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**CONFLICT**  **GOVERNANCE FOR PASTURE RESOURCES IN KYRGYZSTAN**

Land resources are a product of nature itself and have unique, irreplaceable properties, inherent only to man. Land is the main wealth of any country, and the rational use of land resources is one of the acute problems of our time. Conflicts over land and natural resources always exist in human development, but with rational management these contradictions can be resolved favorably for the conflicting parties. In this study, conflicts on pastures of Kyrgyzstan will be considered: causes, participants and ways of their management**.**

Pastures in Kyrgyzstan play an important role in conflicts over natural resources. Pasture ecosystems of the republic have traditionally always been a fodder base for cattle breeding with a sufficiently large variety of fodder. However, the increased degradation of soil and vegetation cover, sharp fluctuations in yield and nutritive value of fodder due to unfavorable hydrometric conditions, as well as excessive and ruthless grazing on pastures have become a source of conflicts among their users. Another factor in the degradation of pastures in the republic was unsystematic logging and mining.

Researchers distinguish four types of conflicts over pastures:

1. Conflicts between pasture committees, pasture users and aiyl okmotu within aiyl aimak or between aiyl aimaks[[1]](#footnote-1);

2. Conflicts between leskhoz, specially protected natural areas and pasture committees or pasture users.

3. Conflicts with secondary users of pastures.

4. Conflicts related to transboundary grazing issues.

For Kyrgyzstan, the problems of defining and establishing the boundaries of pastures bordering land plots under the jurisdiction of forestry farms, as well as the legislative determination of the powers of state and local authorities, are relevant.ve norms for pasture management and collection of payments for the use of pastures.

1. Aiyl okmotu (village government) - executive and administrative body at the aiyl (village) or settlement kenesh, carrying out in within the limits of its authority, management of life support and life support activities of the local community.

   Ayylny aimak (Kyrgyz aiyl aimagy) is the main unit of the administrative-territorial division of Kyrgyzstan of the third level, a municipal formation consisting of one or more rural settlements and adjacent territories [↑](#footnote-ref-1)