



University of Kentucky
UKnowledge

International Grassland Congress Proceedings

XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII
International Rangeland Congress

The Innovations of Contemporary Grassland Law and Its Differences from Nomadic Laws in Ming Dynasty

Chao Di
China Agricultural University, China

Yan Sun
Yuanming Yuan Xilu, China

Follow this and additional works at: <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc>



Part of the [Plant Sciences Commons](#), and the [Soil Science Commons](#)

This document is available at <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/igc/21/10-1/31>

The XXI International Grassland Congress / VIII International Rangeland Congress took place in Hohhot, China from June 29 through July 5, 2008.

Proceedings edited by Organizing Committee of 2008 IGC/IRC Conference

Published by Guangdong People's Publishing House

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Plant and Soil Sciences at UKnowledge. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Grassland Congress Proceedings by an authorized administrator of UKnowledge. For more information, please contact UKnowledge@lsv.uky.edu.

The innovations of contemporary grassland law and its differences from nomadic laws in Ming Dynasty

DI Chao¹, SUN Yan²

¹Institute of Grassland Science, China Agricultural University, ²Yuan MingYuan Xilu, Haidian, Beijing, 100094, P.R. China, Email xst-chind@sohu.com

Key word : Grassland Law, Nomadic Laws, Ming Dynasty, clause contrast, grassland protection

Introduction Grassland, type of ground cover, is defined as a natural resource which plays a key role in the evolutionary history of human beings. The protection of Chinese grassland ecological environment has gone through the process of plain environmental awareness and custom. And along with the development of civilization there appeared the legal protection (SHI Wenzheng et al., 2004). After New China was founded, the utilization and protection of grasslands became the focus of attention with the development of the economy. The First Grassland Law was promulgated in 1985. The New Grassland Law was adopted in December 2002. Since it was put in force, it has evolved into part of The People's Republic of China's Natural Resources Law. The New Grassland Law has nine chapters, I General, II Grassland ownership, III Planning, IV Construction, V Utilization, VI Protection, VII Supervision and Inspection, VIII Legal Liability, and IX Supplementary Provisions while the First Grassland Law does not have Chapter breakdown.

Results After the Classification of the First Grassland Law, the result in Table 1 show that The New Grassland Law has three times as many total clauses as the First Grassland Law. The New Grassland Law has a new chapter named supervision and inspection. Chapter III, IV, V have large changes which means utilizing after Planning for sustainable economic and social development is the Legislative purpose of the New Grassland Law. Grassland protection is one of the largest proportions of the New Grassland Law which strengthen the Legal effect of the New Grassland Law associated with the Chapter on Legal Liability.

Table 1 Clause Number contrast between the First Grassland Law and the New Grassland Law.

Grassland Law	Promulgation Date	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	total
first	1985.6	3	3	1	1	2	7	0	4	2	23
(%)		13.0	13.0	4.3	4.3	8.7	30.4	0	17.4	8.7	100
new	2003.3	8	8	9	7	9	14	5	13	2	75
(%)		10.6	10.6	12.0	9.3	12.0	18.7	6.7	17.3	2.7	100
new/old(times)		2.7	2.7	9	7	4.5	2	100	3.25	1	3.3

Conclusions Nomadic Laws in Ming Dynasty are different from contemporary Grassland Law. Contemporary Grassland Law is for the sake of grassland protection, construction and utilization. While Nomadic Laws in Ming Dynasty is a comprehensive code in a real sense which contains Legislation about environment, marriage, Inheritance, religion, administration, military, penalty and so on. (HUANG Huajun et al., 2006)

References

- SHI Wenzheng, XU Bingxun, 2004. The History and Situation of the Legal Protection on Chinese Grassland Environment. *Journal of Radio & TV University (Philosophy & Social Sciences)* 4, 68-69, 100.
- HUANG Huajun, LIU Yuping, 2006. A Culture Interpretation of Nomadic Laws in Ming Dynasty. *Journal of Northwest Normal University (Social Sciences)* 1, (43) 50-57.