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URAL BRANCH, RAS: THE MAJOR RESULTS
AND RESEARCH PROBLEMS
(to 45 anniversary of establishment)**

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The work deals with the basic landmarks in the history of the Institute of Language, Literature and History, Komi Science Centre, Ural Branch, RAS, and the major results of researches of scientists in the field of language, literature, folklore, archeology, ethnography, Russian history, the major problems facing the scientists in the field of historical-philological sciences are noted.

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HISTORY LANDMARKS

The XX century was marked by rapid development of researches in humanitarian sphere. After the formation in 1921 of the Komi Autonomous Region the interest to national culture and history of the Komi people increased. The aspiration to study the native land was also stimulated by the first successes of the researches carried out in Komi in the early 1920-s. In these conditions the group of Ust-Sysolsk intellectuals headed by A.S. Sidorov (who later became the leading scientist-humanist in Komi) on May 16, 1922 organized the Society on studying the Komi land (SSKL), which soon became the center of research activity in the Komi region. The research, cultural and educational work was closely combined in the activity of the Society. Members of SSKL gave the greatest attention to historical-philological researches.

For the leading figures of SSKL the society was only the first step on the way of development of science in the Komi region. The establishment of durable contacts of local researchers with the USSR Academy of Sciences was of great importance, they spoke about opening of the academic scientific institutions in the Komi region, suggested to organize complex studying of the Komi land with the support of the USSR Academy of Sciences with active participation of regional local history specialists, to form the Academic centre in the Komi region, to establish the Komi Academy of sciences and arts. In 1930 A.S. Sidorov developed the project of provisions on the Komi scientific research institute of regional studies with the purpose of “systematic work on raising of culture and economy of the Komi region”, studying of language, folklore, material culture and way of life of the Komi and Nenets, history of these peoples, as well as fauna, flora, soils, bowels and climate.

On May 21, 1931 because of changed political situation in the country and deterioration of the attitude of the authorities to study of local lore the SSKL ceased to exist. But its liquidation did not mean the stoppage of research work in Komi. On July 20, 1931 the Presidium of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee supported the idea on opening of such institute, the same year the Organizational Bureau was created to deal with the problems of the organisation of this scientific institution. However, the organizational period was dragged out, and the mentioned decision of the Presidium the All-Russia Central Executive Committee was realised only after a trip to Syktyvkar in 1933 of the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences A.P. Karpinsky who saw the great potential possibilities of development of science in Komi. The Komi Scientific Research Institute was opened in 1934. The workers of the Scientific Research Institute studied

the Komi language, literature, history, economy, natural resources of the region. The Scientific Research Institute, however, was not the academic institution. It was subordinate to the Administration of the universities and research establishments of the RSFSR People's Commissariat of Education, and was financed from the local budget. At the same time at creation of the Komi Scientific Research Institute the project developed by A.S. Sidorov was taken into consideration, while A.S. Sidorov (and a number of his colleagues) co-operated at this institute, however he was compelled to leave, was subjected to repression and only in 1942 he could start to work again in the Komi Scientific Research Institute.

By that time the institute was not complex as it had been created and conceived by A.S. Sidorov. After that, when in 1937–1938 the leading researchers of the Komi Scientific Research Institute were subjected to repression, in the middle of 1938 the institute was reorganized and began to be called as the Komi Scientific Research Institute of Language, Literature, Folklore and History under the People's Commissariat of Education of the Komi ASSR, i.e. it had got exclusively humanitarian orientation; in fact it was created anew (in some documents of the boundary of the 1930–1940-s it was said that the Komi Scientific Research Institute was organized in 1938).

In 1938–1940 the Scientific Research Institute developed mainly curriculums, textbooks and dictionaries for primary and incomplete secondary schools; actually the research work stopped being of primary importance. Meanwhile, namely these years in the Komi Republic (Komi ASSR was formed in 1936) there started to be carried out A.S. Sidorov's and his colleagues' proposals of the 1920-s on study of local lore concerning the organisation of the academic establishment in Komi: in 1939 there appeared a constant group of workers of the Northern base of the USSR Academy of Sciences (geologists and biologists) in Syktyvkar. The first successes in the organisation and development of natural-science researches, possibly, had served their purpose that the republic authorities decided to take measures on activation of work of humanists.

In June, 1940 under the decision of the Komi Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Council of People's Commissars of the Komi ACCP the Komi Scientific Research Institute was again reorganized. Three sections (sectors) were created in its structure: language; literature and folklore; history. It was supposed that workers of the Institute (Director A.A. Vezhev) (he headed the Scientific Research Institute since March, 1939) will make researches on the basic problems of history and culture of Komi. However because of lack of personnel (the Scientific Research Institute was not properly staffed) in fact only one language section functioned within one and a half years where graduates of the Komi Teachers Training College, unfortunately, also not having necessary scientific training, worked. In October, 1941 A.A. Vezhev, director, left the Scientific Research Institute, as he was called up to military service.

But already in 1941 the Institute began to be replenished with personnel. On July 31, 1941 M.A. Sakharova became the research worker of the Scientific Research Institute and one of its main support, its “first swallow”. In October, 1941 V.M. Podorov, associate professor, author of a number of publications on Komi history, and D.S. Overin, linguist, who had finished the post-graduate study, came to work to the Institute. Later D.S. Overin became the director of the Scientific Research Institute. In January, 1942 A.S. Sidorov became research worker of the Scientific Research Institute, and on March, 25 the same year – N.A. Maltseva (Kolegova), who had finished the postgraduate study at Leningrad State University. Next years the harmonious tandem of N.A. Kolegova and M.A. Sakharova had entered the glorious pages in the history of the Komi linguistics, the history of humanitarian academic science in Komi. The outstanding scientist-linguist D.V. Bubrikh, Prof., Dr. Sci. (Philology) who had worked at Karelo-Finnish University evacuated in autumn 1941 to Syktyvkar, became the staff research worker of the Scientific Research Institute, the Scientific Secretary of the Institute.

In 1942 the main attention of the scientists of the Scientific Research Institute was given to various aspects of Komi linguistics: dialectology, grammar, orthography, lexicography. D.V. Bubrikh and A.S. Sidorov played the key role in working out and discussion of all these questions. After calling up for military service of V.M. Podorov in 1942 no historical, ethnographic and archaeological researches were conducted at the Institute. Although A.S. Sidorov was the humanist-Encyclopaedist who had considerable experience of corresponding work, and a number of scientific works on ethnography and archeology, it was impossible for him simultaneously to deal with all these problems. There were no specialists in literature and folklore at the Scientific Research Institute (besides A.S. Sidorov).

Despite all difficulties of wartime, the work at the Scientific Research Institute was gradually improved. On February 1, 1943 A.I. Podorova, previously heading the People’s Commissariat of Education of the Komi ASSR, was appointed director of the Scientific Research Institute. Prof. K.V. Sivkov headed the History sector, V.V. Yukhnin, writer, dealt with study of literature, senior lecturer V.G. Vazanov, Cand. Sci. (Philology), from Karelo-Finnish University was engaged in folklore researches. As the most part of workers of the Scientific Research Institute were linguists, so the basic scientific achievements of the Institute were still connected with linguistics.

In August, 1941 in connection with begun Great Patriotic War, the Northern (from Arkhangelsk) and Kola (from Kirovsk) Bases of the USSR Academy of Sciences were evacuated to Syktyvkar, which on October 29, 1941 were integrated in the Base of the USSR Academy of Sciences on studying the North. In 1944 it was reorganised in the Base of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Komi ASSR. The same year the Scientific Research Institute was transferred from the system of People’s Commissariat on Education to the structure of this Base which

since October 1, 1944 became its department (in 1945–1946 it was called as Sector of language, written language and history of the Komi people, in 1947–1948 – Sector of language, written language and history, since 1949 – Sector of language, written language, literature and history). There had come a new stage in development of the Komi humanity.

The first decade of work was, in fact, the time of formation of scientific researches in Komi history and philology in the academic Base (in 1949 it was transformed to the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The lack of the qualified scientific personnel was the main difficulty. In the end of 1944 – beginning of 1945 only six people worked in the sector: linguists N.A. Kolegova, A.I. Podorova, M.A. Sakharova, A.S. Sidorov, D.A. Timushev, historian V.M. Podorov. This small group has become the basis for formation of the future collective of the Institute of Language, Literature and History. Next years the historians V.N. Davydov and L.I. Surina, ethnographer L.N. Zherebtsov, specialists in folklore F.V. Plesovsky and A.K. Mikushev, linguist T.I. Zhilina and others joined the group. The outstanding Komi linguist V.I. Lytkin provided great methodological assistance to humanists.

Gradually the Humanitarian sector of the Komi Branch increased and developed. Their researches were becoming more and more professional and deep; the authority of scientists-humanists increased. It became clear that frameworks of one sector were too small for specialists of different specialities. Yet in 1949 at transformation of the Scientific-Research Base to the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences the question on reorganisation of the Sector of language, written language and history in the academic Institute of History and Culture was raised, but then this intention was not carried out (the staff was insufficient for the Institute). In 1956 the possibility of formation of the institute in the following 1957 was discussed, but the decision was not made. In January, 1958 the independent Department of history, ethnography and archeology was created, headed by Cand. Sci. (History) V.N. Davydov. This allowed to increase number of science workers, to expand subjects of researches, to define independent creative groups. Thereby the important step to creation of the institute was taken.

In 1959 Presidium of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (headed by Dr. Sci. (Agriculture) P.P. Vavilov) addressed the authorities of the USSR Academy of Sciences with the proposal to form in 1960 the Institute of Language, Literature and History within the structure of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for what, according to Presidium, “all conditions” were created. However this proposal was not accepted. In April, 1960 the Council of Ministers of the Komi ASSR and the CPSU Komi Regional Committee spoke for the creation of the Institute of Language, Literature and History. In 1961 the Presidium of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences addressed the State Committee of RSFSR on coordination of scientific researches with

the request to support the proposal for the creation of the Institute of Language, Literature and History in 1962. In December, 1961 the Department of history, ethnography and archeology was divided into the Department of history (with V.N. Davydov as the Head) and the Department of ethnography and archeology (headed by Ya.N. Beznosikov). Scientific personnel of the Department of history consisted of V.N. Davydov, L.I. Surina, D.D. Balueva, V.S. Degtev, G.S. Filimono-
nova, I.N. Kaverin, N.D. Ivanov, G.P. Raevskaya, R.G. Puchkova, L.A. Gabova. In 1962–1964 A.N. Aleksandrov, L.S. Shabalova, V.V. Shangina joined the department, V.V. Startsev and G.I. Vyacheslavov took the post-graduate course, next years A.N. Turubanov, V.I. Chuprov, V.V. Politov came to science.

In the 1950–1960-s the basic directions of scientific activity in humanitarian sphere were definitively formed. Thanks to activity of that generation of scientists the USSR Academy of Sciences recognised the creation in Syktyvkar of humanitarian academic institute as possible.

In 1968 Presidium of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (chairman – V.P. Podoplelov, Dr. Sci. (Economy)) sent the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician M.V. Keldysh the report in which again it was underlined that “there are necessary conditions for the organisation of the Institute of Language, Literature and History in the Komi Branch”. Successes of research activity of historical-philological departments have shown its “exclusive urgency and perspectivity”, creation the Institute of Language, Literature and History would promote humanity development. In 1968 the presidium of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences asked to take steps on the creation of the institute. However only on September 25, 1969 the corresponding decision of the State Committee on science and technology of the Council of Ministers of the USSR № 55, and on November 13, 1969 – the Decision of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences № 899 “About the organisation of the Institute of Language, Literature and History of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences” was passed. According to that on March 26, 1970 at session of the Presidium of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences it was decided to create the Institute of Language, Literature and History on April 1, 1970.

The institute structure included the Department of Language and Literature (since 1966 it was headed by A.E. Vaneev, Cand. Sci. (Philology)), the Department of Ethnography and Archeology (Head – Dr. Sci (History) Ya.N. Beznosikov) and the Department of History (since 1968 it was headed by Cand. Sci. (History) N.N. Rochev) where 56 people worked. Nikolay N. Rochev became director of the Institute of Language, Literature and History, A.A. Vezhev – scientific secretary (in November, 1971 he was replaced by T.I. Zhilina (Cand. Sci. (Philology)) after whom this post was occupied by A.N. Rakin, Cand. Sci. (Philology)). N.N. Rochev who headed the work of the Institute at the first stages of formation and development of the Institute, has made exclusively great contribution in the

organisation of further development of basic researches, and in professional training of highly skilled specialists, in formation of the collective as the important participant of public-political life of the republic.

In 1985 the Institute of Language, Literature and History was headed by Cand. Sci. (History) Anatoly D. Napalkov. In 1996 Cand. Sci. (History) Alexander F. Smetanin became director of the institute. Since 2011 the institute is headed by Dr. Sci. (History) Igor L. Zherebtsov. In 1991–2001 the deputy director on scientific problems was Dr. Sci. (History) E.A. Savelyeva, in 2001–2011 – Dr. Sci. (History) I.L. Zherebtsov and Dr. Sci. (History) A.A. Popov, since 2011 – Cand. Sci. (History) I.O. Vaskul and Dr. Sci. (Philology) E.A. Tsypanov, the scientific secretary of the institute were Cand. Sci. (Philology) T.N. Gabova, Cand. Sci. (History) Yu.P. Shabaev, Dr. Sci. (History) I.L. Zherebtsov, Cand. Sci. (History) I.O. Vaskul, Cand. Sci. (Economy) E.N. Rozhkin, since 2015 – Cand. Sci. (History) D.V. Milokhin. The scientific secretary on international scientific cooperation and coordination since 2014 is Dr. Sci. (History) A.A. Popov.

In December, 1970 at the Institute of Language, Literature and History there worked 56 people, including 39 research workers (with 2 doctors and 16 candidates of sciences), in 1973 – 79 people (45 research workers), in 1979 – 96 people (47 research workers). It was expected that in 1985 there will be about 130 workers at the Institute (including 70 research workers, 6 doctors and about 50 candidates of sciences), but this did not come true. In 1982 99 people worked at the Institute, and for a long time this number remained unchanged. By 1990 the staff of the Institute increased to 111 people – basically, at the expense of graduates of Syktyvkar State University and Komi State Teachers Training college. The difficult situation in which the science has got next years, affected the Institute as well: in the beginning of 1995 99 people worked here, in 2010 – 88 people. By November, 2014 number of people working at the Institute exceeded one hundred, and almost the fifth part of them (20 people) – doctors of sciences. The scientific potential of the Institute today is higher, than it had ever been earlier.

The institute structure varied time and again. During 1970–1973 the departments were divided into six sectors: Language, Literature and Folklore; History of pre-Soviet period; History of the Soviet period; Ethnography; Archeology. Later the Sector of sociological researches, the Sector of folklore and folk art, the Komi-Permian Department of social studies (located in Kudymkar of the Komi-Permian District) were created. In 1985 the Museum of archeology and ethnography transformed later in the Museum of archeology of the European Northeast was opened at the Institute.

Now the Institute of Language, Literature and History has three scientific departments. The Department of language, literature and folklore (headed by Cand. Sci. (Philology) E.A. Tsypanov) includes three sectors: Sector of language (Head – Cand. Sci. (Philology) A.G. Musanov), Sector of literary study

(Head – Cand. Sci. (Philology) T.L. Kuznetsova), Sector of folklore (Head – Cand. Sci. (Philology) Yu.A. Krashennikova) and Folklore Fund with unique records collected by several generations of scientists.

The Department of history and ethnography (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) M.V. Taskaev) consists of Sector of ethnography (Head – Dr. Sci. (History) Yu.P. Shabaev), Sector of Russian history (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) M.V. Taskaev), Sectors of historical-demographic and historical-geographical researches of the Russian North (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) N.M. Ignatova), Laboratory of archeography and publication of documents on the history of development of the European North of Russia (Head – Dr. Sci. (History) M.A. Matsuk), Laboratory of “History of industrial development of the Timan-Pechora and the Western Arctic regions in context of cultural anthropology” (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) D.A. Nesanelis). The Department of archeology (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) V.N. Karmanov) consists of the Sector of archaeological researches of the Western Arctic regions and subarctic territories (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) I.O. Vaskul), the Sector of preservation and popularization of archaeological heritage (Head – Cand. Sci. (History) V.N. Karmanov) and the Museum of archeology of the European Northeast, being the storehouse of the richest materials on the ancient history of Komi and the center of popularization work. The Institute of Language, Literature and History has its publishing department (Head – N.K. Zaboeva) with the miniprinting house allowing operatively to publish scientific and reference books of limited circulation.

At all reorganizations, the basic directions of researches, perspective and priority from the point of view of modern science, remained and continued to develop. For today they are:

- working out of problems of political and social and economic history, historical demography, traditional and modern culture of the Komi and other peoples of the European North;

- studying of archaeological cultures of the Lithic Age, Metal Age and the Middle Ages of the North of Eurasia;

- research of language, literature and folklore of the Komi and other Permian peoples, problems of interaction of cultures in territory of Eurasia.

Every year scales of scientific search of scientists extended, the number of scientific publications on linguistics, literary study, folklore, ethnography, history and archeology increased. New young talented researchers with whom scientists of the senior generation generously shared experience, joined the collective. Thanks to creative cooperation of researchers of different specialities, different generations the institute managed to achieve impressing successes in realization of all scientific directions.

PHILOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

In different years the **linguists** had to solve complex problems of preservation and development of the language riches accumulated by the people, collection and description of patterns of folk speech, formation of literary Komi language, development of its norms, creation of the educational and scientific literature, grammar-books and dictionaries as the basic funds for preservation of the language material. This work had got systematic character yet in post-war years when the sector of language, written language and history of the Komi people was formed. Then the first regular researches were conducted, purposeful preparation of scientific personnel began. The linguistics was the basic scientific direction in the activity of the Sector of language, written language and history of the Komi Base of the USSR Academy of Sciences. By the time of creation of the Institute the firm basis in the field of linguistic researches has been laid, the first generation of textbooks and the educational literature for schools has been created, the first scientific works in the field of morphology and syntax of the Komi language have been carried out.

In the second half of the 1940-s – beginning of the 1950-s on the initiative of D.V. Bubrikh and A.S.Sidorov a number of fundamental works on Komi grammar were executed. The powerful collective of Komi linguists was formed, fruitfully working within the precincts of the institute. With its efforts the huge work on creation of the basic directions of modern Komi linguistic science was made. This collective had prepared and published fundamental dictionaries of the Komi language. Let us mention such editions, as “The Komi-Russian dictionary” (1961), “The Russian-Komi dictionary” (1966), “The Comparative dictionary of the Komi-Zyryan dialects” (1961) which authors are D.A. Timushev, V.A. Sorvacheva, N.A. Kolegova, M.A. Sakharova, T.I. Zhilin, N.N. Selkov. In 1970 the “Short etymological dictionary of the Komi language” was published, 30 years later (1999) it was republished. At this edition much work was done by its authors V.I. Lytkin and E.S. Gulyaev, and also I.N. Kostromina, research worker of the department. Work on spelling perfection of the Komi language was continuously conducted, the Orthographic dictionary was republished several times (1939, 1942, 1952, 1953, 1976). In 1985 the new Orthographic dictionary was published which considerably improved the system of Komi spelling (authors M.A. Sakharova, N.N. Selkov, R.I. Kosnyreva).

Fruitful studying of Komi dialects proceeded. The result of numerous field researches became the multivolume reports containing the richest field material which is kept in the Scientific Archive of the Komi Science Centre, Ural Branch, RAS. In the 1960-s – 1990-s on these materials a series of monographic researches on all 10 dialects of the Komi language was published. Great contribution to the development of Komi dialectology was made by the Honoured Worker of Science

of the Komi ASSR T.I. Zhilina, Honoured Workers of Science and Culture of the Komi ASSR M.A. Sakharova and N.A. Kolegova, research workers V.A. Sorvacheva, N.N. Selkov, E.S. Gulyaev, G.G. Baraksanov. Rich field material on toponymy of the Pre-Pechora area was collected and systematised by Z.P. Anufrieva, Cand. Sci. (Philology). Veterans of the department R.I. Kosnyreva, N.I. Loskutova, E.K. Pavlova were invariable companions of many scientific expeditions, irreplaceable assistants in preparation of scientific reports. Practically all works of the department published prior to the beginning of the 1990-s were made with their assistance. All typewritten works of this period were skillfully carried out by G.A. Sorvacheva.

With creation in 1970 of the Institute the independent Sector of language was formed. About 15 years it was headed by G.G. Baraksanov (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), then its Heads were Dr. Sci. (Philology) G.V. Fedyuneva, Dr. Sci. (Philology) E.A. Tsypanov, at present the Head is Cand. Sci. (Philology) A.G. Musanov. For these years the new generation of the scientists-linguists who continued the researches of the Komi language in its various spheres has grown. The material accumulated in the previous period allowed to come to a new theoretical level of the Komi linguistic science, to pass from descriptive to analytical linguistics.

Finishing of work on the fundamental monographic description of the Komi-Zyryan dialects became a bright result of long-term studying of dialects of the Komi language, begun yet in the 1930-s. In T.I. Zhilina's monography the rich material of Vym' dialect, collected by the author since the 1950-s, is introduced in a wide scientific turnover. A 10-volume series of monographic investigations on dialects of the Komi language is the first one in the native Finno-Ugristics.

One of the major directions of work of the department is studying the lexical riches of the Komi language. The collective monograph "Modern Komi language. Lexicology" (1985) became the result of long-term researches in this area. The group of lexicologists was for a long time headed by L.M. Beznosikova (Cand. Sci. (Philology)). The edition by the request of the Ministry of Public Education and Higher School of a number of school, branch and thematic dictionaries of the Komi language (authors L.M. Beznosikova, E.A. Aibabina, V.A. Lyashev, A.N. Rakin, N.K. Zaboeva), among which most detailed "The Dictionary of synonyms of the Komi language» and others, became an appreciable event in Komi lexicography. During work on the collection and systematization of vocabulary of the Komi language the universal dictionary card file which already today totals tens of thousands of dictionary units is created.

Problems of lexocology and lexicography were solved in close connection with fundamental problems of a grammatical system of the Komi language, studying of its internal structure, finding-out of regularities of its development. The result of these researches became monographs on word-formation and morphology, teaching aids and reference books, as well as the new scientific grammar

written in the Komi language with use of original Komi terminology, in many respects created for the first time “Onia Komi кув (Ӧнія коми кыв). Morphology» (Syktyvkar, 2000). These scientific works were made by G.V. Fedyuneva, E.A. Tsypanov, G.A. Nekrasova, E.N. Popova. Great number of works on scientific and technical provision of planned themes of the department was carried out by V.K. Khabarova and O.I. Nekrasova. In new conditions of the development of science this work demands creative approach, use of computer technologies, knowledge of new techniques of processing of linguistic material. Young candidates of sciences A.G. Musanov, V.V. Ponaryadov actively participated in the work in the 1990-s.

Last decade the new tendency in development of the Komi academic linguistics – working out of applied problems with fundamental problems, work on creation of the new educational and popular scientific literature for a wide range of users was outlined. This work has got a new impulse in connection with the recognition of the Komi language as one of the state languages of the Komi Republic. Scientists of the department actively co-operated with the Ministry of Education and Higher School, the Ministry of Culture and National Policy. Let us mention such editions, as “Teach-yourself Komi textbook”, “Romposhtan (Рӧмпӧштӧн). Teach-yourself book for civil-service employees”, the dictionary of new words and expressions “Vyl’ Komi куввор (Вьль коми куввор)”, the textbook for high schools “Perym-Komi gizhod кув (Перым-коми гижӧд кыв)”, educational and methodical teaching aids for high schools of the republic. Great contribution to expansion of functionality of the Komi language and its teaching and propagation was made by E.A. Tsypanov, L.M. Beznosikova, G.A. Nekrasova, G.V. Fedyuneva, etc.

High level of Komi linguistic science was repeatedly marked at the most representative scientific forums. Thanks to the basic researches carried out by several generations of researchers, both native, and foreign, the Komi language is included in the most studied Finno-Ugric languages. The encyclopaedia “The Komi language” published by Komi linguists, generalized achievements of the Komi linguistic science for all period of its existence and reflected advanced achievements in this field of Finno-Ugric linguistics.

In recent 15 years the linguists of the Institute of Language, Literature and History have made huge lexicographic and lexicological work the result being the edition of a number of detailed works. Few Finno-Ugric people can compete with Komi in quantity and variety of the published dictionaries, among which – prepared under the direction of L.M. Beznosikova fundamental academic Komi-Russian and Russian-Komi dictionaries, the dictionary of synonyms of the Komi language, and also the first in Komi lexicography full academic “The Dictionary of dialects of the Komi language (Кӧми сӧрнисикас кывчукӧр)” in two volumes, containing the unique dialect materials collected by several generations of

researchers. Editions have made important contribution to development of Komi lexicography, to the theory and practice of compiling bilingual dictionaries, they have great importance for practice of functioning of the Komi language.

Appreciable event in the Komi lexicology was the publication of a number of specialized thematic dictionaries of the Komi language which pursue the scientific aims and at the same time promote the further normalization of literary Komi language. A.N. Rakin (Dr. Sci. (Philology)) carried out a large work on collection and systematization of special vocabulary, the universal dictionary card file was created.

Systematic studying of toponymy of the Komi Republic became more active (Cand. Sci. (Philology) A.G.Musanov). Work on creation of a computer database on toponymy of the Komi Republic – one of the branches of lexical fund of the Komi language is conducted.

Monographs of E.A. Tsypanov, G.A. Nekrasova, G.V. Fedyuneva is the appreciable result of researches of grammar of the Komi language.

Recently in the course of studying the ways of development of the Permian languages in the past and the present carried out under the direction of E.A. Tsypanov (Dr. Sci. (Philology)) the diachronic processes are revealed: 1) stabilization and unification, preservation of parent-language typological peculiarities of the Finno-Ugric language family, 2) branching and expansion of a network of grammatical forms, 3) expansion of grammatical semantics, specialisation of forms and meanings, 4) the tendency to analytism in expression of semantic relations, 5) increase in lexical structure of the Permian literary languages, 6) complication of syntactic constructions and sentences, 7) peripherization of separate grammatical units, their go out of use, 8) expansion of the use of grammatical units, unnatural cases of the use under the influence of the Russian language, 9) Russification of syntactic constructions, tracing, 10) disappearance of primordial vocabulary.

Monographs, dictionaries, textbooks are the gold fund of the Komi linguistics, having everlasting value. It became the basis of modern linguistic science which now represents developed enough branch of the Finno-Ugric linguistics, with the totality of the disciplines specially studying various levels of the Komi language.

Literary critics of the Institute who at various times were directed by V.I. Martynov (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), I.M. Vaneeva (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), V.N. Demin (Dr. Sci. (Philology)), V.A. Limerova (Cand. Sci. (Pedagogics)), and since 2008 – T.L. Kuznetsova (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), developed a wide range of problems connected with research of the theory and history of Komi literature, problems of its national originality and genre development. Regularities of historical development of literature, its aesthetic experience were studied, creativity of separate writers was analyzed. Many views existing earlier in literary study were

reconsidered, creativity of writers, earlier on ideological motives not included in literary reviews was considered, the critical analysis of creativity of some classics of Komi literature is given. The basic conclusion that Komi literature does not belong to those which got development only after 1917 is made; it is noticed that K.F. Zhakov and G.S. Lytkina's views defined aesthetic orientations of Komi literature of the first third of XX century, while since mid-1930-s the change of these orientations began, there occurred complete submission of literary creativity to dominating ideology; searches of an independent way of development of Komi literature renewed only since the end of the 1980-s. Problems of the aesthetic and spiritual-moral content of Komi literature of the end of XX century are considered, changes in the art form and genre development of Komi literature are revealed, the complete analysis of separate works, most typical for the newest literary process, is given.

National-philosophical concepts of Komi writers of XX century are revealed in monographs, the pulsing character of development of genres in Komi poetry, reflecting regularities of development of genres of small literatures as a whole is shown, change in Komi poetry during its historical development is traced and the new periodization of Komi literature of XX century is substantiated, the new methodology of studying the Finno-Ugric literatures of Russia which basis is the research of their genre poetics, is proposed. Moral problems of Komi literature development, problems of formation and development problems of Komi novel, features of its typology and poetics, interrelation of Komi-Zyryan and Komi-Permian literature, poetics problems of Komi prose, its artistic and genre typology, etc. were investigated. The new direction of work of literary critics became the preparation for the publication of works of Komi writers, little-known or not so known to a wide range of readers. The creative heritage of the founder of Komi literature I.A. Kuratov is comprehended in the course of development of realistic poetry of XIX century in context of creativity of N. Ogarev, H. Heine, R. Burns. I.A. Kuratov's place in poetry of the 1860–1870-s is specified, the basic features of his poetry giving it national originality are revealed. The connection of Komi poetry of XX century with I.A. Kuratov's poetry is established. New circumstances of life and creativity analyzed by researchers, allow to understand more deeply an inner world of the poet, originality of his personality. Participation of scientists of the Institute of Language, Literature and History in creation of such a fundamental generalising work as “The Literary history of the Urals” which first volume was published in 2013, should be noted.

In recent years within the frames of researches of regularities of artistic development of Komi literature conducted under the direction of T.L. Kuznetsova (Cand. Sci. (Philology)) both separate genre-generic forms, and the processes of artistic evolution of authors were considered. In describing the historical way of development of literature the natural connections causing peculiarities of pro-

cesses of its development are revealed: dominating genres of documentary-artistic prose of XIX century – travel, local graphical sketch, ethnographic sketch; the basic attention in the local graphical sketch was given by the authors to Ust-Sy-solsk and Fair villages; I.A. Kuratov's lyrical system is multisubject; the basic subject form in I.A. Kuratov's works is the lyrical hero; cultural-historical names and place names in K.F. Zhakov's prose play an essential role in creation of sim-bolical-mythological models of the world of the writer. One of the major features of artistic natural philosophy of Komi prose of the first third of XX century is un-derstanding of the nature and the man as interaction of the sides of a uniform life; the Komi drama of the 1990-s is on the way of renovation: sociopolitical changes caused turning of drama to artistic means of other types, strengthening of the role of a symbol in plays, allegory; in modern Komi female lyrics special actuality in artistic comprehension of the reality obtain such features of world-view, as intel-lectuality, impressionism, introversion, antithetics, irrationality and mythopoetry; in artistic development of small forms of the newest Komi prose the processes of intergenre movement – formation of syncretic forms – are revealed.

The frame of problems developed by literary critics, allows to investigate deeply modern Komi literature and its history, connections of Komi literature with folklore, Finno-Ugric and Russian literature, its poetics, its national originality. At the same time it gives an impulse to working out of theoretical problems of development of literatures of the minorities, first of all Finno-Ugric literatures of Russia. The new stage in development of Komi literary study is characterised by interaction of Komi literary critics with the colleagues from the Finno-Ugric cen-ters of Russia, aspiration to solution of considerable scientific problems, develop-ment of new directions in research of Komi literature.

Folklore sector was headed by Yu.G. Rochev (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), P.F. Limerov (Cand. Sci. (Philology)), since 2008 – Yu.A. Krashennnikova (Cand. Sci. (Philology)). Researches of specialists in folklore of the Institute are directed on studying the spiritual heritage of the people of the European Northeast of Rus-sia, compiling of the Code of regional folklore. Within the frames of this direction works on studying, description, systematization of folklore of the Russians, Komi, Nenets were carried out.

The observations over the genre system of folklore of the people of the Eu-ropean North, mainly of Komi and Russian population of the Komi Republic and adjacent territories are made. In the field of non-fairy-tale prose the circle of folk-lore texts about Stefan of Perm and Christianization of the Komi people is con-sidered, relations of some folklore motives with written tradition are revealed, peculiarities of construction of a hagiographical and folklore image of Stefan of Perm are analyzed, the basic subject-forming motives of legends about Christiani-zation are described.

In the field of studying the oral fairy-tale prose of Komi special attention is given to problems of systematization and typology of national fund of fairy tales, to revealing of regularities of formation and distribution of separate plots and their types in local Komi traditions. The Index of Komi fairy tales in which texts, comprehensively and in full representing the fairy-tale tradition of the Komi people are included, became one of results of researches. The subject structure of fairy-tales and household fairy tales of Komi is revealed. The influence of Russian primitivistic publications on oral fairy-tale Komi tradition is proved. The observations in the field of poetical-stylistic specificity of a magic fairy tale in Komi are made, typological parallels and style relationship of the Russian and Komi magic fairy tale, influence of the Russian epic tradition on the subject structure, character system of the fairy-tale Komi tradition are revealed.

Genres of children's game folklore in Komi are analyzed and systematized, relationship of folklore texts with literary sources is shown, the general and specific features of poetics of Komi texts in comparison with other people of the European northeast of Russia are established, interrelations of children's game culture in Komi with northern-Russian tradition are analysed, more than 60 games of the Komi people are described and generalized.

The peculiarities of distribution and existence of wedding dialect genres in territory of the European part of Russia in XIX – beginning of XXI centuries are revealed, genre versions are described, observations in the field of the genre nature and poetics are made. Influence on wedding sayings of the democratic literature of XVII century, primitivistic and author's literary works of XVIII–XIX centuries is proved. On material of dialect genres of a traditional wedding ceremony a number of questions connected with the problem of "origination" and existence of ceremonial texts in non-ceremonial situation is touched upon, the emphasis is made on studying the problem of correlation of "memory" of tradition and "memory" of the executor. It is established that the texts that regulate the ceremony "movement" possess, organize and comment the ceremonial acts have greater "durability" in tradition, relatively stable verbal manifestation (in other words, they contain "memory" of a ceremony). Diachronic changes in poetic structure of texts are noted: impoverishment of the contents of the texts showing condition of characters and surrounding conditions, emotional reaction of heroes etc.

Research works on the description of the local folklore traditions formed by the Russian immigrants in the Komi Republic were carried out: the genre structure and functional features are revealed, separate folklore genres (incantation-invocation repertoire, oral prose, ceremonial poetry, etc.) are analyzed.

On material of the Komi mythological stories, incantations, children's folklore, lectionary genres the theoretical problems in the field of mechanisms of inter-ethnic interaction and adaptation of the borrowed folklore plots were developed.

Within the frames of the Program on drawing up of the Code of regional folklore the computer versions of the academic collected works of the Komi magic fairy tale, not fantastic Komi prose, lectionary genres, children's folklore, including folklore texts, scientific comments, translations into the Russian language are created.

In 2009–2012 under the direction of P.F. Limerov (Cand. Sci. (Philology)) the regional folklore traditions of the European Northeast and TransUrals were investigated in the intercultural context. Monuments of narrative Komi folklore; monuments of Komi song lyrics; monuments of ceremonial Komi poetry; invocation-incantation Komi poetry; monuments of Komi children's folklore; monuments of folklore of the Russian old-resident population of the Komi Republic were studied. During field researches the new materials characterising folklore culture of designated local traditions of the Komi population, showing the current state of folklore local traditions were obtained.

Since 2013 the basic attention of specialists in folklore is concentrated on the analysis of folklore genres of the European Northeast of Russia (dynamics of development, transformation, classical heritage and modern forms) carried out under the direction of Yu.A. Krasheninnikova (Cand. Sci. (Philology)). Expedition investigations were carried, the new materials characterising the current state and folklore culture of the bearers of local traditions were obtained. In particular, the subject structure and style specificity of the Komi magic fairy tale are described, the genre structure of the Komi children's game folklore is revealed and described, the works on description of lectionary fund of Komi began. Observations in the field of dynamics of development, mechanisms of transformation of folklore genres, modern folklore forms of the people of the European North are made (XX – beginning of XXI centuries). Specificity of poetics and peculiarities of existence of the folklore genres concerning the “classical heritage” are revealed; observations in the field of poetics and functioning of genres in the mixed ethnic zones are made; national and international features in folklore genre classifications are defined.

The basic results of applied researches of scientists of the Sector of folklore were presented in the published collections of folklore texts, popular scientific editions, which purpose was the introduction in the scientific turnover of new folklore-ethnographic materials, popularisation of folklore data obtained as a result of laboratory and expeditions researches. Bilingualism of editions makes it possible both for the Russian and Komi reader to use them in educational process, the work of cultural establishments (clubs, folklore centers and theatres etc.).

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES

Ethnographers who were separated in an independent department in 1971 worked extremely fruitfully. Throughout 17 years from the date of formation the Sector of ethnography was headed by L.N. Zherebtsov (Cand. Sci. (History)). In 1988 N.D. Konakov (Cand. Sci. (History)) became Head of the Sector, since 2001 – Yu.P. Shabaev (Dr. Sci. (History)). Scitntists of the Sector conducted expedition researches in all areas of the Komi Republic. The results of scientific search are given in numerous monographic works of the researchers.

The sphere of scientific interests of L.N. Zherebtsov was rather extensive. The researcher was engaged in studying the ethnic history of the Komi people the result being the generalising monography “Historical and cultural contacts of Komi with the neighbouring people” (Moscow, 1982). The result of a cycle of researches on revealing the Komi rural architecture was the work “Modern country dwelling of the Komi ASSR» (Syktyvkar, 1971). L.N. Zherebtsov published the monograph on traditional culture of Udora Komi “The Economy, culture and way of life of Udora Komi” (Moscow, 1978). **He also prepared numerous staff of ethnographers.**

More than twenty years of Yu.V. Gagarin’s (Dr. Sci. (History)) active scientific activity was given to studying the pre-Christian beliefs of Komi, the history of Orthodox church and the Old Belief in the Komi land. The monograph “History of religion and atheism of the Komi people” (Moscow, 1978) and the book «Old Believers» (Syktyvkar, 1973) became the result of the work of the researcher.

For long years L.S. Gribova (Cand. Sci. (History)) dealt with problems of ancient and traditional art. Her monographs “Perm animal style” (Moscow, 1975), “Decorative and applied arts of the Komi people” (Moscow, 1980) became very popular. Materials on folk art, collected by L.S. Gribova, were used at compiling of a colourful album “Komi folk art” (Moscow, 1992).

G.N. Klimova (Cand. Sci. (History)) fruitfully studied Komi textile ornament and Komi patten knitting. Her book “Patten knitting in Komi” (1978) was especially popular among those who aspired to use motives of folk art at making of modern clothes.

Since the second half of the 1970-s the subjects of ethnographic researches considerably extended. N.D. Konakov, Yu.P. Shabaev, Candidates of Sciences (History) V.N. Denisenko, I.V. Ilyina, O.V. Kotov, M.B. Rogachev, V.V. Solovyev, V.V. Vlasova, T.I. Dronova, K.V. Istomin, D.A. Nesanelis, V.E. Sharapov, Cand. Sci. (Philology) O.I. Ulyashev, et al. conducted complex researches dealing with ethnogenesis and ethnic history of the Komi people, the interethnic and intercultural interaction in the European north was studied. The first stage of reconstruction of pagan ideas of ancient Komi, and in perspective – the Ural paganism as one of the phenomena of the world culture is finished. Traditional ideas of the

Komi people on two objective forms of existence of matter – space and time which belong to the most ancient space categories of the people of the world are investigated. For the first time the complete model of world outlook of Komi is presented. Within the frames of studying the national experience the wide program of studying the traditional medical knowledge in the people of the European north was carried out.

Researches on semiotics were intensively developed. The ethnosemiotics analysis of children's forms of leisure in Komi (including games, entertainments, the sit-round gathering, traditional sports competitions, national drama) was carried out that had shown that many games retained the deep pagan symbolics reflecting former perception of the world around. Semiotics methods of research were successfully used at search in the field of symbolical classification of trees. Problems of correlation of ritual and etiquette, problems of semantics of house utensils were also analyzed.

The life cycle ceremonies of Ust-Tsilma people were for the first time investigated monographically. The history of Old Believers formation on the Low Pechora is considered in detail, the cult centers of the Pechora Old Believers are described, specificity of skits (monastic-type community of Old Believers) is revealed, correlation of the differentiating and unifying tendencies defining the originality of ethno-confessional consciousness of Ust-Tsilma people is analysed, christening and confession ceremonies, funeral-funeral repast rites, wedding and maternity ceremonies are in details described and analyzed. Confessional features of social-ceremonial life of Komi (Zyryan)) Old Believers in XIX–XX centuries are studied in detail.

Scientists gave special attention to modern ethnocultural, ethnodemographic and ethnopolitical processes. On the basis of results of mass public polls, the data of statistics, field and archival materials the complete picture of evolution of the ethnic situation, demographic and ethno-language processes, changes in ethnic consciousness, material and spiritual culture is given. The orientation of processes in ethnocultural sphere, their peculiarities in both people and the factors defining changes in everyday life and culture is shown. The modern Russian urban population of the Komi Republic was also studied. The wide program of comparative studying of cultural processes in the local groups formed in territory of the European north (Ust-Tsilma, Pomors, Komi-Izhma people) is carried out.

Among the largest scientific works the international project “Encyclopedia of the Ural mythologies” should be mentioned. The first volume “The Komi Mythology” from this series was published in Russian in Moscow in 1999, in Budapest it was published in English – in 2003. The book represents the systematic descriptive-analytical Code of data on traditional outlook, religious beliefs and practices, mythology of Komi. The publication in academic series of the volume “The People and cultures” (2000), devoted to the Finnish people of the Volga and

Pre-Urals regions in which are in details analysed traditional culture, ethnic history and modern ethnic processes in Komi became the major landmark in development of Komi ethnography.

As a result of researches of modern local communities (ethnic, religious, territorial) and ethnocultural processes in the extreme North and the Northeast of the European part of Russia carried out in 2011–2013 under the direction of Yu.P. Shabaev, it is established that the character of the ethnodemographic and cultural processes taking place in the European north of the Russian Federation, testifies to the begun process of decolonization of the North. This process has got steady character as the former cultural image of the North is disrupted, while regional identities and regional communities are not stable of which testifies the fact that the majority of the population of regions of the European North do not identify themselves with local communities, and local identities (city, territorial) are expressed poorly. It is revealed that traditional cultural experience at local level is appreciably preserved and demanded. This experience can form the basis for self-development and self-organization of local cultural groups.

Special attention was given to carrying out the structural-applied researches and investigations which can be used in practice of regional social policy, especially at working out of programs and mechanisms of realization of the state national policy. In 2011 Yu.P. Shabaev and the academician V.A. Tishkov prepared and published the textbook “Ethnopolitical science: political functions of ethnicity”. The experience of domestic and foreign ethnopolitics is generalized in the textbook, the basic problems connected with regulation of relations between ethnic communities and the state are given. The textbook is used not only in practice of educational activity of the higher school, but also in practice of preparation of the civil servants occupied in formation of the cultural and national policy. On the instructions of the Ministry of National Policy of the Komi Republic the Institute of Language, Literature and History developed the model of regional network of monitoring of ethnic conflictness, the republican network of experts is formed, preparation and instructing of employees of the network is done and its high-grade functioning is provided.

The archeologists headed in the beginning by V.S. Stokolos (Dr. Sci. (History)), then by E.A. Savelyeva (Dr. Sci. (History)), P.Yu. Pavlov (Dr. Sci. (History)), I.O. Vaskul (Cand. Sci. (History)), and at present – by V.N. Karmanov (Cand. Sci. History), have cardially changed our ideas about the ancient history of northern territories. Systematic archaeological researches in the European Northeast began on the boundary of the 1950–1960-s of last century. In 1957–1960 in the Department of history and ethnography of the Komi Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences there appeared first archeologists: Cand. Sci. (History) G.M. Burov, Cand. Sci. (History) V.I. Kanivets, and also young specialists E.A. Savelyeva and

V.E. Luzgin. Primary continuous archaeological investigation of extensive territory of the European Northeast became the objective of this group of scientists. Since the end of the 1950-s to the beginning of 1970-s in valleys of Vychegda, Pechora, Izhma the sites of all epochs – from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages – were discovered. Among them of the greatest scientific interest were the first and at that time the most northern Paleolithic sites on Pechora, investigated by V.I. Kanivets and B.I. Guslitser. Unique materials were obtained by G.M. Burov at excavations of the complex of sites near the village Sindor, referring to the epochs from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages. At that period E.A. Savelyeva began her long-term researches of sites of the Middle Ages.

This period is marked by working out of the first cultural-chronological concepts of development of antiquities of the region. One of the characteristic features of the considered period is the creation of the monographic works covering a wide chronological range. Monographs of V.I. Kanivets “The Kanin cave”, G.M. Burov “The Vychegda land” and “Ancient Sindor” reconstructing the history of the population of the region from the Mesolithic to the Middle Ages, refer to the above. In the process of further accumulation of materials the generalizing researches on separate microregions and epochs appeared including the first generalising work on the Vychegda Perm of E.A. Savelyeva, the work of V.E. Luzgin “Ancient cultures of Izhma”, two monographs of V.I. Kanivets “The Pechora Pre-Urals. The Early Metal Epoch” and “The Paleolithic of the extreme Northeast of Europe”. In works of this period the tendency of reconstruction of ethnocultural processes in the region on the basis of archaeological sources with attraction of the data of related and natural sciences is traced. These works have laid the foundation for the further archaeological researches.

In the 1970-s with creation of the Institute of Language, Literature and History, Komi Branch, USSR Academy of Sciences, in archaeological researches there comes the qualitatively new stage. The replenishment and renewal of the personnel of archaeologists takes place. The new centers of archaeological researches – at Syktyvkar University and Komi Republican Historical-Local Lore Museum (nowadays – National museum of the Komi Republic) appear. Thanks to that and on the basis of the created at the previous stage of researches of the source study base the transition to profound studying of separate epochs and microregions, large-scale stationary excavations, expansion of geography of field researches became possible.

In the 1970-s Dr. Sci. (History) V.S. Stokolos and Cand. Sci. (History) A.M. Murygin started long-term regular archaeological works on Vashka and Mezen, in Malozemetskaya and Bolshezemetskaya tundra in which process tens of sites, from the Neolithic to the Early Middle Ages, were discovered. The results of studying the sites of the Neolithic – the Bronze Age were generalized by V.S. Stokolos in two fundamental generalizing monographs and the thesis for a doctor's

degree. Outstanding successes were achieved by A.M. Murygin in studying the sites of the Middle Ages in the Pechora Pre-Urals. His thesis for a candidate's degree and generalizing monographs became the result of these works. The large-scale stationary excavations of sites of the Middle Ages (burial grounds, hillforts and settlements) carried out under the direction of E.A. Savelyeva provided with sources the revealing of the initial stage of formation of the Komi nationality and the period of entry of the Komi territory in the structure of the Russian State. The results of these works were generalized in her thesis for a doctor's degree, and also in a number of monographs. Cand. Sci. (History) K.S. Korolev started works on the Middle Vychehda where the sites of different times were discovered which materials allowed not only to reveal one more area of habitation of ancient Komi-Zyryans, but also to trace genetic continuity of local cultures throughout all Iron Age that was reflected in the thesis for a candidate's degree and a series of monographs and other works. Researches of sites of the Lithic-Bronze Age in the basin of Vychehda became considerably more active. The researches of E.S. Loginova, L.L. Kosinskaya, I.V. Vereshchagina, Cand. Sci. (History) A.V. Volokitin, et al. have led to discovery of tens new sites, that allowed to obtain essentially new and important sources on the ancient history of the region. Among them the richest area of sites on the lake En'ty investigated by E.S. Loginova, Parchevsky Mesolithic complex investigated by A.V. Volokitin, etc. In the 1980-s studying of sites of the Paleolithic by P.Yu. Pavlov and B.I. Guslitsier renewed. Excavations of already known, and searches and studying of new sites both in our territory, and in the Kama-course area were continued. The results of the carried out researches were published by P.Yu. Pavlov in the generalizing monograph. This has led to working out of a new concept of the initial settling and development of the north-east of the European part of Russia.

Appreciable successes were achieved in studying the Early Iron Age that had become the subject of special profound research carried out by Cand. Sci (History) L.I. Ashikhmina and Cand. Sci. (History) I.O. Vaskul. Numerous settlements, burial grounds, single burial places in the basins of Mezen, Vychehda and Pechora were discovered. On the basis of a new extensive circle of sources the material and spiritual culture of the ancient population was reconstructed, the general regularities in development of the related Finno-Permian tribes occupying extensive territory, including, along with the European Northeast, also the Volga-Kama area, and specific features in development of our northern region were revealed. The results of these researches were summarized in their theses for a candidate's degree and a number of publications.

Difficult aspect in the history of the European North is the problem of entry of the Komi territory in the structure of the Russian State which started to be developed in archaeological science in the 1980–1990-s under the direction of E.A. Savelyeva. Thereupon of great scientific interest are the excavations of Po-

zhegsky, Gul'-Chun', Kyrbyvsky hillforts, discovery of two sites of ancient settlement (presumably XV–XVII centuries) in the area of Griva and Yagdor villages in the basin of Sysola. On the Pozhegsky site the remains of a medieval blast furnace were found for the first time in the European Northeast. The excavations of the Novy Bor site on the Low Pechora are of particular interest. Preliminary the site is defined as the Old Russian settlement of XIII–XIV centuries. The discovery of this site on the Low Pechora essentially changes and supplements our ideas about the process of the Russian development of the North.

The collective monograph prepared under the direction of E.A. Savelyeva "The Archaeology of the Republic of Komi" (Moscow, 1997) representing the first fundamental work in native archeology in which all basic results of development of material and spiritual culture of the ancient population of the northeast of the European part of Russia during the epoch of the primitive-communal system throughout a huge time interval – from the Ancient Lithic (Paleolithic) Age to the Late Middle Ages (X–XIV centuries A.D.) are reflected, became the major result of the activity of archeologists. The characteristic of settlements, burial grounds, sacrificial places, economy and way of life of the ancient population is given, its material and spiritual culture is reconstructed, the ethnocultural history is elucidated. The research has shown great importance of interaction of cultures of different people which objectively is one of the determinatives of their progressive development during all periods of ancient history.

Another fundamental work executed under the direction of E.A. Savelyeva is "The historical and cultural atlas of the Republic of Komi" (Moscow, 1997), republished in 2001 with additions and corrections under the name "The Atlas of the Republic of Komi". It is the first complex atlas in the Russian Federation in which the historical and cultural heritage of the people of the Republic of Komi from the epoch of initial development of this territory to the present is fixed. The special section includes maps prepared by archeologists on the most ancient period of history of the Republic of Komi – from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages. Large blocks of original maps are devoted to historical-demographic and historical-geographical processes, the history of religion in Komi, traditional culture, art of the Komi people, etc.

At the present stage of researches the archeologists of the Institute of Language, Literature and History actively use, besides traditional, the methods of natural sciences: biostratigraphic, radiocarbon, spore-pollen, spectral, micro-spectral, x-ray. Such complex approach in studying the archaeological sources allows to date the archaeological sites more groundedly, to reveal the direction of cultural-trade relations of the population, to define sources of raw materials for manufacture of various products etc.

In the beginning of XXI century the geography of the conducted researches covered not only the Republic of Komi, but also areas of the Kirov, Perm, Arkhan-

gelsk Regions, Low Ob area and Yamal peninsula. Along with the prospecting works remaining, at the European Northeast weakly archeologically studied, one of the basic components of obtaining of new knowledge about the remote past, the main attention was given to carrying out of stationary excavations of archaeological sites of all epochs by large areas that resulted in essential growth of the volume of archaeological sources and the degree of reliability of archaeological reconstructions.

For the last one and a half decades the archeologists discovered many new sites of various epochs, carried out excavations on several tens of new and earlier discovered sites. The researches of sites of the Paleolithic have great scientific value. At studying the camp-site Garchi I in 2011 the triangular points made in typical mid-Paleolithic technique of reduction of scrapers were for the first time found on sites of Kostionki-Strelezkian culture. In fact, the structure of complexes of stone implements of these sites is very close to that of the Middle Paleolithic sites. It is possible to assume that camp-sites Garchi and Byzovaya refer to the final stage of the Middle Paleolithic. This circumstance allows to put forward a hypothesis on the existence in the north of the Urals in the end of the Middle Valдай of the population of the latest Neanderthal men who had, possibly, contacts with representatives of *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

Sites of the Mesolithic were fruitfully investigated. The new data on natural conditions, everyday-household way of life is obtained, an attempt of reconstruction of the season of habitation, life-support system and economic activities of the population is undertaken.

Studying of sites of the Neolithic became more active. The radiocarbon dates obtained for the camp-sites of the Neolithic allow to reconsider the traditional point of view on summation of the Pechora-Dvina cultures. Geographical and/or cultural provinces demand other approaches to studying the “Neolithization” of the European Northeast and development of terminology correct for the characteristics of formation of the primitive population in this territory. One of such regions is the European Northeast where on the basis of the analysis of modern sources the short duration of stay of the Neolithic population here is established. Therefore we should speak not about settling, but about visiting of this territory by small groups in the Neolithic. The region development can be treated not as development of the territory, but as a short-term exploitation of its resources. Due to the outlying position of the region it was possible to fix the length (mainly final) of ways of moving of various groups of the Neolithic population.

Studying of the period of the Early Iron Age was marked by considerable successes. Burial grounds of this epoch, testifying that sources of culture of ancestors of the Komi people go back to the Early Iron Age, are discovered and investigated. Materials of excavations give valuable information on the economy, culture, way of life, beliefs of the Permian tribes. In Ust-Tsilma region of the Komi Republic

one of the most northern settlements of the Early Ananyino shape was discovered that considerably expands the area of Ananyino ethnocultural community. Special place in researches is occupied with excavations of the Shikhovskiy burial ground – the only one in the north-taiga zone of the European part of Russia of the funeral site of the Early Iron Age. In tombs of the Ananyino time the funeral constructions in the form of boats are revealed for the first time. Among finds is a unique collection of subjects of animal style.

Problems of intercultural interaction in Ananyino time were investigated. It was established that cultural contacts with the neighbouring territories was the important factor in formation of cultures in the European Northeast. The process of formation of medieval cultures of the taiga zone of the European North was investigated. The carried out comparative analysis of materials of medieval sites of the basin of Northern Dvina allowed to establish the fact of habitation of one of the groups of the Baltic-Finnish population known under the name of “Chud’ of Zavolochye” in X–XII centuries in the area between mouths of rivers of Upper Toima and Vaga. The general and specific features of the Ydzhydelskiy burial ground in the system of antiquities of the Vym’ cultures shown in specificity of burial ceremony, orientation of sepulchral holes, the chronology of ware complexes is developed.

Studying of Vanvzdino archaeological culture was actively carried out in the basins of Vychehda, Mezen and Pechora. The new archaeological materials of the Early Iron Age and the Middle Ages testifying of summation of the Vychehda Perm culture on a basis the Vanvzdino one, having Ananyino-Glyadeno underlying cause, and also materials of Vanvzdino sites of the basin of Mezen are monographically generalized, problems of genesis of culture, its chronology and periodization, ethnocultural contacts of the population are investigated. The researches of sites of Vychehda Perm intensively proceeded, that allowed to specify the ideas about eastern boundaries of ethnic territory of the annalistic Perm. Excavations of the hillfort Novik near the village of Podyelsk allowed to make a conclusion on joint residing of ancestors of the Russians and Komi in the eastern part of the valley of Vychehda in **XIII–XIV centuries. The characteristics of archaeological sites is given, the economic way of life, funeral ceremony and some other sides of ideological ideas of the population of the Middle Vychehda basin are reconstructed.**

The detailed analysis of the materials obtained during excavations carried out by the researchers, allowed to essentially supplement the ideas about the initial stage of development of the lands of Komi by the Russians and to develop substantive provisions of the concept of the Old Russian colonization of the European Northeast. The reliable source base for reconstruction of material and spiritual culture, social organization of the Vychehda Perm is created. The first bibliographic index on Komi archeology which includes not only all archaeological publica-

tions, but also reports and other hand-written materials kept in the archives, is published.

The team of archeologists intends to further expand the field researches. The European Northeast, which archaeological studying has begun only since the end of the 1950-s, remains among poorly studied regions. Meanwhile, specificity of the archaeological sources keeping the richest historical and cultural heritage of the people of the European North, consists in that they constantly destroy as a result of influence of both natural, and anthropogenous factors.

The second major problem is studying of all life-support system of ancient ethnoses, mechanisms of ethnocultural adaptation to environment that will allow to reconstruct the social and economic history of the population of the region in the ancient time and the Middle Ages. Now this problem is the most poorly developed owing to insufficient source bases.

And, at last, at the present stage of telecommunications it is necessary to go to a new level of fixing, preservation and exchange of the scientific information by use of the newest technologies. In this connection creation of an electronic database that will allow to considerably increase the efficiency of archaeological researches is necessary.

Historians of the Institute at various time worked in various sectors and departments (Sector of history of the period of feudalism and capitalism, Sector of history of the Soviet period, Department of history and sociology, etc.) which were headed by Cand. Sci (History) V.N. Davydov, Cand. Sci. (History) A.N. Aleksandrov, Dr. Sci. (History) Yu.V. Gagarin, Dr. Sci. (History) A.N. Turubanov, Dr. Sci. (History) V.I. Chuprov, Dr. Sci. (History) I.L. Zhrebtssov, Dr. Sci. (History) A.A. Popov... In the course of researches the scientists collected and introduced in the scientific turnover a large quantity of the factual material obtained from various sources, including archival ones, published a significant amount of monographic and other works containing important conclusions.

In the field of *political history* the comparative studying of experience of the national-state building of Komi, Karelia and Finland was carried out, the periodization of history of the national-state building in the Republic of Komi was developed, the experience of formation and development of the national statehood within the frames of the federative state was shown. For the first time the experience of detailed concrete historical research of the history of formation and development of national statehood of the Komi people was carried out. The book is supplied with the documentary appendix reflecting history and the current state of the solution of the ethnic problem in the Republic of Komi.

On the basis of a wide range of the archival and literary data the content and importance of the Constitution of the Komi ASSR of 1937, the formation and activity of local representative government bodies of the first convocation

was specially analyzed, it was shown that the Constitution of 1937 reflected inconsistent process of the national-state and political development of the country; the organizational-mass activity of representative government bodies for 40 years of its history was for the first time full enough comprehended, modern political processes were investigated, the problem of formation of a new political policy and power structures of a new type was analyzed, the legal base, organizational-mass, administrative activity of representative government bodies was shown; for the first time the state national policy in the Republic of Komi in the late 1980-s – 1990-s of XX century was profoundly investigated, which experience of formation promotes profound studying of the newest ethnopolitical history of the Russian society as a whole, besides a number of other problems was elucidated.

An essentially new concept of political history of the European Northeast of the beginning of XX century is proposed, the activity of non-Bolshevist parties and political societies is shown, the role of liberal-democratic politicians in reforming the local government bodies of the period of revolution and the Civil war 1917–1921 is revealed, the reasons of creation and disintegration of coalition bodies of local government bodies of the transition period are investigated, the relation of the population to the Bolshevik and non-Bolshevist organisations and government bodies is traced.

Methods of studying and typologization of social activity of northern peasantry of the protest character shown in 1895 – February, 1917 are proposed, the overall picture of social conditions in Komi and northern Russian village is shown. Historical experience of a Zemstvo is analysed, the activity of Zemstvo establishments in territory of the Komi land is considered: introduction of local governments in the region, social structure, the budget of Zemstvos, their economic activities, economic actions, the activity in the field of national education and public health services, liquidation of Zemstvo establishments.

The *historical demography* became an independent direction in the 1990-s. The major problems of historical-demographic development of the European North in XV–XX centuries are considered, common features and regional peculiarities of development of the population of the European Northeast are shown, its basic stages are singled out. For the first time in national historical demography the demographic development of an extensive region with specific ethnic structure of the population is specially analyzed throughout so long period of time, its relation to climatic changes is traced. The analysis of historical experience of the historical-demographic processes taking place in the region, can be used at working out of new concepts of demographic development of the Republic of Komi and the North of Russia as a whole.

The *agrarian history* of the European North of Russia of XX century was fruitfully studied. Problems of landed property, land tenure, agricultural production, non-agricultural occupation of peasants are considered, the peasant move-

ment, material and spiritual culture of Komi peasants is shown. The critical period in the life of northern village (1929–1932), and also the post-war period of history of Komi peasantry is deeply investigated. The agrarian policy of the Soviet state and the CPSU in the 1960-s – first half of the 1980-s, development of industrial sphere of the European northern village, processes of unification of the property in the region, problems of development of collective farms and collective-farm peasantry, demographic characteristics of agricultural population of the European North of the Russian Federation and change in its social structure are studied.

Last years in the field of *industrial history* industrialisation of the European Northeast of Russia is investigated under the direction of Dr. Sci. (History) I.L. Zherebtsov. Creation of detailed documentary base allowed to elucidate social and economic, ethnodemographic, political and cultural condition of the region on the eve of industrialisation, to reveal preconditions for carrying out industrialisation in the European Northeast of Russia, the factors defining it rates and ways, to define the basic stages of industrialisation, its regional originality, to show consequences of industrialisation for economy, culture, social sphere, the population, political life of the region, the importance of industrialisation of the European Northeast for the state as a whole. Special attention is given to the analysis of influence of industrialisation of the region on transformation of traditional ethnic culture and way of life. Studying of the process of industrialisation of such a large and economically significant region as the European Northeast of Russia has revealed distinctive and general features of this process, has made considerable contribution not only to research of regional history, but also to understanding the historical experience of modernisation of the state as a whole. In industrial development of the European Northeast of Russia the following basic stages are singled out: 1) a protoindustrial stage (prehistory of industrialisation) proceeding from the end of XV to the middle of XIX centuries; 2) the industrialisation initial stage (last third of XIX – first quarter of XX centuries); 3) creation of a large-scale mechanical production (1926–1950); 4) further advancing development of a large-scale mechanical production and formation of the developed industrial society (1951 – middle of the 1980-s); 5) slowdown and crisis of industrial development (second half of the 1980-s – the 1990-s); 6) gradual stabilisation and industrial production growth (since 2000).

Besides, the timber industry, building complex are in detail studied for the considered period. For the first time in the Russian historiography a wide picture of functioning of the branch for 100 years is given: the condition of forests, the forest-protection actions of the government of Russia, the appearance of logging areas and position of workers of timber industry of the Komi land before 1917 revolution is shown; the development of material-technical base of the timber industry in Soviet period, the quantitative and qualitative changes in structure of workers, the problems of technical progress and material level of workers of tim-

ber complex, the features of development of the branch in specific conditions of the North are analyzed; the process of formation in Komi in the 1930-s of a network of special settlements which population (special settlers), in particular, was used as a labour force at lumbering, is analysed.

In the course of studying *the financial history* of Russia on materials of 11 districts of the European North and Pre-Urals the fiscal policy of the government in relation to state peasantry and tradespeople was studied. District dynamics of the level of the centralised rent (taxes and state duties) throughout 120 years was revealed. Common features and peculiarities of the centralized rent of state “draft” peasantry are defined. Solvency level of state “draft” peasantry, destructive and constructive factors influencing this level, the process of search by the government of the system of relations with state peasantry and tradespeople most favourable to treasury, is investigated. It is proved that exploitation of the state peasantry and tradespeople was an urgent need and was caused by interests of development of the state. Among other aspects of economic history we should mention a number of the publications devoted to history *of trade and cooperation*. The basic stages of co-operative building in the region are elucidated, the role of cooperation in the economic system of the country in the end of XIX – beginning of XX century and that co-operative societies made essential impact on the change of economic living conditions of local population, on its public consciousness, is shown. Formation and development of the system of consumers' co-operative society of the Republic of Komi, the condition and development of trade in Komi throughout two centuries is studied.

In the field of *history of culture* the scientists studied the basic stages of development of science, culture, art, literature. Development of the system of public education, and national school, in particular, of cultural and countryside consumer services is in detail analyzed, the factors influencing this development are defined, dynamics of the changes occurring in cultural sphere is shown, the problem of creation and development of national school, formation and development of scientific researches, the problems of development of art in Komi are investigated. Since 2013 the social-cultural dynamics of the Russian northern province in the end of XIV – beginning of XXI centuries is studied under the direction of Dr. Sci. (History) A.A. Popov on materials of the Komi Republic. Cultural progress of the northern Russian region (within modern boundaries of the Republic of Komi) is studied as a result of influence of interdependent complex of factors of the all-Russian and local character defining its social-cultural dynamics. The problem is revealed according to the generally accepted periodization of the historical process in the region in context of the all-Russian events and phenomena.

The development of researches on *military history* should also be noted. The history of the White Guard formations operating in territory of the European Northeast is in details studied, a number of aspects of the military operations that

have taken place in the region in the Civil war period is elucidated anew, the problem of placing in the Komi territory of prisoners of war and liable for military service citizens of Austro-Hungary, Germany and Turkey during the First World War is investigated. The problem of mobilisation of the population of the Komi ASSR for military service in days of the Great Patriotic War is also investigated. Since 2004 a series “Transactions of the Komi Branch of the Academy of military-historical sciences” dealing with participation of the inhabitants of the European North in wars and armed conflicts of XI–XX centuries is published; in 2012–2013 a special series consisting of five issues devoted to the Patriotic War 1812 with the assistance of the Russian and foreign scientists is published.

The two-volume fundamental generalizing monograph “The history of Komi since the most ancient times” published in 2004 and republished in 2011 became the largest result of the work of historians. The basic historical processes in territory of the Republic of Komi since archaic epochs till now are comprehensively and chronologically studied: the general regularities and regional peculiarities of economic development, social and spiritual development of the region are shown, the demographic processes, processes of formation and development of the administrative-territorial system are elucidated, the estimation of historical experience of the solution of the major social and economic, political and cultural problems of the territory is given. The basic problems of history of Komi of the XX century are elucidated anew. On a concrete material the changes in social and economic development of the Komi village were carefully analyzed, the major features of functioning of the Komi village in context of the general process of development of the agrarian sector of national economy are revealed. The analysis of tendencies of formation and development of the most numerous layer of workers in the republic – the working class – is carried out. The periodization of the history of the national-state building in the Republic of Komi is developed, experience of formation and development of national statehood within the frames of the federative state is shown.

It is important to note that studying of the basic problems of history is not limited by the European Northeast. Covering all European North, Pre-Urals, and in some cases also Finno-Ugric republics of Russia, the Central Russia and Siberia, the researches are carried out in context of the all-Russian processes. Comparative studying of experience of the national-state building in Komi, Karelia, Finland, of ethnopolitical development of Finno-Ugric republics and regions of Pre-Urals and the Volga region, of financial history of the North and the Center of Russia in XVII century, the analysis of development of Pre-Urals, Siberia and the Far East by those who came from the European Russia as the process initially having international (Slavic-Finno-Permian), on the structure of immigrants, character, the problem of connection between climate changes and ethnodemographic

processes in the Far North of Eurasia is of considerable interest for national and foreign historical science.

The participation in the preparation of the three-volume encyclopaedia «The Republic of Komi» including some hundreds of articles on history and culture of the Republic of Komi should specially be mentioned. Traditionally historians of the Institute of Language, Literature and History publish many popular scientific works. The quantity of the educational literature on history at which preparation the historians closely co-operated with archeologists and ethnographers, considerably increased.

In the first half of the 1990-s the **sociological researches** were carried out at the Institute. In 1995 the academic theme “Studying of problems of formation of the socially-active person (sociological aspect)” carried out under the direction of T.G. Kalyanova was finished. The mass public polls in the republic were the basis of the research. In a number of the works published by researchers it was shown that reorganisation of consciousness of people had touched upon basically the emotional-appraisal and informative sides, but did not get into motivational sphere of the person. Authors revealed that social practice and mass consciousness represent a difficult interlacing of problems and contradictions, and namely these contradictions constrain the social activity of considerable social classes. Next years no special academic scientific themes on sociology were carried out in the Institute of Language, Literature and History, however sociological methods are actively used by scientists of the Institute at the analysis, in particular, of ethnopolitical and ethnolinguistic processes. Serious attention is given to ethnosociological and ethnopolitological researches which allow to obtain both the analytical, and operative information necessary for practice of the public management at regional and general federal levels.

WITH THE SIGHT IN THE FUTURE

In perspective within the frames of working out of problems of political, social and economic history, historical demography, traditional and modern culture of the Komi people and other peoples of the European North the priority research of the complex theme “The Russian society: regional problems of development. The political, social and economic, demographic transformation, traditional and modern culture of the Komi and other people of the European North” is planned.

The main objective of researches of the historians is the creation of the concept of regional development in the all-Russian context. Problems of definition of the role of factors (migratory, ethnodemographic, social and economic and specific northern natural-climatic) influencing the local population everyday life in various historical periods; studying of history of the Finno-Ugric statehood in

context of development and strengthening of the Russian federative state (problems of formation and development of the national autonomy, party building, the relation of the population to power structures; and also the retrospective analysis of agrarian problems in the Euroasian north, adapted for high-altitude conditions and studying of history of industrialisation and development of natural resources of the region), are set.

The ethnographic component of working out of this direction assumes, first, the systematic studying of the processes of interethnic integration and civil consolidation in the European north of the Russian Federation and the analysis of conditions promoting preservation and cultivation of negative ethnic stereotypes, formation of an intercultural distance, strengthening of xenophobia for the purpose of development of mechanisms of management by interethnic conflicts of different level. It is necessary to estimate interrelations between ethnic groups historically formed on territory of the region and new (migrant) groups, to define the importance of ethnic and general civil values and norms in cultural development of the population of the region, for this purpose it is supposed to reveal the specificity of cultural interaction between groups, to define the importance of negative stereotypes and guidelines in mass moods, to define the most conflict spheres of interaction between groups, to work out proposals on optimisation of mechanisms of realisation of regional models of ethnopolity.

Secondly, the ethnographers plan to study the regional features of the processes of nation-building and formation of the all-Russian identity, the analysis of the role of the ethnic factor in the course of civil consolidation that is extremely significant for the state policy directed on maintenance of social stability, the civil world and strengthening of bases of the Russian civil nation. For the solution of this problem studying of regional features of the process of nation-building in Russia and the role of the ethnic factor in this process, definition of dynamics of changes in the system of cultural identities (local, regional, ethnic, general civil) is necessary; revealing of the factors promoting strengthening of civil solidarity and the all-Russian civil identity; working out of proposals directed on maintenance of regional social stability and organic use in the process of nation-building of ethnic and general civil values and ideals.

And the third, for ethnography rather important is the complex study of local and general regional national cultural traditions, the character of cultural interference in the region allowing to consider ways and forms of inter-generational translation of national culture, to define stability of various elements of culture in different social conditions by the analysis of local cultural complexes, to define the role of confessional factor in the course of cultural development of groups, to reveal the general and specific in the course of cultural evolution of various groups of the population of the North, to specify the degree of preservation of national traditions and forms of their transformation.

The results of this large work of the historians and ethnographers should become formation of a new concept of history of statehood of the Finno-Ugric people of Russia; working out of periodization of ethnodemographic processes in the Finno-Ugric people; studying of experience of solution of the agrarian problem for formation of fuller picture of development of the European North; scientific support of legislative processes in the field of national and ethno-confessional relations and the state building in the region; revealing of features of formation of ethnographic Komi groups, cultural specificity of each region, creation of an electronic database on ethnographic groups of Komi; tolerance development in the polyethnic region.

In the Sector of ethnography the generalizing work on ethnography of Komi which is to generalize the results of more than two-centuries studying of the Komi ethnography is carried out. Besides serious attention is given to working out of new directions of researches. Among perspective directions we can name city anthropology. This direction rather actively developing in the world, has not yet got proper development in Russia. Ethnographers of the Institute not only carried out a series of researches of city culture, but also act as the co-ordinator of similar researches in Russia. Under their initiative a series of collected works “City anthropology” which will have not only all-Russian, but also the international importance is prepares for publication. Another perspective theme is studying of processes of evolution of rural settlements and peasant farms in last decades, mainly in the form of monographic descriptions of separate settlements located in different regions of the European north.

The main objective of basic researches on archeology is studying of ancient and medieval cultures of the north of Eurasia and creation of a complex picture of settling and development by man of the northeast of Europe in the most ancient past and the Middle Ages. Within this direction it is supposed to solve the following fundamental scientific problems:

- Studying of reference archaeological sites of the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic in the basins of Pechora, Vychegda and Kama. Obtaining of new data on the dynamics and character of initial development by man of various regions of the northeast of Europe in the Late Pleistocene - Early and Middle Holocene;

- Working out of chronology of cultures of the Eneolithic-Bronze Age in the basins of Vychegda and Pechora. Revealing of the major technological innovations of the Neolithic – Bronze Age in territory of the northeast of Europe;

- Working out of cultural chronology of sites of the Early Iron Age in the European northeast. Revealing of zones of cultural contacts of the population of Vychegda and Pechora in the Early Iron Age;

- Studying of ethnocultural interactions of the population of the European northeast in the Early Middle Ages;

– Studying of medieval cultures and the history of Old Russian colonisation of the European northeast. Studying of tolerance, interference and mutual enrichment of cultures of the local and newly come population.

Philological researches, the analysis of problems of interaction of cultures in territory of Eurasia assume studying of dynamic processes in the Finno-Ugric (Permian) languages, folklore and the literature. The linguists are to solve the following problems: 1) Comparative-historical and typological research of the Komi languages, dialects, groups and the language unions in interaction with other languages for formation of a wide view of the linguistic map of Russia from the point of view of its historical origin and the current state, functioning; 2) Research of problems of convergent-divergent development of languages in the European Northeast (Vycheгда-Kama region). The historical-typological view of the languages of these groups allows to speak more particularly about area consolidation and genetic relationship of eastern Finno-Ugrians as ethnolinguistic community. Singling out of types of ethnocultural contacts, and also various convergent formations and areas of their convergence, mechanisms and conditions of their formation; the description of character of language contacts which can be expressed in mono- or polylinguism, different types of bilingualism, in change of language and/or its loss etc.; 3) Compiling of the common-Permian linguistic atlas (isogloss of development of the Permian language continuum in the field of phonetics, morphology and vocabulary on material of the Komi-Zyryan, Komi-Permian and Udmurt dialects, taking into account the new data); 4) Compiling of onomastic dictionaries of the Permian languages (the Toponymic dictionary of the Permian languages; the Dictionary of geographical terms of the Permian languages; the Dictionary substrate bases of the Vycheгда-Kama region; Electronic toponymic dictionaries with the hypertext and mapped information; Electronic toponymic atlases (stratigraphy, etymology, localisation), the Dictionary of proper names of the Permian languages (printed and electronic variants).

Research of the general and special in the art development of the Perm literatures, their artistic experience, history and poetics sets the purpose of reconsideration of artistic experience of the literature of the Perm people and development of new conceptual sights at its development. Introduction in literary turnover of works of separate writers, the analysis of certain aspects of their creativity which earlier had secret prohibition; to elucidate and comprehend the archival materials connected with the unknown facts and events of literary life; reconsideration of artistic experience of young literatures of the Volga region and Pre-Urals, revealing of peculiarities which characterise the regularities of their development and specificity of poetics: the difficult transition period that modern Russia goes through specifies the regularities of development of the history of the young literatures which have found out hidden aesthetic potential; development of new, modern

theoretical approaches in comprehension of historical experience of the literature, in revealing of its artistic originality and uniqueness, is supposed.

Among perspective directions of works of specialists in folklore are the research of the current state of folklore genres, working out of theoretical questions in the field of folklore classification and systematization, the complex description and studying of local folklore traditions, etc. The European North is the zone of intensive interethnic and cultural contacts, in this connection the complex studying of folklore traditions in these conditions, mechanisms of translation and dynamics of folklore tradition, studying of formation of local traditions in folklore of the people of the European North is especially actual. The solution of a series of important research problems, among which specification of debatable questions on the genre system of folklore of Komi and other people of the European North; studying of genre-poetic and functional features of folklore heritage of different genres in traditions of the European North; studying of problems of formation of local folklore traditions of the region in conditions of interethnic interaction; the analysis of mechanisms of translation of folklore traditions and comprehension of their dynamics; studying of problems of interaction of folklore and literature in tradition and the present, is necessary.

Independent and extremely important problem is the purposeful regular preparation for the publication of historical sources, including not only archival documents, but also folklore records, descriptions of archeological finds, literary monuments, materials of ethnographic expeditions, and also scientific heritage of the died scientists (their remained non-published works).

Solving first of all of problems of the organisation and carrying out of fundamental scientific researches, we should not forget about applied researches. In fact, among all their variety we can mention two basic directions: to preservation **of historical and cultural heritage of the people of the northeast of Europe** (monitoring and passportization of known sites of archeology, searches and studying the historical and cultural heritage in areas of intensive industrial and road building, and also collecting, preservation and publication of monuments of oral national literature) and **to creation of educational-methodical complexes, propagation of history and culture of the people of the European North of Russia.**

CONCLUSION

For the last years at the Institute of Language, Literature and History the subjects of scientific researches were extended, new perspective and priority directions from the point of view of modern science were revealed. The researches which have been carried out by the Institute, have general-theoretical value and have played the important role in studying of ancient and modern history of Rus-

sia, spiritual and material culture of the Finno-Ugric, Samoyed and Russian people of the Russian Federation. Many of the large generalizing works prepared by scientists of the Institute have no analogues not only in the Finno-Ugric regions of Russia, but also in the country as a whole, and also abroad.

In subjects of scientific researches the continuity is observed. New themes are based on the preceding scientific workings out and urged to develop research of key problems of the ancient and modern history, traditional culture and way of life, language, to expand and deepen the understanding of the put problems, and in certain cases – to reconsider former estimations on the basis of attraction of a new factual material.

Indicator of authority of scientists of the Institute, their popularity in the scientific circles is constant active participation of scientists of the Institute in many major scientific congresses, conferences, seminars held in our country and abroad. The Institute repeatedly was the organizer of various international, All-Russia and regional scientific forums. The quantity of works published by the Institute has considerably increased. Practically all scientific results obtained by scientists of the Institute of Language, Literature and History quickly enough are introduced in the scientific turnover by their publication, become accessible to a wide audience. This testifies to the proper organization of planning of the research and publishing work, adequate correlation of these major directions of the activity of the Institute, ability to expect and to properly estimate the probable requirements for various printing editions not only in the scientific circles, but also in education sphere, culture, the population as a whole. The publication of some popular scientific works and teaching aids promoting popularization of scientific knowledge, introduction in practice of scientific achievements and, in particular, of their use in educational process in the higher school and secondary educational institutions should especially be noted. It is important to underline that the accumulated experience of issue of scientific works allowed the Institute yet in the 1990-s to come to a new level – preparation of encyclopaedic editions.

Today the Institute of Language, Literature and History is one of the leading centers of Finno-Ugristics and humanitarian study of the North in the field of historical and philological sciences in Russia. Along with the leading research centres of Finland, Hungary, Germany and other countries of Europe, the Institute is the leading Russian research centre in the field of Russian history, archeology, ethnography, study of folklore, linguistics and literary criticisms. Holding on the basis of the Institute of a number of large international forums (Northern social-ecological congress, etc.), participation in realization of many international projects and extensive international contacts is the evidence of the universally recognized international authority of the Institute.

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