



OTLAKTAKİ GELENEK VE REFORMLA İLGİLİ KONULAR

Dr. Naranbaatar BAASANSUREN*

ÖZ

Çölleşme ve otlak bozulmasından dolayı, çobanlar kentsel alana yerleşmekte ve sahihsiz otlaklar artmaktadır. Sahipsiz otlak ve otlakların kullanımındaki azalma, otlakın fazlaca bozulmasına yol açarken, bir yandan da otlak aşırı stoklanmış hale gelmektedir. İyi bir altyapının, suyun ve bitkinin mevcut olduğu otlak alanında ve kentsel alanlardaki çok sayıda çiftlik hayvanı toplasımından dolayı da otlak kaynağı kullanımını ile ilgili tartışmalar artmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otlak, müşterek kaynaklar, otlakçı yeteri kadar kullanma prensipleri.

ISSUES REGARDING TRADITION AND REFORM IN THE PASTURE LAND

ABSTRACT

Due to desertification and pasture degradation, herdsmen are settling around the urban areas and ownerless pasture is being increased. Ownerless pasture and reduction of its utilization has been causing much degradation of the pasture. On the other hand, pasture is overstocked and dispute in connection to use pasture resource is being increased due to concentration of a lot of livestock in the urban areas and the pasture land where it has good infrastructure, water and plant.

Keywords: pasture, common resource, policy to use the pasture adequately.

I. INTRODUCTION

Last years, the pasture is unguarded and herdsmen are settling much around the urban areas, road and infrastructure for their farming business. It has been violating human rights such as overstock of the pasture, dispute in connection to common resource, social ignorance of the people who are moving to urban areas, and collection of informal tax. I aimed to connect present situation and tradition of using the pasture, common resource by Mongolians since the earliest time. In the XIII century, Ugudei King paid much concern on the utilization of well for the pasture.

Obstacles to use common pasture, violation between the entities were formulated in the theoretical research as "Optimum theory" by Pareto.F, Theory of game, "Tragedy of common ownership" by Garret Harden, "Institute for the use of common resource" by Eleanor Ostrom.

II. PASTURE LAND AS A COMMON RESOURCE

Public ownership is based on the common resource. The main speciality of nomadic society is its basis on the labor of collaboration and support of each farmer. It requires an intellect of collective due to it always faces the inadequacy of the people.

The first article on the Common resource related pasture land was published in 2001 by Eleanor Ostrom. Common resource causes the Tragedy of public ownership. (E.Ostrom, 2005) Common resource can be a basis of inequity of income increasing the rent (G.Titova,2001). Various concessions were granted in accordance with policy to

* School of Business Administration and Humanity/ Mongolian University of Science and Technology, b_naranbaatar@yahoo.com

guard the border of the areas when provide the serf with utilization right of pasture land. It became a basis of using the pasture land equally, of guarding the land, as well as of using it by all people adequately.

During tribal structure, nomadic people get utilization right of new land through making the nymph and idol of the area as own and changing it as own worshipping thing.

M.Sodnompilova Russian ethnographer considered as many Mongolian tribes made many nymph and idols of Buriad as their own when they conquered the foreign country. Relation of serf was developed by aristocrat within ownership land after establishment of integrated state in the XIII century and gradually, they were independent in multiple ways.

Tax was received by aristocrat not through the rent of the livestock but through other coercive method. But pasture of the livestock is not an exact rent place however herdsman served for their owners in person, and had been an economic guarantee to give tax by products. Thereby, by this characteristic, pasture played an appropriate economic role which can be compared with rent place. Serf people serve their owners by various personal and property duties.

Land has not been a private ownership and "social system" was a serf community of pasture ownership. Total area of the country was owned by King or state and land was owned and inherited by the aristocrats in accordance with code of law.

Pasture was belonging to the public ownership. Land is an area of public ownership which is provided by the aristocrat to the self and is able to be moved changing the pasture. It was obliged to sell the livestock with permission by the aristocrat and to prepare the riding of the station by Preparative Service for the food of the aristocrat. Resulting from it, "Law of refugee" was released and punishment for it became harder due to aversion of the people was changed as a protest including to move away from the aristocrats, to cancel their duty and riding, as well as to make the messenger walk without riding etc...

In the "Khalkh juram" Law (1790) regarding public use of the pasture, use of the ownerless pasture, and the guard of the pasture, it had been regulated the relation in connection to utilization of pasture resource as "In the event of digging well spending labor, or of restoring well, that person shall have privilege to use the well but in the event of polluting well, that person shall be imposed a fine on horse or cow".

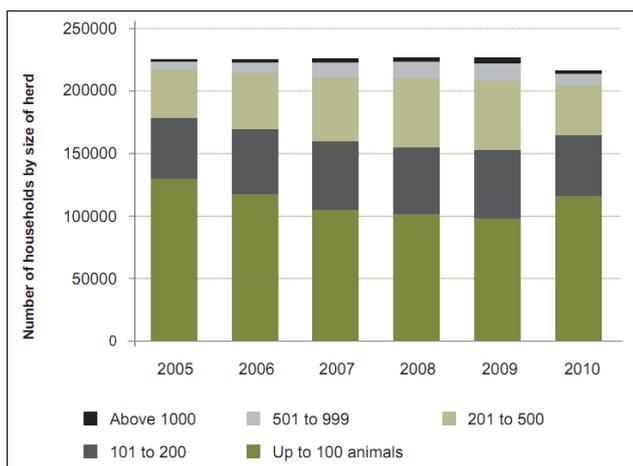
III. EW TRENDS ON PASTURE LAND USE

Various farming business to use the land resource was started by To Van¹ in order to provide the needs based on the domestic resource in XIX century. He considered as it needs to fully use the pasture, and along with animal husbandry, various kinds of business activity, agriculture and

¹ Togtohdorj (1797-1868). Lord-aristocrat who had done some important reform on pasture land use.

construction of the city should be performed due to only animal husbandry is not able to provide the needs of Mongolian people during that time. Agriculture business by every Mongolian family was legislated in 1918. But this law couldn't work among Mongolian livestock herders.

TABLE1. HOUSEHOLDS WITH LIVESTOCK BY SIZE OF HERD, MONGOLIA, 2005-2011²



About 45-50% within herdsmen family up to 100 livestock from total herdsmen, during 2005-2011 shows an increase of inequity of the income and high number of the herdsmen who barely provide their life.

Total herdsmen families are registered as 220000 but 170000 of whom are the permanent herdsmen and remained part are living in the urban areas through providing their livestock on rent or hiring contract workers.

Dispute is arisen much to the extent of high number of the people who use the common resource, and of lack of possibility to provide them. Garret Hardin in his publication "Tragedy of commons" considered as pasture is overstocked and every person might get incurred in the risk due to every herdsmen has willing to permanently increase the number of their livestock in connection to expense from growth of one livestock in the pasture is lower than profit from it. Thereby, private ownership right is the way which is able to tackle the above mentioned issue. Hence, as for some families, animal husbandry has been losing its main nature of farming; instead, families who provide the connection between preparation of raw materials and manufacture are newly appeared.

Conclusion

Some issues which are resulting from over concentration of the herdsmen along to infrastructure and around the urban areas.

Due to disintegration of negdel /community/ in 1990, lost of infrastructure to fully

² National Statistical Office, Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2011.

use the pasture land has caused the increase of inequity of receiving common resource among the farmers.

Therefore, it is nearly coming to the Tragedy of public ownership due to concentration of the herdsmen in Mongolia.

Failure of social infrastructure to fully use the land in Mongolia causes the increase of inequity of to use common resource among farmers. In fact, land degradation, water insufficiency, and reduction of the yield of the pasture etc...

In order to avoid from Tragedy of common ownership:

- To regulate the number of head of livestock within pasture load where allocation of the common resource of the pasture are various;
- To provide with a possibility to run appropriate business, culture of native residents due to pasture degradation is being processed in the most of the areas.
- To develop the inter local branches which collaborate with and supports each other
- To develop multiple business activities to use pasture resource;
- It needs to have a government regulation to establish multiple ways to use the land, to support the business activity on nature conservation for the pasture of wild animals except for animal husbandry.

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