

гадаад бодлогодоо жинхэнэ бие даасан бодлого явуулах болж аливаа улстай харилцах бодлогоо "Гадаад бодлогын үзэл баримтлал"-аараа тодорхойлж хоёр хөршгүйгөө харилцах явдлыг эн тэргүүнд тавьж хоёрдугаарт хөгжингүй орнууд гуравдугаарт уламжлалт харилцаатай орнууд хэмээн удирдаж болгон ажиллаж байна. Хоёр улсын хооронд найрамдал хамтын ажиллагааны гэрээ 1994 онд шинээр байгуулагдсан нь хоёр улсын харилцааг цаашид хөгжүүлэх эрх зүйн үндэс болсон юм. Өнгөрсөч хугацаанд хоёр улсын Ерөнхийлөгч, Ерөнхий сайд, Их хурлын дарга нар хоёр биендээ харилцан айлчилж дээд хэмжээний уулзалтууд тогтмолжиж байхад ард иргэд хоёр биендээ зорчих явдал улам өргөжсөн байна. Өөрөөр хэлбэл "Хүйтэн дайн"-аас хойш хоёр улсын харилцаа бүх л төвшинд тоочвоос, улс төр, эдийн засаг, шинжлэх ухаан, боловсрол, соёл урлаг, олон нийтийн байгууллагууд бизнесийн салбаруудад амжилттай хөгжиж байна.

Дүгнэлт

Монгол улс нь өнгөрсөн түүхэндээ хил залгаа хоёр хөршгүйгөө харилцаагаа улам хөгжүүлэх ойртох бие биенээ харилцан хүндэтгэх, эрх тэгш харилцахад хэзээнээс нааш анхаарч ирснийг өнгөрсөн түүх харуулж байгаа бөгөөд эл харилцаа улам хөгжин бадарч байх Монгол улсын эрх ашигт нийцэж байгаа тул БНХАУ улс улам тогтвортой хөгжингүй улс болоход бүхий л талаар дэмжиж байдаг бөгөөд энэ ч Монгол улсын цаашдын хөгжилд ач тустай хэмээн ойлгож ХХI зуунд хөл тавих гэж байна. Хоёр улсын нийгмийн байгуулал, үзэл суртал хэдийгээр сүүлийн 10 жилд бие биенээсээ ялгаатай хэдий ч цаашид харилцаа улам хөгжихөд алив нэгэн саад тогтор байхгүй хэмээн үзэж байна.

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"MONGOLIAN CULTURE, POLITICS AND MEDIA"

SFS/NUM
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It is my honour to present a paper on "Mongolian culture, politics and media" to the Fulbright Conference on American Media, Culture and Politics. I have chosen this topic with the purpose to introduce to our American Fulbrighters "Mongolian Culture, Politics and Media" in general while they are in Mongolia.

Actually it's very difficult to cover this topic by writing a few paper in a short time. However, I'll try to make it brief.

Culture

Mongolia it is a country with a tremendous history and a unique culture. The Primitive Homo Sapiens inhabited in this heart of Asia 200-120 thousands years ago. Environment, namely climate, land formation, mineral resources, and native plants and animals all influence to create the culture. For example, most people in tropical regions wear draped clothing, which consists of one or more long pieces of cloth wrapped around the body. People who live in colder parts of the world wear tailored clothing, which is cut and sewn to fit the body. Mongolia is a country, which is located in colder part of the world. Its main economy is cattle breeding or animal husbandry and nomadic way of life designed the Mongolian clothing, having long caftan with overlapping to the right. That design was dictated by the need of nomadic life, where everybody was a horseman, herding their domestic animals or moving from one place to another on the horse back.

Tailored clothing provides more warmth than draped clothing and the overlapping design protects from the wind when they are on the horseback.

Every culture has methods of obtaining food and shelter. It has an orderly means of distributing the food and other goods to its people. Having cattle breeding as the main economy the Mongols get their food, mostly meat and milk products. For thousands years they have created their own ration of food which was suitable for the land where cold seasons prevailed over hot seasons of the year. So during the winter season the Mongols eat more meat, because it gave them the warmth. Only in the summer time nomads used less meat and more milk products such as yoghurt, fermented mare's milk drink 'airag', dried curd, cheese and hundreds of its kinds. By reducing the meat foods in the summer they get the balance in their nutrition, i.e. give a rest to the stomach and reduce the cholesterol level in the blood.

The Mongols had moved from place to place according to the seasons, mostly 2-3 times in the summer and once in other seasons. For those needs, they designed a very special shelter or dwelling "ger", which was easy to assemble and mobile, and which was made of wood and felt. The ger became popular among the other nomads like kazacks, kirgizs, turks, tadjiks and turkmens who used for this another name - "yurt". Invention of the ger was a great contribution to the world architecture. Depending on the number of walls it could be of a small, medium and large size providing space for ten up to hundreds of people. It was warm inside and always had the fresh air circulation.

In everyday life of the nomads a horse plays a very important role not only to carry them as a means of transport during a herd of the animals or wartime, but also it gave them milk, meat, leather and hair. The Mongols used hair of the tail for making of strings of a Mongol type violin, namely 'morin huur' - a horse head fiddle. That musical instrument had a wonderful sound, while it was in hands of a real 'maestro' it could make an 'aggressive mother camel' be gentle as a newly born 'baby' camel and eventually drive her to drop tears with much crying. The Mongols during their rise conquered a half of the

world be on horseback. At the medieval centuries when navigation in the sea was less advanced than horse transportation, only the Mongols used horses much more effectively than other nomads of that time. In the Mongols' imagination a 'horse' is not only 'four-footed animal', but it is also a symbol of power and speed, a symbol of eternity as well as the best friend of a man. So in the Mongolian folklore a horse is always in a high rank of respect and one of major topics of art. Also our language has approximately 600 words, which describe colours of the horse. There is not any other language which could compete with the Mongolian in this respect.

The name "nomads" comes from the people that inhabit the vast land of Mongolia. They are the people that roam the land in the search of greener pastures for their stock. They are the people that respect the nature and have a strong link with it. They are the people that are warm, hospitable and friendly. They are the people that bear the ancient wisdom with them. They have lived this lifestyle for the centuries and have remained today vibrant, alive and accessible.

The Mongols having a strong link with the nature are good meteorologists, geographers, botanists and navigators. Every old wise nomad could say what kind of the weather to expect for tomorrow, what kind of grass is good for cattle or sheep or goats in summer or autumn, and how to reach that place. All mountains and even small hills have their own names given by nomads many centuries ago. And all wide rivers and high rocky mountains have special sacred names given to them as the ancient inhabits believed in power of the nature, being shamanists. Their ancestral link to Shamanism is still prevalent in everyday life and it is shown in the way the Mongols honour and respect the natural environment.

The Mongols during a long history have had contacts with other cultures, such as Chinese, Manchurian, Indo-Tibetan, Persian, Turkic, Uigur and Russian. The Mongolian culture itself is a nomadic culture opposite to the sedentary culture. That's why the ancient Chinese sedentary culture was always non-accessible to the Mongolian society. But the other cultures like Indo-Tibetan, which originated from Buddhism, spread throughout Mongolia in the 1600's. The Turkic culture influenced the Mongols in the 500's, during centuries that followed, the Mongols adopted many features of the Uigur culture,

including Uigur letters. The Persian culture probably influenced the Mongols during the Great Mongol Empire and Mongol Yuan dynasty when Persia was under the Mongolian invasion in Il-khaad time. Later the Mongols subjected to the Manchurian influence for over 200 years and then the Russian influence, starting from 1900 till the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. In most cases of that acculturation, both cultures borrowed from each other. For example, during Yuan dynasty the Chinese adopted the Mongolian military system and nowadays all names of provinces, given by the Mongols follow their toponymy tradition. And modern Turkish still keep 10,000 words of the Mongolian origin. Also Russians being under the Mongolian Golden Horde in 240 (1240-1480) years till the end of the 19th century used the Mongolian Postal service - Yamchiny. And during the Soviet involvement the Mongols adopted the European education. Mongolia of the last decade of the 20th century suffered more impact from the Western world in the so-called era of the Globalization.

Poltics

Seven decades of the communist rule in Mongolia began to crumble in 1990, when the collapse of the Eastern Bloc brought the first pro-democracy demonstrations. The ruling Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which had already initiated a Mongolian version of glasnost and perestroika, permitted the nation's first multiparty elections in July 1990.

The superior organization helped the MPRP win both the 1990 (taking 40% of the seats), (1, p.44) and 1992 (taking 71 of 76 parliamentary seats), but the reform picked up speed. In 1992, the country adopted a new Constitution that enshrined human rights, private ownership and a state structure based on separation of power between legislative and judicial branches. In the June 1996 election, major opposition groups united to form the Democratic Coalition, made up of the National Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party. Somewhat to its own surprise, the Coalition won healthy 50 of 76 seats in the Parliament. Now the composition of the Parliament is as follows: National Democrats - 34, Social Democrats - 15, MPRP - 26, Mongolian Traditional United Party (while Mr. Dashbalbar, Member of

the Parliament, left his party in early this year, the representation of MTUP at the Parliament became a disputable point) - 1. In addition to their economic reforms, the Democrats have carried out radical restructuring of the government slashing the number of ministries from 14 to 9. Since the Coalition won the Government have been twice dissolved. Now the third Government has a healthy majority as previously, but tensions sometimes emerge between the coalition partners. Mongolia's transition to democracy has been remarkably peaceful, and the young democracy is robust in general - there are now more than 20 political parties in the country. But the economic hardship has caused resentments.

In the 1997 presidential election, voters elected N. Bagabandi, the candidate of the MPRP. The President, directly elected for a four-year term, is the second in authority to the legislature, but he appoints judges and has the power of veto, which can be overturned by 2/3 vote in the parliament.

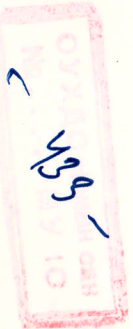
Mongolia has chosen a parliamentary system of government, with a 76-seat legislature called the State Ikh Hural. Such a system of governing is very rare in the whole of Asia. A new generation chose this system by their Constitution in 1992 having on mind that a presidential system of government will be dangerous for a small country, if the president is corrupted by one of the super power neighbours or is fallen under their influence.

Media

In the Medieval time, when the Mongols were a super power and controlled a half of the world, they used a Postal service as some kind of communication devices till the 1930's.

The situation of so-called mass communication has completely changed with publishing of the first newspaper by P.A. Badmaev in the Mongolian language in 1895 in Chita of Buryatia. Later in 1913 the first printing press "Shine toi" and "Niyisel Khureenyi sonin bichig" was established in Mongolia itself. At that time Mongolia also started to use a telegraph.

During the communist totalitarian regime (1921-1990) Mongolia had some progress in communication development. In July 1921 a



new newspaper "Mongolyn Unen" was published and a national news agency "Mongolyn tsahlgan medeeni gazar" was established, in 1924 the youth and military newspapers were printed, in 1928 the Trade Union newspaper was published, in 1934 a national radio broadcasting was established, in 1935 a national film production was founded and in 1967 the Mongolian television was founded. And by the end of 1980's Mongolia had 35 newspapers and 46 magazines and journals. (2,p.3) The Media of that period could not develop further due to the one-party ideological censorship.

The situation of Media has completely changed with the drastic changes of the country in the 1990's. For example, 5 TV studios broadcast every day, 2 cable TV stations showed the world main news and various entertainment networks, except national Radio programs, several FM radio stations (all private) were established, and dozens of news and information agencies were registered. By the middle of 1998, 700 newspapers and 150 magazines and journals were published in this country.

In August of 1998, the Parliament issued the "Law on freedom of publicity and information", which restricted any censorship, released public information agencies and gave freedom to publicity. It shows that Media of the country will develop following the principles of the democratic society.

Conclusion

Mongolia of the last decade of the 20th century saw the flowering of freedom of expression in her Media and had a new direction in her political life and new sentiments in her durable traditional culture.

Source materials

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HOW TO DEAL WITH EMERGING POWERS?

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The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Empire followed by peaceful transition to democracy of the East European and Asian socialist countries challenged the decency of the theories of international relations. No one would argue that most prominent scholars of international relations studies failed to foresee the disintegration of the Soviet Union and end of the bipolar system of international relations and only a few people, the great Russian chess master Garry Gasparov among them, anticipated the unification of two Germanys, collapse of the Soviet empire, and changes in the world political order. In the world of great uncertainty caused by these recent changes the theorists are attempting to find proper answers for the past and anticipate proper solutions for the future development. The future of the world will mostly depend on the policies of the major powers, their interrelations and alliances. In this short essay, exploring the basic concepts of theories of international relations, I will try to analyze the relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China and its role in enhancing the regional stability.

After the breakdown of the Soviet Union the United States remains the only superpower with dominant influence on world policy though theorists of realist school would argue that existence of only superpower without a challenger is not possible. Christopher Layne believes that "because only the United States possesses imposing strength in all categories of great power capability, it enjoys a preeminent role in international politics."¹ But history shows that unipolar system never

¹ Christopher Layne. The Unipolar Illusion. p.244.