty-five leaders of each group, as this is the most optimal breakdown in accordance with the total number of regions studied. So, if in 2018 the degree of leadership stability was 75%, then by 2019 it increased to 85%. At the end of 2019, the leaders in terms of the vitality of enterprises in all age groups are represented by such a number of identical regions, which ensured stability at the level of 80%. However, if we compare the leadership in each specific group by years, then in none of them does its degree reach a high level.

Stability of leadership positions in groups of two-year and four-year enterprises in comparison with 2018-2019 amounted to 60%. Therefore, it can be argued that the emerging regional conditions of entrepreneurial activity lead to fairly similar results of its development, thereby forming pronounced trends. At the same time, the stability of these trends over time is average, especially for one-year and five-year enterprises. Indirectly, this may indicate the variable effectiveness of the policies pursued by the regions to support entrepreneurship. Also, one should not forget about the crisis situation of 2020, namely, in comparison with 2019-2022. a decrease in leadership stability was recorded compared to 2017-2018. for all groups of enterprises, with the exception of one-year-olds.

The stability of the positions of the middle peasants practically repeated the trends of changes in the leadership positions - in 2018, its degree was 68%, then there was an increase to 71% with a subsequent reduction. But if in leadership positions the degree of stability decreased compared to the previous year, and the final indicator remained at a level higher than in the base year, then the degree of stability of the middle peasants decreased to the base 68%. However, in any case, this corresponds to a high level.

Compared to 2019-2022 in all age groups, except for the two-year-old, the degree of stability of regional affiliation does not even reach the average level. In terms of the vitality coefficient, the intermediate positions were least occupied by the same regions within the group of five-year-old enterprises, the degree of stability was 24%. A somewhat higher indicator is characteristic of the groups of three-year and four-year enterprises - 28%. It should be noted that a year earlier, the degree of stability of the regional affiliation of the considered positions for enterprises of all the above ages was higher. The presence of a number of regions in the positions of the middle peasants in terms of the vitality coefficient of three-year and five-year enterprises in 2022 and 2019 led to a degree of stability at the level of 44%. An even higher value was provided by the regional distribution in the group of four-year-old enterprises - 60%.

The stability of regions that, in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of all age groups, occupy outsider positions has increased over the past three years - from 76% in 2019 to 77.5% in 2021 and 83% in 2022. Note that only positions outsiders increasingly belong to the same regions, regardless of the age of enterprises. Moreover, if we compare the regions-outsiders in each age group of enterprises by years, then the degree of stability is much higher than that of the leaders and the middle peasants (although the level is average). At the same time, in three groups, stability in comparison with 2019-2022. less than in the comparison of 2017-2018: in the one-year group there was a decrease of 6 percentage points to 57%, in the four-year group - by 13 percentage points to 50%, in the five-year group - by 7 percentage points to 50%. The stability of the regional affiliation of outsider positions in terms of the vitality coefficient of three-year-old enterprises remained unchanged, amounting to 63%. To a greater extent, the same regions began to occupy the last places in the considered coefficient in the two-year group (increase from 53% to 63%).

Thus, the pronounced negative trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity, which were especially evident in the comparison of the crisis years of 2019 and 2020, in the same regions indicate the need to improve the conditions for its implementation. However, it should be borne in mind that a low vitality factor can also be characteristic of large regions in which a number of enterprises are created annually, often exceeding the capacity of the potential market and not able to withstand competition, which logically leads to their high "mortality".

In terms of sectoral affiliation, among one-year-old enterprises, the highest coefficient of vitality for the last two years was characterized by activities in the field of healthcare and social services: there were 33.2 active enterprises per deceased enterprise in 2020, although the ratio was even higher a year earlier - 44.85. In addition, compared to 2017, the vitality factor decreased by more than 35.0%. Also in 2020, extractive industry enterprises were among the leaders with a coefficient of 30.71, although they had not previously risen above the fourth place in the ranking (29.39 in 2017). Close the top three as a result of an increase in the coefficient to 26.83 enterprises in the field of operations with real estate. In general, for the entire period, the highest average value of the indicator was observed in the leading type of activity in 2020, as well as in the sphere of providing electric energy, gas, etc., although the total reduction was 48.6%. The lowest average ratio of active and dead annual enterprises was recorded for financial and insurance activities - 16.49. In 2022, with a coefficient of 14.19, it is in twelfth place. It should be noted that in the last two years, the least number of active enterprises per deceased, namely, 7.38 in 2021 and 5.88 in 2022, was observed in the construction sector. In the same area, the maximum reduction of the indicator was recorded, by 83.2%. Interestingly, manufacturing enterprises dropped from the first place in 2018 (52.08) to the seventh place in 2022 (17.51), in relative terms, the reduction was 66.4%. The lowest average ratio of active and dead annual enterprises was recorded for financial and insurance activities - 16.49.

In the group of two-year-old enterprises, the highest average value of the vitality factor, despite the final reduction of more than 19.0%, was also recorded in the field of health and social services - 17.42 active enterprises per one deceased. At the same time, the leadership of this type of activity belongs throughout the entire period under review. The second place is also stable and belongs to enterprises in the field of providing electricity, gas, etc. - the average ratio was 15.18, and in 2020 it was at the level of 15.34 (a decrease of 13.3% over the period). The third place in terms of vitality coefficient for the last two years was occupied by enterprises for the extraction of minerals, although its dynamics is multidirectional, and the final ratio is 11.72 (a decrease of 12.2%). Enterprises of this type of activity also occupy a similar place in terms of the average value of the coefficient. The lowest number of active enterprises per death was on average in wholesale, retail, etc. - 4.58, and in 2020 - 2.96 (a decrease of 62.5%). By the way, the maximum reduction in the coefficient for the period was observed in the provision of other services (by almost 70.0%). As in the previous group, none of the activities recorded a net increase in the ratio of active and dead enterprises.

Among the three-year-old enterprises, the maximum average ratio of active and dead enterprises is approximately comparable with the previous group and has a similar industry affiliation. Thus, on average, there were 17.77 active enterprises per three-year-old health and social services enterprise that died. In 2020, the vitality factor amounted to 15.65, thereby decreasing by 22.3% at the end of the period. The second place in 2020 in terms of the ratio of active and dead enterprises was occupied by the mining sector with a coefficient of 9.63%. At the same time, last year, enterprises of this type of activity with a coefficient of 7.71 were only in fifth place. In second place in terms of the average value of the coefficient and in third place in terms of the current one over the past three years, there were enterprises in the field of activity with real estate - on average, there were 11.36 active enterprises per deceased enterprise, and in 2020 this ratio was at the level of 9, 58 (final reduction of 38.3%).

The leading type of activity in terms of the vitality factor in the group of four-year-old enterprises is also the activity in the field of health and social services, while the stability of leadership is absolute. However, at the end of the period, the value of the coefficient decreased by 18.0% to 14.34. On average, for one dead enterprise of this type of activity, there were slightly less than 17 active ones. The second place in terms of the average ratio is occupied by enterprises in the field of real estate operations - 10.64, but in 2020 the vitality coefficient for them was 9.38, which corresponded only to the fourth place. The second place in this year was occupied by enterprises providing electricity, gas, etc. - 11.16, which is 7.6% higher than the same indicator at the beginning of the period. On average, the vitality factor of these enterprises was at the level of 9.93, i.e. e. in third place. In a similar position, but at the end of 2020 with a coefficient of 9.61, there were enterprises associated with the extraction of minerals. However, the average ratio of active to dead enterprises was 6.47, which corresponds only to the twelfth place. The maximum reduction in the coefficient for the period was characterized by enterprises of administrative activities and related services - by 47.1% to 4.62. At the same time, unlike the previous groups, the increase was recorded in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of the following types of activities: providing electricity, gas, etc. (7.6%), mining (4.83%). The minimum values, although not as a result of the largest reduction, are observed in trade enterprises - on average, there were 3.89 active enterprises per one deceased.

The two leading positions in the five-year group are consistently occupied by healthcare and social services enterprises with an average coefficient of 15.94 and enterprises related to real estate transactions, whose average coefficient was 9.84%. In both cases, there was a reduction in the final coefficient - by 26.2% to 13.44 and by 7.8% to 9.70%. In third place in terms of the average ratio were enterprises in the field of providing electricity, gas, etc. - 8.16 active per one deceased. In 2020, this ratio was 8.05, which is 7.8% lower than in 2018 and corresponds to the fourth place. The third place this year was occupied by mining enterprises, whose vitality factor was 9.09 (an increase of 25.8%), while its average value was at the level of 7.89, which corresponds to the fourth place. The minimum average value is noted for the group of trade enterprises - 4.07 active enterprises per one deceased. The maximum reduction in the ratio of active and dead enterprises was observed in administrative activities and related services - by 33.1% to 5.46. It should be noted that in this age group there are quite a lot (in comparison with the previous groups) of activities with an increase in the vitality coefficient. Thus, in addition to the mining enterprises noted above, the ratio of active and dead enterprises in the agricultural sector increased by 30.5% to 6.55, by 7.7% to 7.22 in the manufacturing sector, by 6.9% to 7 .04 in the field of water supply, sanitation, etc. The average value of the coefficient of manufacturing enterprises (7.09) brought them to seventh place, although up to 2020.

In terms of the ratio of births and deaths of enterprises, as well as in age groups, activities in the field of health care and social services were in the lead. On average, there were 1.18 active enterprises per one deceased enterprise. However, in 2020, this type of activity, with a vitality factor of 0.93, occupied the second position. In the first place with a coefficient of 0.95 were enterprises for the extraction of minerals, which in 2018-2019. occupied second place, and a year earlier only eighth. Their average ratio for the period was 0.87 (second place). In third place in terms of the average value of the coefficient were educational enterprises - 0.76 births per death. In 2020, their coefficient was 0.59, which also corresponds to the third place. The last place in this ratio is consistently occupied by agricultural enterprises - 0.24 on average and 0.28 at the end of 2020 (a decrease of 41.6%). The maximum reduction in the vitality factor by 56.8% was recorded for enterprises of administrative activities and related services. The only type of activity with an increase in the indicator is the extraction of minerals noted above.

The average ratio of births and deaths of manufacturing enterprises was 0.53, which corresponds to the twelfth place. At the end of 2020, the vitality factor was at the level of 0.48, which is 27.1% lower than in 2018 and corresponds to the seventh place. It should be noted that before that, manufacturing enterprises were in the tenth position in 2019 and in the twelfth position in 2017-2018.

The industry composition of the top five in terms of vitality factor, despite the age groups of enterprises, ensures stability at the level of 85%. This figure has not changed over the past three years. Evaluation for each group over time showed that the sectoral affiliation of two-year-old, four-year-old and five-year-old leading enterprises is highly stable (80%), and three-year-old enterprises are absolutely stable. One-year enterprises are characterized by average stability over time, while if in comparison with 2018-2019 the top five consisted of enterprises of the same types of activity, providing stability by 40%, then in 2019-2020. – already by 60%.

The positions of the middle peasants in terms of the vitality of enterprises in all age groups are occupied by the same types of economic activity with stability from 70% in 2018 to 80% in 2019 and 2020. A comparison of intermediate positions within age groups by years shows that industry stability of one-year and four-year enterprises has increased, although it still remains in the medium level zone - 60% compared to 2019-2020. against 40% compared to 2019-2020 The opposite situation, while.

With similar values of indicators is typical for five-year-old enterprises. A reduction in sectoral stability, while from a high to medium level (from 80% to 60%), was observed in the group of two-year-old enterprises. The stability of the sectoral affiliation of intermediate positions in the group of three-year-old enterprises remained unchanged over time - a high level, 80%.

The positions of outsiders in terms of the vitality factor of enterprises of all ages in terms of industry affiliation are highly stable.

The degree of stability exceeds the indicators for leaders and averages - 88% in 2018, 94% in 2019 and 93% in 2020. Stability over time of industry outsiders for each age group, as well as for leaders, is high, but with a higher value - an average of 86.5%. Interestingly, only two age groups showed a change in the degree of stability when comparing outsiders over the years. In the group of two-year-old enterprises, sectoral stability in 2019-2020 was 88%, although in 2017 and 2018, the same types of economic activity acted as outsiders in terms of the vitality coefficient. In the group of four-year-old enterprises, on the contrary, the stability of industry affiliation in 2019-2020 was 75%, and when compared to 2019-2020, it became absolute.

Thus, it can be argued that industry trends in the development of entrepreneurial activity are pronounced, the prevailing conditions are reflected, as a rule, in all enterprises quite equally (specific features in accordance with the current task are not taken into account) and have a prolonged impact on enterprises depending on their age. functioning. As well as by regional affiliation, it is expected that it is the positions of the middle peasants that will be less stable, since in fact this is an intermediate platform for moving into the ranks of leaders or outsiders, who, in turn, form real trends in the development of entrepreneurship.

A clear result of the assessment of the development of SMEs is the constructed diagnostic maps that reflect the number of enterprises, the direction and dynamics of changes, as well as the regional availability of them (the size of the ball on the map depends on the corresponding coefficient). The codes of the all-Russian classifier of administrative-territorial division of objects (OKATO) are used as designations of regions on the maps - table 1. In accordance with the specifics of the analysis, for optimal grouping, Moscow, the Moscow Region, St. number of enterprises in other regions. In addition, due to the fragmented presentation of data at the level of industrial production, for further correct comparison, the calculations do not include the city of Sevastopol, the Republic of Ingushetia and Tyva.

Table 1. Codes of subjects of the Russian Federation

Subject	Code
Republic of Adygea	79
Altai Republic	84
Republic of Bashkortostan	80
The Republic of Buryatia	81
The Republic of Dagestan	82
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic	83
Republic of Kalmykia	85
Karachay-Cherkess Republic	91
Republic of Karelia	86
Komi Republic	87
Republic of Crimea	35
Mari El Republic	88
The Republic of Mordovia	89
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	98
Republic of North Ossetia - Alania	90
Republic of Tatarstan	92
Udmurt republic	94
The Republic of Khakassia	95
Chuvash Republic	97
Altai region	1
Transbaikal region	76
Kamchatka Krai	12
Krasnodar region	3
Krasnoyarsk region	4
Perm region	57
Primorsky Krai	5
Stavropol region	7
Khabarovsk region	8
Amur region	10
Arhangelsk region	19

Astrakhan region	12
Belgorod region	14
Bryansk region	15
Vladimir region	17
Volgograd region	18
Vologda Region	19
Voronezh region	20
Ivanovo region	24
Irkutsk region	25
Kaliningrad region	27
Kaluga region	29
Kemerovo region	32
Kirov region	33
Kostroma region	34
Kurgan region	37
Kursk region	38
Leningrad region	41
Lipetsk region	42
Magadan Region	44
Murmansk region	47
Nizhny Novgorod Region	22
Novgorod region	49
Novosibirsk region	50
Omsk region	52
Orenburg region	53
Oryol Region	54
Penza region	56
Pskov region	58
Rostov region	60
Ryazan Oblast	61
Samara Region	36
Saratov region	63
Sakhalin region	64
Sverdlovsk region	65
Smolensk region	66
Tambov Region	68
Tver region	28
Tomsk region	69
Tula region	70
Tyumen region	71
Ulyanovsk region	73
Chelyabinsk region	75
Yaroslavl region	78

So, over the past two years, in terms of the number of SME legal entities and taking into account the trends in their changes (Figures 1-5), not a single region fell into the group of absolute leaders. In other words, in none of the regions, which was the leader in terms of the number of enterprises, their further growth was observed. Moreover, positive changes were recorded only in such regions as the Leningrad region, the Republic of Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania, Buryatia and the Karachay-Cherkess Republic. These regions can be characterized as catching up. The average value of the provision ratio for catching up regions in 2020 was 37.11: the maximum level is typical for the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania (60.9), the minimum for the Republic of Dagestan (20.3). In 2019, the average level of provision was 36, 3 with a similar distribution of regions by maximum and minimum values, despite their somewhat smaller size. It should be noted that the Karachay-Cherkess Republic in 2019 was in the space of the diagnostic map in quadrant III-A, that is, among the lagging regions with negative dynamics in terms of the number of enterprises.

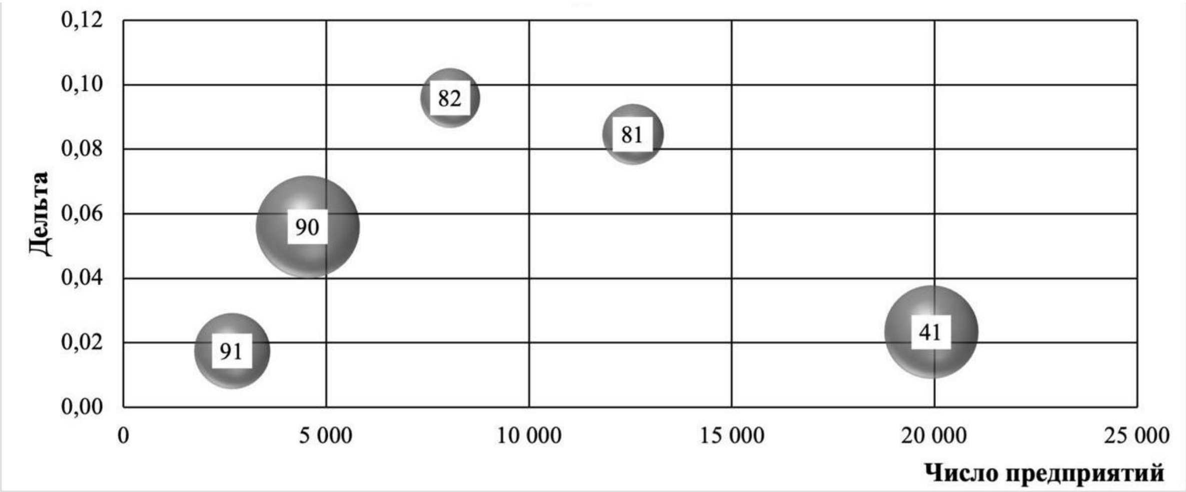

Figure 1. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, second quadrant)

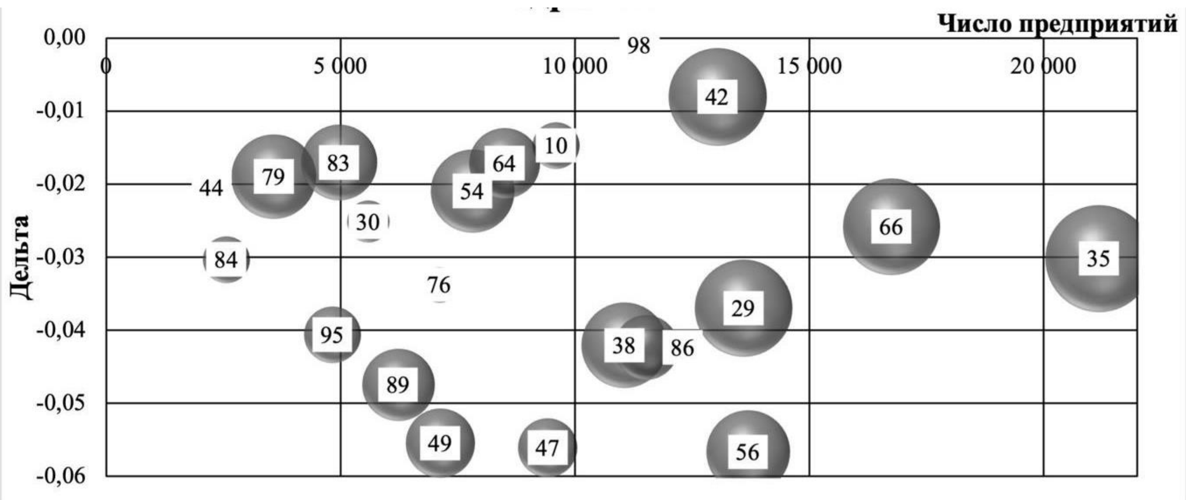

Figure 2. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, third quadrant A)

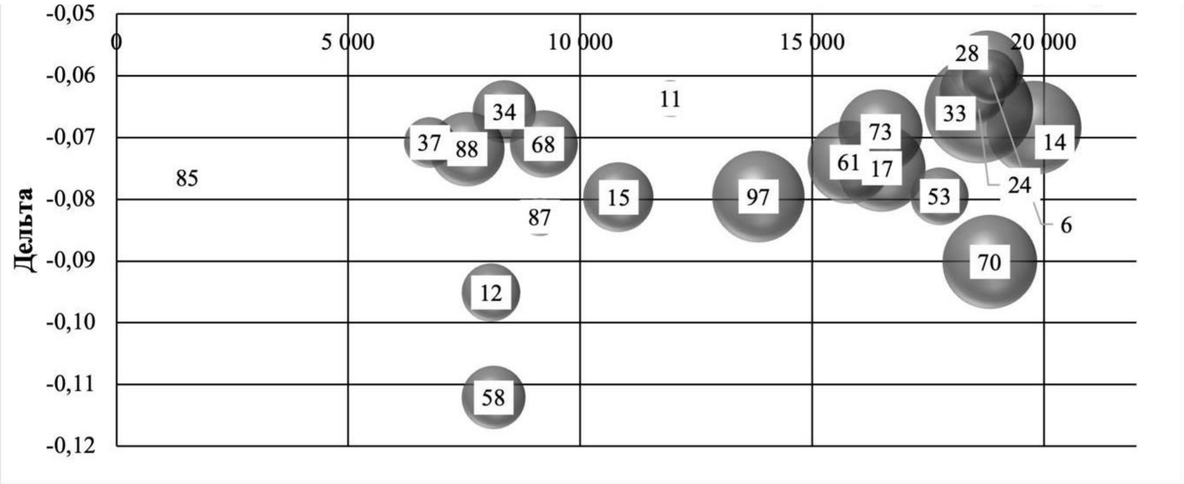

Figure 3. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, third quadrant B)

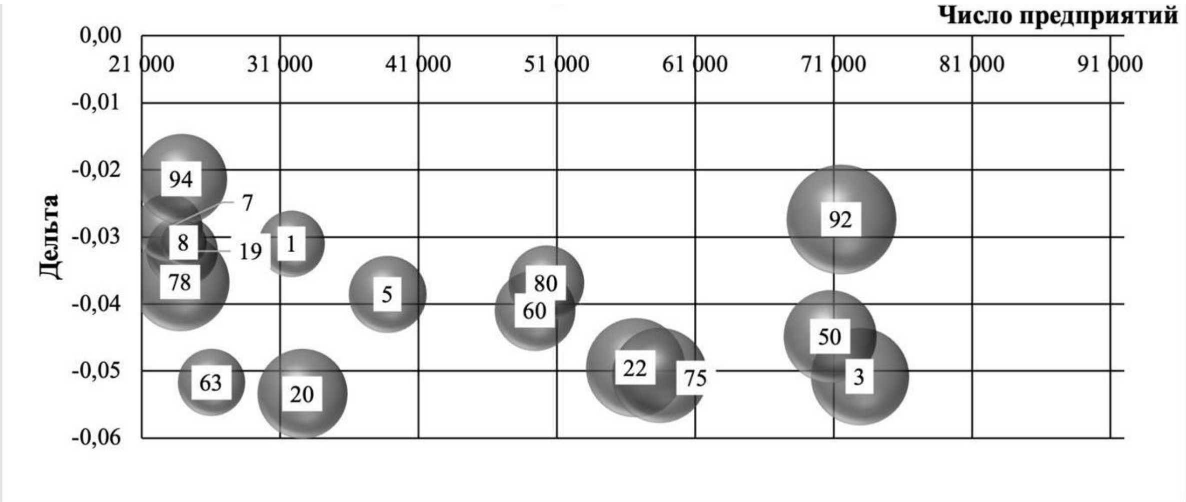

Figure 4. Diagnostic map of SME development in 2022 (legal entities, fourth quadrant A)

For the rest of the regions of the general third quadrant in 2019-2020. movements were carried out only between sections. In 2022, an equal number of regions was observed in both sections, making up the maximum of the total sample. Improved their positions by moving from the third quadrant B (rapidly lagging behind) to the third quadrant A (moderately lagging behind) Oryol, Murmansk, Novgorod, Penza regions, the Republics of Altai and Khakassia, as well as the Trans-Baikal Territory. The reverse transition and, accordingly, the deterioration of positions in terms of compliance with the average negative dynamics in the number of SMEs was observed in the Vladimir, Ivanovo, Ryazan, Tver regions and the Chuvash Republic.

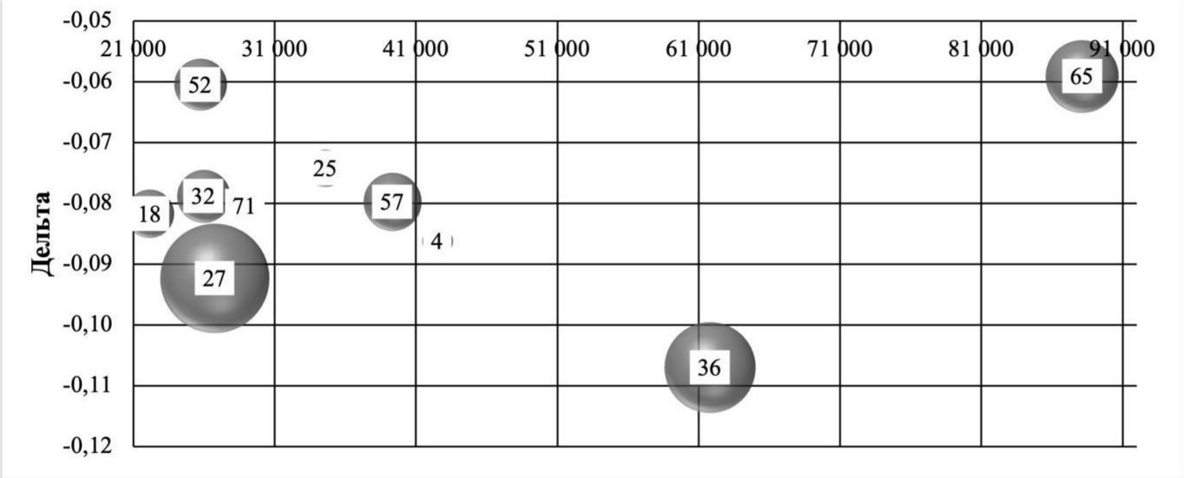

Figure 5. Diagnostic maps of SME development in 2022
(legal entities, fourth quadrant B)

The average provision ratio in 2022, with an equal distribution, was significantly higher in rapidly lagging regions than in moderately lagging ones – 56.1 versus 43.1. This fact, among other things, is explained by the difference in the maximum indicators - 127.7 in the Ivanovo region, located in the third quadrant B and 95.0 in the Republic of Crimea, the third quadrant A.

In 2019, the first section of the entire third quadrant contained a smaller number of regions, including the Ivanovo region and the Republic of Crimea, which affected the average value of the security ratio and its ratio with the same indicator in the second section - 59.2 versus 45 .7.

The fourth quadrant is represented by the leading regions, despite the negative dynamics of changes in the number of SMEs. At the same time, in 2022, most of the regions were in section A, that is, with a low probability of losing leadership, and seven regions made the transition from the section with a high probability: Voronezh, Yaroslavl, Vologda, Nizhny Novgorod, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk region, Khabarovsk Territory. The fourth quadrant B in 2022 was formed by ten regions, of which Samara, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Irkutsk regions moved from the first section, which reflects the deterioration of their positions. The average value of the provision ratio for regions with a low probability of losing their leading positions in 2022 was 82.5, the maximum was at the level of 139.1 in the Republic of Tatarstan. In 2021 with a smaller number of regions in this section, the average level of provision with SMEs was 80.8, although the maximum value was much higher - 167.6 in the Samara region. The provision of regions with a high probability of losing leadership in 2022 averaged 71.9, while the maximum value was recorded in the Kaliningrad region (216.0). In 2019, the same category of regions was characterized by an average provision of SMEs at the level of 85.5 with a similar regional maximum, but significantly higher in value - 238.9.

In general, despite the crisis year, the number of regions that have improved their positions exceeds the number of regions that are characterized by the opposite situation. At the same time, if we talk about the average rate of reduction of SME-legal entities, in relation to which the grouping was carried out, then it remained almost the same - changes at the level of hundredths in the direction of slowing down. It is logical that the maximum level of provision with enterprises is observed in the regions from the fourth quadrant (Kaliningrad, Samara regions, the Republic of Tatarstan), although the fourth place is occupied by the Ivanovo region, which is a lagging region. Outsiders are Zabaykalsky Krai, Magadan Oblast and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which are classified as moderately lagging behind. In 2019, the leading and outsider positions were occupied by similar regions,

If IP is included in the analysis, then in 2022 the Leningrad Region was the absolute leader. In 2021, the Tyumen region was also in the same quadrant, but a year later, a below-average decline in enterprises was recorded, which placed it on the map space in the IVA quadrant - regions with a low probability of losing leadership. The second quadrant in both years was formed by two regions, but if in 2022 it was the Republic of Adygea and Buryatia, which improved their positions over the year, then the Republic of Dagestan and the Sakhalin Region, which formed this group in 2021, deteriorated a year later your position. So, in the first case, the regions moved from the number of rapidly and moderately lagging behind, and in the second case, the regions, on the contrary, began to be characterized as lagging behind, albeit at a moderate pace, instead of catching up.

Interestingly, the third quadrants A and B in the time comparison were formed by a similar number of regions, constituting the majority of the entire sample.

In the first sector of the third quadrant in 2022, such regions as the Yaroslavl and Magadan regions, the Kabardino-Balkarian and Udmurt Republics, the Trans-Baikal Territory, the Republics of Mordovia, Altai and Khakassia moved. All of them have improved their positions, being in the group of rapidly lagging behind regions in 2021.

The deterioration of positions due to the rate of contraction at a level stronger than average was observed in Vladimir, Ivanovo, Lipetsk, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tver, Tula, Ulyanovsk regions, the Republic of Mari El and Chuvashia. In 2022, the regions of the third quadrant A, on average, were characterized by the provision with enterprises at the level of about 113.3, although the corresponding ratio was 162.6 a year earlier. This reduction can be explained, first of all, by the fact that in 2021 the Chuvash region was the leader in this sector in terms of the provision ratio (303.7), which in 2022 moved to another sector and the maximum value began to belong to the Kaluga region (237. 4). Actually, the average value of the coefficient of rapidly lagging behind regions just increased - from 140.2 to 163.5.

The maximum value in both years within this group was recorded in the Kaliningrad region, although with a rather noticeable reduction (from 460.3 to 437.6).

As in the case of the Tyumen region, in the fourth quadrant A moved the Nizhny Novgorod region, which a year earlier was among the regions with a high probability of losing leadership. Nine more regions can be characterized in a similar way in 2022, while three of them, namely the Stavropol Territory, Samara and Kemerovo Regions, worsened their positions, since in 2021 the probability of losing their leadership was assessed as low. The average value of the coefficient for the leading regions with a low probability of losing these positions decreased significantly - from 228.1 to 207.3, although the number of regions was almost the same (in 2022, one region less). In both cases, the maximum was recorded in the Krasnodar Territory, but also with a decrease in the level. For the regions of the fourth quadrant B, the provision with enterprises averaged 183, 7 in 2021 with a maximum near the Belgorod region (304.4) and slightly decreased in 2022. up to 180.3. This year there was not only a reduction in the security ratio in the Belgorod region, but also its value was less than that of the Samara region (299.6).

It should be noted that the transitions of regions between sectors of the third and fourth quadrants III and IV are associated not only with their own rate of negative changes, but also with an increase in 2022 compared to 2021 in the average rate of reduction, relative to which the grouping was carried out. Unlike SMEs, which are legal entities, within the sample taking into account IP, a larger number of regions worsened (rather than improved) their positions in the crisis year. Although for both samples, the vast majority of regions did not change their characteristics.

The Kaliningrad region is the undisputed leader in terms of the provision of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, although it is one of the regions that are highly likely to lose their leading positions due to the rate of reduction in the number of enterprises. Regions with an above-average number of enterprises occupy the next few places in the top, with no change in their distribution. Outsiders in terms of wealth also remained unchanged - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan and Tyumen regions. The first two of the above regions are in last place and in terms of the level of provision with SME legal entities, the Tyumen region is also at the end of this rating.

In most regions (28.6%), SMEs do not play a significant role in the economy, occupying a low share both in turnover and in the number of employees. These enterprises, on average, occupy about 26.0% of the total turnover, providing jobs for only 13.0% of all employees. Almost 26.0% of the regions can be characterized positively in terms of the development of small and medium-sized businesses, whose shares in the structures under consideration are high, on average at the level of 47.7% in turnover and 18.2% in employment. Against the background of ensuring a high degree of employment (19.5%), SMEs do not occupy a high share in terms of turnover (29.3%), slightly less than 25.0% of the regions. Least of all, namely, 20.8% of the regions are characterized by the functioning of SMEs in their territories with a high average share in turnover at the level of 51.1%, but a low degree of employment in them - 10.9%. Note St. Petersburg, Sevastopol.

As shown by the analysis (Table 2), an insignificant degree of importance of small and medium-sized businesses in accordance with the occupied share in turnover and employment is typical for regions with an industrial type of economic systems. According to the typology of Buletova N.E. such regions are territories with underdeveloped economies. A similar situation is observed in the group of regions with a low share of SMEs in the total turnover, but against the background of their high employment rate.

Table 2. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SME-legal entities in turnover and employment, taking into account the types of economic systems

	Share in turnover	
	low	high

Share in employment	low	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy*Kursk region, Lipetsk region, Komi Republic, Novgorod region, Astrakhan region, Volgograd region, The Republic of Mordovia, Orenburg region, Chelyabinsk region, The Republic of Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk region, The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Magadan Region, Sakhalin Region, Kemerovo region, Tomsk region	*Weakly developed service and industrial territory with a steadily developing economy* Arhangelsk region, Republic of Adygea, Republic Crimea, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Stavropol region, Amur region
			Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy Republic of Kalmykia, The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia- Alania, Republic of Altai
		Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Murmansk region, Krasnodar region, Kurgan region, Tyumen region, The Republic of Buryatia, Kamchatka Krai	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Republic of Mari El, Omsk region
			Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories Tambov region, Karachay-Cherkess Republic
			Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy Transbaikal region
			*The most developed service-industrial type, territories with the most intensive and sustainable economic development*Sevastopol
Share in employment	high	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Belgorod region, Kaluga region, Tula region, Vologda Region, Leningrad region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Tatarstan, Udmurt republic, Perm region, Samara Region, Irkutsk region,	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Bryansk region, Voronezh region, Kostroma region, Ryazan Oblast, Smolensk region, Tver region, Yaroslavl region, Republic of Karelia, Pskov region, Rostov region, Chuvash Republic, Kirov region, Penza region, Ulyanovsk region, Altai region

		Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Vladimir region, Kaliningrad region, Nizhny Novgorod Region, Khabarovsk region	*Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy* Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region, Primorsky Krai
		*Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy*Moscow region, Moscow,	*Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Oryol Region
		Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Sverdlovsk region	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Saratov region
		Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy Saint Petersburg	

At the same time, in the first case (low shares in both structures), some regions (less than 30.0%) belong to a poorly developed service-industrial type, representing territories with a steadily developing economy. In the second case, with the unconditional predominance of regions with an industrial type of economic systems, a small part is characterized by a service-industrial type. Also, regions with a developed industrial type of the economic system, service-industrial and industrial-service type are represented singly. Despite the fact that the last two of them reflect a high level of economic development, the extremely small number of such regions indicates rather exceptional cases of their being in the group with a low share of SMEs in turnover and a high share in employment. The greatest importance of small and medium-sized businesses is observed, as a rule, in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic system, which reflects a steadily developing economy. In the same group, three regions are territories with a highly developed economy of the service-industrial type. Regions with underdeveloped economies, in contrast to the other two groups considered, are presented here singly.

It is impossible to distinguish the predominant type of economic system, which is characterized by a high share of SMEs in turnover with a low share in employment. Most of these regions (but with a slight advantage) have a poorly developed service-industrial type. Four of the sixteen regions are of the agrarian-service type, representatives of territories with underdeveloped economies, but two more regions are of the industrial type. The same number of regions in this group is characterized by an agrarian type of economic system. In connection with a single representation in the group under consideration, one can not take into account the service-industrial type of the economic system (highly developed economies) and the most developed service-industrial type (the most intensively developed and stable economies).

In general, based on the results of the analysis, the following key conclusions can be drawn, namely:

- a low share of SMEs in turnover, both against the background of a low and a high share in employment, is typical for territories with an underdeveloped industrial-type economy;
- the greatest role of SMEs is characteristic of a steadily developing economy of a poorly developed service-industrial type;
- a high share of SMEs in turnover with a low share in employment may be typical for regions with different economic systems, but to a greater extent for a poorly developed service-industrial type.

Including IP in the analysis, most of the regions (20.5%) belong to the group that is characterized by a high share of SMEs in both turnover and employment. In the first case, their average share is 56.7%, in the second - from 29.2%. Slightly more than 27.0% of the regions are characterized by a low share of SMEs in turnover, on average at the level of 35.7%, but a high share in employment - 29.6%. In 23.4% of the regions, the enterprises in question provide on average 31.6% of the total turnover of all enterprises and create jobs for 22.4% of employees. In the remaining regions, SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, generate a turnover that allows them to occupy an average of 59.9% in the relevant structure, but the number of employees in these enterprises is about 20.6%, which is lower than the national average.

Despite the main difference in the results of the analysis of SMEs with and without IP, namely, the predominance of a group of regions with their high importance in the economy in the first case and with a low degree in the second, the characteristic types of economic systems for each of the considered groups remained unchanged (table 3). Thus, a low share in turnover against the background of low or high job security is observed in regions with an underdeveloped industrial-type economy. A high degree of significance is typical for territories with a steadily developing economy, but a poorly developed service-industrial type. Without a clear identification of the type of economic system, the situation remains when a high proportion of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is observed against the background of low employment.

Thus, the most favorable trends in the development of SMEs in terms of the turnover generated by them and the employment provided on a regional scale are typical for territories with a steadily developing economy of a poorly developed service-industrial type. In other words, in this case, with the predominance of industrial orientation over agrarian, the priority still belongs to the development of the service sector in comparison with the production of goods.

Table 3. Ranking regions by the share of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, in turnover and employment, taking into account the types of economic systems

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Share in turnover</td></tr>
<tr><td>low</td><td>high</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Share in employment</td><td rowspan="5">low</td><td rowspan="2">Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
Kursk region,
Chelyabinsk region,
The Republic of Mordovia,
Astrakhan region,
Orenburg region,
Samara Region,
Volgograd region,
Lipetsk region,
Novgorod region,
Magadan Region,
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia),
Tomsk region,
Krasnoyarsk region,
Kemerovo region,
Komi Republic</td><td>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy
Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Altai Territory,
Stavropol region,
Arhangelsk region,
Bryansk region,
Amur region,
Kurgan region</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
The Republic of Dagestan,
Republic of North Ossetia Alania,
Republic of Kalmykia,
Altai Republic</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy
Murmansk region,
Tyumen region</td><td>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
Mari El Republic,
Omsk region</td></tr>
<tr><td>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories
Tambov Region,
Karachay-Circassian Republic</td></tr>
<tr><td>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy
Moscow</td><td>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy
Transbaikal region</td></tr>
</table>

Share of V employment	high	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* The Republic of Khakassia, Udmurt republic, Tula region, Perm region, Irkutsk region, Belgorod region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Republic of Tatarstan, Vologda Region, Leningrad region, Kaluga region, Sakhalin region	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Republic of Adygea, Kirov region, Republic of Crimea, Kostroma region, The Republic of Buryatia, Smolensk region, Penza region, Chuvash Republic, Pskov region, Voronezh region, Tver region, Ulyanovsk region
		Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Khabarovsk region, Vladimir region, Kamchatka Krai, Kaliningrad region, Krasnodar region, Nizhny Novgorod Region	*Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy* Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region, Primorsky Krai
		*Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy*Sverdlovsk region	*Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Oryol Region
		*Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy*Moscow region	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Saratov region
		Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy Saint Petersburg	*The most developed service-industrial type, territories with the most intensive and sustainable economic development* Sevastopol

The functioning of SMEs in territories with an industrial economy, but not of a developed type, does not allow generating such a turnover that would constitute a sufficient share in the total turnover of all economic entities. Of course, this is due to the peculiarities of such territories with an underdeveloped economy, in which, as a rule, large industrial enterprises of a specific direction operate.

Accordingly, the development of small and medium-sized businesses in these regions is observed, at best, in those serving the "main" industrial sector, and, naturally, in other (non-industrial) sectors, the total turnover of which is much lower against this background. This is confirmed by the fact that SMEs operating in underdeveloped industrial territories, occupying an insignificant share in the turnover, can provide high employment for the population. For even clearer confirmation of this conclusion, we propose to carry out a similar assessment and analysis of development trends in manufacturing SMEs. Due to limited data, the Republics of Buryatia and Kalmykia, the city of Sevastopol, and the Magadan Region were additionally (to the previous analysis) excluded from the calculations.

So, in most regions (46.6%), SMEs, in terms of their turnover, occupy on average only 14.4% of the total turnover of manufacturing industries, providing employment at the level of 16.4%. In 24.5% of the regions, the shares of such enterprises, on the contrary, are high - 31.9% and 27.3%, respectively. 17.8% of the regions that process SMEs generate a low share of the total turnover (17.3%), but at the same time provide high employment at the level of

23.7%. Only about 11.0% of the regions are characterized by the opposite situation, while the share of the enterprises in question in the turnover is 47.2%, and in the number of employees just over 15.0%.

As shown by the analysis (Table 4), a low share of SMEs in both turnover and employment is typical for regions with an industrial type of economic system. This situation is quite logical and is explained by the presence in such regions of large industrial enterprises, while specializing in a specific product range. A low share of SMEs in turnover, but with high employment, is observed in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic systems.

Note that this type is also in second place in the previous group, although with a significant lag.

Table 4. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SME-legal entities in turnover and employment of manufacturing industries, taking into account the types of economic systems

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Omsk region, Kursk region, Orenburg region, Irkutsk region, The Republic of Mordovia, Belgorod region, Republic of Tatarstan, Samara Region, Tula region, Novgorod region, Chelyabinsk region, The Republic of Khakassia, Volgograd region, Perm region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Kemerovo region, Lipetsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Vologda Region, Komi Republic	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic Adygea, Republic of Crimea, Stavropol region *Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Astrakhan region, Sakhalin region
		Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Kurgan region, Arhangelsk region, Bryansk region, Rostov region, Amur region, Ulyanovsk region, Tyumen region, Murmansk region	*Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia Alania
		Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy Transbaikal region, Primorsky Territory, Moscow	

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">Share in turnover</td></tr>
<tr><td>low</td><td>high</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Share in employment</td><td rowspan="2">low</td><td>Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories
Tambov Region,
Karachay-Cherkess Republic</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy
Sverdlovsk region</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">high</td><td>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy
Ryazan Oblast,
Yaroslavl region,
Khabarovsk region,
Krasnodar region,
Vladimir region,
Republic of Karelia,
Kaliningrad region,
Nizhny Novgorod Region</td><td>Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy
Penza region,
Kostroma region,
Altai region,
Kirov region,
Chuvash Republic,
Kamchatka Krai,
Pskov region,
Voronezh region,
Smolensk region,
Tver region</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
Saratov region,
Udmurt republic,
Kaluga region,
Leningrad region</td><td>Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia),
Tomsk region,
Mari El Republic</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy
Moscow region</td><td>Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy
Oryol Region,
Altai Republic</td></tr>
<tr><td>Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy
Ivanovo region,
Novosibirsk region</td></tr>
<tr><td>Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy
Saint Petersburg</td></tr>
</table>

A low share in turnover and high employment in manufacturing SMEs is also characteristic of regions with an industrial type of economic systems, but to a much lesser extent. As a rule, SMEs occupy a significant place in the turnover and employment of the manufacturing industry in regions with a poorly developed service-industrial type of economic systems. Therefore, territories with a stable developing economy are characterized by high employment in SMEs, regardless of the turnover they generate across all manufacturing industries. Within the framework of a similar type of economic system, SMEs also operate, which together occupy a significant share in the turnover, but with little employment. However, the conclusion about the predominance of regions with this type of economy is rather arbitrary due to the small size of this group.

Including IP in the analysis, most of the regions (45.2%) are still characterized by insignificant shares of SMEs in the total turnover of manufacturing industries and the number of employment in them - an average of 14.9% and 21.4%. The reverse situation is typical for 30.1% of the regions, where SMEs account for about 35.1% of the total turnover and 34.1% of employment. On the territory of 13.7% of the regions, in terms of their turnover, the enterprises in question are not among the leaders (19.7% in the structure), but provide employment on average at the level of 29.2%. As for SMEs excluding IP, the least number of regions are characterized by a high share of generated turnover, exceeding an average of 45.0%, but a low degree of employment - about 19.0%.

Some intergroup movements of regions, compared with the previous analysis, did not affect the final results regarding the types of economic systems characteristic of certain trends in the development of SMEs (Table 5). Thus, the insignificant role of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is typical for manufacturing industries in regions with an industrial type of economic system.

A high proportion of employees, regardless of the share of total turnover, is observed in regions of a poorly developed service-industrial type. This type prevails, but against the background of an insignificant total number of regions, with an even greater spread than in the previous analysis, in the group with a high share in the turnover of manufacturing industries and low job security.

Table 5. Matrix ranking of regions by the share of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, in turnover and employment in manufacturing industries, taking into account the types of economic systems

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy*Saratov region, Omsk region, Kursk region, Orenburg region, Irkutsk region, The Republic of Mordovia, Belgorod region, Republic of Tatarstan, The Republic of Khakassia, Samara Region, Tula region, Novgorod region, Chelyabinsk region, Kaluga region, Leningrad region, Perm region, Kemerovo region, Republic of Bashkortostan, Volgograd region, Lipetsk region, Krasnoyarsk region, Komi Republic	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, Republic of Crimea, Kurgan region *Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of North Ossetia Alania
		Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Bryansk region, Arhangelsk region, Yaroslavl region, Ulyanovsk region, Tyumen region, Murmansk region	*Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories* Karachay-Cherkess Republic
		Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy Moscow city, Primorsky Krai	

End of table 5

		Share in turnover	
		low	high
Share in employment	low	*Agrarian type, the most economically undeveloped territories* Tambov Region	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Astrakhan region
		Developed industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy Sverdlovsk region	*Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy* Transbaikal region
	high	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Rostov region, Ryazan Oblast, Khabarovsk region, Krasnodar region, Vladimir region, Republic of Karelia, Kaliningrad region, Nizhny Novgorod Region	*Weakly developed service-industrial type, territories with a steadily developing economy* Republic of Adygea, Penza region, Kostroma region, Stavropol region, Kirov region, Altai region, Chuvash Republic, Kamchatka Krai, Pskov region, Amur region, Voronezh region, Tver region, Smolensk region
		Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy Udmurt republic	*Industrial type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Sakhalin region
		Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy Moscow region	*Agrarian-service type, territories with an underdeveloped economy* Oryol Region, Republic Altai
			Service-industrial type, territories with a highly developed economy Ivanovo region, Novosibirsk region
			Industrial-service type, territories with a highly developed economy Saint Petersburg

Thus, another confirmation of the conclusion about the insignificant importance of SMEs in regions with an industrial type of economic system is the revealed insignificant role of manufacturing SMEs for such regions. At the same time, even a weak priority for the development of the services sector in comparison with the production of goods allows manufacturing SMEs to provide high employment and even significant turnover on a regional scale. Obviously, this is due to the lower concentration of large industrial enterprises in these territories, which determine the specifics of the region.

Conclusion

Since, within the framework of the previous stage, manufacturing SMEs were also considered, we propose to include this category of enterprises in the current assessment. So, the stability of the regional affiliation (Figure 6) of the leading positions in terms of the provision of SMEs-legal entities, the jobs they create and the intensity of their activities is at the level of 58%. This degree of stability is not the highest in terms of leading positions among all the considered types of SMEs. So, the most stable leadership in terms of their regional affiliation is characterized by manufacturing SMEs - 64%, if only legal entities are taken into account, and 60%, if individual entrepreneurs are included. The least stability of regional leaders is observed in terms of the considered indicators in the context of SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, at the level of 54%. As in the previous analysis, the lowest degree of stability was recorded in the positions of the middle peasants. As some exception, we can single out SME-processing legal entities, whose regional affiliation in terms of security, intensity and share in employment within this category is stable at 56%. The similar indicator among SMEs-legal entities and processing SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs, is 50%. The lowest degree of stability, both in terms of middle peasants and among all the considered positions and types of enterprises, was recorded for SMEs, including individual entrepreneurs - 48%. It is also highly expected that the maximum stability of regional affiliation is observed among outsiders in terms of security, intensity, and share of employment generated by SMEs. These indicators for processing SME legal entities are consistently low in the context of the same regions by 72%. A slightly lower degree of stability of the regional affiliation of outsiders was also recorded for manufacturing SMEs, but taking into account IP, - 67%. The outsider positions of SMEs in the regional context are stable at 65%, and at 63% if IP is included in the analysis.

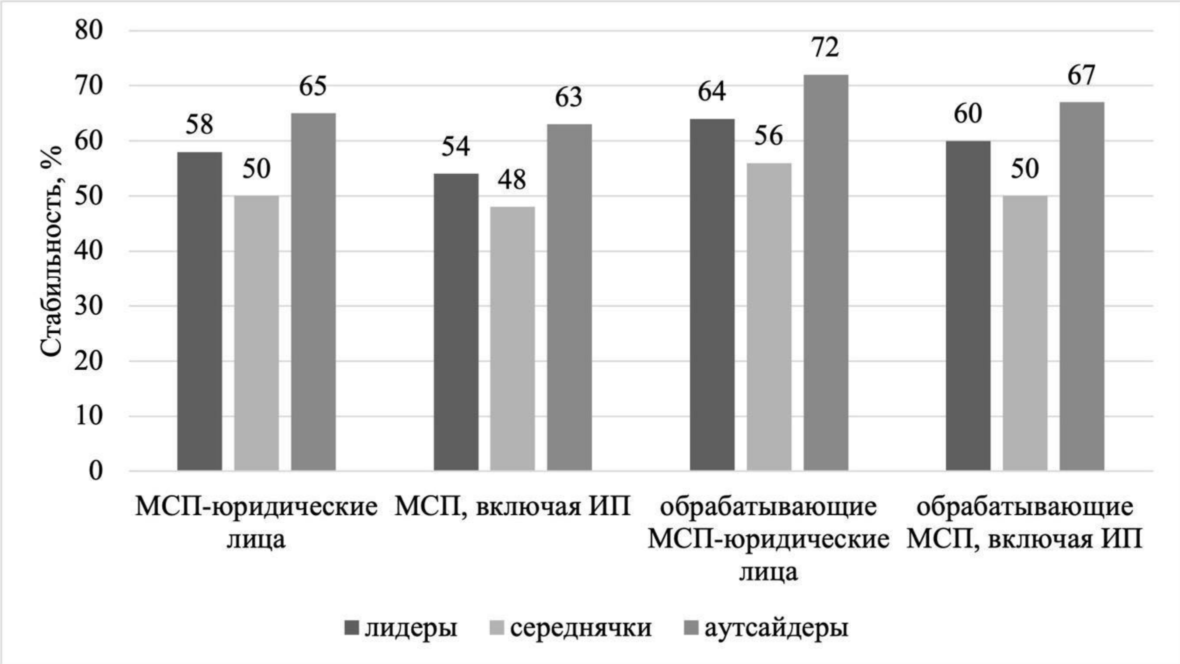

Figure 6. Stability of regional affiliation of the leading, intermediate and outsider positions of SMEs in terms of security, intensity, share of employees

Consequently, the positions of the middle peasants are the most "mobile", and comparing the stability of the leaders and outsiders, we can conclude that they (the middle peasants) can move into the leading group. For this, of course, it is necessary to conduct a targeted and competent regional policy to support small and medium-sized businesses. As noted earlier, the effectiveness of such a policy has been repeatedly proven both in domestic and foreign practice.

In accordance with the identified trends in the development of SMEs in terms of their availability, the intensity of their work and the generated employment, the leadership of the regions in all three characteristics is practically not observed. As a rule, leadership is recorded only in two of the above indicators and with an intermediate position in one of them. For the middle peasants in terms of two indicators, the third one is in most cases at the level of leaders. Outsiders by all characteristics are almost twice as many as leaders and averages, while if lagging positions are typical only for two indicators, then the third of them, as a rule, is at an average level. Taking into account IP, the situation is somewhat changing, first of all, among the same positions in terms of security, employment and intensity, leaders prevail, although with a slight advantage relative to outsiders.

Summing up all stages of the study of entrepreneurship development trends, we can draw the following conclusions, namely:

Firstly, the regional affiliation of the leading and outsider positions of enterprises in terms of their vitality coefficient is quite clear, regardless of the age of the enterprises, but weakens in time consideration. Consequently, with the positive impact of the ongoing business support policy, the period of its effectiveness, as a rule, is quite low and even indicates some fragmentation. The positions of the middle peasants are characterized by the least stability, however, it is from these intermediate positions that the transition to the group of leaders or outsiders is carried out, the constancy of being in which, in turn, depends on further regional measures to support entrepreneurship. Similar trends are also observed in the context of the sectoral affiliation of enterprises in terms of the vitality coefficient;

secondly, the trends in the development of SMEs in terms of the number of enterprises and the dynamics of changes have identified most of the regions in which they operate as lagging behind. If we take into account SME legal entities, then there is an equal distribution of moderately and rapidly lagging regions, but taking into account IP, the second group outperforms the first. There are obviously fewer regions losing leadership in terms of SME development trends than lagging behind, while for the most part these regions have a low probability of losing leadership. Without taking into account the real leadership, which was recorded once in accordance with the trends in the development of SMEs, including IP, the smallest number of regions can be characterized as catching up. It is logical that the highest average level of provision of SMEs is characteristic of the leading regions, but with the probability of its loss (meaning in comparison with those lagging behind). Both in the case of legal entities and taking into account individual entrepreneurs, the average provision of SMEs with regions with a low probability of losing leadership is higher than with a high probability. However, the same trend of SMEs is not typical for lagging regions, that is, the average provision, on the contrary, is higher in the rapidly lagging group. Catch-up regions in this indicator surpass only moderately lagging regions and only including IP;

thirdly, the development of SMEs is characterized by the most favorable trends in regions whose type of economic system belongs to the service-industrial one. In the case of an industrial economy, SMEs do not generate such a level of turnover that would allow them to occupy a significant place in terms of this indicator in the total turnover of all economic entities. The reason for this is, first of all, the presence of large enterprises with a specific specialization, if we are talking about industrial regions;

fourthly, in accordance with the identified trends in the development of SMEs, regardless of the category under consideration, the situation when their existing number to a high extent corresponds to the potential of the territory, providing high employment for the population at a high level of intensity of their activities, is typical only for a small number of regions. As a rule, leadership is observed only in two indicators with an intermediate position in the remaining. If the regions are average in two analyzed characteristics, then in the third they are in the lead for the most part. However, if the regions are outsiders in any two indicators, then in the third, as a rule, they are in the position of middle peasants.

Thus, the study on the proposed stages made it possible to form a clear idea of the development trends of small and medium-sized businesses in the regional and sectoral context of the Russian Federation. It is against the background of these regional and sectoral trends that specific enterprises operate with varying degrees of success in the context of the economic, social, environmental, informational determinants of sustainable development and the criteria of reliability, dynamism, and acceptability.

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Issue Article

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REASONS ON THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE KOKAND KHANATE AND RUSSIA

***Abstract**: This article analyzes the historiography of mutual political and diplomatic relations of the Kokan Khanate with the Russian Empire, as well as approaches to scientific opinions presented in historical and scientific works created during the years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

***Key words**: Kokand Khanate, Russian Empire, periodization, analysis, historiography, sources, research, political history, trade relations, diplomatic relations, internal and external trade, ideological impact, scientific character, objectivity.*

***Language**: Russian*

***Citation**: Toshtemirova, S. A., & Bazarova, D. R. (2023). Reasons on the study of the history of diplomatic relations between the Kokand Khanate and Russia. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 08 (124),* 26-30.

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***Scopus ASCC**: 1202.*

РАССУЖДЕНИЯ ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ИСТОРИИ ДИПЛОМАТИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ МЕЖДУ КОКАНДСКИМ ХАНСТВОМ И РОССИЕЙ

***Аннотация**: В данной статье анализируется историография взаимных политических и дипломатических отношений Кокандского ханства с Российской империей, а также подходы к научным мнениям, представленным в историко-научных трудах, созданных в годы независимости Республики Узбекистана.*

***Ключевые слова**: Кокандское ханство, Российская империя, периодизация, анализ, историография, источники, исследования, политическая история, торговые отношения, дипломатические отношения, внутренняя и внешняя торговля, идеологическое воздействие, научность, объективность, достоверность.*

Введение

Всесторонний анализ истории и исторических процессов, политико-исторической реальности, основных причин и особенностей их возникновения в научных исследованиях является важнейшим фактором возникновения исторической правды. Хотя учеными-историками проведено немало исследований по различным направлениям истории Узбекистана и различным проблемам, нельзя сказать что, все аспекты направлений истории Узбекистана исследованы полностью. Особенно в исторических научных работах, созданных в разные периоды, разные подходы авторов по исследовательским вопросам приводили к разным мнениям и выводам.

Степень изученности проблемы.

Кокандское ханство на протяжении многих лет устанавливало торгово-экономические и дипломатические отношения с соседними странами. Изучение истории отношений ханства с Россией в разные периоды началось в основном с середины XIX века. С 30 годов XIX века до начала XX века были изучены Ф.Назаровым, Н.И.Потаниным, В.В.Вельяминов - Зерновым, М.Н.Галкиным, А.Нурекиным и другими. В произведениях созданных в колониальный период в Российской империи по Туркестанскому краю даются сведения об отношениях Кокандского ханства с Россией. период русские востоковеды В.Бартольд, В.Пьянков, Н.Остроумов, В.Наливкин, В.Веселовский, Е.Смирнов, М.А.Терентьев, Н.Павлов, А.Н.Куропаткин создали несколько научных работ по колонизации Кокандского ханства Российской империей.

В советской историографии в научных исследованиях С. Сагатова, С. Тилеукулова, Р. Бекназарова, А. Хасанова, Х. Иноятовой, Х. Зиеева, Х. Бобобекова, О. Бориева, А. Оринбоева завоевание Кокандского ханства Россией хотя и освещались на основе архивных документов и источников но столкнулась со многими препятствиями в раскрытии истинного характера процессов из-за давления коммунистической идеологии.

В годы независимости Х. Зиеев и Х. Бобобеков смогли осветить в своих исследованиях в новой интерпретации [1]. Ш. Вахидов [2], З. Ильхомов [3], В. Ишкувватов [4], Ш. Колдошев [5], также исследовали историю Кокандского ханства.

Результаты и обсуждение.

Научный потенциал исследований по истории Кокандского ханства большой. Подход в освещении истории ханства требует глубокого анализа данного вопроса с точки зрения историографии. На сегодняшний день с точки зрения исторической науки, периодизацию историографии Кокандского ханства можно выделить следующим образом: первый период - С 30 годов XIX века до начала XX века; второй период - историография советского периода (1917-1991 гг.); третий период - включает годы после приобретения Республикой Узбекистан государственной независимости (с 31 августа 1991 года по настоящее время) [2],.

Изучая отношения Кокандского ханства и России многие историки отвергают мнения историков советского периода. Так как вопрос трактовался в историографии советского периода как «Кокандское ханство было присоединено к России», тогда как историки второй половины XIX века интерпретировали политику Российской империи в отношении Средней Азии как завоевание. [3]. В работах ученых живших в Кокандском ханстве широко освещалось вторжение царской России, таких как Аваз Мухаммад Аттар, Абу Убайдуллах Ташканди, Мулла Холбек и другие, которые объективно затрагивали эти вопросы. Однако большая часть этих работ полностью не сохранилась, информация в них частично вошла в объем более поздних научных исследований.

В книге Аваз Мухаммеда Аттара «Тарихи джахонномаи» описывается политика и военная деятельность Российской империи в Средней Азии в середине XIX века. Сражения за такие города как Авлиета, Шымкент, Ташкент, Джизак, Оратепа и как местные жители жители вели сопротивление против завоевателей. Часть этого произведения по завоеванию ханства Россией была опубликована в 1990 году в журнале «Звезда Востока». В работах представленных исследователем творчества Аваза Мухаммада Ш. Аттара Ш.Вахидов и Абу Убайдулла Ташкандий в «Хулосот ул-ахваль» освещали такие вопросы как взаимоотношения жителей Ташкента с царским режимом, условия мира осуществлённые в то время. Эта работа находится в рукописном состоянии, а источник исследователя поступил в неудовлетворительном состоянии что, создаёт затруднения изучения данного вопроса [6].

В монографии Г. Хидоятова и исследованиях И. Стаценко, Е. Касимбекова, Р. Бекназарова также упоминается о присоединении Кокандского ханства к России. Причина по которой вопрос о «Присоединении Кокандского ханства к России» был так изложен в работах историков этого периода, заключается в том что, после установления советского правления было написано много работ с осуждением политики царизма в Туркестане. Это всё делалось для оправдания новой установленой власти большевиков. Известно что, в 20-е годы XX века политика царской России с ханствами Средней Азии проводилась в духе великодержавия и завоевательной политики [1].

Особое значение имеют также научные исследования Ф. Гаффарова по истории отношений Кокандского ханства с Россией. В данном исследовании большое внимание уделяется изучению дипломатических отношений между Кокандским ханством и Россией где в основном описываются торговые отношения. В работе в основном использовались архивные документы Узбекистана и Казахстана, так как исследователем не использовались Российские архивы, где можно было изучить дипломатические отношения 1842-1867 гг., в результате историографические аспекты были мало представлены [7].

В работе Р.Н.Набиева также приводится информация из важных источников о Кокандско-российских отношениях. Известно что, в 70-е годы XX века среди местных ученых возникали споры и конфликты в результате идеологического давления на ученых, пытавшихся создать прошлое на основе источников. В ответ на это на июньском (1973 г.) пленуме ЦК КПСС была принята резолюция «Против идеализации прошлого». По этому решению некоторые редкие работы были собраны с продаж, некоторые сожжены. Например, труд Шарафиддина Али Язди «Зафарнаме» был изъят с продажи, была запрещена работа Р. Набиева по истории Кокандского ханства. По этой причине многие краеведы избегали исследования исторических процессов связанных с периодом истории Кокандского ханства. Только годы «перестройки» в 80-х годах XX века эти произведения стали распространяться и выпускатся в продажу. Произведение Р. Набиева также было повторно выпущено в 1985-1987 гг [8].

В 1989 г. вышла статья Х. Бобобекова «Неужели Средняя Азия завоевана Россией?» или «Присоединена ли Средняя Азия к России?» Его статьи вдохновили на открытие новых страниц нашей истории. Представленные в таких статьях исторические представления доказывали что, Кокандское ханство было завоевано Российской империей.

В 1990 году ученый-востоковед Б. Лунин успел издать научный сборник в котором описываются дипломатические отношения Кокандского ханства с Россией. В сборник вошли также сведения Г. Потанина, посетившего Кокандское ханство с официальным визитом в 1830 г. и этот труд служит важным источником для изучения русско-кокандских дипломатических отношений [6].

За годы независимости история Узбекистана стала всесторонне и научно освещаться. Особое внимание было уделено истории узбекской государственности и ее месту в развитии мировой цивилизации. В монографии «История Узбекистана» изданной историками в 1993 году, была описана история дипломатических отношений, где отправлялись послы Коканда в Россию в 1810, 1813, 1822, 1830, 1831, 1841 годах. В то же время с этого периода изменились и подходы к учебникам истории в общем среднем и высшем образовании, переиздавались и впервые в учебники истории для общего среднего образования были включены сведения о дипломатических отношениях между Кокандским ханством и Россией [3].

В годы независимости внимание к широкому и объективному изучению истории Узбекистана все более проявлялось в монографиях Ш. Каримова и Р. Шамсутдинова «Туркестан в годы русского вторжения», Х. Бобобекова «История Коканда» и «Восстание Полатхана», а также в историческом трактате Х. Гуломова даются сважные сведения по взаимоотношения Среднеазиатских ханств с царской Россией. Например, в книге Х. Бобобекова «История Коканда» дается краткая история ханства с акцентом на «народные движения», а также социально-экономическая и культурная жизнь ханства. В разделе труда «Краткая политическая история Коканда» упоминаются дипломатические отношения ханства с Россией во времена правления Умар-хана, Мухаммад-Али-хана, Маллахона, Худояр-хана и Насриддин-хана [9].

Дипломатические отношения Кокандского ханства с Россией также нашли отражение в монографии и докторской диссертации Х.Гуломова. Подробно пишется о завоевании Кокандского ханства Российской империей и предпринятых движений против захватчиков, исторические сведения о местных героях, проявивших героизм в этих сражениях также можно увидеть в работах Х. Зияева [6].

З.А.Илхомов описал политическую историю Кокандского ханства в 50-60-е годы XIX века в частности историю борьбы ханства против царской России. Также в данной работе пишется о полководце Кокандского ханства амирлашкаре Алимкул и его роли в политической истории ханства, а также истории дипломатических отношений ханства с другими странами, кроме этого рассрываються процессы реформ в области военного и государственного управления в ханстве [10].

В исследовании В. Ишкуватова затронуты историографические вопросы истории дипломатических отношений ханства в первой половине XIX века [11]. Благодаря исследовательской работе С. Колдошева «Политические, экономические и культурные связи Кокандского ханства с Восточным Туркестаном (XVIII- до середины XIX вв.)», можно ознакомится и дипломатических отношений кокандского ханства с Российской империей. В работе даются сведения о ряде деятельности послов. В этой данной работе представлено много информаций занимающей одно из важных мест в изучении истории узбекской государственности, истории ее внешнеполитических и дипломатических отношений, а также следует отметить использование источников написанных на разных языках. Во вводной части исследования показана актуальность темы, а также особое внимание уделено истории отношений Восточного Туркестана с узбекскими ханствами в исторических процессах, в частности торговые отношения с Кокандским ханством, экономические взаимоотношения, политическая и культурная жизнь. Все эти данные научно проанализированны и основанны на источниках. Также в этой части обозначены границы исследования и новизна, теоретико-методологические основы работы, уровень исследования и историографические вопросы и практическая значимость работы. В данной исследовательской работе С. Колдошевым ставится задача раскрыть общественнополитическую жизнь в Средней Азии и процессы участия, взаимодействия и взаимооотношений народов Восточного Туркестана и Кокандского ханства. При этом большое внимание исследователь уделял изучению отношений Кокандского ханства не только с Восточным Туркестаном, но и с Китаем. Также по некоторым приодам освещаются дипломатические отношения между китайскими императорами и правителями Коканда по вопросам касающиеся регулирования территориальных отношений. В этой главе можно увидеть ряд новых сведений, которых сегодня нет в учебниках по истории и исследователь пытался научно обосновать эти сведения основываясь на выводах разных источников и авторов. Кроме этого, даются описания историческим личностям (Умархан, Ердонаби, Мухаммад Алихан, Джахангирхантора, Валихонтора, Якуббек Бадавлат и др.), а также приводятся имена некоторых неизвестных нам чиновников, послов, торговцев которые сыграли немаловажную роль в взаимоотношении государств [5].

Одним из проведенных за годы независимости научных исследований по истории Кокандского ханства является работа З. Мадрахимова «Торговые отношения в Кокандском ханстве». В данном исследовании имеет особое значение то что, пишется о Коканском ханстве, занимавшем важное место среди узбекских ханств во внутренней и внешней торговле, особенности экономической сферы выделены на основе источников и статистических документов. В работе показана роль торговых центров и некоторых экономически важных областей Кокандского ханства в хозяйственной жизни государства. Достижением работы также является рекомендация автора изучить политическую историю Кокандского ханства по четырем этапам в отличие от предшествующей периодизации. В последующих главах работы содержатся очень важные сведения о торговых отношениях и денежном обращении в ханстве, средствах обмена используемых в экономических отношениях, в частности виды монет, их вес и стоимость, процесс чеканки и его различных методов изготовления. В конце каждой параграфа даются общие выводы и аналитическая информация на основе изложенной информации и это, несомненно, свидетельствует о серьезном подходе автора к вопросу с научно-аналитической точки зрения. В этой исследовательской работе также были даны ценные сведения о роли Кокандского ханства во внешнеторговых связях с соседними странами, торговых путях и их важных направлениях, а также о видах и количествах ввозимых и вывозимых на рынки товаров по разным торговым направлениям. При этом также пишется внешнеторговые отношения ханства с его ближайшими соседними государствами, Бухарским эмиратом и Хивинским ханством также показывается значение и важные аспекты таких отношений для всех трех стран [12]. Одной из примечательных частей исследовательской работы является то, что особое внимание было уделено раскрытию роли и значения торгово-экономических отношений в сфере этно-интеграции. При этом пишется о торговцах, которые вели не только торговые отношения, но при этом даются сведения межнациональным отношениям, где создавались условия для развития всех этих отношений [13].

Выводы.

В заключение можно сказать что, дипломатические отношения Кокандского ханства с Российской империей имело большое значение в социально-экономической жизни населения проживающего в ханстве. Дипломатические отношения в основном осуществлялись через политические, экономические, торговые и посольские связи, и этот регион имел большое значение в обмене опытом не только в экономической, но и в культурной сфере. Из выше названных работ, можно сказать что, в период независимости проделана большая работа среди исследователей. В частности, проделана большая положительная работа по исследованию, дипломатических отношений и новые подходы по завоеванию края.

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Issue Article

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HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE KHAN OF KHIVA IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE WORKS OF FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

***Abstract**: This article shows that the history of the Central Asian khanates, especially the Khiva khanate, attracted the attention of not only local historians, but also many foreign researchers. It is alleged that foreign researchers have created many works and studies on the internal life of the Khiva Khanate, its role and activities in foreign policy. It is analyzed that historical works created in different years paid great attention to the history of the Khiva Khanate, including its political, economic and social life.*

***Key words**: literary and historical works, Khiva khans' archive, primary sources, conquest, acquisition, manuscripts, natural resources, irrigation system, constituent documents, social and economic, taxes, modernism.*
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ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ ХИВИНСКОГО ХАНА В ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИИ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ УЧЕНЫХ

***Аннотация**: В данной статье показано, что история среднеазиатских ханств, особенно Хивинского ханства, привлекала внимание не только краеведов, но и многих зарубежных исследователей. Утверждается, что зарубежными исследователями создано множество работ и исследований о внутренней жизни Хивинского ханства, его роли и деятельности во внешней политике. Анализируется, что исторические произведения, созданные в разные годы, уделяли большое внимание истории Хивинского ханства, в том числе его политической, экономической и общественной жизни.*

***Ключевые слова**: литературно-исторические труды, архив хивинских ханов, первоисточники, «завоевание», «присоеденение», рукописи, природные ресурсы, ирригационная система, учредительные документы, социально-экономические, налоги, модернизм.*

Введение

В годы независимости особое внимание уделяеться непредвзятому и научному освещению истории Узбекистана. Анализ истории Узбекистана с древнейших времен до независимости строиться на основе доказательных источников, что имеет большое значение в развитии исторических знаний, которая является одним из актуальных вопросов современности. Именно эти вопросы выполняются в рамках науки историографии, рассматривая анализ основных этапов становления и развития исторической науки, изучая учебный материал и анализируя исторические труды путем знакомства с историческими концепциями отечественных и зарубежных историков.

В историографии Хивинского ханства во второй половине XIX века – в начале XX века важно изучить особенности и общие аспекты, опираясь на требования современной эпохи, анализировать ее с научной и политической точки зрения.

С 50-х годов XIX века по мере нарастания англо-русского соперничества, внимание европейских и американских дипломатов и путешественников сосредоточивалось на Хиве и Бухаре, следствием чего стали научные исследования зарубежных авторов. Сфера этих исследований широка и в основном охватывает социально-экономическое и политическое положение страны. Во второй половине XIX века зарубежные исследователи уделяли изучению отношения рабства и работорговли в Хивинском ханстве. В частности А. Вамбери писал что, в ханстве было более 80 000 рабов [1, 200-201.], английские исследователи Чарльз Марвин [2] и Джеймс Аббат [3] отмечали, что количество рабов составляло 42 000 человек из которых 30 000 были иранцами, 12 000 — гератцами, а остальные — русскими. М. Холдсворт также давал информацию по этому вопросу в XX веке. Автор приводит воспоминания о невольничьем празднике иранского посла Резакули, путешествовавшего в Хиву в 1851 год: «Во время Курбан-Байрам иранцы и другие пленники, жившие в рабстве, которые работали в селениях Хорезма на три дня освобождаясь от рабства съезжались в Хиву со всех концов страны и наслаждались городом. На самом деле в этот период в Хивинском ханстве сохранялось рабство и в каждой семье Хивинца, был хотя бы один раб. Однако нельзя сказать что, это рабство было в классической форме, рабы в основном работали как прислуги в доме. Английский исследователь Г. Макмунг высказывая отношение Англии к среднеазиатским ханствам в том числе к Хивинскому ханству ее нежелание завоевывать ханство, а чтобы защитить английские колонии Индию и Афганистан от России. Автор отмечает что, в 1840 г. в Хивинское ханство прибыл представитель Британской Ост-Индской компании капитан Р. Шекспир [4, 21.]. По мнению автора, даже если представитель не смог выполнить поставленную задачу Англия не прекратила деятельность по созданию союза. Такие примеры показывают что, англичане, как и русские, проявляли большой интерес к хивинскому ханству. Хивинский хан Мухаммад-Рахим-хан II был уверен что, Россия нападет на Хивинское ханство, желая просить помощи у Англии и Афганистана военным и дипломатическим путем, отправил посла в составе 18 человек. В Кабуле послов встретил эмир Афганистана Шер Али пообещавший оказать всемерную помощь. Делегация хивинских послов отправилась в Пешавар — к британскому вице-королю Нортбруку, но он так и не смог самостоятельно вести переговоры с послами хивинского хана. В Лондон было отправлено письмо, и его ответ пришел через 25 дней. В письме говорилось что, Англия против оккупации Россией Хивинского ханства что, необходимо сформировать союз мусульманских стран, а отправка русских пленных на родину отсрочит предлог для нападения России. Следует сказать что, пока среднеазиатские ханства завоевывались Россией, Англия была вынуждена заниматься подавлением сопротивления афганского народа и в результате не смогла не обратить свои взоры на Хиву. О вторжении России в Хивинское ханство О. Масалиева в своих исследованиях использовала сведения зарубежных историков и военных таких как Л. Крадер, С. Беккер, Р. Пирс [5, 96.]. О. Масалиева констатировала что, до середины XX века, хотя и не существовало единых специализированных исследовательских центров по изучению истории Средней Азии в Великобритании и США в журналах таких обществ как, «Королевское общество Великобритании и Ирландии азии», «Исламские коментарии» были опубликованы работы по Средней Азии [5, 16-17.]. После Второй мировой войны в Англии и Америке были созданы специальные научно-исследовательские центры по истории Средней Азии, основным направлением деятельности которых является изучение истории, географии, культуры, образования, языка, этнографии и обычаев тюркских народов. В частности следует отметить что, в университетах Индианы (США), Вашингтона (США), Манчестера (Англия) были созданы кафедры по изучению истории тюркских народов [5, 22-23.].

Со второй половины 50-х годов XX века расширился объем сведений о Хивинском ханстве в английской историографии. М. Холдсворт [4], Уиллер [6], Олворт [7], Ю. Брегель [8], Рамбо [9], Краузе [10] и другие исследователи высказывали свое мнение по вопросам истории Хивинского ханства. Если анализировать произведения, созданные во второй половине 50-х годов XX века, то среди них рассматриваются вопросы истории Хивинского ханства в особенности, более подробно даются данные в работе М. Холдсворта «Туркестан в XIX веке» [4, 80.]. Автор освещает такие вопросы, как политическая история Хивинского ханства, административное устройство, землевладение, экономическое развитие, завоевание ханства Россией и состояние ханства после русского завоевания. Он отмечаеи что, использовал труды Р. Пьера [11, 359.], также брал данные из Центрального государственного исторического архива, Центрального государственного военно-исторического архива, МИД России, Центрального государственного архива Узбекистана и Центрального государственного архива Таджикистана. Он отмечает что, использовал также созданный в 1937 г. архив Хивинских ханов и добавляет к своему труду биографию некоторых руководителей Азиатского ведомства, начальников Иностранного ведомства, кроме этого даёт сведения о начальниках Оренбургского ведомства и Туркестанского Генерал-губернаторства. М. Холдсворт также использовал в качестве источников труды русских историков, дневники и журналы. Его вышеупомянутая работа посвящена истории Хивинского ханства в XIX веке. В произведении почти ничего не написано об истории периода от образования Хивинского ханства до XIX века. М. Холсдворт пишет о населении Хивинского ханства и по его подсчёту общая численность составляла около 700 тыс. человек из которых узбеки, управлявшие государством и составлявшие правящий класс составляли 400 тыс. человек. Также, «кроме узбеков были и коренные жители оазисов, которые смешались с иранцами, попавшими в плен во время военных походов» [4, 21]. М. Холдсворт пишет что, «В конце XVI века когда старая Амударья изменила свое русло, старый Ургенч лишился водоснабжения и Хива стала столицей». Это же мнение повторил позднее Дж. Уиллер. Холдсворт также отмечает что, в ханстве также присутствовали рабы которые были захвачены во время продолжительных набегов туркмен на Иран. «Похоже, они оказали значительное влияние на культуру ханства», — говорит он. В своей работе М. Холдсворт ссылается на то как иранский посол Резакули путешествовавший в Хиву в 1851 году описывал праздник дорог: «По случаю очередного праздника месяца Рамадан иранцы служившие домашней прислугой, возчиками разошлись по селениям Хорезма и провели на свободе 3 дня. Они приезжали в Хиву со всего государства и проводили время своих проповедей в прогулках. Они встречались со своими земляками попавшими в такое же несчастье, как и они сами, рассказывали о своем положении и жаловались друг другу на свою жизнь в жалкой ссылке. Например, «в 1851 году посол Ирана Ризакулихан Хидаят Лолабаши (известный в некоторых источниках как Гызылбаши), посетивший Хивинское ханство миссией которого было освобождение граждан и увезти их в Иран, а также принудить к отменить рабство мусульман». М.Холдсворт писал: «Борьба за внутреннее объединение началась опять в XIX веке. С XVIII века династия еще не везде утвердилась. «Инок Эльтузар установил порядок своей власти и наследования престола и принял на себя верховную власть», — пишет он. М. Холдсворт также упоминает в своей работе список ханов Хивы:

Инок Эльтузар 1804-1806 гг.
Мухаммад Рахим 1806 - 1826 гг.
Оллокулли 1826 - 1842 гг.
Рахимкули 1842 - 1845 гг.
Мадамин (Мухаммад Амин) 1846-1855 гг.
Сайид Мухаммад Хан 1856 - 1864 гг.
Мухаммад Рахим II 1864 - 1910 гг.
Асфандиярхан 1910 - 1918 гг.
Сайид Абдулла 1918-1920 гг.

Вот в работе Э. Олворта в 90-е гг [7, 15.]. также перечисляем правителей, управлявших этим ханством.

Рахимкули 1842-1845 гг.
Мухаммад Амин 1845-1855 гг.
Сайед Мухаммад 1856-1864 гг.
Мухаммад Рахим II 1865-1910 гг.
Асфандияр 1910-1918 гг.
Сайед Абдулла 1918-1920 гг.

Сайид Абдулла 49-й хивинский хан в 1918-1920 гг., 1 февраля 1920 г. был заключен в тюрьму, а 12 июля того же года был сослан. Сначала его держали в тюрьмах Москвы потом отправили на Украину, освобожден в 1934 году и умер в Ташкенте.

Английский ученый М. Холдсворт в своей работе сосредоточил внимание на административном устройстве Хивинского ханства. «Хивинское ханство отличалось от Бухарского и Кокандского тем что, оно не состояло из традиционных бекств, а основывалось на автономных владений кунградов, а во-вторых в городах проявлялась сильная местная власть [4, 9.]. Фактически, согласно местным источникам Хивинское ханство управлялось без разделения на бекства. В вопросе о земельной собственности ханства автор почти согласен с зарубежными историками XX века: порядок землевладения аналогичен Бухарскому и Кокандскому: «дарованные земли ханом своим подданым и освобождены от всяких чрезмерных податей». Стоит отметить что, в Хивинском ханстве большая часть земель принадлежала хану и его ближайшим родственникам. Из этих земель дехканам выделялись на арендованной основе. Земля принадлежавшая хивинской знати была частной собственностью и они не платили налогов. Анализируя труды, созданные по этому вопросу, М. Холдсворт писал: «Половина пахотных земель принадлежит хану и с его разрешения давалось частным владельцам». Автор считает, что вакфные земли в ханстве составляли 4 процента от общего количества орошаемых земель. Он говорил: «Земельный налог собирался в трех формах и зависел от размера земельного участка. Уплата налога продуктами постепенно была заменена с «дьяк»а на уплату налога деньгами (салгут). Оба существовали одновременно в последней четверти XIX века». На самом деле, согласно местным источникам Мухаммед Рахим изменил порядок налогообложения опасаясь что, недовольство народа снова возрастет. Старая система «налога на продукцию» называемая хирож и взимавшаяся натуральной формы была отменена. Вместо этого был введен денежный налог называемый «солгут», далее Холдсворт утверждает что, «…в кишлаках дехкане и ремесленники продавали свою продукцию или служили своим соседям, всегда получая плату продуктами, а иногда и наличными. В городах создавались ремесленные мастерские где работали кузнецы, кожевники, гончары, канатщики и ковроткачи. О внутренней торговле Хивинского ханства Мэри Холдсворт пишет что, внутренняя торговля в ханстве была не так развита как в Бухаре и Ферганской долине. Он отметил что, «в городе устраивались базарные дни, велась внешняя торговля с Афганистаном, Ираном и с Россией. Хивинские купцы вывозили свои личные товары на русские ярмарки. Товары перевозились из Амударьи в Ургенч или Чоржой на плоскодонных лодках, а затем перевозились караванными путями. «Из Хивы в Россию и Иран шли верблюжьи караваны, а в Бухару товары отправляются не только на верблюдах, но и на кораблях». «Суда ходят не только по Шаватскому и Полванскому каналу, но и по Амударье до Бухары и до впадения реки Сырдарьи». К взглядам М.Холдсворта на торговлю в ханстве позже присоединился иностранный ученый Уилер. Он в своей работе высказал аналогичные мнения приведенные выше. Английский ученый М. Холдсворт также приводит пример об интенсивности ирригационной системы и использовании удобрений в пахотных землях [6, 46.]. Уилер говорит, что, «полукочевые туркмены, жившие в ханстве занимались земледелием которое было у них второстепенным по отношению к скотоводству. Каракалпаки проживающие на севере Кунгирата и в дельте Амударьи занимались смешанным оседлым земледелием, которые подразделялись на земледельцев и скотоводов. Автор также отмечал что, «75 процентов населения было оседлым и имело всесторонний опыт выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур таких как пшеница, хлопчатник и различных сортов бахчевых культур в южных районах». Уилер также пишет что, ирригационные работы в ханстве также были хорошо налажены.

В 70-е годы в английской историографии работа французского автора Крауссета была переведена на английский язык «Империя степей. «История Средней Азии» [10]. В тринадцатой главе своего труда где он давал краткие сведения о Хивинском ханстве. Краусет в основном уделяет внимание политической истории ханства. Он пишет что, во времена правления Мухаммеда Араба русские шли на Ургенч и что, от нашествия хорезмийских калмыков в 1613 году как они разграбили, а затем покинули город. Он также отмечает что, столица была перенесена из Ургенча в Хиву из-за пересыхания дельты Амударьи во время правления араба Мухаммеда. Кроме этого автор, описывает как жители Ургенча и Хивы восстали против иранских полководцев... Было создано ханство под предводительством Эльбарса, состоявшего в родстве с шайбанидами. Династия Шейбанидов правила Хорезмом с 1512 по 1920 годы. Краussет пишет что, среди хивинских ханов известен Абулгози Бахадирхан /1643-65/. Описывая его, отмечал что, он из тюркских историков самый известный который написал произведение «Шажараи тюрк». Он дал сведения о нападении хазар-калмыков под предводительством Канделунга Убаши пришедших грабить Катскую область в 1890 году разграбивших соседний Хазорасп.

В 70-е годы Альфред Рамбауд снова дает интересные сведения о Хивинском ханстве [9, 45-49.]. В его работе больше внимания уделялось вторжению русских войск в Среднюю Азию. Остановимся на этой работе в последнем пункте. Анализируя историографию изучаемого вопроса, считаем необходимым остановиться на ценных статьях Юрия Брегеля директора Алтайского отделения, Средней Азии Индианского университета историка-эмигранта Юрия Брегеля которыйдал ценнейшие материалы о Хивинском ханстве в английской историографии. В своих статьях Юрий Брегель, помимо Бухарского и Кокандских ханств подробно описывает и Хивинское ханство. Он использовал труды русских и английских ученых о Хивинском ханстве, а также труды Муниса и Агахи. В своей статье он затрагивает политическую историю Хивинского ханства наряду с Бухарским и Кокандскими ханствами. Ю. Брегель подчеркивал своеобразие этнического деления в Хорезме, «древнеоседлое иранское население было окончательно тюркизировано в монгольский период и были сосредоточены в основном в южной части страны в городской и сельской местности. Узбеки смешались с ними но сохранили свою племенную принадлежность. Большинство из них проживало в северной части ханства» [8], — пишет он. В 60-е годы Хивинское ханство по мнению С. Беккера «этнически было идентично Бухарскому несмотря на ее географическое единство. В Хиве узбеки составляли 65 процентов... на севере полукочевые каракалпаки 4 процента и небольшое количество кочевых казахов составляли население государства. также он повторяет некоторые описания Ю. Брегеля [12]. В своей статье он описал взаимоотношения Хивинского ханства с иранскими правителями и дал ценные сведения генеалогии правителей от хорезмшахов до представителей династии Кунгират. Генеалогия ханов у Брегеля заключаеться из двух типов, и они даны в виде таблицы. Одна из генеалогий является генеалогией ханов от Чингисхана до Аранг Мухаммада, принадлежащих к хивинской династии Шейбанидов, а другая является продолжением генеалогии ханов принадлежащих к династии Кунгират. Обе генеалогии хорошо написаны, также в них указаны не только имена правителей но и имена других членов их семьи. Эта генеалогия представляется вполне совершенной. Где даються описания административного устройства ханства. При освещении таких вопросов экономического характера автор опирается на российских востоковедов, местных историков и местные архивные документы. Юрий Брегель активно работавщий за границей в отличие от других иностранцев использует для освещения вопроса Хивинского ханства труды русских и английских ученых, а также труды историков Муниса, Агахи и Мухаммада Юсуфа Баяни.

Одним словом вторая половина XIX века - 20-е годы XX века в зарубежной историографии по вопросам Хивинского ханства относительно невелики по объему, но с течением времени информация собиралась и с увеличением количества произведений, фотографий опубликованных на страницах прессы, также обогащались содержанием. - Хотя содержание произведений написанных европейскими исследователями в XIX веке в основном писались в колониальных подтекстах, они затрагивали такие вопросы как политическое, социально-экономическое положение, государственное управление и культура ханства. К концу XX - XXI века в Европе и США были открыты научно-исследовательские институты и общества, занимающиеся Средней Азией. В результате были созданы новые издания, освещающие такие вопросы, как история, культура, архитектурные памятники, этнографией, хранящиеся в ханстве государственные документы, в том числе ханские ярлыки, судебные документы. Но они в основном дают общую историю Средней Азии и особый подход к изучению периода ханств уделяеться мало внимания.

В работах, написанных зарубежными исследователями в XIX веке, большое внимание уделялось вопросам географического положения, политического положения и военного потенциала Средней Азии, при этом можно отметить что, вопросы культуры и быта людей были сравнительно мало освещены. В то же время почти все зарубежные исследования отмечают что, Россия завоевала Среднюю Азию. Однако можно сказать что, сами эти исследования отражают колониальные настроения.

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Issue **Article**

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RECOMMENDATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE CHOICE OF METHODS OF OPERATION OF WELLS OF OIL AND GAS FIELDS IN THE WESTERN AREA OF TURKMENISTAN

Abstract*: The article considers the analysis of the selection and recommendations, as well as instructions on how to operate wells in the Western area of the oil and gas fields of Turkmenistan, in order to increase oil and gas production from productive layers of the horizons of the red-colored strata. To analyze the choice of well operation methods, materials from previously operated wells, geological and operational characteristics of deposits and the guidance document "Operating Instructions for oil and Gas wells", as well as safety rules in the oil and gas industry were used.*

The article presents a detailed analysis of the complexity of the operation of oil and gas wells and their specific causes, as well as recommendations on the choice of operating methods and operating instructions for different types of downhole pumps.

This work can be used to perform the assigned tasks in the production of oil and gas wells and in the development of a field with complex geological and operational characteristics.

Key words*: curvature of pillars, natural curvature, gas factor, rock strength, sand occurrence, productivity coefficient, high-paraffin oil, submersible equipment.*

Language*: English*

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Introduction

The main difficulties in the operation of oil and gas wells in the fields of Western Turkmenistan are:

- large depths of finding productive formations;
- a sharp decrease in the initial reservoir pressure on productive formations and a decrease in the liquid level in wells;
- operation of productive reservoirs at pressures below saturation pressure;
- high values of gas factors of producing productive formations;
- the curvature of the pillars of wells due to natural curvature due to the alternation of the strength of clay rocks;
- the tendency of oil formations to sand phenomena;
- high-paraffin oil content;
- a wide range of changes in the productivity coefficient;
- due to a decrease in reservoir pressure of productive horizons, an increase in the depth of gas input in gas lift wells from the mouth.

The choice of mechanized methods of oil production in the fields of the Western area of Turkmenistan is carried out taking into account the above factors. In addition, the geographical location and climatic conditions are also taken into account, the analysis of the inter-repair periods of previously drilled wells, the presence of paraffin and mechanical impurities in the extracted productive fluid, as well as the consumption of electricity [1, 2].

In the fields, the presence of oil and gas deposits, as well as gas deposits with oil rims, is distinguished by the nature of saturation of productive layers. For most deposits, the mixed regime is characterized by reservoir energy released from oil and gas and the manifestation of the activity of contour waters at a later stage of development [3, 4].

Reliability and the possibility of maximum extraction of oil reserves from multi-layer oil and gas horizons with a large depth of occurrence composed of weakly cemented rocks.

Operation of wells with IRDP (installation of a rod depth pump)

In the conditions of the deposit of Western Turkmenistan, the use of IRDP has a very limited area. However, IRDP is distinguished by the perfection of its design, a wide range of manufactured equipment of the normal range, as well as ease of maintenance. Installations of rod depth pumps can be used for pumping liquid from relatively shallow depths, which are effectively used in low-flow wells with high water content of products, mainly in the fields of Uzboy, Gumdag, Ekerem, Barsagelmes, Cheleken. In most of the oil and gas fields of Western Turkmenistan, the limiting factors for the use of the method of operating wells with IRDP are: high gas factors, large depths, the curvature of the boreholes in the oil and gas fields of Western Turkmenistan.

The modern normal range of drives of the deep pump of the beam-pumping and downhole pumps of the plug-in type allow theoretically lifting liquid from depths of 3500m.

However, with such a large pump descent, due to the insufficient operational reliability of the pumping pipes and rods, problems arise related to the provision of the repair base of the fields [5, 6].

The installation schemes of the column head and fountain fittings should ensure the sealing of the pipe, annular and inter-pipe spaces, the possibility of sampling oil and gas, conducting research and silencing the well. Fountain compressor fittings, regardless of the expected operating pressure, must be mounted with a full set of studs and seals provided for in the technical conditions for the supply of fittings.

The working pressure of the fountain valve should correspond to the maximum expected at the wellhead, but not be lower than the pressure of the pressure of the production column. In cases where an gas, oil and water shows is expected and there is a danger of swinging of the fountain fittings, it should be reinforced with anchor bolts and guy ropes.

The pressure testing of the valve in assembled form must be carried out:

- at the manufacturer's factory and after repair with the use of welding at the test pressure provided for in the passport;

- at the enterprise before installation at the wellhead - at the operating pressure;

- after installation at the wellhead - to the pressure of the production column pressure testing.

The results of the pressure testing are formalized by an act.

In the case of work (fracturing, acid treatments, various fillings, etc.) that require pressures exceeding permissible, it is necessary to install special heads at the mouth, and protect the production column by installing a packer [7, 8].

Fountain fittings must be equipped by the manufacturer with adjustable chokes with manual, and at the request of the customer - and with remote control [9, 10, 11]. Securely reinforced supports must be installed under the ejection lines of the fountain compressor fittings located at a height, preventing the lines from falling when they are disconnected during repair, as well as vibrations from jet impacts.

When operating a well with a temperature at the mouth above 200 °C, appropriate fountain fittings should be used, the design and heat resistance of which ensure the safety of the technological process and maintenance personnel.

Fountain wells with a flow rate of 400 tons/day of oil or 500 thousand m^3/day of gas or more, located at a distance of less than 500 m from the settlement, are equipped with downhole equipment (packer and shut-off valve, circulation valve, control station, etc.) [12, 13, 14].

During the operation of the well, the shut-off valve must be periodically checked for operation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The installation of the shut-off valve and its check for operation must be formalized by an act.

Temperature compensators must be installed on the discharge lines and manifolds of wells operating with a working fluid temperature of 80 ° C or more. To measure the buffer pressure and the pressure in the annular space, pressure gauges with three-way taps must be permanently installed on the fountain fittings.

The mouth of the fountain well should be equipped with a shaft well and devices for monitoring inter-column pressures with the possibility of carrying out technological operations.

Fountain fittings must be equipped with shut-off valves with remote and manual control and be able to replace pressure gauges.

Troubleshooting, replacement of wear-resistant and replaceable parts of fountain fittings under pressure are prohibited. It is allowed to reduce the pressure in the annular space only through the fitting installed after the second valve from the crosspiece of the fountain fittings. Before changing the fitting and the fitting nozzles, it is necessary (after transferring the jet to the backup outlet and closing the corresponding valves on the working outlet) to reduce the pressure in the jet behind the fitting to atmospheric using a valve installed on the line.

After installing the manifold and connecting it to the taps of the fountain fittings and the pipe head, the system is pressed with water to the working pressure.

The control station for the fountain fittings of a gas lift well should be installed at a distance of 30-35 m from the mouth in a special room, securely strengthened and grounded. The temperature in the room should ensure the trouble-free operation of the station.

Air ducts. Connecting the control station with the fountain fittings, and cables should be laid in trenches sealed to prevent precipitation and accumulation of aggressive environment.

If it is not possible to build trenches, air ducts and cables should be laid on tinctures 40 cm high from ground level or water mirrors.

The transfer of the well to gas lift operation should be carried out in accordance with the project and the plan approved by the oil and gas producing enterprise [15].

Before transferring the well to gas lift operation, the production column, wellhead equipment and pumping and compressor pipes must be pressed to the maximum (starting) pressure and checked for tightness.

Seamless steel pipes connected by welding should be used for strapping wells and equipment, as well as for gas pipelines during fountain and gas lift operation. Flanged connections are allowed only in places where valves and other fittings are installed.

Gas distribution pipelines after installation must be purged with compressed air, pressed with water at a pressure 25% higher than the maximum operating pressure.

The mouth of the gas lift well must be equipped with fittings with a manifold having purge lines with a lead to a candle at least 20 m away. A check valve is installed on the manifold.

Preparation of the working agent (gas) during gas lift operation should provide for its drying from water vapor to the dew point - 10 ° C [16, 17].

The working agent must be supplied to the high-pressure gas pipeline drained.

Heating of the working agent (gas) for gas lift operation is allowed in exceptional cases and must be carried out with special heaters provided for by the project.

When eliminating hydrate plugs, the pressure in the gas pipeline should be reduced to atmospheric, and these sections should be heated by steam.

Pressure gauges with a three-way tap are installed to measure pressure in fountain fittings and gas pipelines.

Gas distribution batteries must have devices for automatic distribution of the working agent through wells with the control system output to the control room.

During the operation of the compressor station of the gas lift system, it is necessary to carry out:

- monthly inspection of all technological pipelines, separators, tanks, shut-off and control valves with recording of the results in the logbook;
- monitoring of the operability of fire extinguishing systems, gas drying, lighting, ventilation and alarm systems, lightning protection, protection from static electricity, communications and telemechanics according to the approved schedule [18].

When operating wells with rod pumps, the wellhead must be equipped with fittings and a device for sealing the stem.

The beam-pumping must be installed in such a way that its moving parts do not come into contact with the details of the tower or mast, as well as the foundation and the ground.

For the maintenance of the electric drive and the brake of the beam-pumping , a platform with a fence is installed.

The wellhead must be equipped with wellhead fittings that allow gas to be taken from the annular space and research work to be carried out.

The upper end of the mouth gland should rise no more than 1 m above the level of the platform.

When stuffing the seal of the wellhead oil seal, its cover must be held on the polished rod by a special clip.

When rearranging or changing the fingers of the crank mechanism, a clamp should be installed on the stuffing rod, and the connecting rod should be securely attached to the rack of the beam-pumping

The design of the wellhead oil seal with possible fountain manifestations should allow you to safely change the packing.

At the lowest position of the balancer head, the distance between the traverse of the suspension of the stuffing box or the rod holder and the mouth gland should be at least 20 cm.

The counterweight of the beam-pumping can be installed on the balancer only after connecting the balancer with the crank mechanism and the stuffing box. It is forbidden to flush the radiator pulley manually and brake it by placing pipes, scrap or other objects in the spokes [19].

Balancing counterweights of beam-pumping should consist of sections weighing no more than 40 kg each and be securely fastened.

The connection of the suspension with the stuffing box must be carried out with the help of a special device.

Binding the wellhead connections of a periodically blowing well should allow the release of gas from the annulus into the discharge line through a check valve and changing the stuffing box of the stem in the presence of pressure in the well.

Before the start of repair work or before inspecting the equipment of a periodically working well with automatic, remote or manual start-up, the electric motor must be turned off, and a poster should be posted on the starting device: “Do not turn on, people are working”

Posters with the inscription "Attention! The start is automatic". The same inscription should be on the launcher.

Systems for measuring the flow rate of wells, starting, stopping and loading on the polished rod (balancer head) must have access to the control room.

Operation of wells by centrifugal, diaphragm, screw, submersible electric pumps.

The wellhead is equipped in accordance with the requirements of the Safety Rules in the oil and gas industry. The passage hole for the power cable in the wellhead fittings must have an airtight seal. When lowering and lifting a submersible centrifugal or screw electric pump, a device should be installed on the wellhead flange that protects the cable from damage by the elevator [20].

The power cable must be laid from the control station to the wellhead in a trench or on special support racks. The cable is attached to the lifting pipe column by belts installed above and below the coupling of each pipe. Belts should not have sharp edges.

The developed installations with a submersible electric pump must be equipped with sensors to obtain information at the control station about the pressure at the pump intake and the oil temperature in the electric motor.

Installation and dismantling of ground electrical equipment of electric pumps, their inspection, repair and adjustment should be carried out by electrical personnel.

The cable roller must be suspended by means of a chain or a special cable suspension on a bracket attached to the foot of the mast by a yoke, and on a tower or tripod - to a belt. Workers engaged in this operation must work from a platform that has a fence and a tower or mast located on the side of the stairs, or wear a safety belt. It is forbidden to hang the roller on a hemp rope or rope loop.

The cable passed through the roller during descent and lifting operations should not touch the structural elements of lifting mechanisms and the ground.

It is forbidden to touch the cable when testing the electric motor of a submersible, centrifugal or screw electric pump at the wellhead.

When screwing and unscrewing the pipes, the cable should be removed outside the working area in such a way that it does not interfere with working personnel.

The rate of descent (lifting) of the submersible equipment into the well should not exceed 0.25 m/s.

Loading and unloading of the drum with cable, electric motor, pump, tread, winding and unwinding of the cable on the drum must be mechanized. The turns of the cable should be laid on the drum in even rows. It is forbidden to transport the cable without a drum.

During the well repair process, the drum with the cable should be installed so that it is in the field of view of the workers. The drum, the cable roller and the wellhead must be located in the same vertical plane. At night, the drum must be illuminated. A submersible, centrifugal or screw electric pump at the wellhead should be assembled using special clamps, the eyelets of which should be equipped with safety pins. It is forbidden to install clamps on a smooth body that does not have stops.

The borehole into which the submersible electric pump descends for the first time, as well as when changing the pump size, must be checked with a template in accordance with the requirements of the operating instructions for the submersible electric pump.

The wellhead operated by a screw submersible pump must have an oil seal device for sealing the shaft that transmits torque from the gearbox to the column of pumping rods.

The systems for measuring the flow rate of the well, starting, stopping, as well as the load readings of the electric motor should have access to the oilfield control room [21].

Operation of wells by hydraulic and jet pumps

Block automated installations of hydraulic pumps are designed for the operation of cluster directional and deep wells (over 4000m) with low dynamic levels (3000m) and with debits up to 100 m^3 /day. The small dimensions of these pumps allow them to be lowered into wells with an internal diameter of the production column of 117.7-155.3 mm.

The principle of operation of the installation is based on the use of hydraulic energy of a liquid pumped under high pressure through a special channel into a hydraulic downhole reciprocating piston engine, which converts this energy into reciprocating motion of a piston pump rigidly connected to the engine.

These pumps have a high efficiency (0.65), which decreases slightly with a decrease in the dynamic level in the wells. The distinctive ability of hydraulic pumps is the possibility of using the same unit to work with different pressures, i.e. to operate wells with different depths and to take liquid in the right quantities.

As hydraulic installations, IGP 25-150-25, IGP 40-25 0-20, , IGP 100-200-18 are recommended.

Hydraulic units of the discharged type HP are recommended for pumping reservoir fluid from wells -59-89-10-118, HP-59-89-25-25, HP-59-89-40-20.

According to their production characteristics, ease of operation, they fully meet the operating conditions of the deposit of Western Turkmenistan [22].

The room of the technological unit of the installation must have:

- forced ventilation, providing eight-fold air exchange over the entire internal volume of the room for an hour, with automatic switching on and off depending on the state of the air environment;

- at least two outputs;
- the temperature in the blocks is not lower than 5 °C, the noise level is not more than 85 dbl, the vibration speed is not more than 2 mm / s.

When using well products as a working fluid, the installation must be equipped with an automatic volumetric gas fire extinguishing system.

Before entering the room of the technological unit, it is necessary:

- check the gas contamination of the room and the condition of the ventilation system;
- turn on the lighting;
- switch the gas fire extinguishing system from automatic start mode to manual.

If a fire occurs in the block, it is necessary to leave the room, close all doors and turn on the automatic fire extinguishing system using the button located at the entrance door.

After leaving the room, it is necessary to switch the fire extinguishing system to automatic start.

Before the descent of the packer, the production column must be calibrated, if necessary, calibrated, washed to the bottom and pressed.

Extraction of the hydraulic pump, scraper and other equipment must be carried out using a special lubricator available in the installation complex.

Installation and dismantling of the lubricator must be carried out with the help of rope equipment and a mast with the central gate valve closed in compliance with the guidelines for carrying out this type of work.

When installing and removing a lubricator with a hydraulic pump, precautions should be taken to prevent it from falling out of the lubricator.

Each discharge line must be equipped with a pressure gauge and a working fluid flow regulator.

Power pumps must be equipped with electric contact and indicating pressure gauges, as well as safety valves. The outlet from the safety valve of the power pump must be connected to the pump intake.

The serviceability of the automation system and safety devices is checked within the time limits set by the operating instructions.

Before the descent, the discharge pipelines of the system must be tested for a one-and-a-half working movement.

The power plant is put into operation after checking the serviceability of automation systems with open shut-off devices on the suction, discharge and bypass lines of the working fluid of the power pump. The pressure in the pressure system is created after the normal operation of the ground equipment is established.

When the power pump is stopped, the pressure in the discharge line must be reduced to atmospheric.

The system for measuring the flow rate of wells, the indications of the operation of power pumps should have access to the control room.

Operation of wells with the use of an installation with an electric centrifugal pump (ECP)

The main criterion that determines the inexpediency and impossibility of application is the large depth of 80% of the operated wells. The maximum depth of descent of the ECP is up to 1600m. In addition to this limiting factor, the presence of high gas content in the pumped liquid and planned flow rates, which are significantly lower than the minimum capacity of the ECP, are also noted in the fields of Western Turkmenistan. These factors are opposed to the possibility of using ECP at this field.

The practice of fountain and gas lift operation in the fields of Western Turkmenistan proves the expediency of their use, both in continuous and periodic lifting of liquid. For the purpose of the most efficient operation, wells with debits above 30 t/day are recommended to be operated with a continuous gas lift. Wells operating with debits below 30 t/day should be operated with a periodic gas lift. In the conditions of this field, a periodic gas lift is the most realistic, ensuring the design production volumes until the end of the field development [23].

When studying the geological and operational characteristics of multi-layer deposits of Western Turkmenistan, it was revealed that oil and gas layers alternating in productive horizons are isolated from each other by impermeable layers having relatively large thicknesses. To a large extent, gas formations overlap oil formations by area, which creates favorable conditions for the implementation of methods of dual completion operation (DC) of oil and gas facilities with one well. At the same time, it is also advisable to partially use the technology of the downhole gas lift, the most efficient method of operation that does not require additional capital investments [24].

At the later stages of operation, with a detailed study of the geological and operational characteristics of the field, it is recommended to use the gas lift method, as well as the operation of wells using hydraulic piston and jet pumps.

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Issue Article

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PECULIARITIES OF ADJECTIVE TRANSLATION BASED ON OSCAR WILDE'S TALES

***Abstract**: The work deals with the issue "Peculiarities of Adjective Translation" in two languages (English and Georgian ones) belonging to totally different language systems. The translation peculiarities have been defined on the comparative-typological basis of analyzing materials. Oscar Wilde's fairy tales ("The Happy Prince", "The Selfish Giant" Goliath) were taken as research material, where we find adjectives that are rendered in Georgian and English languages in different forms. Translations were made by Ketevan Kandelaki and Natela Chigogidze (http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm). Materials were searched through the Internet. The purpose of the research is comparison and analysis of adjective translation peculiarities, which attracts the attention of Georgian and English linguistics. The work will somehow help the people interested in the mentioned issue.*

***Key words**: adjective, translation peculiarities, typological comparison, English language, Georgian language.*
***Language**: English*
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Introduction

An adjective is a part of speech that is attached to a noun, characterizes its quality, and answers to the question: what kind of?

e.g. an interesting book (Baiashvili, T., Meladze, M. p.368).

Adjectives describe nouns. They have the same form in singular or plural. They are found before nouns, although in English they are also found after verbs such as: be, look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay etc. (Evans V., Dooley, J. p.42).

e.g.

It **sounded so sweet** to his ears that he thought it must be the King's musicians passing by (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/SelGia.shtml).

es musika ise **tkbili** echvena, ifikra, albat, gzad mimavali mefis memusikeni tu ariano (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

Years went over, and the Giant **grew very old and feeble** (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/SelGia.shtml).

ganvlo tslebma. Goliati dzalze **mokhutsda, daudzlurda** kidets (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

After the seven years were over he had said all that he had to say, for his conversation **was limited,** and he determined to return to his own castle. (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/SelGia.shtml).

ris tkmats etsada, kvelaferi tkva am shvid tselitsadshi da radgan satkmeli **shemoelia**, gadatskvita sakutar sasakhles dabruneboda (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

There are so-called Adjectives denoting opinion and fact the first of which refers to a person's attitude towards this or that object or person. e.g. boring, exciting etc. and the adjective based on fact conveys factual information. e.g: tall, new etc. (Evans, V., Dooley, J. p.42).

The latter, in turn, includes various dimensions:

Age:

Far away across the city I see a **young** man in a garret (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm).

shors, kalakis bolos, erTi sakhlis skhvenze me vkhedav **kmatsvil** katss (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Size-weight-volume:

HIGH above the city, on a **tall** column, stood the statue of the Happy Prince (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm)

qalaqis zemoT, erT **maghal** svetze bednieri uflistsulis kandakeba idga (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

He was gilded all over with **thin** leaves of fine gold, for eyes he had two bright sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt. (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm).

igi dafaruli iko bajaglo okros **tkheli** firfitebiT, Tvalebis magier ori elvare safironi hkonda chasmuli da khmlis vadashi didi tsiteli lali kiafobda (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Colour:

He is wrapped in **yellow** linen, and embalmed with spices. Round his neck is a chain of pale **green** jade, and his hands are like withered leaves (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm).

kvitel saburvelshi gakhveuls kiserze **molisferi** nefritis jachvi akvs shemovlebuli da khelebi damchknar fotlebs miugavs (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

The ruby shall be redder than a **red** rose, and the sapphire shall be as **blue** as the great sea (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm).

tsitel vardze **utsitles** lals chamogitan da did **zgvasavit lurj** safirons (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Origin:

He had been to visit his friend the **Cornish** ogre, and had stayed with him for seven years (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/SelGia.shtml).

igi tavisi megobris **kornuoleli** katsichamias sanakhavad iko tsasuli (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

Composition:

She is embroidering passion-flowers on a **satin** gown for the loveliest of the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://www.gutenberg.org/files/902/902-h/902-h.htm).

is vardebs qargavs **atlasis** kabaze, romelits dedoflis sefeqaltagan ulamazesma unda chaitsvas momaval mejlisze (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Structure:

It was a large lovely garden, with **soft** green grass. Here and there over the grass stood beautiful flowers like stars, and there were twelve peach-trees that in the spring-time broke out into **delicate** blossoms of pink and pearl, and in the autumn bore rich fruit.

es iko didi, lamazi bagi, **rbili**, mtsvane balakhit dafaruli. Aqa-iq balakhshi varskvlavivit mshvenieri kvavilebi mochanda. Da idga iq Tormeti atmis khe, romelits gazafkhulze vardisfer da sadafisfer **naz** kvavilebad ifetkebda kholme, shemodgomaze ki ukhvi nakofi eskha (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

Adjectives can be: simple, derived and compound. Derived adjectives are formed by means of prefix-suffixes. Compound adjectives consist of two words (Zambakhidze, E., Zambakhidze M. p.32).

Derived adjectives:

"only not quite so **useful**," he added, fearing lest people should think him **unpractical**, which he really was not.

mkholod esaa, imdenad **sasargeblo** ar aris, -umalve daumata sheshinebulma, vinmem ar damtsamos **arapraqtikuli** kofilao (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

"What a **remarkable** phenomenon," said the Professor of Ornithology as he was passing over the bridge.

- ra **girsshesanishnavi** movlenaa, - Tqva ornitologiis profesorma, romelits am dros iqve khidze mididoda (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Numerous examples of simple adjectives have been discussed above, while examples of compound adjectives have not been highlighted.

In the English language there are also the following types of adjectives, such as the so-called Non-gradable adjectives, which means that we cannot change them qualitatively. We cannot say them with the word "very". For example, we cannot say very dead. Instead of the word "very" we can say the word "really, absolutely", examples of which are as follows (Walker, E., Elsworth, S. p. 15):

And now that I am **dead** they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city.

akhla ki **usulo**, aq, am simagleze shemakenes, raTa ukeT davinakho chemi qalaqis simakhinje da satsodaoba (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

The climate in the north of Europe is **really dreadful**.

chrdiloeT evropashi **pirdapir sashineli** havaa (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Sometimes adjectives are given with prepositions (Prodromou, L. p.155).

The poor tree was still quite **covered with** frost and snow, and the North Wind was blowing and roaring above it.

sabralo khe isev yinviTa da TovliT iyo **dafaruli**, chrdiloeTis qari qroda da boboqrobda mis Tavze (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

Adjectives have degrees of quality: **positive, comparative** and **superlative**.

Here are considered the examples of the comparative and superlative forms:

Comparative degree forms:

Let us focus here on the fact that the translator uses the superlative form during translation.

"Dear little Swallow," said the Prince, "you tell me of marvellous things, but **more marvellous than** anything is the suffering of men and of women.

- dzvirfaso, patara mertskhalo, -Tqva uflistsulma, - sakvirvel ambebs miambob. Magram **yvelaze sakvirveli** maints adamianTa gachirvebaa (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

The poor little Swallow **grew colder and colder**.

satsyal mertskhals sul **ufro da ufro sheutia sitsivem** (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

The King of the Mountains of the Moon, who is **as black as** ebony, and worships a large crystal;

mTvaris mTebis mefisa, romelits **abanoziviT gashavebula** da Tayvansa tsems did brols (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

Superlative degree forms:

"Bring me the **two most precious** things in the city," said God to one of His Angels.

- ori **yvelaze dzvirfasi** ram momarTviT qalaqidan, - ubrdzana ufalma Tavis angelozebs (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

She is embroidering passion-flowers on a satin gown for **the loveliest** of the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball.

is vardebs qargavs atlasis kabaze, romelits dedoflis sefeqalTagan **ulamazesma** unda chaitsvas momaval mejlisze (Oscar Wilde "The Happy Prince" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/targmanebi/bednieri_uflisculi.htm).

He saw **a most wonderful** sight.

gansatsvifrebeli suraTi dainakha (Oscar Wilde "The Selfish Giant" http://children.wanex.net/mcerloba/zgaprebi/ucxouri_zgaprebi/tavkerdza_goliati.htm).

In the last sentence, the form of degree is changed and article "a" is used.

Therefore, we see that the adjective can be expressed in different ways. And finally, I would like to highlight the adjectives, the translation of which I found interesting and fun.

Selfish - sometimes translated in the same text as evil;

North wind – translated as autumn wind

Domestic – translated as family lover

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	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
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Issue Article

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THE USE OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE IN MEDIA LANGUAGE (BASED ON NEWSPAPER HEADLINES)

***Abstract**: Media is considered to be the source of the latest information. It is used to manipulate the society and make psychological impact. Media language has always attracted the attention of linguists, particularly applied linguists and sociolinguists. Due to this greatest interest, we have decided to look into media language, actually, to find out the newspaper headlines containing active and passive voice constructions. In addition, our goal was to reveal some peculiarities of newspaper headlines in terms of passive voice utilization. The paper also emphasizes the preferable assignment of passive voice and its impact on readers. For our study, we have collected articles from the following papers: The Independent, The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Guardian. According to the research findings, it becomes obvious that most of the newspaper headlines contain active or passive voice forms, but it is worth mentioning that many of them use passive voice constructions. The study also examines how the use of passive voice affects readers' attitudes towards some issues. The use of passive voice can lead to ambiguity, affecting the clarity of meaning by hiding the identity of the doer of the action. However, being vague about the doer of the action is primarily deliberate news to serve particular purposes. The analysis of results also reveals that the use of passive voice can contribute actively to changing the attitudes and views of the recipients. Therefore, newspaper headlines are quite tricky. They can also be a great way to study the passive voice.*

***Key words**: media language, newspaper headlines, active and passive voice, peculiarities, ambiguity, linguistic features.*

***Language**: English*

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Introduction

In modern society the system of mass communications has become an accompanying and essential part of our daily life. The media undoubtedly has a significant impact on society. This is a two-way process, where the addresser and the addressee are involved. It is quite incredible for us to spend a single day without magazines/newspapers, television, radio or internet. The media has the greatest impact on our consciousness, formation of opinions, because it is through the media that we familiarize with the current events taking place in the world. The media is considered to be the source of the latest information. It is used to manipulate the society and make psychological impact. Nowadays, it is because of the efforts of the media that we make decisions not only about participating in elections and purchasing different products, but also in any field including our everyday life.

Media language has always attracted the linguists' attention, particularly applied linguists and sociolinguists. There are four practical and principled reasons for this interest. First, the media provide an easily accessible source of language data for research and teaching purposes. Second, the media are important linguistic institutions. Their output makes up a large proportion of the language that people hear and read every day. Media usage reflects and shapes both language use and attitudes in a speech community. Third, the ways in which the media use language are interesting linguistically in their own right; these include how different dialects and languages are used in advertising, how tabloid newspapers use language in a projection of their assumed readers' speech, or how radio personalities use language - and only language – to construct their own images and their relationships to an unseen, unknown audience. Fourth, the media are important social institutions. They are crucial presenters of culture, politics, and social life, shaping as well as reflecting how these are formed and expressed.

An English linguist and a journalist Allan Bell (1991) explains scientists' interest in media language with the following reasons:

1. The media is more accessible for studying various features of the language.
2. There is a growing interest in certain aspects of media language and, especially with regard to newspaper article headlines.
3. Interest towards those linguistic features we find in society except for media is too raised.
4. The Media has a great influence on speech.
5. The language of the media reflects the views and culture of the society.
6. The media has a huge influence on public opinion.

Mass media are generally considered to include the press, radio, television, news, websites, and so on. That entire communication media, as Mey (2009:572) suggests, helping to organize the ways we understand our society and culture.

Crystal (2003:380) argues that media reflect the language commonly used by the public from different fields. Online Oxford Dictionary defines news as newly received or noteworthy information, especially about recent or important events. In this respect, news is not simply what happened, as Fowler (1999:13) argues, but news can also be considered and presented as a newsworthy.

Linguists as Van Dijk (1988:171, 280, 27), Bell (1991:13-16), Atchison (1999:145) and Mey (2009:781-1013) classify news into two types:

1) *Hard news* - covers topics such as politics, international affairs, economics, and science.

2) *Soft news* - which tends to blur the line between information and entertainment. The term soft news originally referred to feature articles, but it has since been applied to a wider range of news, usually including human-interest stories.

The structure of news articles is hierarchically ordered categories, in this respect, Van Dijk (1988: 3) comments that news story can be divided into two parts: ***headline*** (a short title above a newspaper report that usually summarizes the most important information of the story) and ***lead*** (contains the main idea of the story). These elements are the basis of how story is developed.

General Overview of Some Peculiarities of Newspaper Headlines

The media contains different aspects and the specific characteristics of newspaper headlines are amongst. Headlines in newspapers are very short. They usually do not include punctuation, articles, and auxiliary verbs. They are characterized by specific nature, different vocabulary, laconic wording, frequent omission of phrases. We all know that the title creates a mood about the text, if the title is not properly refined, the desire to read the text is lost, that's why the entire editorial board works together for selecting a valid and accurate title that has something to say and contains intrigue elements at the same time. The purpose of a headline is to attract potential readers. A lot of people only look through the newspaper pages and headlines and decide whether to read a particular text or not depending on the title. A good headline is important, it is the headline that makes the newspaper marketable or vice versa. The function of the title is complex. The title should contain a clear and if possible intriguing message to arise interest in the reader who will look at the newspaper and stop at the article the title of which catches the eye.

Although a newspaper should be impartial and provide the reader with facts without expressing own attitude, it is rare to publish a title/article without subjectivity. There are many linguistic features which can manipulate the text. One of them is using passive voice forms. When the journalist omits the agent of the action deliberately and changes the word order of the sentence, he/she makes the statement impersonal and the participants of action vague for the readers.

"Newspaper is a reflection of the world through language." (Fowler 1999:4). According to Fowler, the newspaper adopts a conversational style to create an illusion of informality, familiarity and friendly attitude, because conversation implies cooperation, agreement among the participants.

Generally speaking, grammar and syntax are very important in the news analysis, since different syntactic choices motivate different reactions from the readers and the hearer, so journalists use the grammatical devices in writing news articles. One of the grammatical devices used in writing newspapers articles is transitivity, which is the main interest of this piece of work, this term is used by (Fowler 1991:71) to describe an event from different aspects. Alexander (1997:241), Turton and Heaton (1999: 375), Radford (2009: 137-305) agree that active and passive refer to the form of a verb, in the active, the subject of the verb is the person or the thing doing the action, for instance: *1) John cooked the food last night.* In the passive, the action is done to the subject, as in the following example: *the food was cooked last night*. (Alexander (1997:241)).

In this respect, Griffiths (2006:164) adds that grammarians call the unmarked transitive type as active when contrasting them with passive clauses (see Miller 2002:26). A passive is longer than the corresponding active, he gives the reason behind that as passives are marked by a greater number of morphemes, for example, the preposition *by* notice the following example: *2) The police shot a demonstrator. A demonstrator was shot* ***by*** *the police*.

In the relation between subject status and functional role, as Cruse (2000: 190) notices, in the active voice, the subject is typically the most active participant while in the passive voice, the subject is typically the least active participant. It means that changing the voice of a transitive sentence does not change its truth conditions, but does change what the sentence is about. He gives the following example: *Peter painted this picture. This picture is painted* ***by*** *Peter*.

Crystal (2003:339) points out that in the active voice, the focus is upon the subject which does the action, whereas in the passive voice, the focus is upon the object. Mey (2009:585) adds another remark, he comments that passivation and nominalization are ideological problematic, he reasoned that in the following statement:

"*This kind of grammatical devices used in newspapers may make agency invisible and obscure who did not what to whom or significantly change the relative prominence of the participants*".

As for the use of passive voice itself, it prevailed during the 20th century because of the growing need for scientific research to be objective, unbiased, and fair. Nowadays, passive voice is the favored choice in many language genres, particularly academic writing, and news reports (Unver, 2017). One of the fields where passive voice is commonly used is media in the sense that passive forms are used on television programs, in news reports, and on social media networks. In the media, a news reporter intentionally deletes the doer of the action, changing the word order to make facts obscure and unclear (Qassim, 2016). In some situations, the use of passive voice is preferred over active voice. Oluikpe (1981) reveals three cases where the passive form is the favored option. First, when the subject of the sentence is unknown or cannot be easily identified as in the sentence "*A child was kidnaped*". Second, when the subject of the sentence is easily identified from the context as in the sentence "*The singer was praised*". Third, when a sense of emotion is needed as in the example "*We should have been informed*". Also, the passive can be used in the following situations: First, to discuss a general truth. Example: *Regulations might be violated*. Second, to focus on the object or recipient of the action rather than the subject. Example: *Mona Lisa was painted a long time ago*. Third, to attempt to be vague about the person responsible for an action. Example: *Mistakes have been made. Others will be blamed*. Fourth, to conform to the norms of writing in news reports. *Example: The study was carried out to investigate the correlation between the two variables.*

Within media context in general and news reports in particular, passive voice is very common. Qassim (2016) argues that passive voice is used when the identity of the doer of the action is unimportant as in the example. *Example: Oil spills are often cleaned up with large snakes that are made with a combination of lyophilic and hydrophilic used fibers*. In addition, passive voice is a favored option in news reports when the emphasis is placed on the action or the process itself rather than the doer of action as in the example. *Example: Processes have been developed whereby soft- drink bottles which are made from the same chemical materials*. Passive voice can also be used to impose the power of law or regulations upon employees, students, and citizens as illustrated here. *Example: Littering is forbidden.* Passive voice is used in news reports when the journalist avoids assigning responsibility to anybody as in the following example. *Example: Shao Jiang, 47, a pro-democracy activist, was arrested in the street outside Mansion House.*

Concerning the headlines of newspapers, Swan (1995:360) argues that auxiliary verbs are usually dropped from the passive structures, leaving past participle, he gives the following examples to illustrate his point of view: 3) *MURDER HUNT: MAN HELD* (=… a man is being held by the police); 4) *SIX KILLED IN EXPLOSION* (= six people have been killed …). Swan explains the above examples as the following forms like *held*, *attack* are usually past participles with passive meaning, not past tense and this type of headlines are very rare in newspapers, compare the following example: 5) *AID ROW:PRESIDENT ATTACKED*: (= … the president has been attacked *AID ROW :PRESIDENT ATTACKS CRISIS* : (= … the president has attacked her crisis).

According to the overview of active and passive voice regarding their forms, types, and usage in newspaper articles, particularly in headlines, this study aims to highlight the use of grammatical category of voice in some selected newspapers and to determine the reasons for utilizing those constructions.

Research Analysis and Methodology

The main goals of the presented paper are:

1. To study and analyze newspaper articles, in particular, the newspaper headlines and investigate the usage of the grammatical forms of active and passive voice as a deliberate style.
2. Our attention is also paid to the preferable assignment of passive voice and its impact on readers.

We have collected the data for our study and used 50 articles from the following papers: *The Independent*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post and The Guardian*. The selection of articles was based on two criteria: 1. The article discusses hard news. 2. The headline of the newspaper article contains instances of the use of active or passive voice. After selecting the articles, headlines with the examples of active/passive voice constructions were listed and then analyzed.

The analysis of data was quantitative and qualitative in nature. We have made ***quantitative research*** because our main concern was to find out which forms were mostly used in newspaper headlines – active voice forms or passive ones. Which were predominant forms in the selected headlines. As for qualitative research, we have made a deep and thorough analysis of the passive voice constructions in newspaper headlines in order to clarify the reasons for their preferable use and their influence on the attitude of the reader.

Research Findings

Based on our study we have come up to the following findings:

1. Most of the newspaper headlines contain active or passive voice forms, but it is worth mentioning that many of them use passive voice constructions. It turned out that from the selected articles (50), **active voice** forms were only used in 20 of them, while we find passive voice constructions in the rest of them. Some example headlines are given below:

Active Voice forms

1) ***Washington, D.C.: Protesters struck a journalist with his own microphone.*** (The New York Times, June 2, 2020).

2) ***Michigan Charges 16 in False Elector Scheme to Overturn Trump's 2020 Loss.*** (The New York Times, July 18, 2023).

3) Scientists find vital missing ingredient for healthy vegan diet – algae. (The Guardian, July 15, 2023).

4) ***Hundreds flee wildfires for third day as Greece braces for extreme temperatures.*** (The Independent, July 18, 2023)

5) ***Senators propose crackdown on retired military work for foreign powers.*** (The Washington Post, June 20, 2023).

Passive Voice forms (some grammatical elements are omitted)

1) ***Minneapolis: A photographer was shot in the eye.*** (The New York Times, May 30, 2020);

2) ***Woman jailed for killing man by pushing him under Manchester tram.*** (The Guardian, October 31, 2017);

3) ***Burglar who murdered former navy officer jailed for 27 years.*** (The Guardian, November 01, 2017);

4) ***Hidden details of ancient Egyptian paintings revealed by chemical imaging.*** (The Independent, July 13, 2023);

5) ***Charlottesville tiki torch marcher charged in Jan. 6 Capitol riot.*** (The Washington Post, July 18, 2023).

2. The results of the analysis revealed that the passive constructions are used in newspaper headlines for many reasons and performing several functions. These reasons can be briefed as follows: 1- when the doer of the action is unimportant, 2- when concentrating on the action in place of the subject, 3- to impose authoritative power, and 4- when the doer of the action is very well known.

Many news reporters use the passive voice with modals when the writer desires to interfere in the events and expresses his opinion to change the reader's mind. The journalists in writing news reports do not only convey the information, but they also express their points of view, such as necessity like *should*, *must* …., or possibility like *can*, *could*, or prediction by using *will*, *would*, or probability as *may*, *might*. The meaning of the sentence "*Smoking must be forbidden in here*" is deferent from the sentence "*Smoking might be forbidden*". In both sentences, the writer expresses his opinion about what is necessary or possible by using modals. Reporters use passive forms with *by* phrase and other times without. This fact can be attributed to the desire of the journalists to emphasize some truths and hide others. More specifically, whenever the writer uses *by* phrase, he wants to draw the attention of the reader to the doer of the action rather than the action itself, and when by phrase is omitted, the action is the focus. Such employment of a by phrase in the passive voice aims at changing the reader's behavior or opinion by focusing on one thing and ignoring another.

Journalists also attempt to influence their audience or changing viewpoints by being vague about the doer of the action in the sense that they hide the identity of the doer of the action to shift emphasis to the action itself. This is done by omitting a by phrase and replacing it with the preposition with +noun as in the example: *The bank was robbed yesterday with guns and knives*. In this sentence, the writer tries to shift the attention of the readers from the doer of action to the action itself. In this sentence, nothing is said about the robber, instead, the focus is on the robbery and the weapons used in the robbery. Such use of passive voice immerses the reader in details while neglecting the doer of the action, which is understood. Thus, the passive voice is not used aimlessly in newspaper headlines, but, rather, journalists use it to serve several purposes such as focusing on one part of the discourse and ignoring another or avoiding assigning responsibility to anybody. Consequently, the ultimate purpose of using the passive is to affect the perspective of society towards a specific issue.

Conclusion

The specificity of the title is the most important component when analyzing an article. A lot depends on the title, because it is through the title that cooperation with the reader is carried out. Readers pay more attention to the title than to the article. This is due to the use of certain linguistic features that make the title effective. Journalists use sharp headlines, sharp phrases, emotional vocabulary, rhetorical and graphic techniques to arise the reader's interest.

Grammatical devices of language in press news are a significant technique used by the journalist to express his/her point of view such as using active and passive forms in writing news reports. Many news stories are about action. You want to capture that in your writing and seize the attention of your audience. One of the ways is by choosing the active voice. The active voice is a basic part of a journalist's toolkit. It is the default way of writing an interesting story. However, the passive voice is not all bad. Sometimes it is the right choice. People in the public eye, particularly politicians, sometimes use the passive voice to obfuscate, confuse and mislead.

When the journalist omits the agent of the action deliberately and changes the word order of the sentence, he makes the statement impersonal and the participants of action vague for the readers.

Therefore, newspaper headlines are quite tricky. They can also be a great way to study the passive voice.

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Issue Article

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THANKSGIVING DINNER OF A BAKER'S DOZEN BASED ON NANCY HUSTON'S NOVEL DOLCE AGONIA

***Abstract**: Our article deals with Nancy Huston's novel Dolce Agonia (2001) and our aim is to highlight and point out the instances that make this novel a distinguished sample of a grand narrative and a good example of a postmodernist pastiche. The text breathes and echoes with numerous literary, biblical or mythological allusions. On the other hand, Dolce Agonia is complete with the dedication, epigraphs, the prologue, and finally an epiphanic end. Thus, it embraces all the attributes of a classic novel as well. All these factors enable the author to produce a richly layered literary text spiced with a refreshed, engaging and highly amusing narrative style.*

***Key words**: Nancy Huston, Dolce Agonia, postmodernist literature, pastiche, narrative technique.*
***Language**: English*
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***Scopus ASCC**: 1200.*

Introduction

In Huston's novel, the action takes place in one house, one day and one night. As it has happened before in many literary texts that deal with the fate of many people gathered in one place, in this novel by Nancy Huston we find many stories told not only retrospectively, with the 'flash-back' technique, but also, thanks to the 'omniscient author', we will follow the life thread of each of them to the end. In the prologue (called *Prologue in Heaven*), the reader seems to be in a kind of limbo, like Dante Alighieri's alter-ego descending into Hell, where the inscription on the gate warns that those who enter there should leave all their hopes outside. The moral of *The Divine Comedy* is obvious, and the Renaissance author does not hide it. Huston introduces us to her characters, showing us the roads they have taken so far, until this current Thanksgiving eve. Unlike Giovanni Boccaccio's ten characters, they do not seek a shelter from the Plague, and they do not spend time telling interesting stories. Nor do they resemble Geoffrey Chaucer's pilgrims, who having gathered to visit and pay their homage to the grave of Thomas Becket, the saint, are telling amusing tales all along the long way not to get bored. In *Dolce Agonia*, it is due to the heavy snowfall that all the twelve guests are forced to prolong their visit − and thus their feast complete with conversations and memories – and to spend the night at the host's house.

Review of the Literature

In his magnum opus, William M. Thackeray presents the narrator of *Vanity Fair* as the manager of the performance, who muses at the bustling scene of the fair before the curtain rises and hails the characters of the novel as the dolls or puppets. These puppets will be loved or hated by the audience, depending on the roles they have been assigned to. Thackeray ends the prologue with the following: "And with this, and a profound bow to his patrons, the Manager retires, and the curtain rises. London, June 28, 1848" (Thackeray). Around a century and a half later, on the threshold of the new millennium, in her novel *Dolce Agonia* (2001), the author Nancy Huston also shares her views in the prologue about how she sees the future work and characters, and she also names a specific day of action: Boston, late November 2000, the Thanksgiving Day. This time the narrator happens to be God, the creator of our univerce, watching from above this kind of Last Supper gathering of the 'faithful', because the host, who has invited his close friends, already knows that he does not have long left to live. Thackeray, while painting his fable of existence, applied the sombrest and brightest of the colors and compared human suffering and happiness to a theatrical street performance full of tearful smiles and called it "Vanity Fair". As for Huston, she employed the black humor to depict another fable of *d'etre*. Indeed, if it were not for black humor, the story, full of so much pain and horror, would turn into the full-blown tragedy. Huston's benevolent creator is at the same time in awe of His creatures. In His words, even though He is the designer of destinies of human beings to the utmost detail, He still cannot help being amazed at the illusion of freedom or self-will that He finds in people. "Grand Narratives still exist, even in the new millennium; God the author is not dead, and He alone knows his characters' innermost thoughts and motivations", wrote the critic C. R. Batson shortly after the novel was published (Batson, 2003:643). The author is not dead, but there would be no coming to life of any text without it being "accomplished by the reader" (Skinner, 1972:397), for it is the reader who is (presumably in a joyful and not painstaking manner) to discover and find out all the motives, suggested both overtly and covertly by the writer. As for Huston's connection with Thackeray, it does not end there. In a letter to a friend, Thackeray recalls how he came up with the title of his novel: "At midnight I jumped out of bed and ran around the room three times. I was so happy and shouted, "Vanity Fair!" Vanity Fair! Vanity Fair!" (Thackeray, 2012:3). Appart from the direct connection to the the verse in Ecclesiastes, the title is said to have been borrowed from the writer John Bunyan, after one place described in his 1678 allegory *The Pilgrim's Progress*, the place where everything can be bought and sold. Nancy Huston concludes the novel with a personal Thanksgiving from which we learn that the title 'Dolce Agonia' was taken from her friend's yet unpublished collection of short stories with her friend's permission.

Analysis of the Data

Sean Farrell, the host, is throwing a Thanksgiving party for his friends (which is also to be a kind of farewell dinner–unbeknownst to the guests). That evening, including the host, 13 people will gather at table. Indeed, there are symbols and religious, mythological or literary allusions galore in the novel. Heavily loaded with intertextuality and literary echoes, it is a good example of a post-modernist pastiche.

The majority of characters are first or second generation immigrants; the people from different parts of the world, with their share of pains and joys, have embarked on "a fresh green breast of the new world" and are now eagerly boiling in one socio-cultural melting-pot that the US represents. Obviously, with much more readiness and enthusiasm than the sacrificial turkey in Sean's oven, a 'democratic' bird that is equally accommodating to the religious customs of all guests (if they have any, of course). It is the end of November, and not only the upcoming Christmas spirit is in the air, but everyone is overwhelmed by anticipation of what the new century has in store for them, which they face burdened by their own and humankind's bittersweet stories.

The architectonics of this 'long day's journey into the night' is highly rhythmic and written with a playwright's precision; between the party episodes, very methodically, God, the narrator tells the reader how each character will die as He is the one and the only who knows about it. The text pays homage to the classic novel and equips the work with all its attributes. There is a dedication, epigraphs, the prologue and finally an amazing coda, where we travel inside everyone's dreams.

The text, which begins with Goethe's last words, "Mehr Licht!" (More light!), is very multi-layered. It refers to all spheres of modern existence and, in the vein of the oxymoronic title, represents existential chiaroscuros, distributed equally.

All the sensations and senses are extremely intensified and raised to the peak. Wherever there is love or friendship, they are unconditional. So is hatered. Disasters are no less than the Chernobyl accident, the Holocaust, the Vietnam War and South African massacres. All these apocalyptic events of the past century are not presented in an abstract form; instead, they are directly related to the most protagonists, having left indelible marks on them.

Sean is a well-known poet and university professor. Like a true poet, he is able to turn all experiences into poetry. Regardless his outward 'cool' image, he is a sentimental Irishman. For him even the memory of the beloved long-dead dog is so alive, that he still keeps scolding it, walks it twice a day and dedicates a lot of poems to it. Many of his friends acknowledge this fact by putting aside leftovers for the dog. The writer manages to tell us a lot of history of Ireland with one deft metaphor when he refers to the quintessentially Irish ancestors of Sean's: "My ancestors were measly potato-fed pablum-skinned beer-blooded peasants" (Huston, 2002:16). As he gets older, Sean forgets a lot. He is only 47 years old, though. He knows that due to his quite recently diagnozed incurable illness, he won't be able to outshine his dear mom in forgetfullness: "Oh, it matters not, Ma. I won't have time to beat your forgetting record" (Huston, 2002:7). It is her, he is forever talking to in his mind. He decided to write a long poem about her and to call it *What Maisie No Longer Knew*. Here's another echo to the title of the famous American classic *What Maisie Knew* by Henry James.

Those who cannot write poems, go poetic through their daily habits. After the death of his son, Patrizia devotes her whole life to feeding birds and becomes a kind of St. Francis. Patrizia, as a symbol of eternal feminine, also evokes the sense of good old Europe. With her lacy blouses - "American women don't dress that way anymore" (Huston, 2002:8) – she brings out the elegance innate of ancient Roman Patricians. Spiritually, she misses not her mother, but her ‘genuinely’ Italian grandmother, and keeps an uninterrupted connection with her. One of the strong moments of ‘magic realism’ is related also to Patrizia. When her 26-year-old son dies in a terrible accident, her breasts become brimful of milk. Nothing can cure this condition until it passes itself after a few weeks, but due to the carelessness of the woman, it ends fatally.

There is hardly any topic that the writer does not touch in the novel. In this "La Comédie humaine”, the protagonists, seized by all kinds of passions, are ordinary people. Their vulnerability is very well illustrated by many moments. For instance: the friends, all of them being well over forty, anticipate with a kind of caution and envy for Hal's 23-year-old wife to appear: it's unfair, they think, as this young creature called Chloe knows nothing about the pains and triumphs of this group, of their in-group psychology. On the other hand, they will probably never know the inmeasurable traumas Chloe has undergone and still has to undergo in future. And one more thing, before they start feasting, they half playfully, half not, agree not to mention certain topics to protect each other's egos. Banned topics include: the Internet, clones, nuclear weapons, cancer, Palestine, Israel, divorce, calories, Woody Allen, Saddam Hussein, Viagra, alfalfa. There! This is another kind of political correctness!

The novel is postmodern not only with its intertextuality, ‘magic realism’, ‘stream of consciousness’, counterpoint narration technique and numerous allusions, but also with the symbolic load of individual episodes. For instance, one of the protagonists, Aron Zabotinsky, dies in an accidental fire. However, the image of fire, benevolent or punishing, has been following him all his life; as a small boy in Odessa, he watches the fire as his father bakes bread in a huge oven. Years later, in the 1980s, with fascination he also watched the thousands of fires during the riots in Johannesburg. These bittersweet memories are never put out and keep burning inside him like a fire. Like Father before him, Aron also ended his interesting career by baking bread, and now the 99-year-old deaf pensioner is reading a randomly selected book. He is so engrossed in the book that he cannot sense what is happening on the floor below him, and since the book also describes a forest fire, it looks as if he gets immune to the smoke smell.

There are many more similar episodes, but let’s consider this one. Charles, a talented young black poet, was banished for good from home by his white wife, Myrna, for a one-time infidelity (with a colored woman). As the author calls the woman, "Des-de-Myrna" took revenge on behalf of Shakespeare's Desdemona. So Charles's story is one of the moral stories. Charles was forever robbed and deprived of his greatest joy in this world: a loving and dignified relationship with his three very young children. Charles married several more times, but never became a father anymore. As if to compensate for this utter loss, he gave birth to several wonderful books. What should the postmodernist description of a poet's death be like? While thinking about the next poem, Charles is hit by a motorcycle coming at a terrible speed and he dies on the spot. “Spilled out onto the hot pavement”, his brain still breathes with the fragments of his unwritten poem: “the image of his shoehorn, the memory of his mother's gingham apron and his grandmother's crab apple jelly, the rolling creases in the red earth of Canyon de Chelly – exposed, evaporated, gone” (Huston, 2002:54). Charles is the only guest who doesn't go to bed on Thanksgiving night, and heads to the kitchen table to turn his pent-up emotions into yet another poem. And then the kitchen starts to resemble a shrine of poetry, covered with snow and immersed in complete silence; when everyone else is asleep, the poet composes even whatever God disposes.

One of the hot topics of the novel is racism. Tellingly, this is one of the ‘taboo’ words agreed upon by the feasters. "I didn’t want to spend my whole life proving that I had the right to live. I wanted – everything, Dad. Everything life had to offer. My feet on the ground *and my* head in the clouds. The right to think about something other than black and white” (Huston, 2002:193). This is Charles’s interior monologue during the dinner.

Personally for the author of this article, the most telling image of racism expression is the moment when Charles with his wife and young children, during an excursion to the reservation in Arizona, comes across a small group of Navajo Indians warming their hands around a campfire. Myrna wanted to take a photo of them. This was probably the first time she saw the American Indians, but the old woman's eyes of the group said "no" and that was enough: "Even your eyes on us are too much…you are an offense to the gods" (Huston, 2002:158). Charles, a descendant of enslaved people from some African village, and Myrna, an offspring of the Europeans who migrated to America hoping to start a new life, are now standing facing this excursion ‘museum exhibit’, the Indigenous people, “who for centuries had been raising sheep and alfalfa, making little cooking fires and talking to one other in low voices" (Huston, 2002:158).

Friendship is another major theme that the writer develops in the novel. It is friends who are invited to Thanksgiving dinner. Sean's baker, his lawyer and his former painter, all three are now his friends. Among those gathered are Patrizia and Rachel, Sean's former lovers, now devoted friends. Patrizia (a symbol of eternal feminine) and Rachel (a symbol of intelligence) form a kind of triad together with Sean's ex-wife, Jody (a symbol of the new 'healthy' generation), whose traces are still palpabe in the household. And yet, for Sean, his newly deceased mother is the woman he constantly talks to in his inner monologues and constantly proves something to. It's impossible not to be moved by Sean's last visit to his Alzheimer-afflicted mother in a nursing home. Mother and the son gaze lovingly at each other and when they say, first the mother and then the son, "You are so beautiful!" they both mean it.

All the characters on the Huston scene are interesting. Yes, about Rachel. The biblical Rachel is the wife of Jacob, one of the patriarchs of the tribe of Israel, and the mother of Joseph, while Huston's Rachel remained childless to the end. However, she had a motherly relationship with her step-daughters. Just as the biblical Rachel got married to her older sister Leah's husband Jacob, Huston's Rachel married her former best friend's husband after their divorce. Rachel has to play the role of the Good Samaritan in the last months of Sean's life. When everyone leaves, Rachel stays with him, to the end.

And of course, there is love. Love that is alive all the time and never fades away. It should be noted that the writer manages to show rare candor and describe all events, big or small, with amazing accuracy. And it shouldn't seem surprising because she chose the creator of the world Himself as the narrator. Maybe that's why in the process of reading, you seem to 'guess' things in advance; you begin to hope for the narrator's mercy, because if anything − the narrator God is undoubtedly love. He admits that it is people in love who display such freedom that He seems to fall under the illusion that He might not be able to have enamoured human beings obey His will. And yet, in His merciful decision, he took the most loving couple, Leonid and Katie, out of this world together, like the mythical Philemon and Baucis. It is Katie who says a kind of prayer specially written by her for this party before they start feasting: "Hi, God. We have come here to give thanks. Well You might ask what we have left to be thankful for... Your flock has scattered every which way and our brains are fairly scattered too, to say nothing of our souls. Yet here we are. Not only that, but whether You happen to be around or not, love will be here, too" (Huston, 2002:69).

Conclusion

The author Nancy Huston managed to create the gripping and vivid canvas. One will be able by means of fixing their focus lens to travel to and fro in time accompanying novel's remarkable thirteen characters to the end. This particular set of a baker's dozen happen to share one Thanksgiving dinner (not by chance but through the narrator God's decision), which we as readers, are lucky enough to be eyewitnesses to.

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Issue Article

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SOME FEATURES OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH NEWS ARTICLES

Abstract*: The paper examines some linguistic features of compound adjectives used in news articles in the English language. Due to the fact that articles as well as their headlines are especially abundant with compound words, they constitute a valuable source of research materials in this regard. Word formation is an essential part of English lexicology; it studies how the new words are created in the language. English language is characterized by various types of word formation processes and one of the significant one is compounding. Compounding is the process of creating new lexical units by combining two or more stems. In our study we aimed to examine and analyze some characteristic features of compound adjectives in present-day English texts, namely in economy-related news articles; to discusses some phonological, orthographical, semantic and morphological peculiarities of compound words and especially compound adjectives. This paper presents the findings from our study: the structure of the constituent stems of compound adjectives as well as some common and prevalent adjective compounding patterns found in English economy-related news articles.*

Key words*: compounding, compound adjectives, economic news articles.*
Language*: English*
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Introduction

Word formation is an essential part of English lexicology; it studies how the new words are created in the language. English language is characterized by various types of word formation processes and one of the significant one is compounding. Compounding means combining two or more stems for the purpose of creating a new lexical unit. According to Crystal (2008), compound words consist of "…two or more free morphemes, as in such 'compound nouns' as bedroom, rainfall and washing machine" (p.97). Similarly, in *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* a compound word is defined as "a combination of two or more words which functions as a single word. For example self-made (a compound adjective) as in He was a self-made man and flower shop (a compound noun) as in They went to the flower shop." (Richards, & Schmidt, 2002, pp.98-99).

In our study we aimed to examine and analyze some characteristic features of compound adjectives in present-day English texts, namely in economy-related news articles. Due to the fact that articles as well as their headlines are especially abundant with compound words, they constitute a valuable source of research materials.

When we are studying compound words, first of all, it is crucial to discuss the criteria that classify lexical units as compound words. Linguists identify several criteria, for example, phonetic, graphic, semantic, morphological, and syntactic for determining compound words. (Vishnyakova, 2010; Arnold, 1986). In most cases, no one type of criteria is sufficient for determining a compound word. Instead, the use of several types is needed.

Phonetically compound words are marked by three stress patterns — a unity stress, a double stress and a level stress. The first two are more common stress patterns in compounds. With regard to compound adjectives, as Plag (2010) mentions the stress criterion for determining the status of compound adjectives is not as important as it is in case of nominal compounds because here, we have varied stress patterns whose source is not clear. "…adjectival compounds show both leftward and rightward stress. For example, all copulative adjectival compounds, and compounds like knee-deep, bone-dry, dog-tired, top-heavy are all stressed on the final element, but other formations have initial stress: footloose, threadbare." (Plag, 2010, p.154).

Graphically compound words can be:

- **solid**, spelled as one word - for example: *dealmaking, groundbreaking, etc.*
- **hyphenated** - for example: *foreign-exchange, high-yield, etc.*
- **open**, spelled as two words - for example: *Bull market, real estate, etc.*

"Compound words are written either as a single word (e.g. headache), as hyphenated words (e.g. self-government), or as two words (e.g. police station)." (Richards, & Schmidt, 2002, p.99).

The compound adjectives analyzed in our study are marked by two types of spelling - solid and hyphenated the latter being the most prevalent one.

With regard to the **semantic** aspect of compounds, some linguists distinguish **idiomatic** and **non-idiomatic** compounds based on the correlations of the separate meanings of the constituent parts and the actual meaning of the compound. (Vishnyakova, 2010, p.36). In case of idiomatic compounds one of the components (or both) has changed its meaning. Therefore, the meaning of a compound do not correspond or cannot be deduced from its constituents. For instance, ***dog-faced, ham-fisted, groundbreaking.*** In these compound adjectives meaning of the whole unit cannot be defined as the sum of the constituent meanings. In non- idiomatic compounds meanings can be described as the sum of their constituent meanings, for example, ***fixed-rate, rich-world, etc.***

From the **structural** point of view, linguists distinguish three types of compound words: neutral, morphological and syntactic.

1. **Neutral** compounds are composed by mere juxtaposition, without the use of any linking elements. For instance: *credit card, rich-world, etc.*

There are three subtypes depending on the structure of the constituent stems: **simple neutral compounds** consisting of simple affixless stems: *flat-tax, long-range, high-yield, stock-market*; **derived** or **derivational compounds** which have affixes in their structure: *mortgage-backed, fixed-rate, pandemic-induced, tight-fisted, long-dated*; and **contracted** compounds which have a shortened (contracted) stem in their structure. For example: *tech-heavy.*

2. The two stems of the **morphological** compounds are combined by a linking vowel or consonant. For example: *handiwork, spokesman, statesman.* This type is few in number and is considered to be non-productive.

3. **Syntactic** compounds often have linking elements represented by preposition or conjunction stems; their components are placed in the order that resembles the order of words in free phrases arranged according to the rules of syntax. For example: *lily-of-the-valley, good-for-nothing, know-all, etc.*

From the point of view of the part of speech of its constituents, we can distinguish the following patterns of compound adjectives:

a. **Noun + adjective:** *card-carrying; childproof*
b. **Verb + adjective:** *fail safe*
c. **Adjective + adjective:** *open-ended*
d. **Adverb + adjective:** *cross-modal*
e. **Particle + adjective:** *over-qualified*
f. **Noun + noun:** *coffee-table*
g. **Verb + noun:** *roll-neck*
h. **Adjective + noun:** *red-brick; blue-collar*
i. **Particle + noun:** *in-depth*
j. **Verb + verb:** *go-go; make-believe*
k. **Adjective/Adverb + verb:** *high-rise;*
l. **Verb + particle:** *see-through; tow-away*
(Delahunty, & Garvey, 2010, p. 134).

Methodology

Materials for analysis were collected from the following issues of ***The Economist***:

- October 1ST–7TH 2022
- October 8TH–14TH 2022
- October 15TH–21ST 2022
- October 22ND–28TH 2022
- October 29TH–NOVEMBER 4TH 2022

We have selected "The Economist" for our study because it has a dedicated section on Finance and Economics.

A total number of **30** articles from Finance and Economics section were analyzed in our study. We have identified **80** units of compound adjectives for further analysis.

Analysis and results

Modern economic news articles are abundant with various types of compound adjectives. In our study we have identified six patterns of compound adjectives: ***adjective + noun, noun + verb, noun + adjective, noun + noun, adjective + adjective, adjective/adverb + verb.***

1. Adjective + Noun: this is the largest group of compound adjectives found in our research data. With regard to the structure of the constituent stems, we can identify **simple neutral compounds** consisting of simple affixless stems as well as **derived/derivational compounds**.

Examples of simple neutral compound adjectives:

- ***short-term*** - ***Short-term*** *interest rates rose just as spectacularly.*
- ***foreign-exchange*** - *China's central bank is requiring banks to post reserves when selling* ***foreign-exchange*** *derivatives contracts, making it harder to bet against the yuan.*
- ***private-market*** - *Another worry stems from the roughly $24trn in* ***private-market*** *assets, which have ballooned over the past decade.*
- ***high-yield*** - *Yields on riskier* ***high-yield,*** *or "junk", corporate bonds have more than doubled in America and the euro area, to 9.4% and 7.8% respectively.*
- ***flat-tax*** - *Ukraine's* ***flat-tax*** *system, designed to make the country an attractive place to invest in normal times…*
- ***rich-world*** - ***Rich-world*** *government spending on subsidies and transfers, such as welfare benefits, has grown inexorably, as politicians help companies that are struggling and compensate households who they deem to have had a raw deal.*
- ***real-world*** - *It empowers programme directors to finance high-risk, high-reward projects with a bent towards* ***real-world*** *use.*
- ***long-range*** - *Terrestrial weaponry like vehicles and* ***long-range*** *missiles have been lower-priority.*
- ***blank-cheque*** - *Special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs),* ***blank-cheque*** *vehicles which raise money by listing on a stockmarket, are a distant memory.*
- ***old-school*** - *If they must be shown the door, at least let them leave with a little* ***old-school*** *swagger.*
- ***hard-luck*** - *A* ***hard-luck*** *story*
- ***single-firm*** - *More than half of* ***single-firm*** *credit-default swaps and two-thirds of index ones are now cleared, compared with 6% and 16% in mid 2010.*
- ***clean-energy*** - *So why did a solar punk future of* ***clean-energy*** *abundance fail to arrive in the 1970s?*
- ***medium-term*** - *Mr. Kwarteng has said he will clarify his* ***medium-term*** *fiscal plans on November 23rd. If he is to save the pound, he may need to bring forward his fiscal clock.*
- ***current-account*** - *And given the size of Britain's* ***current-account*** *deficit and the pace of its inflation, the diminished pound is not obviously weaker than it should be.*
- ***new-look*** - *The current tension is the first big test of a* ***new-look*** *financial system.*
- ***hard-currency*** - *Yet reserves are most valuable in the thick of a crisis, when they can be used to pay for critical imports and meet* ***hard-currency*** *debt repayments.*

In **derivational compounds** we can distinguish compound adjectives whose first constituent element is: a derived adjective with suffix ***–al***. For example: *a* ***natural-gas*** crisis; ***central-bank*** *governors;* or participle stem. For example:

- ***floating-rate*** - *Charles Bendit of Taconic Partners, a developer in New York, notes that lots have opted for* ***floating-rate*** *debt, meaning their debt-servicing costs have already doubled.*
- ***emerging-markets*** - *Where writers would normally pencil in an* ***emerging-markets*** *crisis, there is instead an eerie calm*.
- ***guided-missile*** - *Javelin missiles, HIMARS* ***guided-missile*** *launchers and GMLRS rockets, known as "gimmlers", have become household names on TV and social media.*
- ***fixed-rate*** - *In America the interest rate on a 30-year* ***fixed-rate*** *mortgage has risen to 6.9%, the highest since the financial crisis.*

Derivational compounds consisting of simple stems as their first constituents and derived nouns with suffix ***–ion*** as their second constituent: *"****low-inflation*** *regime", "****high-inflation*** *regime".*

Derivational adjective compounds whose both constituents are derived: ***financial-stability*** *report.*

2. Noun + Verb: for example, a ***health-care*** provider. This is the second most common pattern according to our research data. A vast majority of compound adjectives in this type consists of a **noun stem** and a **participle stem**:

- ***breathtaking*** - *In Britain sterling took a* ***breathtaking*** *dive, aided by the government's decision to unveil the country's largest tax cuts since the 1970s.*
- ***groundbreaking*** - *But though it has proved successful in the defence industry - funding* ***groundbreaking*** *technologies from the early internet to GPS - it may not be quite as successful elsewhere.*

- ***dealmaking*** - ***Dealmaking*** *revenues at the largest banks are down by almost half this year, and pipelines are nowhere near full.*
- ***rate-raising*** - ***Rate-raising*** *central banks set out to slow growth by dampening spending, but in a globalized economy spending flows across borders.*
- ***bond-buying*** - *The Bank of Japan (BOJ), the pioneer of modern zero-interest rate and* ***bond-buying*** *operations, is standing firm.*
- ***fuel-saving*** - *Environmental economists call this phenomenon—where* ***fuel-saving*** *measures perversely raise demand—the "rebound effect".*
- ***debt-servicing*** - *... meaning their* ***debt-servicing*** *costs have already doubled.*
- ***eye-watering*** - *Bankers involved in the buy-out of Citrix, an American technology firm, are finding this out while offloading debt to the market at an* ***eye-watering*** *loss.*
- ***market-opening*** - *..."extremely well qualified, highly intelligent, and with a strong commitment to* ***market-opening*** *reforms".*
- ***risk-taking*** - *They have done this by compelling firms designated as such to follow stringent capital, liquidity and* ***risk-taking*** *rules, as well as by stress-testing them in hypothetical economic breakdowns.*
- ***tax-cutting*** - *...the shredding of a vast unfunded* ***tax-cutting*** *package that set the fiasco in motion.*
- ***crisis-related*** - *In this period, America spent 3.5% of GDP on* ***crisis-related*** *bail-outs, including capital infusions for banks and mortgage lenders, according to Deborah Lucas of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*
- ***war-related*** - *According to Elina Ribakova of the Institute of International Finance, an industry group, it implies large increases in* ***war-related*** *spending in the coming years, particularly on internal "security".*

We have quite a large number of compound adjectives in this pattern with both constituent elements being derived:

- ***inflation-fighting*** - *The European Central Bank, eager to shore up its* ***inflation-fighting*** *credibility, has signaled that…*
- ***inflation-targeting*** - *Central banks are more independent, and have adopted the* ***inflation-targeting*** *approaches used in the rich world.*
- ***information-gathering*** - *The uncertainties inherent to lending and borrowing mean that such decisions require "****information-gathering*** *services".*
- ***productivity-enhancing*** - *"I don't think many people harbour the illusion that he's going to unleash a wave of* ***productivity-enhancing*** *economic reforms with drive and vigour,"…*
- ***liability-driven*** - *They use a strategy called "****liability-driven*** *investing" to hedge against interest-rate moves.*
- ***curiosity-driven*** - *DARPA models, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute's* ***curiosity-driven*** *method, and even handing out grants by lottery, as the New Zealand Health Research Council has tried, all have their uses.*
- ***pandemic-induced*** - *He was appointed in April 2021, a year after the Treasury market—the world's most important financial market - seized up during a* ***pandemic-induced*** *dash for cash.*

There are a few compound adjectives which contain another compound word as their constituent elements. For instance: ***Nobel-prizewinning*** *economist;* ***rate-shock driven***.

3. ***Noun + Adjective:*** Our study showed that this pattern is also common in English economy-related news articles. Compound adjectives created by this pattern include compounds consisting of various stems:

Compound consisting of two simple stems:

- ***sky-high*** - *What if, in a year's time, Europe's energy prices remain* ***sky-high?***
- ***capital-light*** - *Suisse, which has long punched above its weight in lending to risky companies, will learn the true price of its advice if it fully commits to offering a "****capital-light****, advisory-led" investment bank.*
- ***risk-free*** - *Some $640bn of government bonds change hands each day, at prices that become the benchmark* ***risk-free*** *rate by which all financial instruments are valued and lending rates set.*

Compounds whose first element is a simple stem and the second one is derived by the following adjective-forming suffixes: ***-ive*** and ***-ed:***

- ***interest-sensitive*** - *Rising rates are making a dent in the property market, the most* ***interest-sensitive*** *part of the economy.*
- ***labour-intensive*** - *This shift matters for the job market because services tend to be more* ***labour-intensive.***
- ***dog-faced*** - *Compared with the air force, the army has historically been seen as "just a bunch of* ***dog-faced*** *soldiers trudging in the mud", he growls.*
- ***mortgage-backed*** - *Homeowners across America defaulted on their loans, meaning* ***mortgage-backed*** *securities, assets many firms had bought, were no longer worth anything close to their original purchase price.*
- ***defence-orientated*** - *Indeed, other work by Mr. Azoulay and colleagues notes that although arpae, an energy-focused outfit launched in 2009, is still in its relatively early days, it is yet to produce advances on a par with its defence-orientated predecessor.*
- ***risk-weighted*** - *These 28 banks are funded with capital worth 13% of their* ***risk-weighted*** *Assets and have debt worth five times their equity.*

- ***sure-footed*** - *What is less clear is where the bottom of the staircase lies, and how* ***sure-footed*** *the descent will be.*
- ***ham-fisted*** - *These include a* ***ham-fisted*** *crackdown on China's successful technology firms and the promotion of "common prosperity" by browbeating billionaires.*

In this type of compound adjectives we have also identified a contracted compound which has a shortened/clipped stem in its structure: ***tech-heavy*** - *The Golden Dragon index of Chinese companies listed on the* ***tech-heavy*** *Nasdaq, which includes giants like Alibaba and Baidu, fell at one point by 20%, reaching levels last seen before Mr. Xi took power ten years ago.*

Compound adjective which contains another compound word as its constituent element: ***staircase-shaped*** - *Yet it is similar enough that economists at Hamburg University have called it a* ***staircase-shaped*** *"moving Krugman band system".*

4. *Noun + Noun:* compounds created by this pattern do not seem to be as numerous as the above-mentioned ones but they are also common. All of the compound adjectives in this group consist of two simple noun stems:

- ***student-loan*** *- In August President Joe Biden announced that he would spend hundreds of billions of dollars to bail out Americans holding* ***student-loan*** *debt.*
- ***Credit-default*** - *Although Credit Suisse* ***credit-default*** *swaps, which act like insurance against default, have leapt, they still suggest the chance of default is in the low to mid-single digits.*
- ***credit-card*** - *... with which consumers have been able to tap* ***credit-card*** *lines.*
- ***stock-market*** - *Corporate profits also look set to flag - one reason for the recent* ***stock-market*** *plunge.*
- ***labour-market*** - *Continued* ***labour-market*** *tightness therefore inclines the central bank towards a tougher, longer bout of monetary tightening.*
- ***venture-capital*** - *Plentiful* ***venture-capital*** *funding allowed them to launch into foreign markets, make bold acquisitions and hire the best staff.*
- ***supply-chain*** - *Locals report few signs of a surge in Ukraine-related production, not least because the industry is suffering from the same post-pandemic hangover of rising inflation,* ***supply-chain*** *strains and labour shortages as the rest of American manufacturing.*
- ***rock-bottom*** - ***Rock-bottom*** *mortgage rates and constrained supply fuelled a steady rise in rich-world house prices in the decade after the global financial crisis of 2007, 09.*
- ***wage-price*** - *Indeed, some hawks worry about a* ***wage-price*** *spiral, in which workers demand higher pay to cover rising prices, as firms raise prices to cover rising wage bills.*

5. Adjective + Adjective: *military-industrial* *machine*

Compounds with derived adjectives by the suffix ***–ed*** as their second constituent element seem to be the most dominant ones:

- ***long-dated*** - *On September 28th the Bank of England stepped in, saying it would purchase* ***long-dated*** *gilts to restore order.*
- ***open-ended*** - *On October 4th the IMF sounded the alarm about* ***open-ended*** *bonds funds, which hold $41trn in assets, a quarter of financial assets outside the banking system.*
- ***tight-fisted*** - *If Ukrainian ministers were to take some more tough decisions,* ***tight-fisted*** *Europeans would have one less excuse for failing to pay up.*
- ***old-fashioned*** - *They run the infrastructure that moves money around at a time when the dominant "rails" remain costly (think of those 3% credit card fees) and* ***old-fashioned*** *firms want to build their digital storefront - the logic that underpinned the fintech boom.*

6. Adjective/Adverb + Verb: this is the last adjective compounding pattern found in our study. The common subtype consists of an **adjective stem** and a **participle stem.** For example:

- ***public-spending*** - *We examined* ***public-spending*** *data from Britain, looking at whether actual spending by government departments came in higher or lower than originally budgeted.*
- ***fast-growing*** - *For decades,* ***fast-growing*** *middle-income countries have been a source of financial trouble.*
- ***solar-heating*** - *Its copious insulation and* ***solar-heating*** *system kept it warm even in frigid Danish winters.*
- ***formidable-looking*** - *It would have been easy to conclude that Mr. Xi was truly committed to economic reform and was lining up a* ***formidable-looking*** *team to carry it out.*

Conclusion

The purpose of our study was to identify some of the linguistic features characteristic to compound adjectives used in modern economic news articles. Based on our study findings, we can point out that various types of compound adjectives are widely used in economic news. The most common adjective compounding patters are: ***adjective + noun, noun + verb and noun + adjective.*** Both types of compound adjectives: compounds consisting of two simple stems and compounds consisting of one simple and one derived stem are prevalent. Compounds with much more complex compositions are very few in number. As for the orthographic point of view, compound adjective are spelled either solid or hyphenated; the latter being the most common and typical for news articles in the English language.

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Issue **Article**

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THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN FOLLICULAR ASPIRATION FLUID CYTOKINES AND RESULTS OF IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROCEDURE

***Abstract**: **The pupose of the study was** to investigate the association between the levels of cytokines in follicular aspiration fluid (FAF) and the outcomes of in vitro fertilization (IVF) procedure.*

***Material and Methods:** 131 patients were included in the study. They were grouped based on the outcome or parameters of the IVF procedure (successful or not), pregnancy status and female infertility. Cytokines (IL-1β, TNF-a, IFN-ɣ, IL-4, IL-5, IL6, and IL-7) were measured by ELISA in the follicular aspiration fluid obtained during the process of oocyte pick-up (OPU).*

***Results:** Among the infertility factor the most common was person factors 45.0% (n=59). The ovarian factor was revealed in 26 (19.8%) of patients, tube factor – in 13 (9.9%), unexplained reason – in 19 (14.5%), gender selection – in 4 (3.1%) and infertility depends on both sides - in 10 (7.6%) of women. According to the results of hysterosalpingogram, tubes were open in 118 (90.1%) of patients, were closed in 13 (9.9%) of all women, involved in the study. The pregnancy outcomes were as following: no transfer –in 7 (5.3%), no pregnancy – in 60 (45.8%), presence of pregnancy – in 56 (42.7%), menstrual cycle cancelled – in 8 (6.1%%) of patients. IL-1β levels were statistically significant different in the follicular aspiration fluid of patients with pregnancy and without pregnancy (p=0.039).*

***Conclusion:** There is statistically significant association between IL-1β in follicular aspiration fluid and successful pregnancy in IVF procedure.*

***Key words**: cytokines, IL-1β, pregnancy, in vitro fertilization, follicular aspiration fluid.*

***Language**: English*

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Introduction

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Assisted reproductive technology (ART) includes fertility treatment in which either eggs or embryos are handled outside a female's body to promote successful pregnancies and healthy offspring [1]. As of 2020**,** an estimated 8 million children had been conceived by ART [2].

Current ART procedures encompass in vitro fertilization with or without intracytoplasmic sperm injection. The success of an IVF procedure and the results depend on various factors, of which normal folliculogenesis is considered to be crucial [1].

A normal balance of different parts of the immune system is necessary for the proper development of follicles. Cytokines are key modulators of the immune system and also contribute to regulation of the ovarian cycle [3]. Correlations between embryo quality and concentrations of specific cytokines in culture media of human embryos have been investigated for many years [4].

The dysregulation of immune cells and cytokine profiles in the follicular fluid may play an important role in the competence of the oocyte and the development of the embryo, but the mechanism remains largely unknown [5].

Cytokine support of embryonic development includes promotion of implantation and protection of blastomeres from cell stress and apoptosis [4]. Cytokines promote proper oocyte maturation, timely rupture of follicles, and neoangiogenesis, indirectly contributing to the supply of oxygen, nutrients, and substrates for subsequent steroidogenesis [6]. Regarding folliculogenesis, cytokines regulate cell proliferation or differentiation, follicle survival or atresia, and oocyte maturation [7]. According to some sources, among the cytokines, elevation of CCL15, CCL27, and CXCL-12 in culture media were significantly associated with in the top-quality embryo in IVF procedure. These results suggested that specific cytokines measured in human embryo culture media can be used to predict embryo quality and IVF outcomes [4].

The central role of cytokines suggests that any modulation during follicle development and oocyte maturation may have a significant impact on the development of physiological conditions for fertilisation. Pro-inflammatory cytokines are crucial in the maturation process of the ovarian follicle, in addition to the process of embryo implantation. Immune imbalances have a negative impact on the prognosis of the effectiveness of IVF and possibly on natural fertilization [8].

The analysis of the cytokine and hormonal profile of follicular fluid in natural and stimulated physiological cycles is crucial in the assessment of its role in follicle development [9].

Despite many recent publications, knowledge of the immunology of follicular fluid in the context of reproductive system pathology is superficial, and further research is needed to better understand the role of individual cytokines in reproductive pathology. In the future, this knowledge may allow for the individual qualification of patients for individual methods of infertility treatment, taking into account the patient's immune profile. Thus, studying the role of various cytokines in the procedure of in vitro fertilization may ultimately help in establishing an individual approach to the fertility treatment.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the association between cytokines in follicular aspiration fluid (FAF) and in vitro fertilization outcomes in women undergoing in vitro fertilization procedure.

Materials and methods

The study involved 131 women who were treated with the IVF procedure in the period from 2020 to 2022 in the reproduction department of the Caspian International Hospital. Patients were grouped and analyzed based on following parameters from IVF procedure outcomes: IVF outcome (positive or negative); pregnancy (positive or negative); infertility factors. In addition to general clinical studies, hysterosalpingogram was performed to determine the condition of tubes.

IVF was performed according to standard clinical procedures.

Cytokines were measured in the serum and follicular aspiration fluid obtained during the process of OPU. All samples were taken at the day of OPU from 84 patients. Samples were centrifuged at 1,000xg for 15 minutes and then stored at -800C until used. Standard ELISA kits (Thermofisher) were used to measure IL-1β, TNF-a, IFN-y, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, and IL-7 using STAT FAX 303 PLUS instrument in Caspian international Hospital Laboratory.

Statistical Analysis was performed by NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System) program. Descriptive statistical methods (mean, standard deviation, frequency, percentage) were used while evaluating the study data. The conformity of the quantitative data to the normal distribution was tested with the Shapiro-Wilk test and graphical examinations. A Mann-Whitney U test was used for comparisons between two groups of non-normally distributed quantitative variables. Statistical significance was accepted as $p<0.05$.

Results

The results of studying the anamnesis of the examined women are presented in Table 1

Table 1. The anamnestic data of women involved in study

Age	Mean±SD	31.02±6.01
	19-35 years	103 (78.6%)
	36-50 years	28 (21.4%)
Pregnancy history	Not present	104 (79.4)
	Present	27 (20.6%)
Number of pregnancy (n=27)	Mean±SD	1.89±1.31
	1 time	13 (48.1%)
	≥2 times	14 (51.9%)
Birth (n=27)	Not present	19 (70.4%)
	Present	8 (29.6%)

Number of births (n=8)	Mean±SD	1.50±0.76
	1 birth	5 (62.5%)
	≥2 births	3 (37.5%)
Abortion (n=27)	Not present	10 (37.0%)
	Present	17 (63.0%)
Number of abortions (n=17)	Mean±SD	1.59±0.94
	1 time	11 (64.7%)
	≥2 times	6 (35.3%)
Medical abortion (n=27)	Not present	26 (96.3%)
	Present	1 (3.7%)
Number of medical abortions (n=1)	5 times	1 (100.0%)
Ectopic pregnancy (n=27)	Not present	20 (74.1%)
	Present	7 (25.9%)

According to the results obtained, among the infertility factor the most common was person factors 45.0% (n=59). The ovarian factor was revealed in 26 (19.8%) of patients, tube factor – in 13 (9.9%), unexplained reason – in 19 (14.5%), gender selection – in 4 (3.1%) and infertility depends on both sides - in 10 (7.6%) of women. The hysterosalpingography revealed that tubes were open in 118 (90.1%) of patients, were closed in 13 (9.9%) of all women, involved in the study. The outcomes were as following: no pregnancy – in 60 (45.8%), presence of pregnancy – in 56 (42.7%), menstrual cycle cancelled – in 8 (6.1%), no transfer –in 7 (5.3%) of patients.

Some cytokines' levels were different in the follicular aspiration fluid of patients with IVF successful results and without them. Despite the levels of IL-1β and IL-6 in women with IVF (+) was lower than in patients with IVF (-), (1009.07±1597.7 vs 1381.18±2474.95, respectively for IL-1β and 69.36±134.91 vs 119.63±240.59, respectively for IL-6), the differences were not statistically significant (p>0.05). The other cytokines had practically the same levels in compared groups (p>0.05).

Table 2. The levels of cytokines in follicular aspiration fluid based IVF success status

Parameters		Groups: IVF not successful (-) **(n=8)**	Groups: IVF successful (+) **(n=76)**	***P***
IL-1β pg/ml	Mean±SD	1381.18±2474.95	1009.07±1597.7	***[a]0,851***
TNF-α pg/ml	Mean±SD	95.1±109.11	102.64±251.45	***[a]0,453***
IFN-γ pg/ml	Mean±SD	75.49±136.83	75.49±136.83	***[a]0,325***
IL-4 pg/ml	Mean±SD	153.49±292.7	128.1±231.87	***[a]0,424***
IL-5 pg/ml	Mean±SD	145.13±272.32	115.67±216.25	***[a]0,295***
IL-6 pg/ml	Mean±SD	119.63±240.59	69.36±134.91	***[a]0,994***
IL-7 pg/ml	Mean±SD	192.76±359.57	150.7±291.35	***[a]0,502***

[a]Mann Whitney's U Test / Values are for pg/ml.

The patients' markers were analyzed based the pregnancy status. IL-1β level was different in the follicular aspiration fluid of patients with pregnancy and without pregnancy (p=0.039).

The cytokines' levels were analyzed based on the infertility status in patients' follicular aspiration liquid (infertility (+), n=32; infertility (-), n=50), there was no significant difference in these markers in patients based on infertility status (p>0.05).

We studied the relationship between various infertility factors and cytokines in FAF. Our patients were grouped based on infertility factors. One group (n=28) included patients with factors such as tubes over reserve and gender selection. The other group (n=48) included patients with factors such as male factor, azoospermia, and unexplained cause. The levels of cytokines in the patient follicular aspiration fluid were not significantly different (p>0.05).

Discussion

Our study revealed that the concentrations of cytokines in FAF did not demonstrate significant differences (only IL-1β, depends on pregnancy status; p=0.039).

However, there are some articles with different results.

So, Lédée et al., by assessment the concentrations of 28 cytokines and chemokines in FAF collected from 132 women subjected to IVF-ICSI, found that a significantly higher concentration of IL-2 and INF-ɣ was present in the FAF of embryos that underwent early cleavage [10].

Very interesting study was published by Sarapik et al., who presented an analysis of pro- (IL-1β, IL-6, IL-18, IFN-γ, IFN-α, TNF-α, IL-12, and IL-23) and anti-inflammatory cytokines (G-CSF), in addition to which selected chemokines (MIP-1α, MIP-1β, MCP-1, RANTES, and IL-8) in FAF were collected from women undergoing IVF. The authors revealed that lower levels of IL-β and INF-α were correlated with tubal infertility. In our study we did not find statistically significant differences depends on infertility factors [3].

In our patients with IVF negative results we also observed a reduced level of IL-6 in FAF. Among cytokines, such as IL-4, IL-6 and IL-10 which are primarily secreted by Th2 cells, IL-4 and IL-10 can cooperate with Treg cells in the regulation of immune balance to ensure a conducive environment for embryo implantation and maintenance of pregnancy. Zhang Y, et al indicated the changes of IL-4 and IL-10 and their ratio in patients with recurrent implantation failure [11]. But we did not revealed differences of IL-4 levels in FAF among women observed.

The same results demonstrated IL-5 concentration in FAF – there were no significant difference. It is interesting that Alhilali MJS, et al (2019) in their study found out higher levels of IL-5 in follicular fluid as a negative predictor of the intracytoplasmic sperm injection outcome [12].

Conclusions

In women undergoing IVF procedure the levels of IL-1β in follicular aspiration fluid statistically significant (p=0.039) differ in groups based pregnancy status (present or not present). There are no any association between cytokines levels in FAF depend on IVF success and infertility factors.

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EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM, HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION IN THEM MESSAGE 1 REPUBLIC OF KOMI

***Abstract**: in the article, the authors analyze the state of small and medium-sized cities in the Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, which have an unprecedented socio-economic and cultural potential for the development of Russian regions, which are manifested in their unique features: compactness, historical heritage, the existence of rare industries and local economy. At the same time, today in Russia the realization of their potential is primarily hindered by the existing system of political institutions and practices. The article explores the development potential of small and medium-sized cities in relation to the Russian context. So, the features of small and medium-sized cities are considered, their economic, social and political problems are highlighted. On the example of the most successful, the potential of small and medium-sized cities in various sectors of the economy (primary, secondary and tertiary). The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of using in the practice of Russian management the experience of developing the potential of small and medium-sized cities in various sectors of the economy. As a result, it is concluded that small and medium-sized cities can be economically and socially efficient settlements, that is, a completely competitive urbanized unit. However, the tools for the development of such territories should be focused on supporting promising areas of development, providing an opportunity for an independent and responsible subject of development. that small and medium-sized cities can be economically and socially efficient settlements, that is, a fully competitive urbanized unit. However, the tools for the development of such territories should be focused on supporting promising areas of development, providing an opportunity for an independent and responsible subject of development. that small and medium-sized cities can be economically and socially efficient settlements, that is, a fully* *competitive urbanized unit. However, the tools for the development of such territories should be focused on supporting promising areas of development, providing an opportunity for an independent and responsible subject of development.*

Key words*: small towns, urbanization, sectors of the economy, development potential, spatial development, socio-economic potential, territory development, small towns, medium-sized towns, resources, state and municipal management.*

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Introduction

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Small and medium-sized cities represent the largest group of settlements in the Russian Federation. As noted by the team of authors of the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the share of small and medium-sized cities in the spatial structure of the Russian Federation is up to 80%. The 2021 population census showed that the total population of small and medium-sized cities in Russia reaches 24 million people. Most of them are regional centers, the zone of influence of which covers another 18 million people. This allows us to conclude that approximately 21% of the Russian population lives in small and medium-sized cities. The share rises to 29% if their zones of influence on nearby settlements are taken into account. RAS scientists also note that there is a geographical disproportion in the number of small and medium-sized cities in Russia. The largest number of them is in the Central Federal District (CFD) (224 units), while the smallest is concentrated in the North Caucasian Federal District (NCFD) (32 units). In general, as of January 1, 2023, there were 1,321 small and medium-sized cities. However, this number does not at all reflect the fact that the development of small and medium-sized cities in Russia is slow and inefficient. They show the influence of numerous economic, social and political problems everywhere. A feature of economic problems is the entire economic structure of small towns in Russia, which in most cases does not meet the modern requirements of a market economy. At the moment, many of them are characterized by a mono-industrial way, and industrial enterprises are characterized by technological backwardness, low competitiveness and a high level of depreciation of fixed assets. There is a problem of growing unemployment in small and medium-sized cities, while wages remain quite low relative to large cities. The turnover of retail trade is several times lower, most significantly, in the area of employment in small and medium-sized cities, there is a concentration of manual workers with low and medium qualifications. This situation is exacerbated by a lack of financial resources and is accompanied by an unfavorable investment climate. Lack of funds provokes an economic recession, when cities are unable to bear social obligations to residents, which, in turn, gives rise to a number of serious social problems. The first result of this situation is the problem of maintaining urban infrastructure in proper condition. This is most noticeable in the housing and communal services complex, where there is a deterioration of engineering networks, an increase in the total area of emergency housing stock and a low quality of public services. The existing cultural and leisure facilities are not sufficiently diverse, and the centers are often characterized by fragmentation, abandoned territories and buildings requiring reconstruction. Following this, the quality of medical care, preventive work and early detection of diseases remains at a low level. At the same time, the problem of providing the population with medical specialists remains paramount. In addition, an important problem remains the transport and communication isolation of small and medium-sized cities in Russia from the main scientific, economic and cultural centers, and in some cases the seasonal availability of cities. All this leads to an annual reduction in the population of small and medium-sized cities, including due to the outflow of young people and people of working age. As a result, small and medium-sized cities are characterized by mass deformation of the age and sex structure of the population, increased retirement age and reduced working age. These problems are often associated with the competencies of the administrative structures of small and medium-sized cities, referring to the existence of political problems. Today there is a need to attract and retain highly qualified personnel in the municipal service. The low quality of social and economic conditions directly affects the number of structural units in local administrations and their staffing. This results in a situation when city authorities do not have a full set of tools for the implementation of large projects. There is a strong dependence of local authorities on transfers of higher levels, that is, there is a situation of subsidization of local budgets and their limited filling. At the same time, the multiple movement of financial resources between the budgets of different levels entails the complication of the interaction of authorities at all levels, the growth of the bureaucracy and corruption. It is important to note that there is a low level of approval of the activities of local government in the regions. Ultimately, there is no quality functioning of private property institutions. The entire complex of problems described provokes the gradual disappearance of urban small and medium-sized settlements. But, in spite of shocks, small and medium-sized cities continue to play the role of capitals of rural areas or even regions of the country.

Main part

In order to use the potential of small and medium-sized cities for this purpose, it is necessary to represent the structure of the economic system of the state. In this case, one should use the theory of sectors developed by A. Fisher, C. Clark and J. Fourastier in the works of 1935-1949. Its authors argued that the economy of any country consists of three sectors, namely:

primary, which is usually attributed to the extraction of raw materials, agriculture, fisheries;

secondary, which is characterized by industry and construction;

tertiary, which is dominated by the service sector in the form of trade, tourism, etc. Also, the tertiary sector is often singled out;

quaternary, which includes scientific developments and technologies, branches of advanced education.

Based on the data of this theory, it is necessary to distribute small and medium-sized cities by sectors of the country's economy. This must be done as part of a comprehensive city development strategy. This will make it possible to identify the specifics of each settlement, aiming its potential in a specific direction and creating a platform for further expansion into other sectors of the economy. The process of development of the sector will also be accompanied by the solution of the identified problems due to the economic growth of the city. It can be expected that as a result of this practice, there will be an expansion of the capabilities of the entire economic system of Russia. Successful, including foreign small and medium-sized cities, can serve as an example of such sectoral development. The relevance of the research topic is due to:

firstly, the role played by small and medium (up to 50 thousand inhabitants) cities in the social system of Russia, accounting for 75% of all Russian cities with a total population of about 18 million people;

secondly, a long lag in the socio-economic development of small and medium-sized cities, poor use of their diverse potential, which negatively affected their current state;

thirdly, the grave consequences for small and medium-sized cities and their populations of radical liberal reforms, which undermined the basis for the development of many of them;

fourthly, the vagueness of the prospects for some types of small and medium-sized Russian cities, associated with the loss of their socio-economic functions;

fifthly, the need to clarify the status and place of a small and medium-sized city in the social system of the country as a result of the implementation of administrative reform.

At present, there are practically no special studies on the socio-economic problems of small and medium-sized cities, their opportunities and development prospects, which necessitates a special analysis of the state and development prospects of small and medium-sized cities. generalizations of experience. accumulated by individual small and medium-sized cities in the course of market reforms and identifying the possibilities and features of adapting various types of small and medium-sized cities to new conditions.

The degree of development of the problem. There are a significant number of works on the problems of small and medium-sized cities, but there are significant gaps in these works, namely:

The first of them is related to the fact that most of the works belong to the Soviet period. True, at the present time sociological works have begun to appear, in which surveys of the population of small and medium-sized cities are given on a number of problems in the organization of their life;

the second lies in the lack of research on economic, and even more so, political and economic aspects of the development of small and medium-sized cities, in the predominance of geographical and historical-urban approaches to the analysis of their problems;

the third is determined as a rule by urban planning, and not by political and economic understanding of the processes of development of small and medium-sized cities, which significantly narrows the object and subject of research. There are very few works of a political and economic nature;

the fourth is the concentration of attention of researchers of small and medium-sized cities on the managerial aspects of their development, with a clearly insufficient analysis of the place, role and prospects of small and medium-sized cities in the country's social system as a whole. These gaps are not filled by a number of interesting works devoted to individual small and medium-sized cities in the Arctic regions of the Russian Federation (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Northern Sea Route and Arctic Aqua Territorial Production Complexes

Thus, today in Russia the situation of growing capital-centrism is increasingly observed, when a significant part of the financial resources, economic activity and population of the country is concentrated in regional capitals, while small and medium-sized cities are characterized by economic backwardness, which is often associated with their low economic potential.

In the first part of the studies performed, approaches were given to the definition of the concept of "small and medium-sized cities", and the theoretical roles that small and medium-sized cities can play in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, as well as in the development of the economic and social space of the regions, were demonstrated. It turned out that they act as sustainable centers of the territories, preserve the country's everyday culture and natural attractiveness for the development of tourism. This allows them to pursue more flexible policies than their big counterparts. These features dictate the need to maintain and develop small and medium-sized settlements, speak of their national importance in the structure of any country. At the same time, along with the advantages, there are a large number of problems that, using the example of Russia, were conditionally divided into economic, social and political, and by virtue of the virtues described, require certain measures to be resolved. To this end, within the framework of the study, it was proposed to distribute small and medium-sized cities by sectors of the country's economy. Examples of already existing sustainable small and medium-sized cities that have occupied a particular sector were used. Thus, using the example of the foreign city of Baena, it can be argued that developed agricultural small and medium-sized cities play an important economic role and can easily master the primary sector of the economy. Given that the economy of a huge number of small towns in Russia is represented in the secondary sector, the example of the city of Gubakha was intended to reveal the key role of small and medium-sized towns in the industrial sector. Following this, it was taken into account that not all small and medium-sized cities can afford to develop industrial production, therefore, the experience of Uglich was necessary to demonstrate the capabilities of small and medium-sized cities in the tertiary sector. Due to the fact that the development of cities today depends on the quality of knowledge transfer, the example of Pushchino showed that small and medium-sized cities can quite successfully participate in the development of a modern innovative economy.

The results of the analysis reveal the successful resolution of economic and social problems by small and medium-sized cities. Thus, Baena demonstrates that at the initial stage, agricultural orientation solves the problem of employment and investment attractiveness; industrial Gubakha shows how it is possible to create a modern market-oriented production; Uglich is an example of a tourism strategy that has attracted investment and increased living standards, and, finally, Pushchino, which has managed to form as a center of scientific research. All these examples allow us to conclude that in a situation of qualitative development of their potential, small and medium-sized cities can be cost-effective settlements. Now we can say that small and medium-sized cities are not able to solve their political problems, because there is a situation of real dependence of the municipal level on the central government. This is mainly due to the controlled distribution of transfers, when the municipal level depends on financial subsidies from the center, and part of the significant taxes is administered by the federal level. In such a situation, it is impossible to start investment projects or implement a development strategy, since it is necessary to expect the missing financial resources that a small town could have had initially. The deprivation of a significant part of income and asymmetric redistribution provokes an increase in dependency and passivity at the municipal level, an increase in corruption and the unpopularity of local authorities. There is a threat to the effective management of municipal property and profit from its use. In such situation, which was the result of the dependence of municipal authorities on higher levels, a small and medium-sized city is deprived of any economic and political tools for the qualitative disclosure of its economic potential. To solve this problem, it is necessary that the policy of development of small and medium-sized cities should be aimed at stimulating independent development and carrying out activities mainly on the basis of their own capabilities. This process can be successful only in the case of equal interaction at all levels, when small and medium-sized cities can independently manage their resources on favorable terms. This will become possible only as a result of the adoption at the federal level of a program aimed at creating conditions for the self-development of small and medium-sized cities. Such decentralization is a difficult transition, however, it provides an opportunity to replace the expectation of federal transfers with policies to improve institutions in the face of competition for investment and human capital. The introduction of these changes is necessary due to the fact that the economic potential is concentrated in small and medium-sized cities, which is not allowed to be revealed by the existing political practice.

Difficulties in defining the concept of "indigenous people"

Definition of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights gives the following definition: "Indigenous peoples are indigenous communities, peoples and nations that maintain historical continuity with societies that existed before the invasion of the conquerors and the introduction of the colonial system and developed in their own territories, considering themselves different from other strata of society currently predominant in these territories or in parts of these territories They constitute non-dominant strata of society and wish to preserve, develop and pass on to future generations their ancestral territory and ethnic identity as the basis for their continued existence as a people according to their own cultural model, social institutions and legal systems. "This definition includes the concept of "colonization", which raises a number of questions.

- What is a colony and when did it appear?

All northern peoples at one time or another came to the Arctic from other regions of the Earth, for example, the indigenous people of North America - along the Bering Bridge from Eurasia, when Alaska was connected to Chukotka. There is also a version about navigation, which is developed among related families living in the territories of Alaska and Chukotka.

- The issue of ethnic specificity

Anthropologists study the acute issue of Russian old-timers, head of the Center for Social Research of the North of the European University in St. Petersburg N.B. Vakhtin conducted a study of the Russian old-timer population with a specific culture in the village of Markovo and others in Chukotka. Should we consider Russian people, several generations living in the territory, as representatives of the indigenous people? They lead a lifestyle close to traditional: a significant part of their diet consists of hunting and fishing products. These issues are also important from the point of view of northern benefits: in Alaska, there are preferences for people who have lived in the state for a year; Russian legislation provides for legal norms for the indigenous peoples of the North, but the Yakuts are not included in this category, since they are not a small people. Note

- Traditional peoples - the impossibility of new technologies?

The ethnographer A.V. Golovnev notes that in a traditional dwelling you can see a laptop and a transported diesel plant. Among the population, the use of modern products is common, for example, canvas covers chum. All new things are quickly mastered by the northerners, anthropologists notice that the best gift for a tundra dweller is a mobile phone that saves battery power for a long time.

Natural economy?

Modern reindeer travel routes or production choices have already been largely influenced by contacts with other economic activities, including oil workers, who are both buyers of products from traditional farms and providers of medical services to indigenous peoples. The companies, in accordance with the rules of social responsibility, provide them with diesel fuel, satellite phones and tools. There is a complex symbiosis, therefore, at present, it is difficult to find an indigenous representative leading a lifestyle that has not changed over the past 100 years. In late Soviet times, the hunting industry was almost completely lost in Chukotka. After the 1990s, its restoration began, during which the experience of Alaskan hunters was actively used, up to the use of the uniforms of the American military as samples of waterproof clothing. Ethnologist I.I. Krupnik in the book "Arctic Ethnology" applied the method of balancing different products by kilocalories to determine the type of economic activity. The researcher studied the amount of products of different origin in the diet of the indigenous people of the North and described the traditional trade exchange: "The main exchange of coastal hunters with Chukchi reindeer herders took place in late August-early September. The Chukchi drove their herds to designated places on the coast or in the valleys of large rivers, where the Eskimos came in canoes. In winter, coastal residents traveled to the reindeer camps by dog sled. The exchange was usually carried out between regular partners, sometimes for two or three generations. Reindeer herders supplied skins, deer meat and veins; Eskimos - products of the marine industry and some purchased goods (tea, tobacco, matches, metal utensils, cartridges).

Duality of the Indigenous Theme:

- a powerful political movement is called upon to restore the rights of representatives of small peoples: in Canada there is an initiative to return land plots to them, over the past 20 years they have been consistently granted to the first nations (Indians). A lot of discussion about the language of the Inuit (Eskimos).
- ethnic identity is an important economic aspect of the rapidly developing Arctic tourism. If the indigenous inhabitants of the Arctic regions strive to prove that they are full-fledged residents and strive to remove the burden of "otherness", then tourists are focused on the exotic.

In the North, there is a peculiar mixture of "traditional" and modern cultures. The northern peoples largely learned from each other, for example, one of the groups of the Komi people, during their migration to the tundra, learned reindeer husbandry from the Nenets. Adaptability to Arctic conditions is demonstrated by two breeds of horses: the famous Yakut horse is more shaggy and unpretentious (it can get food from under the snow with its hooves), the Mezen horse can eat dried fish. In the North, horse races are held in virgin snow conditions. Both breeds are "newcomers" and products of the culture of the development of the Arctic territory, which has deeply absorbed local characteristics. Thus, the traditional economy and culture of the northern peoples is a bizarre stratification of different layers. At the Arctic Frontiers conference, a group of indigenous peoples opposed the use of the term "frontier", perceiving it as reflecting the process of subjugation. There are many similar problems: in the English-language literature describing the situation with small peoples in North America, the term "aboriginal culture" is used. Not far from the city of Naryan-Mar was the city of Pustozersk, which recently turned 500 years old, it is notorious for being the place where Archpriest Avvakum died. In Naryan-Mar there is a functioning church of the Old Believers of Pustozersk. From the Arkhangelsk region, the development of the northern territories continued towards Western Siberia. A group of Russian peasants lived in the tundra near Dudinka for more than 100 years. Currently, there are five indigenous peoples of Taimyr: Dolgans, Nganasans, Nenets, Evenks and Enets.

Importance of self-sufficiency in food

Marine fur hunting is practiced in Chukotka and among the Eskimos of Greenland, who have quotas for whales, an important element of their diet. There are many protest movements on this issue, it is important to emphasize that the indigenous peoples of the North have functional features of the body. A different nutritional system involves lipid-protein metabolism, in which energy is released during the breakdown of fats, and not proteins and carbohydrates. Accordingly, the entire metabolism in the body is tuned to other types of food. Professor E.R. Boyko from the Institute of Physiology of the Komi Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences notes a decrease in the level of glucose in the blood (mmol / l) in migrants with an increase in the time of their stay in the North.

By eating exclusively fatty foods, indigenous peoples do not experience the consequences that would be inevitable for Caucasians with such a diet, including elevated cholesterol levels. Fat in the body of the northerners is instantly processed into energy, which helps them not to freeze. Kolpachen is the national dish of the Eskimos and has led to the deaths of a number of Arctic travelers. The transition of the indigenous population to unusual products leads to metabolic disorders, an increase in the number of people suffering from cardiovascular diseases and diabetes. Problems of northern and southern peoples are equally actively discussed at international conferences. Meat, blood and fat also predominate in the diet of Masai pastoralists in Africa. Thus, traditional crafts are vital for the indigenous peoples of the North. A migrant's body that is not adapted to northern conditions is subject to the following negative consequences for 8–15 years: earlier aging, an increase in morbidity, and chronicity of diseases. The polar adaptive metabolic type is faced with the problem of early exhaustion of the reproductive function and the limitation of response limits to stimuli. The distribution of chronotypes among the surveyed inhabitants of different regions of the North shows an increase in the number of "owls" that are better able to tolerate the conditions of the polar night in the northern geographical latitudes (V.I. Khaisnullin, "Distribution of chronotypes and resistance to psycho-emotional stress in uncomfortable climatic and geographical conditions"). Among the indigenous people, there is an increased proportion of people with the leading right hemisphere of the brain (imaginative thinking). Arctic tourism is a rapidly developing industry, the specifics of which, as in mountain tourism, are a significant role played by risk and the search for vivid impressions. The slogan "I was in the Arctic and survived" well conveys what the Arctic region is attractive for tourists. Untouched nature is the second important element of tourism, cruise ships make routes past the places where whales most often surface. Introduction to the indigenous way of life of the northern peoples (dog riding) is an element of exoticism. The largest number of tourists visits Alaska, Norway and Lapland, the next most popular Arctic territories are Iceland and Yukon. In Russia and Greenland, the tourism industry is just beginning to develop.

- Sea cruises are one of the most powerful sectors of Arctic tourism, the growth of which is associated with climate warming, due to which an increasing number of water areas are freed from ice (at the same time, the tourism industry of Scandinavia suffers). Main points of visit: Greenland, Svalbard, Franz Josef Land, northeastern Canada. Over the past 10 years, there has been a doubling of cruise ship passengers arriving in Juneau, the capital of Alaska, which has a population of about 30,000 residents and welcomes more than a million tourists a year. On cruise ships the size of a five-story house, representatives of older age groups who want to join the beauty of wildlife travel. A typical problem of cruise tourism areas: a significant part of the money goes to tour organizers, who are often owners of souvenir shops, etc. This limits the contribution of tourism to the economy, which is why some shops put up "local owners" signs.

 inspection of territories and glaciers and with the help of small aircraft -a small but developed tourism sector in Alaska, which is characterized by the widespread use of light aircraft.

- ethnic tourism Alaska

The city of Juneau arose from gold mining, which has now gone to more northern areas. The capital of Alaska offers tourists many types of recreation, while special attention is paid to environmental cleanliness, for example, used water is exported in tanks for further processing. Alaska is actively using the Russian period of its history to attract tourists: the Orthodox Church is a landmark of Juneau, one of the city's catering points is called "Pelmeni", among the souvenirs you can see nesting dolls. The glacier is a popular attraction in Juneau, providing tourists with the opportunity to admire the untouched nature. Arctic tourism is usually characterized by seasonal fluctuations. The city of Sitka (the capital of Russian America) receives hundreds of thousands of tourists, located across the strait from Chukotka, the city of Nom - 4 thousand tourists, providing employment for residents in the tourism sector. We emphasize that attracting tourists to get acquainted with untouched nature implies concern for its condition. For residents of small tourist areas, patience is important, since their life is characterized by difficulties in respecting personal space and deliberately maintaining traditional aspects.

Norway

Over the past 15 years, Norway as a whole has seen a multifold increase in the number of cruise tourists. The largest northern ports of arrival are Nordkapp and Tromsø, the southern ones are Oslo and Bergen. Tourism is very important for the country's economy, the tourism market provides 6.7% of jobs in Nordland and 9.8% in Finnmark (2009). Animated film "Frozen" played a huge role in the popularization of Norway - the highest-grossing film in the history of cinema (the fees exceeded a billion dollars). It gained the greatest popularity in the United States: after the premiere in 2023, visits to the official Norway tourism website by American users tripled in three months. The ensuing tourist boom led to a sharp increase in the number of foreign tourists who came to Norway in the following years. 2018 was a record year in many locations, the growth was more than 20%. The influx was largely due to the northern part of Norway, including the Lofoten Islands and the Tromsø region. In 2019, a cruise ship ran aground and 1,300 people had to be transported by helicopter. Tourists actively visit Reykjavik and Svalbard.

Greenland

Greenland is a country with heavy start-up capital for tourism development, which has entered the "tourist race" relatively late, with the goal of "seeing icebergs before they melt due to a warming climate." The island has a lot of untouched nature, but little infrastructure, not everywhere there is Internet. The experience of Greenland is useful for Russia, which has a vast Arctic region that is more diverse both culturally and naturally. On the island, tourists are invited to: get acquainted with the northern lights, mountains, glaciers and waterfalls, ski and water trips, communicate with the indigenous people, visit the interactive museum. Small fishing villages are experiencing an exodus of population ("female exodus") and are being repurposed from fishing to the tourism sector. One of them has become a center for winter swimming.

Russia Russian Arctic tourism includes:

- icebreaker cruises to the North Pole - a unique Russian tourist destination;
- for diversity, a tourist should go to the Murmansk region, where the Northern Lights Village with domed houses with glass roofs is open. An old Chinese legend says that a child conceived under the light of the northern lights will be happy throughout his life. In the area there are some of the oldest ski resorts in the country, you can get acquainted with the culture of the Sami. The northern lights have become the object of specialized tours, during which training is given to observe this natural phenomenon, including to the small polar village of Teriberka on the coast of the Barents Sea. The coast has the status of a closed territory for defense reasons, but Teriberka, famous for the feature film Leviathan, was opened to the public in connection with the construction of a natural gas liquefaction plant, coming from the Shtokman field. The plant was not opened, and the village became a tourist attraction, where 5 Arctic festivals "Teriberka. New Life" were held. The last festival brought together 5,000 guests. When Leviathan came out, it not only attracted a flood of nostalgic tourists, but also attracted the eco-friendly business. Residents of the historical part of Teriberka are strongly recommended to participate in a housing improvement program that involves their resettlement. Not all local residents are happy about this, as they are interested in the development of the village. The experience of harmonious coexistence between the tourism industry and the local community in Teriberka has not yet developed. The road to the

village is regularly covered, so you can stay there for a few days, until special equipment arrives from Murmansk. As a suburb, Teriberka is focused on attracting the population to the city, therefore, external stakeholders, who own the main objects of tourist infrastructure, play an important role in the development of tourism, namely:

- the Plutorana Plateau is the shooting location for the feature film "Territory", which is an adaptation of the novel of the same name by O. Kuvaev and contributed to an increase in the tourist flow to the Taimyr Peninsula.
- Chukotka, Yamal and the Nenets Autonomous Okrug put a lot of effort into the development of tourism.
- for the depth of reflection of ethnic specificity, a tourist is recommended to go to the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Yysakh is a Yakut holiday associated with the summer solstice (June 21). Like many northern peoples, the longest day of the year is celebrated with all sorts of ritual actions and festivities. The holiday has a large-scale character and is accompanied by costumed dances and traditional types of competitions. The Pole of Cold is a place where the air temperature drops to record lows; in Russia, it is located in Yakutia near the village of Oymyakon. In the Komi Republic there is a program "Ethno-Republic". Gornoknyazevsk is located in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug near the city of Salekhard, where the National Center offers tourists interactive forms of participation in the life of indigenous peoples, including traditional competitions, for example, jumping over sleds.

Problems of "ethnic" tourism:

- ➢ interference in private life, discrepancy between the schedules of the rhythm of life of representatives of the northern peoples and tourists, for example, the inhabitants of the tundra depend on the needs of deer;
- ➢ security, which requires the presence of the Internet; compliance with the sanitary requirements associated with gastronomic tourism, since the traditional diet of indigenous peoples can be not only shocking, but also dangerous for residents of large cities. For local residents, it is raw venison and blood that are important, which are a source of vitamins, since their diet does not include vegetables and fruits. Modern Arctic tourism involves gaining new experience, that is, maximum immersion, which may not always be accompanied by pleasant surprises.
- ➢ instead of an authentic environment, tourists get acquainted with a demonstration of traditional culture adapted for them.

Summing up the consideration of the tourism industry in the Arctic, it is important to raise the question of how traditional the way of life of the northern population should be preserved. Unfortunately, the colonial style of cultivating the exotic is maintained in Russia, while it also supports the culture of the indigenous peoples of the North, which is mainly expressed in song and dance festivals.

Yamalsky district of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Studies show that nomadic families of reindeer herders in the Yamal region of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug answer the question: what means of communication and information do you use in the tundra? - Most often they answer that they use cellular (94%) and satellite phones (59%). More than a third receive information via the Internet and satellite television. It should be noted that in the Arctic there is a difficult situation with the Internet in a significant number of territories, including cities. Many people in the North use the WhatsApp application, but it does not support the national languages of the indigenous peoples. Thus, measures to support representatives of the small peoples of the North are significantly behind the times. Currently, there is an acute problem of finding ways to maintain traditional culture, adequate to its current state. A few years ago, the computer game "Never Alone", based on the Eskimo epics, received a wide response.

New arctic industries. New directions in the Arctic are associated with cold, namely:

- ➢ testing equipment at low temperatures - a test site in Yellowknife, Canada;
- ➢ bitcoin mining - due to the low cost of electricity, it is especially developed in Iceland, local environmental organizations are unhappy with this, because there is a growing need to build new power plants that are not useful for preserving untouched nature;
- ➢ aluminum smelters in Iceland are also associated with the cheapness of electricity, including from hydroelectric power plants, powered by water from melting glaciers. Two HPPs are located near the city of Reykjavik, the construction of one of them led to the flooding of a vast area of one of the most beautiful valleys with waterfalls and glaciers in Iceland.

Note that in the Arctic, you often have to make a choice: to preserve the untouched beauty of nature and offer it to tourists, or to develop industry, supporting the economy, but creating problems for the environment. Iceland effectively sells its landscapes to the cinema, more than two dozen films or episodes (including Martian landscapes) have been filmed on the island.

The main features that determine the approach to planning socio-economic development and to solving a number of problems in the Arctic zone, mainly in the Russian Federation, but based on foreign experience. The Arctic is a special territory in which many patterns of socio-economic development that are applicable to densely populated areas, the main zone of settlement, do not work. The Arctic must be approached with a special measure. This is noted by many experts who develop strategies for the development of Russian regions, faced with the Arctic region and coming to the understanding that the usual mechanisms do not work here. Sectors of the economy of the Arctic region:

- ➢ modern "office" sector - social sphere, finance, insurance, administration, scientific and technical activity and art;
- ➢ service industries - trade, transport, communications, hotel and restaurant business - play a significant role in a number of regions of the foreign Arctic;
- ➢ industry - occupies relatively small shares in foreign Arctic countries, in Russia - plays a significant role, ranging from 50% to 75%;
- ➢ agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

1. The structure of the Arctic economy includes three sectors: public services, large resource corporations, traditional economy.

- a network of small and medium-sized enterprises, as a rule, is absent, a large company or a consortium is often a monopoly, forming a monoprofile region;
- local small business is reduced to two segments, formed on the basis of the advantage, which is determined by the need for specific knowledge and the presence of specific needs. These are areas associated with a special climate, permafrost, mining equipment and specific conditions for the occurrence of rocks (oil service), and tourism. If a small business overcomes existing restrictions, then it implements projects related to new technologies and specific niches. Purchases from regional entrepreneurs require special government support measures;
- The main competitive advantage of companies operating in the main settlement area is the advantage in price. It does not work in the Arctic, because the rise in the cost of goods occurs due to a number of factors: remoteness from production sites, high cost of construction work (permafrost conditions require special technologies), the inability to obtain economies of scale - a small market does not allow the development of large local enterprises working for regional demand;
- the problems of domestic business are associated with the northern benefits that lie on the shoulders of the employer. It is difficult for small companies to fulfill these obligations; at present, this problem has no solution.

Development cycles of resource regions in normal and arctic conditions:

Standard mechanism for diversification on the example of the mining industry:

- ○ stage 1: field → city → export of raw materials
- ○ stage 2: field → city → processing enterprise → export of processed raw materials
- ○ stage 3: import of raw materials deposit → city → processing enterprise → export of raw materials processing products

Mechanism of diversification on the example of the mining industry in the Arctic:

- ○ stage 1: deposit⇄labor/raw materials⇄base settlement → export of raw materials
- ○ stage 2: deposit⇄raw materials / ensuring the operation of the deposit⇄base city → production service
- ○ stage 3: export of food products ← city and production service

Modern deposits in North America, in the Magadan region and in large areas of the Kolyma are being developed on a rotational basis. To create additional production, that is, additional added value in the base city, there is not enough labor, in addition, it will be necessary to invest significant funds in construction and infrastructure. At the same time, in the case of the creation of a manufacturing industry, it will be difficult to export products. As a result, a production service or production associated with servicing the geological and specific northern conditions of local raw material areas, providing additional diversification, turns out to be able to survive. In the Magadan region, a mechanical plant produces equipment for processing alluvial gold rock, taking into account the needs of specific Kolyma deposits. This example shows that the operation of the enterprise is possible in the northern cities. All large Arctic cities (Vorkuta, Norilsk) have developed scientific and technical support, for example, specialists in the field of construction work in permafrost conditions. Despite the fact that the North is most often expected to develop "naked" raw materials, accompanied by intelligent service for the raw materials industries, in some cases, even after the depletion of the deposit, it is possible to continue the operation of the production service. The city of Fairbanks, originally created as a gold mining site, has grown scientific consulting firms, specialized architectural firms,

2. The Arctic - the zone of remoteness and the zone of the frontier

- ➢ cities growing in frontier industries experience a “boom and bust” cycle: a boom in frontier economic activity is usually caused by the discovery of a new resource or the removal of a barrier to its development, followed by a phase of resource depletion and a decline in economic activity;
- ➢ cities developing on traditional industries - cities, as a rule, existing for several centuries, or cities that arose in connection with the development of a deposit. A vivid example is the "oil" cities that appeared in the Soviet Union on the territory of Western Siberia in the mid-70s.

Speed in the Arctic zone matters: the faster the city grows, the higher the risk of collapse and depopulation. If cities are not connected with the frontier cycle, then they have resilience even in a crisis situation. In many cases, large bases for the development of the North (Dikson, Norilsk), created as permanent ones, turned out to be temporary, and vice versa - residents of officially liquidated villages continue to live in them (the village of Stary Varandey).

3. Another system of settlement and economic relations Three main segments of the Arctic:

➢ developed zone / "near North" - centers and periphery: Murmansk region, northern Scandinavia. The developed zone is characterized by an established network of cities located in relative proximity to each other, which makes it possible to scale economies. In accordance with the classical theory of the German geographer W. Christaller, the network structure of settlements provides access to the service sector, rapid movement between cities and effective management. Small settlements in the developed Arctic territories save on the placement of service enterprises that are located in a large city, where many functions are concentrated and good roads lead. A large enterprise located in a central city has a significant market for exporting products and the possibility of economies of scale.

➢ remoteness zone - "eternal" centers and areas of "traditional economy": the north of the Arkhangelsk region. "Eternal" centers were created before the last major resource cycles, due to the remoteness from the center, social services (medicine, education) existing on the periphery are inaccessible to settlements on the periphery, so any settlement with 5 thousand inhabitants is distinguished by its ability to self-sufficiency. The criteria of the European part of Russia in the field of providing social and administrative services should not be transferred to the Arctic regions, where it is necessary to develop new forms of self-support or mobile services. During the Soviet Union, there was the practice of "Red Plagues", created to provide comprehensive assistance to the nomadic population of the tundra. They traveled on reindeer sleds from village to village, delivering teachers, doctors and projectionists. Currently, in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug on the ship "Nikolai Pirogov", cruising along the river. Ob, a polyclinic has been organized, which conducts medical examinations for residents of remote settlements.

➢ frontier zone - development bases and resource areas: when powerful and rapid development takes place in resource areas, the prospect of their development becomes the creation of a semblance of the main settlement zone (new cities and roads). Governor of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug A.V. Cybulsky notes that the Arctic requires large-scale projects. Of the three sectors of the Arctic economy - the public sector, traditional economy and large resource corporations - the last survives. Not only the scale of the company is important, but also the speed of development, which allows you to quickly get a return. Experience shows that the major resource projects implemented in the Arctic have left behind cities and developed territory, while their development proceeded at a high speed. The frontier is an explosive development: the "gold rush", the development of the reserves of Western Siberia. Under the development of a powerful resource, an infrastructure similar to the infrastructure of the main system of settlement begins to be created; in the course of conquering the North, the Arctic specificity "breaks down". There are two possible scenarios for the development of events:

○ depletion of deposits leads to the formation of "ghost towns" or mono-profile towns in a difficult socio-economic situation, there are problems of resettlement;

○ American economist L. Husky described the "D. London effect": during the frontier phase, a large volume of the market and a network of settlements were created, a basis for further development was accumulated, which allows the territories to live according to the laws of the main settlement zone.

The main difficulties noted in the Arctic region are: long distances, a sparse network of settlements that prevents the formation of a sufficient market volume, and the cyclical development of frontier zones.

➢ **seasonality**- is associated with climatic features, affects the availability of food and its cost, transport accessibility (winter roads, summer navigation), features of industrial production and the work of housing and communal services. o social seasonality: northerners have long holidays, which are more important for them than for residents of central Russia. Thus, during the summer period, there is a shortage of labor in all sectors at once, including the medical and commercial sectors.

o **seasonality in the extraction of raw materials**: The American model of oil development calls for all installation work to be carried out from frozen sites to ensure environmental responsibility and not damage the thin tundra vegetation. Currently, the commissioning of the Tomtor deposit of rare earth metals in Yakutia is being considered. The need to transport ore with a low radiation background (less than in an airplane) caused protest movements in the region, which Khatanga joined, where it was planned to store the ore for six months, since its transportation is possible only by winter roads.

 low population- does not make it possible to create the necessary market volume, and is also the reason for the lack of specialists, which is recognized as the main problem in almost every northern village. To eliminate it, both in Russia and abroad, a lot of special measures and benefits (payments, provision of housing) have been developed. Having provided remote settlements with modern technology, it is necessary to provide them with specialists serving it. At the same time, trained experts often leave remote areas.

In different regions of the Arctic, development is proceeding in two main directions (depending on the situation):

➢ **scrapped:**implemented in the frontier regions - "Let snowstorms rage nearby, it will be necessary - we will melt the ice" (a line from a song of the 60s). In the process of developing new and resource-rich territories, instead of seasonal navigation, an efficiently operating highway is mastered - the Northern Sea Route, the environment is being arranged: roads are being laid, cities are being built.

➢ **fixture:**in the absence of a significant resource in the Arctic regions, special laws begin to work. As symbols of ongoing processes, you can use a house on stilts, built in such a way as to protect the permafrost from the thawing process, and sleds - the most efficient northern transport.

Principles of effective organization of management in the Arctic:

 concentration- alternation of active and passive phases, vigorous activity is concentrated in compressed time and space intervals, for example, an enterprise needs to bring in equipment, spare parts, fuel (preferably with a margin) during the season;

➢ **polyfunctionality**- the traditional principle of managing in the North (the deer is both transport, food, and clothing), the key to the innovative development of remote settlements through the institution of local multifunctional innovation centers;

multifunctionality of the Arctic in modern conditions:

- **at the level of individual enterprises and settlements:**

 dissemination of food self-sufficiency practices;

 heat and power supply based on local and/or renewable resources, consistent transition to distributed energy

- **at the level of individual specialists:**specialists traditionally take on a number of functions that, in the conditions of inhabited territories, are delegated to individual organizations or professionals. In general, in the Arctic regions, the combination of professions is more common than in the southern ones: medical workers master broad competencies and can provide assistance in more cases, a driver in the North must have the skills to repair a vehicle.

➢ **mobile infrastructure**- alternate use of the resource by users located remotely from each other, for example, mobile slaughter complexes for deer;

➢ **zoning**- territorial differentiation of priorities, target indicators and mechanisms of socio-economic development, consistent with the main provisions of the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federationo **most developed areas**- are the place where it is most expedient to place the support bases for the development of the Arctic. Increasing the efficiency of the economy in the most developed areas should be ensured by measures developed for densely developed territories, including year-round and round-the-clock transport accessibility;

○ **buffer zones**- transitional not only in space, but also in time. Buffer zones are areas of active economic development, for which a consistent set of measures should be planned, focused either on gradual “additional development” to the state of a developed territory, or on a long-term curtailment of activities, reclamation of the territory and its return to a “natural” state. The first case involves the development of a road network, the second - the closure of sites. Controlled compression is a difficult decision, involving understanding the dynamics of the development of the territory and considering the possibility of its "revitalization". In a 1961 paper, economist S.V. Slavin noted that stopping the work of the "dead railway" (Salekhard - Igarka) was the right decision, since it is impossible to build in such harsh conditions in the north of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the road towards the city of Norilsk is possible only along the river. Yenisei. In the same year, F. Salmanov discovered large oil reserves in Western Siberia, and a few years later new railway lines were opened. Preservation of the "dead road" would save the Soviet Union a significant amount of money. We emphasize that the development of the Arctic territories took place with great difficulty, so complete elimination is not advisable. Special parameters are needed to keep base settlements as a reserve even in the absence of active development of the surrounding territory. a few years later, new railway lines were opened. Preservation of the "dead road" would save the Soviet Union a significant amount of money. We emphasize that the development of the Arctic territories took place with great difficulty, so complete elimination is not advisable. Special parameters are needed to keep base settlements as a reserve even in the absence of active development of the surrounding territory. a few years later, new railway lines were opened. Preservation of the "dead road" would save the Soviet Union a significant amount of money. We emphasize that the development of the Arctic territories took place with great difficulty, so complete elimination is not advisable. Special parameters are needed to keep base settlements as a reserve even in the absence of active development of the surrounding territory.

○ **least developed lands**- the classic hard-to-reach, roadless Arctic with the most severe conditions, where the implementation of the triad of principles is especially effective: impulsiveness, mobility, multifunctionality. The fight against off-road involves investment in the development of off-road transport.

Policy implementation success criteria:

- **traditional**: large investment projects that provide jobs for thousands of jobs often involve costs that are not comparable to the benefits, the northern territories need not quantitative (many workers), but qualitative indicators (skilled specialists);
- **arctic**: territorially differentiated performance criteria.
- **Poor cell and internet coverage**and low reliability: they hinder the socio-economic development of the regions, lead to difficulties in providing emergency assistance, hinder the development of tourism and a positive perception of the region, and lead to problems in production. Laying fiber optic cable along the Northern Sea Route faces political challenges, permafrost creates problems for laying cables over land, and it is difficult and expensive to provide Internet communications via satellites in elliptical orbit ("Yamal"). There are plans to implement the total coverage of the territory with Internet communications as a pilot region for a low-orbit satellite communications project ("Sphere" or an analogue). Several projects are working on creating a network of several dozen satellites.

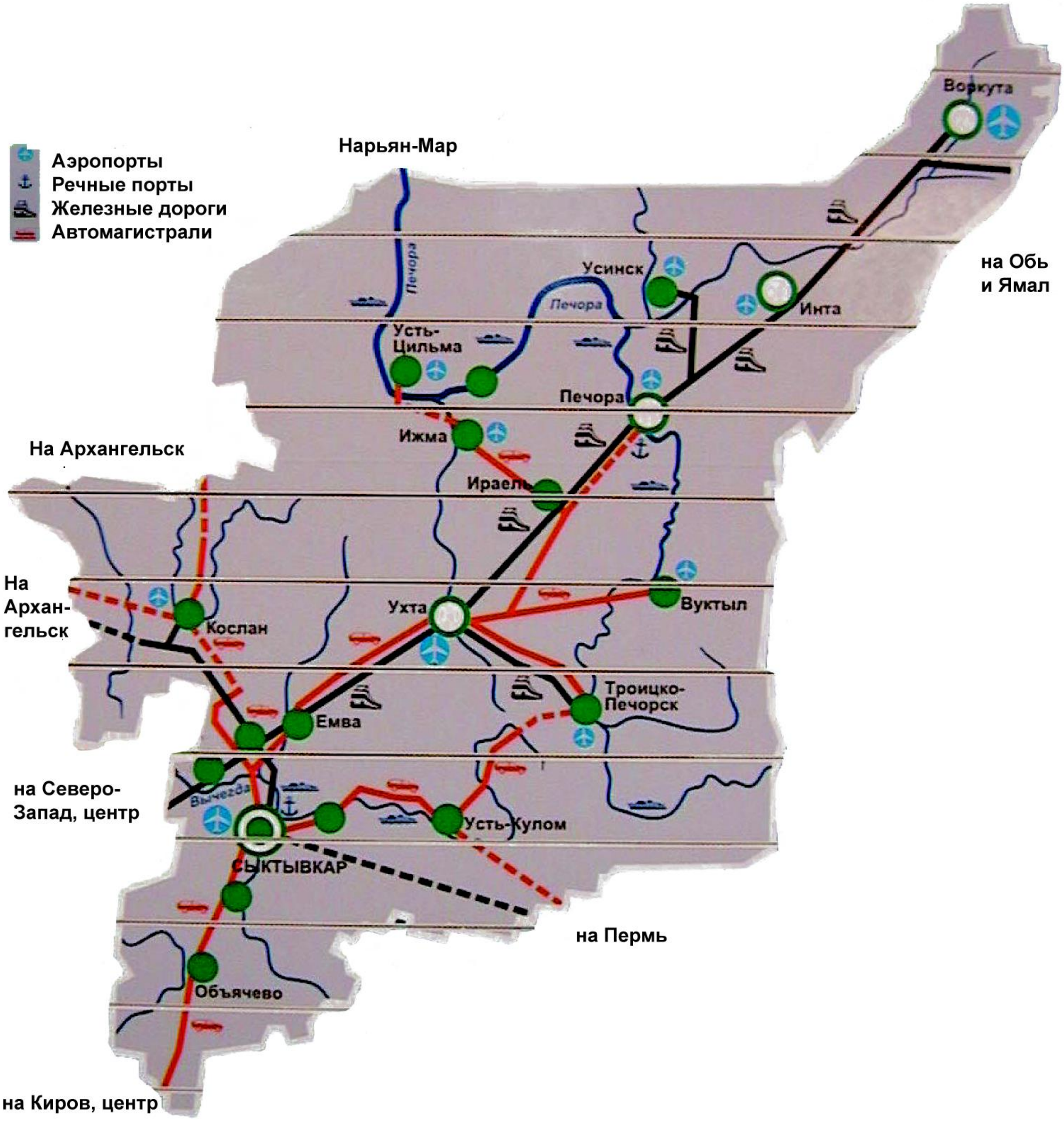

Figure 2. Map of transport routes and communicationsin the Komi Republic

• **Low density of year-round roads, lack of terrestrial communication with all settlements**as a result - high transport costs. Solution: building roads and developing new forms of off-road transport. In Yakutia, a new type of airship was tested, the idea of using them appeared long ago, but it faced a number of problems.

• **Seasonality, including the seasonal nature of the delivery of goods.**To solve this problem, it is necessary to provide for the replacement of the northern delivery with local resources. Architects in Alaska include in the design of the house the possibility of a one-time delivery of all the necessary materials to a remote village by one small-engine aircraft.

• **Periphery/remoteness - low susceptibility to innovation**in peripheral rural communities due to the lack of human capital and material resources, as a result - the high cost of life support. For example, there is a high demand among the administrative structures of a number of territories for information about new technologies and features of self-sufficiency, for example, the construction of a dam in difficult climatic conditions. The solution is to use in the Arctic the methods used in the field of social innovation, when a specific person is selected as an intermediary between the local community and the carriers of new technologies, for example, a teacher who is able to introduce and use innovations (wind power plant).

• **The high cost of life support for remote settlements.**The solution is self-sufficiency or liquidation of settlements. The key factor for choosing a strategy is the decision of the residents. In foreign Arctic regions, there are works dedicated to helping small communities in a crisis situation, the first proposal in them is to search for a local leader (and not an investor). In some settlements, representatives of older age groups support the idea of resettlement, in others, it is advisable to use a flexible system of legislative standards. A person who wants to live in the wild in Alaska independently builds a road to his house and installs solar panels, freeing local authorities from the need to deliver fuel and a socially significant set of products to him. Russia fulfills a wide range of social obligations, the impossibility of providing them paradoxically leads to the liquidation of remote settlements. Therefore, people should have the right to make lifestyle choices - while taking responsibility for their lives and health.

• **High construction cost**, as a result - low rates; the use of non-adapted technologies, as a result - a high level of accidents. Solution: creation of a pilot quarter to select the best design and technological innovations for the Arctic regions.

• **High transport costs for the import and export of agricultural products**, low demand in the Russian market. To solve the problem, there is a range of possibilities: promotion of products to the markets of large cities of Russia and to foreign countries, development of gastronomic tourism and infrastructure for primary processing of products, sales in corporations of subsoil users. For the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the traditional approach is the delivery of products produced throughout the district to the regional center - the city of Naryan-Mar, while in the eastern part of the region there are winter roads that provide the opportunity to use a much shorter route to the city of Vorkuta, in the western part - faster and it is easier to export products to the city of Arkhangelsk through the city of Mezen. Note that the Arctic almost always requires non-standard solutions.

• **Threats of degradation of the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples and the ecology of the environment.**Solution: distance education for representatives of the indigenous peoples of the North, including the development of textbooks in national languages, the introduction of the practice of nomadic schools, the creation of digital archives of culture, including recordings of traditional folklore and rituals, the involvement of representatives of indigenous peoples in the creation of video products, the development of computer games. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle, including self-diagnosis based on the use of automated medical devices, educational work and a "hot line" for residents of remote settlements. In nature management: the use of digital technologies, the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to optimize the routes of movement of herds, control the quality of the state of pastures, and warn of predator attacks.

• **Low level of entrepreneurship development**driven by a number of barriers:

○ **institutional**- the need to provide northern benefits provided for by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation;

○ **natural**- heating and capital construction costs;o **economic**- high transport costs.

Solution: compensation for the costs of entrepreneurs aimed at providing northern benefits, or revision of the preferential system.

Stages of implementation of the Concept

The implementation of the scenarios described in the next section is supposed to be carried out in three stages, regardless of which scenario is chosen as the main one. The proposed phasing is linked to the stages of the implementation of the Tourism Development Program in the Komi Republic for 2018-2035.

1. **Stage 1 (2018-2025):**

• Orientation to work with the existing tourist flow, as well as the residents of Syktyvkar itself.

• The strategy for the development of tourism in the region during this period is also aimed at working with the existing tourist flow and its main supporting segment - urban tourism. At the same time, events are being held to brand the territory through local cultural projects.

2. **Stage 2 (2026-2030):**

• Involvement in the activities of the Concept of residents of large cities of the Komi Republic (Ukhta, Inta, Vorkuta, Usinsk), towards the end of the stage - also residents of cities within 24-hour transport accessibility by car.

• The Republican Tourism Development Strategy at this stage is focused on working with the markets of intra-regional Russian tourism. Work continues on the branding of the territory (environmental standards in life, business and construction, brands of local goods).

Stage 3 (2031-2035):

• Involvement in the events of the Concept of residents of large Russian and international cities (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Helsinki, Perm, Kirov)

• The Republican Tourism Development Strategy at this stage involves entering the national and world markets with unique food products. Territory branding focuses on the nuances of international positioning.

Within the framework of this Concept, three main scenarios for the development of tourism in Syktyvkar have been developed, differing in the volume of transformations of the urban environment and infrastructure, and, consequently, in the volume of required investments. Scenario "Standard of minimalism". The scenario assumes a bet on the implementation of minimal (point) transformations to correct and, if possible, strengthen existing trends and processes (a stable flow of business tourists, a progressive increase in the effective demand of Syktyvkar residents).

Projects implemented under the scenario:

• Competition for urban small sculptural forms.

• Creation of a relaxation and recreation center with the national and cultural flavor of the Komi (attracting a private investor).

• Creation of a restaurant of national Komi cuisine (attracting a private investor).

• Improvement of ski slopes for maximum involvement of the population and visiting tourists in them.

• Creation of (chain) restaurants around the airport and in the area of the railway station (at points of concentration of business audience and transit flow)

• Implementation of information projects aimed at tourists and citizens (maps, booklets, guides, souvenirs emphasizing the dignity of Syktyvkar)

The main characteristics of the scenario:

• Relatively low cost of implementation.

• Focus on point transformations (this requires a powerful analytical base to justify the choice of the proposed impacts in order to obtain the maximum result at minimal cost).

• Quick payback (investments in the urban environment and understandable "consumer" investment projects give a tangible, visible effect in 1.5-2 years).

• The possibility of effective use of the Komi brand (two iconic points - a restaurant and a relaxation and recreation center - complemented by ethnic motifs in small sculptural forms).

Scenario effects:

• Increasing the capitalization of certain territories within Syktyvkar by creating new attractions for the population of Syktyvkar (in the logic of public spaces, an attractive urban environment, as well as improving existing services);

• Partial utilization of effective demand from business tourists and the population of Syktyvkar;

• Partial leveling of the seasonality of demand for tourism and related services (due to the project of a restaurant and a relaxation and recreation center).

Scenario risks:

• Lack of a cumulative effect (insufficient capacity of projects for a significant increase in the quality of the urban environment and tourism offer, as well as for updating the personnel of the industry);

• The outflow of effective demand from the region due to the focus on "leaving" types of tourism related to the economy segment of the market, as well as the growth of population mobility;

• Lack of opportunities to intensify the development of small businesses in service industries in relation to tourism.

Scenario "Golden Mean"

The scenario is focused on the creation of a specialized "tourist" zone in the city in parallel with the renewal of the urban environment (the creation of small sculptural forms, the launch of restaurant and relaxation center projects, etc.).

Projects implemented under the scenario:

• All projects envisaged by scenario No. 1 (competition for small urban sculptural forms, creation of a relaxation and recreation center, creation of a restaurant of national cuisine, improvement of ski slopes);

• Creation of a single pedestrian zone serving as a place of attraction for tourists;

• Creation of a TIC to increase the awareness of Syktyvkar guests about the tourist opportunities of the city.

• Reconstruction of the Kirov Park

• Creation of national handicrafts stores and national SPA-centers in the airport area (at the point of business audience concentration)

• Construction of a three-star tourist class hotel

The main characteristics of the scenario:

• Relatively low cost of implementation (the costs of creating a single pedestrian zone are mainly associated with the legal "cleaning" of the areas intended for rent, as well as with the possible costs of subsidizing part of the costs of tenants in the first 1-2 years of the project launch - depending on the chosen mechanism for the implementation of the project and the degree of its investment attractiveness);

- Ensuring the specialized development of one of the territories (pedestrian street) in the logic of the tourist "cluster" (points of concentration of the maximum number of objects that are attractive to tourists, including shops, catering establishments, objects of the urban environment);
- Payback in the medium term (3-5 years);
- Partial leveling of the seasonality of demand for tourism and related services (due to the project of a restaurant and a relaxation and recreation center).

Scenario effects:

- Forced increase in the capitalization of one of the territories;
- The possibility of launching the process of gentrification - the renewal of urban facilities and territories adjacent to the territory of intensive development (in this case, a single pedestrian zone), by increasing the cost of land and increasing the attractiveness of the territory as a whole;
- Connecting small and medium-sized businesses to the development of the tourism industry in Syktyvkar;
- Creation of a recognizable (unique, memorable) image of Syktyvkar due to the concentration of investment resources within one territory (the possibility of transformation and a sharp increase in the quality of this territory).

Scenario risks:

- Low investment attractiveness of the territory proposed as a site for the development of a single pedestrian street (including the lack of “closing” objects capable of generating and structuring the flow of people);
- Insufficient flow of people for the capitalization of a single pedestrian street (including due to the gap between price categories / classes of services provided for business tourists and residents of Syktyvkar);
- Lack of an event component capable of attracting both tourists and residents of the city to a single pedestrian street;
- Organizational imbalance (multidirectional actions to improve the quality of the urban environment).

Scenario "Perfect is the enemy of good"

The scenario is focused on the implementation of the widest possible range of projects that can ensure the most active development of the tourism industry in Syktyvkar.

Projects implemented under the scenario:

- Draft scenarios No. 1 and No. 2;
- Project for the construction of a country club - an eco-resort in Bely Bor, focused on family holidays;
- A business incubator focused on creating a constant stream of new projects in the tourism sector (including to ensure regular updating of product lines for the souvenir and handicraft industry);
- Updating and diversifying the Syktyvkar event calendar (including public lectures, master classes, youth flash mobs, etc.)
- Creation of a visitor center for natural areas, which are the hallmarks of the Republic as a whole
- Formation of a single space for active tourists (external) and citizens (bike paths, parks and ski slopes), united by a common logistics, service and information platform
- Project of an urban tourist route with a start and end point at the airport

The main characteristics of the scenario:

- Significant cost (relative to the first, minimalistic scenario);
- Portfolio approach to projects;
- The possibility of expanding the use of the Komi brand (by increasing the variety of options for using the corresponding visual range);
- Payback in the medium and long term (in the horizon of 5-7 years).

Scenario effects:

- Balanced development of the tourism sector in Syktyvkar (due to a parallel stake on two sources of demand - business tourists and city residents), reducing the overall riskiness of the strategy;
- Ability to start the gentrification process;
- The influx of effective demand from the population of Syktyvkar;
- Partial leveling of the seasonality of demand for tourism and related services (due to the project of a restaurant and a relaxation and recreation center).

Scenario risks:

- Organizational problems (due to the rather high complexity of the scenario implementation in terms of management and administration of the relevant processes, as well as in terms of continuity);
- Shortage of funds from private investors (lack of "long" money in the face of macroeconomic uncertainty).

Conclusion

The implementation of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Komi Republic for the period up to 2035 on the development of tourism, hotel industry and hospitality will ensure outpacing all-Russian growth in the quality of life and incomes of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, including people belonging to small peoples. Today, the main trend in the development of social infrastructure facilities in the Republic of Komi AZRF is the elimination of disproportions that cause a decrease in the availability of high-quality social services in cities and towns that are not administrative centers, in remote and small settlements. The current state of social infrastructure in the Republic of Komi AZRF does not allow to fully perform its compensatory function and in most settlements does not provide an acceptable level of living comfort.

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ON THE POSITIVE PROCESSES OF CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRY AND THE POPULATION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES WITHIN THE ARCTIC REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A FRONTIER

Abstract: *the article proposes to consider the phenomenon of Arctic urbanization as a frontier - a zone where new technologies and institutions are being developed. Parallels are drawn from the classical theory of the American frontier to the prospects for the development of cities in the Russian Arctic as potential centers of innovation - in architecture, life support technologies, the institutional arrangement of communities with a large proportion of migrants, etc. The main approaches are considered andspecifics of modern Russian historiography of the theory of the frontier. Based on the analysis of the works of various researchers, for the first time, directions in the domestic historiography of the problem were identified.*

Key words: *frontier, Arctic, cities, urban studies, F. Turner, Russian historiography, socio-geographical direction, civilizational direction, alternative direction.*

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Introduction

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At the end of XX - beginning of XXI century. system of methodological approaches and standards of domestichistorical science has been sharply criticized and partially revised. A kind of "ideological freedom" in the development of a methodological approach made it possible to attract foreign theoretical attitudes to the consideration of Russian phenomena. One of the incarnations of this process was the adoption of the American theory of the frontier.

The terminological category "frontier" was introduced into scientific circulation by the American researcher F. Turner, who first used the specific concept in 1893 in his report "The Significance of the Frontier in American History". Without offering a clear, holistic definition, in general, F. Turner interpreted the frontier as the border between developed and undeveloped lands, as "the process of a meeting, an unexpected collision between the colonialists, the local population and the environment." Later, in the presentation of another American scientist E. Furniss, the frontier looked like "a point or moment of a meeting between savagery and civilization." F. Turner put forward the idea of geographical determinism, i.e. the idea that the originality of the environment and the geographical border as its component predetermines the specifics of the development of society and civilization. The attractive side of the concept was the combination of spatial and temporal paradigms. Despite on the priority of the geographical factor, for American researchers, the frontier acts as a connecting link of various historical periods, since it is an event that is not a one-time event, but an extended one.

The concept of the frontier in Russian historical science turned out to be in demand, first of all, by scientists - specialists in the history of Siberia. The European part of Russia (with some exceptions), with a wide scientific and physical-geographical potential, remained aloof from this process.

Siberian researchers accepted the conceptfrontier in a way. The theoretical development of the idea proposed by F. Turner was aimed not at an in-depth study of the methodological components of the phenomenon, but at constructing lines for a comparative analysis of the American and Siberian frontiers. This implies another feature of the problematic - a small number of historiographic works. The first attempt at a historiographical analysis of the theory of the frontier was made by the famous Siberian scholar D.Ya. Rezun. The subject of his study was the 1997 publication “American Studies in Siberia. American and Siberian Frontier. Analyzing the key points of the collective monograph, the author quite rightly noted that the book is a reflection of Russian historians on similar moments in the history of Siberia and America. Central to the article devoted to the consideration of two works - A.D. Ageeva and N.Yu. Zamyatina. D.Ya. Rezun analyzes these works in detail, reveals causal relationships in the author's conceptual constructions, and provides counterarguments that refute the original theses. However, for all its merits, the article by a Novosibirsk researcher is based on an analysis of a minimum number of studies.

Tomsk scientist M.Ya. Pelipas reviewed American scientificsurveys in the frontier plane. The undoubted advantage of the author's approach is a more detailed disclosure of the ideas of the founder of frontierism F. Turner. The works of modern Russian historians are considered inextricably linked with the provisions of the American colleague. In our opinion, this opens up broader prospects for research work, since Turner's concept is often reduced solely to the idea of a "moving border", which, of course, is a narrow view of the problem. Despite the initial historiographic message of the article, its main content is an analysis of a number of scientific events devoted to the study of the theory of the frontier.

Significant contribution Krasnoyarsk researcher A.S. Khromykh. To date, his authorship belongs to the most holistic historiographical work, which puts the focus on the evolution of research thought in the theoretical plane of the frontier, and not abstract concepts and categories. The author carried out a thorough and painstaking analysis of the works of historians, which is an indisputable merit of the study. A.S. Khromykh not only reveals and, often, subjects the positions of various scientists to critical examination, but also compares them with each other, finds nodes of contradictions, and indicates the logical connections of individual elements of the position. A peculiar approach to the vision of the historiography of the theory of the frontier is presented in the work of V.P. Rumyantseva and E.V. Khakhalkina. The system-forming element of the study was a correspondence comparison of European historical works on frontierism with modern Russian works. When constructing reasoning, a problematic principle was used, which violates the logical integrity of the concepts presented. In addition, the range of domestic works used by V.P. Rumyantsev and E.V. Khakhalkina, is incomplete, and the already existing historiographic reviews are not affected by the authors.

Thus, despiteon certain merits, it is premature to say that the study of Russian historiography of the theory of the frontier has been completed. Until now, no directions in the historiography of the phenomenon have been identified, the author's positions are considered in isolation, attempts to find common features in the logical constructions of researchers remain isolated. In turn, our analysis allows us to identify three main directions in the national historiography of the concept of the frontier: socio-geographical, civilizational and alternative.

The socio-geographic direction is characterized by a judgment about the primary influence on the frontier of a geographical or spatial factor, which is in close connection with social categories. These definitions are defended in their works by several scientists, one of whom is N.Yu. Zamyatin. Her conceptual position is distinguished by the desire to define the phenomenon under consideration and to analyze the relationship between the components included in it. Initially, the frontier was perceived by N.Yu. Zamyatina in general terms as a specific institution that contributes to the formation of American society. In his next article, the scientist points out that "the frontier is a zone of special social conditions, that is, a territory, social and economic processes, on which are determined by the ongoing process of development." In other words, the geographical factor is primary, expressed in the specifics of the course of integrative phenomena. With this approach, the most important structural element of the frontier, according to N.Yu. Zamyatin, is an unstable equilibrium. Concretizing this category, she singled out two types of instability: natural extremeness and military-political instability. We share the position of the researcher regarding the second type of instability. At the same time, the thesis of natural extremeness deserves a more detailed study. Not all geographic regions, in the study of which the concept of the frontier is used, are geographically extreme. Most likely, we should not talk about natural extremeness, but about natural originality as a factor of instability. An integral part of the definition of "frontier" for N.Yu. Zamyatin is the provision on the social frontier.

Almost in parallel with N.Yu. Zamyatina, the concept of the Irkutsk historian A.D. Ageeva. He considered the relationship between such concepts as the American "frontier" and the Siberian "frontier" in the context of the so-called civilizational break. According to the scientist, initially there was a movement of two opposite frontiers: "Russian-Siberian" and "American". Their meeting took place in the Pacific Ocean, and the result was a collision and the emergence of a civilizational fault. Criticizing this thesis A.D. Ageeva, A.S. Khromykh notes that the meeting point of the two moving forces was the contact zone. However, the Krasnoyarsk researcher made a methodological inaccuracy by replacing the concept of “frontier” used by A.D. Ageev, the concept of "civilization". In the position of A.D. Ageev, these terms are not synonymous. The Irkutsk historian in his reasoning relied on the position of A.I. Nekless that the "historical space of the New Age" has been exhausted, the lack of potential has led to a "crisis of the civilizational model". In this regard, one should not see in the concept of A.D. Ageev the priority of the civilizational model, especially since the historian himself noted the high role of several factors in the emergence of the frontier: climate, space, capital. Without highlighting more or less significant components, the author did not outline the system of priorities. Nevertheless, even a primary analysis makes it possible to combine climate and space into one component that influences the formation and emergence of the specifics of the frontier - geographical. It is he who appears at A.D. Ageeva primary. As for capital as a factor in the evolution of the frontier, this position was convincingly refuted by D.Ya.

Representatives of another trend, the civilizational one, perceive the frontier in a completely different way. The geographical factor acquires a secondary meaning for them, and the interaction of the newcomer and autochthonous population comes to the fore. At the same time, each of the two sides is a representative of a separate civilization (or culture as one of the options). Among the first to substantiate this position was D.Ya. Rezun. In one of his works, he notes that the term "frontier" is usually understood as "the place or moment of the meeting of two cultures of different levels of development." Somewhat expanding this interpretation, the respected author notes that the frontier is possible only when two cultures of different levels of civilization meet and contact. The argumentation of this position is based on the assertion that when cultures of the same level come into contact, the frontier is impossible, because a community of a new quality is not born. These provisions of D.Ya. Rezun should be considered key due to the fact that the rejection of the geographical priority and the evolution of the social factor into a civilizational one are the author's innovation. Discussing the dynamics of the frontier, in particular the Siberian one, D.Ya. Rezun identifies several indicators that influenced its formation: historical background, space, climate and relief. In the context of substantiating the influence of the historical background on the variability of the frontier (on the example of Siberia), the author notes that the development of the region in the 17th–19th centuries. proceeded under the significant influence of the Russian centralized state. However, it seems to us that this judgment is debatable. The central government had only minor levers of control over the administrative.

In a slightly different direction, the scientific research of M.V. Shilovsky. Without discarding the idea of civilizational contacts as the driving force of the frontier, the Novosibirsk researcher traced the evolution of the frontier. In this regard, he managed to build one of the clearest concepts for understanding the essence of the frontier. M.V. Shilovsky identified several types of frontier (in the context of the history of Siberia), successively replacing each other. In accordance with the author's opinion, an external frontier first arises, during which there is an acquaintance of civilizations that have not yet entered a kind of "enclosing field" of colonization. The outer frontier passes into the inner one, provided not only the inclusion of territories into the state, but also the registration of tributary relations with the autochthonous population. The greatest interest, according to M.V. Shilovsky, represents precisely the inner frontier, i.e. points of contact of permanent Russian settlements with the place of residence of local peoples inside the emerging frontier. The final type of frontier is internally civilizational, which is associated with the emergence of a specific local culture, the formation of a special mentality.

Main part

The Arctic space is changeable: climate change is stronger here than in the middle zone, cities and towns appear and disappear faster, large projects begin and stop. The volatility of the Arctic has a transformative effect on many institutions and phenomena. This is the basis of the view of the Arctic cities as a potential frontier of urbanism - a natural environment for the development of institutional, technological, planning innovations developed in the Arctic and subsequently applied in other cities of the world. The article is based on a generalization, on the one hand, of the experience of developing strategic planning documents for a number of municipalities in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, carried out at the Center for the Economy of the North and the Arctic SOPS in the last decade, and on the other hand, a theoretical study of the principles of modern.

Different countries have their own "springs" of development, and very often such a spring is not rich resources and the convenience of the situation, not a gift of fate, but, on the contrary, a problem in the solution of which the country acquires its own advantages. The small island space taught the Japanese how to conserve resources. The boundless expanses of the North American mainland have created an outstanding automobile power - the birthplace of mobile homes and food on the go. European history and economics were born in the cramped quarters of walled cities. In Russia, such a spring, apparently, should be considered the development of the North.

The title of the article mentions "frontier". This term has firmly entered the dictionary of scientists writing about the development of new lands. The frontier is usually called the cutting edge of development, but in fact the term is more capacious, so it is difficult to accurately translate it into Russian. Neither the "edge", nor the "border", nor the "frontier" convey the most important thing - that transformative power with which frontiers and edges influence those who overcome them. The frontier is best translated as a “challenge”, the need to respond to which stimulates experimentation, development, and evolution. The Arctic is just such a challenge for Russia.

Few people correctly define the main property of the frontier. Resource reserves are not a frontier if they can be mastered by standard methods: not every mining activity is a frontier. The prerequisites for a frontier are risk and uncertainty in the name of a meaningful goal. The frontier is necessarily associated with the need to respond to this challenge of uncertainty, it is an environment for the generation of new institutions, technologies, social relations, an environment for the formation of a new development trajectory, a kind of point (more precisely, a zone) of bifurcation.

The concept of the frontier was introduced into scientific circulation by the American historian F. J. Turner at the very end of the 19th century. Turner's work was entitled "The Meaning of the Frontier in American History": its significance was to discover the educative, transformative impact of the frontier experience on young American society. Europeans who explored the American continent faced a host of challenges of uncertainty: the need to understand a different Indian civilization, to apply new agricultural practices in the cultivation of prairie black earth, to solve the problem of transporting people and products across half the continent, to establish supplies for remote gold mines, to solve the problems of interaction between migrants from different social strata, nationalities and skin colors.

The image of the frontier - open horizons - not only uninhabited, but undeveloped in every sense of the word, the horizons of the misunderstood. It is characteristic that in Russia interest in the frontier grows during transitional epochs, during periods of uncertainty. The surge to the topic of the frontier in the scientific works of the 1990s is memorable (especially bright in this sense was the work of Elena Petrovskaya “Part of the World” [Petrovskaya 1995]. The Arctic Strategy of the Russian Federation was adopted, the land borders of the Arctic were finally determined by presidential decree, Arctic expeditions are financed after a long break. , to the success stories of former pioneers. Therefore, we conceived a book about the Arctic as a frontier right now, in the midst of a general search for ways to develop the country, a national idea, national pride: it seems to us that in these searches it is impossible not to turn to the Arctic.

Today, when Russian history seems to be going through another point of choosing a path, a bifurcation, it is important to realize that although interest in the Arctic fades, then flares up, the Arctic is a permanent challenge that Russia will always have. In this sense, the Arctic is a special frontier. Other world frontiers were associated with uncertainty, unexploredness in some specific, finite period of time: uncertainty was associated with the fact that some territory, area of knowledge was not yet mastered at that moment. The line can be passed. But the Arctic cannot be "forever", finally mastered due to its specific natural, social, spatial conditions; The Arctic will always be a challenge for humans. Back in the 60s, both in the USSR and abroad, there was an illusion of the possibility of a “final” development of the Arctic, there were projects to create comfortable arctic settlements. For the sake of this, in Sweden (Kiruna), and then in Canada (Resolute Bay and Fairmont), cities were surrounded by windproof walls; in the Soviet North in the same years, projects were born to create giant residential complexes designed to replace entire urban areas. But all these were stable, “for centuries” forms - those projects are very much. We are talking about the famous “pyramids” of Alexander Shipkov and colleagues, which were designed to remind the dream of creating settlements on other planets - as well as the "apple trees on Mars", turned out to be unviable. Today it is obvious that a different strategy is more natural for the Arctic: not rigid, large-scale solutions "forever", but, on the contrary, mobile, modular, mobile, flexibly adaptable to specific conditions.

The variability of conditions and adequate flexible adaptation strategies permeate all aspects of life in the Arctic. The volatility of external conditions influences mining strategies, the layout of cities and towns, the life cycles of indigenous peoples and the rhythms of modern migration waves, and institution building. Forcibly, all spheres of life in the Arctic acquire common features, and these features are flexibility, readiness for search and transformation. Otherwise, tough, non-adaptive projects end in failure: degradation of the natural environment, deserted villages, mothballed deposits.

One of the directions of manifestation of the Arctic frontier is the Arctic urbanization. Arctic cities deserve to be considered as a special phenomenon, distinguished at a qualitative level by special patterns of urban development. It should be noted that the trend of increasing attention to the Arctic cities can already be traced in Russian and international practice. In recent years, both in Russia and abroad, more and more work has appeared on the Arctic cities. However, an understanding of Arctic urbanization as a special complex phenomenon has not yet been developed. Therefore, in this paper, the goal is to outline the main directions for the manifestation of the originality of the Arctic cities, based on their frontier nature - as a direction for promising research. Wherein.

The Frontier North, paradoxically, has much in common with the conditions of life in the largest cities, in megalopolises. This is a high proportion of recent migrants and, as a result, the acuteness of adaptation problems, breaking the habitual way of life for new arrivals, and restructuring social ties. This is the acuteness of the problems of arranging everyday life, utilities, living space - in cities due to crowding of the population, in the North - the severity of natural conditions. These are distant, thousands of kilometers away, trade and information communications - a typical feature of both large cities and the Arctic frontier.

Of course, there is a fundamental difference. According to modern views, cities derive their potential for economic growth from internal diversity. The exchange of knowledge in large cities serves to accelerate innovation processes - which is why cities, being at the forefront of innovation, provide an open field for new economic opportunities. A chain reaction is launched: a large number of the population provides demand for a variety of goods and services, a variety of activities creates favorable conditions for the birth of ever new innovations on the "cross-pollination" of different industries and at the same time attracts even more people. There is a so-called increasing returns effect.

The classical frontier, of course, works differently: here, economic growth, as a rule, is provided by rich resources, for the first time on a large scale involved in economic circulation: land, raw materials. Prominent Japanese economist M. Fujita of Norilsk and Snezhnogorsk described the modern frontier in Southeast Asia, based on the primary involvement in the economy of the huge labor resources of the rural population of the countries of this region. The frontal turning point here is that countries are turning from consumers of mass demand goods into their producers - the whole system of relations in society is changing dramatically. The frontier strikes the imagination of contemporaries: in the frontier regions, in a matter of years, new cities are growing on the site of a wild field or poor villages, new industries are flourishing, and the space is changing radically. Opportunities for education and careers are opening up that the previous generation never dreamed of. Let's look at the transformation of the North in Soviet times - it was growth on the resource frontier. But let's look at modern China - this is growth on the frontier of cheap labor.

However, the frontier state usually passes quickly as the resource is exhausted (in the latter case, labor becomes more expensive as the standard of living rises). And only in the Arctic, as we have already written, the economy, institutions, organization of the territory and all everyday life retain frontier properties permanently. Life in the Arctic adapts to mobility, uncertainty, large amplitudes of changes in natural and economic conditions, and this change of conditions, either closing or opening new opportunities, is a special condition for the development of cities in the Arctic zone.

In this regard, the Arctic cities, we repeat, are a special phenomenon. Cities in the North, in the Arctic, are a real frontier of urbanism, a frontier squared, where the laws of urban development and the laws of the frontier combine and interfere in an amazing way.

Frontier conditions are a constant challenge to the sustainable existence of the city - this challenge creates the conditions for enhanced innovative search. In order for a frontier city to exist, it is necessary to answer a much larger number of questions than for the existence of at least its complete analogue in central Russia. Therefore, in the Arctic cities, the function of an innovation laboratory inherent in cities is carried out - however, the driving forces of this process are somewhat different.

Modern urbanism is based on the advantages of a large city, where it is a large population that provides a variety of environment as a condition for innovative creativity. The Arctic city is a "creator" and an innovator unwillingly; here, a smaller population is compensated by an increased activity of innovative search. In this sense, even a small Arctic city is "more of a city" than its counterpart in the middle lane. Arctic cities often have a larger range of services, more active population renewal, and large volumes of construction compared to similar southern cities. Thanks to the continued support for vacation trips, the population of the Arctic cities of Russia is more mobile, therefore, in terms of information, the Arctic cities are more open than usual.

The external environment, on the other hand, is hostile. From the point of view of the network approach, the main feature of the Arctic cities is their dependence on "long-distance connections" - this is their fundamental difference from the cities of the main settlement zone, and the reason for their frontier character. A harsh climate limits the growth of population density - and cities that emerge in sparsely populated areas find themselves in fundamentally different conditions than their "moderate" counterparts. The cities of Western Europe and North America, on which almost all modern urban theories were formed, are cities of dense networks (described by Braudel, Rokkan, etc.). Between cities in such a network there is a constant dense exchange of goods and services, knowledge and innovation.

Arctic cities are also interconnected with other cities - but these connections are too far away, and most importantly, the range of such connections is very limited. The cities of the European urban network are linked by many roads: the density of the network insures them against falls; in case of termination of communication in one direction, it is compensated by others. Arctic cities, on the other hand, are often connected with the outside world by only one communication line - the Northern Sea Route, the only route, etc.; the role of air traffic somewhat levels this situation, but in general, the Arctic cities are a kind of modern, "cities of caravan routes of the 20th century (not yet the 21st)", dependent on events at the far ends of these caravan routes: if caravans stop moving, life will end these cities.

This happened in the industrial, in previous eras - and is happening now, if the role of the city is still understood in a narrow, production sense. However, in the modern world, the role of cities, as mentioned above, is different, it is more and more based on their internal resources, and the main urban function is innovative search. In this regard, even with the reduction of the "caravan" function of the Arctic cities, their life should not stop: shrinking, however, they must be preserved as information bases for the development of the Arctic, as scientific centers - which is happening in the West, where the main functions of many Arctic settlements - scientific.

What areas are being searched? First of all, in those related to the life support of the Arctic as a whole (climate, etc.) - but also in the sphere of life support of the cities themselves: Arctic architecture, urban economy, social institutions.

In this regard, the city of Norilsk was an ideal Arctic city in Soviet times: the institutions that worked to maintain the life of the city worked to generate new knowledge for the country as a whole. Paradoxically, already in Stalin's times, "Architects sought to get to Norilsk, a city that for many cultural and art figures, theater and film artists, and musicians became a place to improve their skills." It was here that a number of new methods of building on permafrost, methods of arctic agriculture and landscaping of northern cities, etc. were developed. However, in general, the challenges of the Arctic for the city were perceived rather narrowly - mainly in relation to natural challenges - winds, frosts, permafrost. At the same time, in most cases with the exception of individual projects by the Swede R. Erskine, Norilsk architects A. Shibkova, Ya.K. Trushinsh and some others, the main creativity was limited to the adaptation and modification of standard projects of medium latitude to the conditions of the Far North.

However, other aspects of Arctic urbanization are practically not affected - and first of all, this is the search for answers to the challenge of dynamic population changes. High dependence on external development factors, on raw materials industries, the "caravan" nature of many Arctic cities (distant and often uncontested, not duplicated "shoulders" of transport communication) makes periodic fluctuations in the population of Arctic cities their permanent and inevitable, "innate" feature. Therefore, a new, yet untested way of planning is needed here. So far, there are two extremes in the Russian Arctic. On the one hand, these are attempts to build Arctic cities as complete analogues of cities in central Russia - with pompous "Stalinist" architecture in the middle of the 20th century and with concrete high-rise buildings, and even skyscrapers at a later time, with wide streets and squares, regardless of the wind and snow drifts - "according to the latest fashion" of external samples borrowed for the Arctic (this is a feature of Soviet and Russian Arctic urbanization). On the other hand, this is an abundance of temporary, dilapidated housing, being built and occupied forcibly "in anticipation" of the appearance of expensive ones, built from imported materials and not adapted to local climatic conditions, but "normal" concrete high-rise buildings. Obviously, intermediate forms are needed, experiments with quickly erected (but comfortable) and easily transformable housing. It is obvious that it is the Arctic, literally by nature itself, that is intended for new architectural developments, including those in the spirit of the constructivist architecture of the 1920s, with its ideas of mobility, transformability (the famous "living cells" L.

In the Arctic, such experiments are in demand, it would seem, by life itself - and it is from the Arctic that the tested models could subsequently spread to other areas - at least in the form of country housing. Among other critical issues where Arctic cities should be at the forefront are new, energy-efficient life support systems, "green" technologies, which are undergoing the most severe test of strength in the Arctic. These are the problems of a clear organization of urban transport (in the Arctic, the demand for personal vehicles, public transport and taxi services is higher than in “ordinary” cities due to the severity of climatic conditions - the phrase “our people do not go to the bakery by taxi” is inappropriate here The acute problems of the Arctic cities are the problems of self-organization of urban communities, urban activism and urban initiatives, urban leisure, problems of adaptation of migrants (including migrants of different nationalities and cultural backgrounds), these are the problems of compensating for the generation gap, typical of northern families. Finally, these are the problems of organizing the urban economy (much more complex than in a temperate climate), the problems of waste disposal and air purity, and so on.

The main obstacle to understanding the frontier essence of the Arctic cities is, paradoxically, the distrust of local communities and administrations in their own capabilities. Setting to imitate in relation to more southern models leaves without support the real results of a spontaneous innovative search - the experiences of individual entrepreneurs, individual craftsmen in ensuring energy efficiency, creating adequate off-road vehicles, local social initiatives (for example, the experience of the children's museum). “If there is no McDonald’s in a city, it’s not a city,” say young northerners6, and such a setting for the life of Arctic cities is perhaps more terrible than the frost itself. A reassessment of the situation at the highest level can change the situation - a reassessment of the role of the Arctic as an innovative testing ground for the country as a whole - a place that where it is possible and in demand by life to generate “realistic”, non-ostentatious innovations – and corresponding efforts to promote Arctic innovations and the image of the Arctic as a natural environment for innovative search. Ideally, the “tested in the Arctic” brand should become no less powerful in Russia than the “developed at the military-industrial complex” brand, a formula that is used in our country as a guarantee of product quality.

Conclusion

In scientific terms, the most heterogeneous is the alternative direction of interpretation of the frontier. With regard to it, it is impossible to completely systematize and combine the methodological messages of different authors. Each of them seeks to introduce new elements into the understanding of the frontier, not always correlating them with the general conceptual line of F. Turner. The fact is that, without offering a capacious definition of the concept, the American historian chose a methodological outline, according to which the frontier cannot be considered outside the context of the development process, which means that historicism is an integral feature of this scientific category. The researchers, referred by us to the alternative direction, in their research level the significance of either the spatial or temporal (historical) frontier paradigms.

The circle of authors who can be considered in this context is quite wide. In particular, this is N.N. Prikhodko, A.I. Shirokov, A.A. Tikhonov and others. Let us dwell only on some of them. So, N.N. Prikhodko notes the connection between geopolitics and the concept of "frontier". In his reasoning, the researcher translates the historical term into the modern geopolitical plane and, with its help, seeks to explain the specifics of the course of political processes. Such a peculiar definition of the frontier distorts the idea of the historical process, which is based on the inseparable connection between the past and the present. A.I. Shirokov proposed the thesis about the spread of "waves of the frontier". The author used the concept of "frontier" in relation to the development of the north-east of Russia in the XX century, which he identifies with the second wave of the frontier. In its turn, the scientist relates the events of Siberian history of the 17th–19th centuries to the frontier of the first wave. Trying to develop the main provisions of the American concept, researchers introduce a new term "frontier areas". According to them, "frontier areas are zones of creation and destruction, confrontation between core and periphery structures, which are the source of social change."

In conclusion, I would like to note that the differences between directions cannot be perceived as an insurmountable frontier, and the directions themselves are not antagonistic. Each of them represents an attempt, on the one hand, to expand and scientifically enrich the ideas of F. Turner, on the other hand, to develop a logically complete theoretical model that would allow further consideration of the phenomena of Russian history through the prism of the theory of the frontier.

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