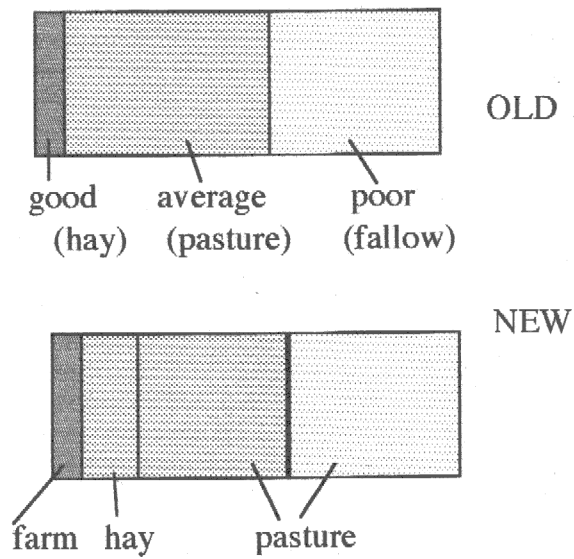
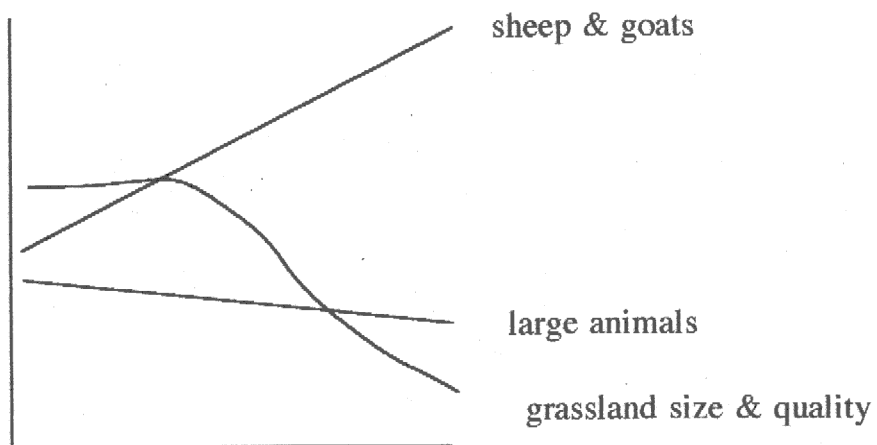


Research Hypotheses

1. Is the "shock" model appropriate for Inner Asia?



2. Were traditional herd compositions markedly different from present-day compositions, and if so has this change significantly contributed to the degradation of the pastoral environment ?



3. Part of the increasing aridity of parts of Inner Asia (e.g. Xinjiang) is a result not of global climatic changes, but to deforestation and other man-made conditions?

4. The loss of widespread observance of religious and traditional restrictions on hunting and killing animals has contributed to the loss of wildlife in the region?

5. The increased use of water by urban and industrial centres has contributed to the decline of the pastoral economy and environment in arid areas of Inner Asia (e.g. Xinjiang).

6. Labour shortages in pastoral areas have contributed to the stagnation of the pastoral economy in some regions of Inner Asia (e.g. Mongolia).

7. Central planning has led to distortions in the pastoral economies of the region that has damaged the pastoral environment and these distortions can be identified.

Suggested areas:-

a) Concentration of animals in certain areas.

b) Disruption of good traditional herding practices through artificial administrative boundaries.

c) Introduction of unviable new breeds

d) Using key pastoral resources for other sectors (e.g. farming, mining) etc.

(David's pet project)

8. Productive units of a certain size and composition are favoured by the pastoral environment (and Mongolian social forms), as can be shown both by historical and ecological studies. These units can be found in all viable pastoral economies of the region, and contradictions can be observed when administrative reforms distort this pattern.

Proposed Additions to Questionnaires

Research hypothesis 1

The "shock" to grassland is due to some extent to the best land being switched to agricultural use, and the resulting knock-on effect on pasture.

Question

Leader/KOM:- Please mark on the map any land in the *sum* that is now used for farming. When did people start using this land for farming, and what was it used for before that? What has been the effect of this change?

OR

~~Where are your present hayfields? Have they always been in this place?~~

Research hypothesis 2

Areas around key resources such as fodder-supply points and wells are overgrazed.

Question

Leader/KOM:- Please mark on the map the places you provide fodder for the animals, animal sheds, and wells. What is the pasture like around these places?

Research hypothesis 3

In times of drought and other adverse natural conditions, there is competition for the use of certain pastoral resources.

Question

Leader & 3 herding households:- (Adjust existing question on natural disaster so that it includes 'what they do in times of natural disaster' 'what resources are needed' AND "who decides who uses these resources". Also maybe a TEXT addition - "Are there disputes over the use of such resources, when do they tend to occur and how are they resolved?")

Research hypothesis 4

There is an effective daily radius from water that animals are able to move, this causes overgrazing in certain areas.

Question

Leader/KOM:- Are there times of the year when you have to keep animals close to water? How far can they go from the water? What is the condition of the grassland in this zone?

Research hypothesis 5

The loss of widespread observance of religious and traditional restrictions on hunting and killing animals has contributed to the loss of wildlife in the region?

Done?



Question

TEXT :KOM / 3 herding household heads:-

Did people hunt more or less in the past than they do now? Why has there been a change, and if so what result has it had on the animal species concerned?

Research hypothesis 6

Changes in prices of livestock and livestock products have little effect on herdsmen's production goals.

Question

TEXT: 9 Herding households:- If the price of mutton doubled would you sell more sheep or less? Why? What would you do if the price of wool doubled?

change your herding strategy keep more sheep or less,

Research hypothesis 7

Central planning has led to distortions in the pastoral economies of the region that has damaged the pastoral environment and these distortions can be identified.

Question

TEXT: KOM, 3 herding household heads:-

Have any of the changes in herding practice introduced in the collective period been particularly successful or unsuccessful?

Research hypothesis 8

The composition of different species in the total livestock held by a household depends on availability of labour

Question

KOM & 3 Herding household heads:-

If a family has no sons ^{to give substantial u} ~~over 14~~ to help herding, can they keep the same types of animals as families who do? Please explain your answer.

Are there any sort of people (e.g. young men) who are best suited to herd the following animals?

Horses

Sheep

Goats

Camels

Cattle

TEXT Do you have a system whereby different family members herd different animals? Please describe it.

Hypothesis

The pre-revolutionary pastoral system serves as an interesting point for comparison with the present-day one.

Question

TEXT: KOM :-

What are the main differences between herding practice before and after collectivisation? Please comment on the following areas:-

1. The size of herds
2. The mixture of animal species in herds
3. The pastures used for different herds
4. The timing, routes and size of herd movement
5. Protected or reserved areas
6. The size of units involved in herding (e.g. a rich man and his helpers)

Question

KOM:-

Before collectivisation, what was the pattern of livestock ownership? (e.g. what proportion of animals were owned by the monastery, local prince, rich herdsmen, middle herdsmen and poor herdsmen).

Can you show me on the map which pastures were used by the different figures and sections of the society (e.g. the monastery) before collectivisation?