
NEW POTENTIAL AND PROSPECTS OF THE ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SPHERE DEVELOPMENT OF YAKUTIA

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Abstract

North regions have severe conditions but they also have and advantages like small populations and large territories without human intervention. The current research is dedicated to the perspectives and potential of the developing and resolving social and economic issues of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). In this article was analyzed citizens' incomes and the life-rate of economic active socials in the republic. It is fact, the innovations in the different branches of the regional economy will help to achieve positive changes in the republic economy and especially in its social brunch. It is too important for the republic of Sakha to resolve the problem of the connection with the region's compounds, and other Russian federal parts. In accelerating the development of the economy and social sphere, the main role will be played by rational employment, efficient use of the able-bodied population, and the support of the young generation. Tourism and recreation business can become key to resolve the economic and social problems of the region.

Keywords: Innovation economy, labor productivity growth, mineral resources, regional clusters

Introduction

September 1990 the Supreme Council of Yakutia adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty having confirmed the commitment to the federal structure of the Russian Federation and the fact the Republic of Sakha has been an integral part of Russia. This Declaration adoption in the reals of the economic crisis and the instability of the country's political system allowed keeping the social stability, civil peace, and the possibility to make independent decisions in the region's economic development. All these achievements were consolidated in the Federal Treaty in 1992 that became to be the legal base of the new federation and the guarantor of preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Russia and the stability of the multi-national state (Federal agreement, 1992). Yakutia's entry into Russia is an invaluable fact, and the Republic of Sakha has its development as an integral part of Russia.

The republic occupies a peculiar position as a part of Russia because of its great area and sparsely populated. It has its specials in the economic structure, peculiarity organization, and labor properties. The language, culture and lifestyle of the republic population are distinctive. One of the main conditions for the strategic plans implementation of the republic is the favorable development of interethnic relations and the preservation of interfaith peace. There are more than 120 nationalities living in the republic. There are 48 national cultural communities and 120 religious associations in it. As the sociology researches say last five years there is a positive stable dynamic in the evaluation of the interethnic situation in the Yakutia in general as well and as in the separate settlements' everyday life, labor collectives so on (Jordan, 2002).

The relevance of the research is due to the fact that Yakutia has a big potential of developing the economy not only because of its minerals and natural resources but also because of the human resources.

The research novelty is the evaluation of the economic and social potential of the Republic of Sakha with the consideration of its climatic conditions, distances from the center, and between the settlements as well as the resource availability, etc.

The aim of the article is to find out the current potential of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the perspectives of the economic development of this region.

Literature review

People have always been interested in discovering and conquering the north lands. Yakutia has located in the north-east part of Siberia (Documentary Studies Section, 1967). From Genghis Khan and Ivan the Terrible till the Soviet conquerors of the first half of the 20th century this land had been attracting people. Bruce Lincoln tells about these people in his book “The Conquest of a Continent. Siberia and the Russians” as well as James Forsyth in his “A History of the Peoples of Siberia: Russia's North Asian Colony 1581-1990” (Lincoln, 2007a and Forsyth, 1994b).

The Republic of Sakha creates an interest among the scientists, researchers and writers not only because of its geographical position, climate and beautiful landscapes (Fedorov,1996), significant history (Vaughan, 2008) and also ordinary but at the same time prominent people of Yakutia who have been domesticated the land and its resources (Wein, 1991).

Yakutia is considered the diamond mine of the Russian Federation (Tichotsky, 2000) but actually it is the land that can supply people with the various necessary raw materials (Williams, 1997). Nowadays, the Republic of Sakha is also a “bridge” between Asia and the Arctic. A part of Arctic that belongs to North-Yakutia support zone is a platform for building the corridor China-Yakutsk-Tiksi-Europe that belongs to Transport Corridor Project. It will be a short way from Asia to Europe and down to the Arctic Ocean. So, it makes the Far East to be the number one priority of the social and economic development programs (Maksimova, 2018).

The positive processes of the market economy development and the industrial and social infrastructure has started in 2011, influenced by the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Brynjolfsson, 2016a and Schwab, 2017b). This opens a new page in the improving mechanisms for managing the digital economy, financial, bank and economic system of the

country because of the information and communications technology usage. Recently the intensive process of the rich and poor people polarization goes on the background of the definite gap in economic and social development between industrial and rural areas (ulusy) of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) (Egorov, 2006a and Popov, 2010b). The traditional branches of the Yakutia's national economy are supported by the investments with the establishment of ongoing assistance of the large mining industry regional enterprises. For the creation of the huge industrial companies and the production associations the rural areas provided the territories for searching the unique minerals and the construction of first quarries and supported them with the material, labor and financial resources. The support was organized on the highest level of the state, region, and city authorities. In 2020 such support will be provided for the complex development of the territory of the Far North and the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) regions (ulusy) by the huge mining industry district-forming enterprises.

A breakthrough in the economic and social development of the country was connected with the transition of the national economy to an innovative development path in 2008 (Putin, 2008). It is very important to use the effectively functioning companies, corporations created on the basis of industrial complexes, scientific and production associations. It will be able to provide not only the demands of the big companies but also to satisfy the demands of the population of municipalities where the unique minerals are mined – diamonds, oil, natural gas, gold and coal, etc.

The innovation type of economic development is connected with the development of knowledge, innovations, economy digitalization, and the implementation of information and communication technologies. All these can be the main factor of economic growth, increasing labor productivity, and population quality of life. The areas of the Far North and the Arctic zone can be developed by the systematic changes in the national economy sectors structure, the creation of a system and standards for improving the human life quality in the context of new economic large-scale industrialization of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Popov, 2014).

Results

The general situation in the country

The strategy of the social and economic development of the country defines the future guidelines for the development of multinational society. Russian people always have their goals and long-term tasks. The country has been living confidently expecting the guaranteed increase in the well-being of the population. Russia always had the real material and labor resources for the fulfillment of plans and obligations to the Russian federation subjects. A multinational society needs a strong and independent state to provide the presets and the future for each person, family, social group, ethnic group, society, and state.

The actual problem of the country development is ensuring stable development of the economy and social sphere based on the growth of labor productivity and economic potential. So, the national projects will become the vectors of the accelerated development of the country and regions: regions will get the effect from the national projects realization (Popov, 2013).

From 1992 till nowadays was fixed a development level in the country's productive forces, social and labor sphere, and industrial relations in common with the country's socio-

economic development. This problem's solution is obstructed by the differentiation of citizens' cash incomes, and a decrease in the growth rate of "disposable cash income", and always has their regional peculiarities.

The family saving and the citizen's welfare of the population are more dependent on the sustainable economic and social development. The active work on the realization of the national projects has started in the country creating the new motivation and incentives to accelerate the development of the leading priority sectors of the economy, first of all, the industry, agriculture, transport, construction, digital, information and communication technology. The effective innovation economy is the economy that is developing on the base of the new digital, information and communication technologies, artificial intelligence, innovation, infrastructure investment, and the growth of productivity of social labor, the economic system of government, and society (Digital Planet, 2017). The well-being and the system of human's vital needs, and his family, social groups and society act as a guarantor of economic and social security of the population. The state industrial policy, global implementation of science, and technologies into the manufacture are the base of the definition of a strategy for a sustainable country's economy and social sphere's development. Such industrial state policy will allow making an economic and social breakthrough of the country, as well as the regions (Dedusenko, 2017).

To measure the material well-being, socio-economic differentiation of the population and poverty level it is used the disposable resources indicator including the amount of funds available to families, households, social groups and citizens to ensure their cash expenditures and to create the savings, as well as the value of in-kind income. For the sake of justice, it should be noted that the wages of the economically active population are growing annually and the "disposable income" of the population are reduced due to loans growing, value-added tax from 18% to 20%, and the other factors make one contribution in decreasing citizens' incomings. "Real incomes in the country have been declining for six consecutive years. In 2014 they reduced to the level of 2013 by 1.2%, in 2015 – by 3.6%, in 2016 – by 7.9%, in 2017 and 2018 by 8.4% and in the 1st quarter of 2019 – by 10.5%. According the real calculus of the wages Russian did not come on the level of 1990 and it means that they are 30 years behind themselves. Real disposable citizen's incomes decreased by 2.3% in the 1st quarter of 2019 compared to the relevant period of 2018. According to the official statistics, 12.9% people (18.9 million folk) live below the poverty line now in the country" (Voronin, 2019).

2018 the volume of the gross domestic product (GDP) in the Russian Federation became 103,626.6 billion rubles at the current prices. However, unfortunately, it does not fully reflect the development of the country's real economy but only shows the market valuation. The annual growth rate of the real economy will provide the significant renewal of the fixed capital and the acceleration of the growth rate of all the national economy sectors. According to the Russian Federation's statistical data, 2015 gross domestic product growth became minus 2.3%, in 2016 – 0.3%, in 2017 – 1.6%, in 2018 – 2.3%. The contribution to the economic growth of the service industry was provided, in the annual terms, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by 0,8 p.p. (percent point), the industry – 0.6 p.p., the construction – 0.3 p.p., the transportation – 0.2 p.p. and the trade – 0.3 p.p., etc. In 2018 the industrial production growth was 2.9% or comparing to 2017 – 2.1%. In 2018 the raw materials mining increased by 4.1%, and in 2017 – 2.1%. The growth of the gas industry was

especially characteristic and amounted 16.5% comparing to 2017. At the same time, the process of modernization of the economy creates favorable conditions for the increasing of the activity and motivation for the able-bodied population. The annual stable growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP) and the gross regional product (GRP) are provided by the development of the market of goods and services (Analytical Centre under the Government of the Russian Federation, 2019).

The general situation in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

In Arctic zone (“Arctic-Asia”) the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) occupies a unique place and great prospects. It has a big territory – more than 3 million sq. km, that is 1/5 part of the general territory of the Russian Federation. The average population density is 0.32 people per sq. km and it’s one of the lowest in the Russia. At the same time, the average population density in the Arctic Yakutia is 0.04 people per sq. km (Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) until 2030, 2016).

Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide the stable growth of the population in the republic. The population growing of the federation’s subject is always an important and determining factor in improving the life-quality of the citizens, the sign of the sustainable development of the micro- and macroeconomics and the general favorable situation in the subjects of the federation and the country at all. At the same time the population reflects the level of the realization of the potential possibilities of a person, family, the social groups, and society and the improving the quality of citizens’ life. There are living 311.8 thousand people in the capital of the republic – Yakutsk, and it is a 32.3% of the total population of the region (Burtseva, Uvarova, Tomsy and Odland, 2014). Is positive that 29% of the economically active population has the higher education.

In 2018 the human development index calculation for Russian regions was done (according to the results of 2016). The index of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) was 0,897 (that was by 0,009p.p. higher than in 2015). Due to this calculation the republic got the 6th point out of 85 regions and increased the rating on 3 points up according to the rating of 2014-2015. The improvement of the republic’s position was influenced by the following factors: growing in per capita GRP at purchasing power parity by \$3663, increasing of the life-expectancy by 0.51 years, and increasing in the proportion of students aged in the range of 7-24 years by 0,004 p.p (Macroeconomic review of SAI “Center for Strategic Studies RS (Ya)”, 2018).

There are 13 regions (ulusy) in Yakutia and the regions of Arctic zone occupy 52.2% of the republic territory (Argunova, 2000). The huge territory of the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has its peculiar geographical position, severe climate and the fragile natural environment with the hypersensitivity to external anthropogenic influences. There are happened cardinal changes in the Arctic zone of the Russia Federation considering the territorial, economic and geopolitical situation. The development of the Arctic zone is the strategic priority in ensuring sustainable economic and social development in both the country and regions. The state program of the Russian Federation No. 366 “Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020” was adopted on the 21st of April 2014. There were defined the main parameters of economic and social development of the entire national economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the

period till 2030 with the definition of the target vision to 2050. By the Decree of May 7, 2018, the President V.V. Putin principally supported the main directions of the strategic development of the country and regions (Putin, 2018). The scientific, technical and scientific-educational potential of the republic are defined by the Ammosov North-eastern Federal University, the Academic institutes of the Yakut Scientific Center of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the other industry institutes and the branches of the educational institutions.

In Yakutia the most characteristic peculiarity is the transport inaccessibility because more than 90% of the republic territory is provided only by the season transport availability and 88% of the production of goods and services volume is located in the districts with the season transport availability. The most acute problem of the republic is the creation of transport infrastructure. The bridge's through Lena River construction and the railway to Yakutsk are considered as the deadlock due to the lack of the cargo for the wagon loading back. But the construction of the bridge through Lena River will connect the Yakutsk citizens, who are every third resident of the republic, with the residents of the large rural areas where there are produced around 80% of the livestock products and more than 70% of the crop products. The construction of the bridge through Lena River and the railway to Yakutsk is not only the transport logistic but also an important infrastructure and the constant connection of the residents of neighboring areas with their capital and also with the other Russian Federation's regions and cities. It means the regular flow of the food and industrial goods and especially the fuel and energy resources, accelerating the circulation of money, the human contacts, innovation, exchanges and integrations (Popov, 2019).

Nowadays it is impossible to imagine the mastery of the information and communication technologies and, accordingly, improving the level and quality of life of the population without the transport logistics, communications and the constant contacts of republic residents. In the extreme conditions of the Far North and the Arctic zone the usage of the all means of the transport is connected with the high expenses for the purchase of the food, industrial goods and the fuel resources. For example, "the transportation of the 20-ton container from Moscow to Tommpot, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), goes the distance 7900 km and according to the railway tariff costs 126 thousand rubles and the transportation of the same 20-ton container from Tommpot to Lower Bestyakh (the distance is 430 km) costs 67 thousand rubles. The distance from Moscow to Tommot is 18 times shorter than from Tommot to Lower Bestyakh, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) but the railway tariff of the 20-ton container transportation is just two times lower. Therefore, in this case, the local tariff is exceeded 9 times. As a result of the weakening the role of state control bodies over the goods transport, the cargo transportation is done by «Association of constructors of the Amur-Yakut highway» Ltd., using the infrastructure of «Railways of Yakutia» JSC" (Popova, 2016). The long distances, constant transportation of consumer goods, fuel and many types of machinery and equipment is constantly increasing the cost of production and, accordingly, production costs with a continuous increase in tariffs and prices.

The huge territory of Yakutia objectively influences upon the transportation costs for all the legal entities and individuals of the republic. Accordingly, it creates the barrier environment in ensuring accessibility of transport for the bulk of rural residents among the rest of the population. Especially it reflects on the economic, social and intellectual

development of the rural inhabitants of the republic. This situation demands the defining of a scientifically based strategy for the development of transport infrastructure and the concept of the agricultural development for the long term. The big infrastructure objects are created in the republic. The constantly satisfying the needs of the population always demand the timely expansion of the infrastructure. It reflects on the usage of all the types of the transport in the districts of the Far North and Arctic zone including the small aviation. In the circumstances of the permafrost the actual housing overhaul expenses are 3-4 times higher for the northerners than for people in the central regions of the country. In Yakutia the average duration of the heating season lasts 260-270 days and in some districts of the Arctic zone it lasts almost for the whole year. These factors suppose the additional utility costs. The constant prices growing for food and industrial goods strongly affects the scanty cash respondents' incomes. The regulation of prices and tariffs by government bodies plays an important role on the transportation of goods, machinery, equipment and especially fuel and energy resources (Myreev, 2015).

For example, in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) the level of the prevailing consumer prices for the staple foods is significantly higher comparing to the average Russian indicators. In December 2015 the average beef price was higher the Russian indicator by 32.3%, chilled and frozen chickens – 50.4%, milk – 57.4%, dairy products – in 2.1 times, sour cream – in 1.68 times, bread and bakery products made from wheat flour of the 1st and 2nd sorts – by 42.7%, potatoes – in 3 times, fresh cabbage – in 2,6 times, onions – in 2.3 times, carrots – in 2.86 times, apples – in 2,1 times (Information and analytical note 23, 2016). Now the quantity of meat products for the able-bodied population is 4.9 kg, pensioners – 4.5 kg, children – 3.7 kg per month; vegetables and fruits respectively – 14.6 kg, 12,0 kg, 19.2 kg; bread and pasta – 10.5 kg, 8.2 kg, 6.5 kg (Fronin, 2017). The consumer basket remains very important economic category in the circumstances of the instability of economic and social development that defines the living wage on which the size of the pensions, minimum wages and benefits is dependent. All these factors lead to a steady increase in the cost of living of the population in the Far North and the Arctic zone.

The human factor (human capital) is the generator and engine for the development of an innovative economy. The realization of the tasks on the modernization and transition to the industrial and post-industrial path of economic development inevitably requires quality training of the staff and the new approaches to economics. Many costs of utilities, as well as the creation of facilities and the maintenance of the overall infrastructure of the cities and rural areas were financed by public funds in the circumstances of the planned economy. The new stage of the economic and social development of the country demands the creation of the new quality jobs and improving the welfare of the population (Kuada, 2015).

Discussion

The perspectives of the region development

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has all advantages for developing the economic and social situation of this region. The region has big stock of the mineral and natural resources including the hydro-electrical and wooded ones. Yakutia has 11% of the wooden stocks of the Russian Federation. There are several global world companies that extract the diamonds, oil and gas in producing and extractions of which many Russian and foreign investors and

companies are interested in. Several Russian research institutions have developed the methods of the extractions of gas and oil on the territory of Yakutia considering its climate peculiarities and environmental protection (Erofeevskya, 2019).

Having the profitable and convenient geographical location the Republic of Sakha may be a good transportation corridor in the Far Eastern Federal District being integrated with the Northern Sea Route and the internal water routes. The sea port of Tiksi is very convenient point for the international trading and influences greatly on the social-economic region's development. There are more than 10 scientific expeditions take place here each year (Iankova, 2016).

Due to the favorable ecologic situation the region can develop such services as fishing and tourism that is preferred by people interested in eco, extreme and exotic traveling.

The Republic of Sakha has very developed educational base of the 24 scientific organizations (Nikolaev, 2018).

The priorities of the economic and social development were defined in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin "On the national goals and strategic tasks of the development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024" where were formulated the national projects and the Program of the Far East development considering the increasing role of the human factor and science in the scientific, technological, socio-economic, spiritual and cultural development of the regions. The young generation has a big potential and possibilities in the social development of the region (Mikhaylova, 2015).

Today, the authorities of Yakutia pay a lot of attention to the educational programs. In January 2016 the authorities of the Republic of Sakha and UNESCO IITE signed a memorandum dedicated to the cooperation in the educational program development (UNESCO, 2016; Anikina, 2019). Nowadays the societies of the different countries implement the e-learning educational system. The steps on the e-learning implementation also have been done by the authorities. Still there are lots of challenges on this way. The most important step is the cultural transformation that demands a students' successful personality development as well as the teachers training and the attraction of the specialists from the different regions of the Russian Federation (Barakshanova, 2019).

According to realization of the new strategy of the Russian Federation development and in the complex development of the territories of the Far North regions and Arctic zone, all the large area-forming companies, corporations, and transnational mining corporations (Sakhatransneftegaz, Surgutneftegaz, etc) that work in the districts of the Far north play the role of the base enterprises – reference zones for the integrated development of the territory of municipalities. The realization of the Cooperation agreement with "Surgutneftegas" JSC provides the financing the construction of the building of the faculty for the training of specialists in the oil and gas industry, the employment of the residents of the Lensky district, who have the relevant qualifications, the construction of housing and social facilities and the roads (Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), 2006). The agreement on the preparation and attraction of local labor resources for the construction and operation of the ESPO pipeline was signed with "Vostoknefteprovod" LLC. "ALROSA" (JSC) realizes the ecological programs, introduces educational institutions preschool institutions, supports the culture, science and sports (Kalinin, 2015). The huge financial recourses of the large companies and corporations for the extraction and sale of unique minerals such as the

diamonds, gold, oil, natural gas and coal are legally under the government control and are oriented on the development of the “Arctic-Asia” and economic and social development of territories of municipalities of the Far North and the Arctic zone. The big territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) can be taken. It is a comprehensive economic and social development of the territory of Yakutia on the basis of the regional territorial clusters. The perspective is the transformation of Yakutia, with its subsoil wealth, into a base for the development of the “Arctic -Asia” and also the development of transport, energy, social infrastructure and sustainable tourism that will open the untouched and amazingly rich and beautiful natural open spaces of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) mainly for tourists from China, India and other Asia-Pacific countries. Besides it, Yakutia supplies the goods to Belgium, Switzerland, Ukraine and Israel (Pahomov, 2013).

However, the tourism business is unstable economic brunch and hangs on to the total economic situation of the country in great, especially from 2014 because of the political and economic situation and international sanctions to Russia. Not less important is the presence of well-qualification personal and law (legal points) for doing this kind of business. And this problem cannot be resolved only due to educational programs and good management, but due to the government assistance clearly. The tourism and hospitality business can be in positive economic growth only due to manage and serving of the different tourism segments, good infrastructure, and well-done promoting (Dedusenko, 2017).

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has great development potential in the raw materials sector. The investors will undoubtedly increasingly participate in the development of raw material deposits in the future. The transition from mere raw material sales to processing, as has already been achieved in the diamond sector, will further improve the performance of the economy (Wein, 2015; Wein, 1988).

There are some strategic programs (Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) until 2030; Law on the Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) until 2032) that are developed by the government of the Russian Federation (Kondrateva, 2016; Russia. Program, 2017; Karasev, 2017). They suppose the work in the social and economic spheres to achieve the better results. There are defined the main branches of the national regional economy which should be developed first of all as well the infrastructure and the possibilities for the inhabitants of the Republic of Sakha to get the proper education (Granberg, 2000).

Recommendations for the complex development of Yakutia

To provide the ways of the region economy and social spheres development it is needed to consider the geographical location and climate peculiarities, transport and logistics situation and the needs of the population in the spiritual, physical and educational development.

The following actions must be implemented for the complex development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia):

- 1) should be formed the regional territory clusters all over the territory of Yakutia. It will be very perspective to create the special free economic zone. It is very important to combine the branch and territory principles of the region without violating the requirements

of the federal law from 2005, July 22 No. 116-FZ “About the special economic zones in the Russian Federation”;

2) to create the substantiation of the positive growth dynamics in the production volumes of the diamonds, oil, natural gas, gold, coal, tin, antimony and in the long term - niobium, uranium and iron ore, etc. and the processing of some mined minerals for the receiving new value added and monopoly profit;

3) to determine the status of the district-forming enterprises (residents) – joint-stock companies, open-type corporations, holdings, transnational corporations, regional territorial clusters and a special economic zone on the territory of the “macro region” considering the specific volumes of extraction and processing of the unique minerals and their forecast reserves of at least 50-100 years;

4) to develop the program of creating the new quality working places and providing the full-time job for the working-age population in rural areas in the districts of the Far North and Arctic zone. In the north regions the mobility of the employable population is quite hard and has the limited possibilities for people. The underdeveloped market economy infrastructure and weak development of the traditional branches of the national economy are the reasons that reflect badly on providing the economic and social security of the population;

5) to develop and implement the regional quality of the life standards of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) population in four areas: social, demographic, economic and spiritual. Besides it the real state of the increasing the quality of the life standards indicators should be the evaluation of the heads of municipal and settlement formations and all economic entities of the Republic of Sakha’s (Yakutia) effective activities.

Conclusions

To achieve the positive results in the development of any country’s district it is necessary to consider the weak points and the process of the enrichment should be based on the peculiar advantages of the region. Yakutia is the reserve land of the Russian Federation’s mineral resources which producing can influence positively and give a push to the social-economic development of the region.

The support of the younger generation creation of the educational institutions and workplaces will make youth to stay live and work in Yakutia. It is necessary to find out the solution to the problem of the rural inhabitants and the attraction of new people to live in the region. Besides the difficult climate situation that influences the circumstances of people living in Yakutia, there should be developed logistics and transport systems to create a fast and direct route between Asia and Europe.

With the development of the economy branches, there should be paid lots of attention to the environmental situation in the region. So a recreative business like green tourism can be a good pooch for the economic development of the region. AS an example, fishing and hunting also can be attractive points for extreme tourists but on the other hand, they should be regulated by the laws to protect the population of rare animals and fish kinds.

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