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THE DYNAMICS OF EVALUATION OF LAND-USE AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT OF EVENKS IN SOUTHERN YAKUTIA (1998-2014)

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Questions of rationalization of land use have always been the center of attention of researchers, because of the exceptional importance of land resources for livelihoods of people. In each region, land-use processes are different, for example, in the Northern regions they are associated with traditional industries environmental management (reindeer herding, hunting and fishing, gathering) and at the same time with development of mining industry. One of the ways of improving the system of land tenure in the Northern areas is the ratio of new and traditional forms of farming. This relationship should be supplemented by economic ties, which related with natural resources use of in a particular area with regard to the interests of its people and their traditional way of life.

Currently, one of the complex and unresolved issues remain land relations in the areas where lives indigenous peoples of the North in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North was the least prepared to transformations of the economic space of Russia during the transition to market relations, because they live mostly in rural areas, where over the years of reforms have been destruction of production and social infrastructure. This population is poorly adapted to work in industry, they are mostly work in the field of traditional nature use

To assess the relationship of the indigenous population to the problems of land use and local self-government in the territories of traditional nature use in this paper given the results of the analysis of the survey conducted in the locality of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the North - Evenks in the village Khatystyr of Aldan region in different periods.

The report will analyze the changes in traditional management of Evenks in Khatystyr village of Aldan region according to the results of studies conducted in 1998, 2004 and 2014. Based on the analysis occurred over 17 years of changes in land-use and self-government we will make recommendations aimed at deepening reforms intended to improve the material and spiritual situation of the indigenous population the inhabitants of southern Yakutia to ensure their sustainable development.ⁱ

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