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## Research on the Enaction of Right of Nomadism in Grassland

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## Research on the enactment of right of nomadism in grassland

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**Key words :** Mongolians , grassland supervision , right of nomadism

**Introduction** The right of nomadism refers to this right that specified persons carry out nomadism for themselves in designated area based on the lawful administrative license . The nomadic and dynamic styles of producing , living that we have followed tens of thousands of years are gradually dying out in grassland of Inner Mongolia as the appearance of construction on enclosed pasture and grassland contract system since the eighties of the last century . Such supervisor mode that people supervise grassland in supervising arable land way , supervise herdsman in supervising peasant way brings us three-new social problems : 1 . Problems of existence result from pascual farmization and pascual industrialization ; 2 . Problems of ecology result from enclosed pasture and system of set grazing ; 3 . Problems of cultural change result from changes of lifestyle . We do some studies for 8 years so as to resolve these problems as far as possible . We find out the following results through this research : 1 . economically , husbandry system itself whether nomadism or set grazing is an unprogressive style of producing in grassland , but as another point of ecology and cultural transmission , the nomadic function of ecology and culture is irreplaceable ; 2 . Although enclosed pasture and system of set grazing are propitious to the social management and social service , it formed some unevadable problems of existence , ecology , cultural change .

**Materials and methods** In 8 years , we use three methods to study the three problems . 1 . The historical method . The Mongolians are a legal nationality . In history , Mongolians had once created almost 30 written codes . The Mongolians enforce the system of rule by law for 740 years of history . We arrange the styles of grassland supervision that each regimes use from 1206 to 1947 as the point of the science of politics , the science of religion and folklore in order to learn from history and scan our behaviors by means of historical lesson . 2 . The observational method . We choose part of local governments and peasants in Hulunbuir grassland , Kerchin grassland , Chifeng gongar grassland , Ulan Qab hongar grassland , Xilinguole grassland , Ordos sandy grassland , Alxa gobi grassland according to their respective humidity . After that we carry out systemic observation and record as the point of politics , economics , religion , folk custom . 3 . The comparative method . We carry out comparative studies according to cross-perspective at the same time among the region and direct-perspective at the same region among the history and intersectional-perspective at the different time and region .

**Conclusions** We can see that nomadism is the best styles of producing and living through history and reality . Nomadism is not only conform to natural property of grassland but conduce transmission of nomadic culture . So we suggest that full-scales system of nomadic license comes into force in grassland of Inner Mongolia . The scale of nomads and nomadism is on the basis of carrying capacity of grassland . 1 . dismantle the enclosed pasture , cancel the system of set grazing and set the right of nomadism legally and carry out the system of admittance in the nomadism according to administrative license . 2 . The government shall carry out transitional resettlement to part of nomads who cannot carry out and refuse nomadism and exceed carrying capacity of grassland .

This project is found by Wu Zhizhong ( Assistant Secretary-General of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government ; Director of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government Legislative Affairs Office ; Leading researcher of the project team on " Research on the enactment of right of nomadism in grassland" , Inner Mongolia DianZhang Institution of law and sociology) .

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