

Conclusions: The biodiversity variations in the rare and precious plants showed that the certain effects have achieved in the conservation or protection work in the biodiversities in Desert- steppe communications and Steppe-desert communities, but still need to make the further research on conservation and protection.

Key words: Indigenous knowledge; Phytoecommunity diversity; Mongolian Medicine; Western Ordos.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS AFFECTING FUNCTIONAL CHANGES OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN MONGOLIA

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Because of the migration of the population from the rural areas to major urban areas following population concentration and socio-economic attraction has reached very high levels in a few urban environments and is creating an imbalanced system but on the other hand the number of residents per administrative unit is changing as in remote rural areas the number of small soum centers are increasing.

The socio-economic functional types of small settlements is one indicator of the regional development (Rondinelli 1988, Evans 1992). Because role of a soum center is largely dependent on its population in this period of migration it is necessary to conduct a comparative study of the functional changes along with the factors affecting them.

This study is conducted in the Khangai region with the highly developed agriculture industry and the Central region which is relatively more developed due to the infrastructure and mining operations. The Population and Housing Census of 2010, statistical information of 2016 and survey materials from 300 randomly chosen households was used to make the analysis.

Developing small settlements through their economic diversification and making the functional structure more advanced will help slow down the overloading of the population and production of large settlements and could be developed as a center for small-scale production environmentally friendly products (Bayantur 2003).

IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ON HUMAN SETTLEMENT

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Abstract: Infrastructure development and particularly physical infrastructure development is often seen as an important policy tool for regional development and human settlement. However, there are few studies that investigate this important topic in Mongolia. Therefore, this paper explores the impact of infrastructure development on population growth and aimag data level from Mongolia. It is assumed that infrastructure development significantly effects to population distribution. The results in this study present that infrastructure development is one of the important factor on population growth, migration and settlement in the study area. On the other hand, there are high densities, immigration and population growth to area which is well developed infrastructure in Mongolia. This paper has been included some results of topical study "Spatial pattern of population distribution in Mongolia" (2014-2016).

Key words: infrastructure development, population growth, Mongolia,

Analysis on the Comprehensive Benefits of the Cooperative Operation in the Inner Mongolia East Ujimqin Banner – Taking the Two Production Groups as Examples

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Abstract: In the past 30 years, with grassland ecology of Inner Mongolia deteriorating, the income of herdsmen has been reduced greatly and the lives of herdsmen have been prone to pauperization. Therefore the national investment on grassland ecological restoration and herdsmen's income has been increasing year by year. In 2007, the national promulgation and implementation of the Law on Farmers and Herdsmen Cooperatives guided the herdsmen to adopt the cooperative and large-scale management meethod in order to solve the problems of ecological deterioration and economic decline. However, in the past decade, the process of herding cooperatives was so slow that the goals of ecological management and increasing of herdsmen income were difficult to achieve. This paper conducts the analysis of two production groups on the comprehensive benefits of the cooperative production in the Hargov village in East Ujimqin Banner using the meethods of historical documents, on-the-spot investigation, questionnaire and comparative analysis.

Key words: cooperative relationship of herdsmen, benefits of the cooperation, comparative analysis