

"INDIA AND HER RELATIONSHIP WITH MONGOLIA"

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Background:

India is one of the oldest civilization with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last 52 years of its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in Agricultural production and is now the tenth industrialized country in the world and the sixth nation to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people. It covers an area of 32,87,263 sq km, extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the South. As the seventh largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia, marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the North, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the East and the Arabian Sea on the West.

Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere, it measures 3,214 km from North to South Between the extreme latitudes and about 2,933 km from East to West between the extreme longitudes. It has a frontier of about 15,200 km.

Countries having a common border with India are Afghanistan and Pakistan to north-west, China, Bhutan and Nepal to north, Myanmar to the east and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

The mainland comprises four regions, namely, the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the dessert region and the southern Peninsula.

*Mr. Amur Sanathu has delivered this paper as a lecture to SFS students in early January, 2001.

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A brief historical background

With a known history of 5,000 years, India is among the oldest civilizations among the world. Alexander the Great invaded India in 326 BC. Although his stay was brief, his invasion gave rise to a distinct style of Greco-Indian art termed Gandhara which persisted until the 5th century AD. Imperial Mauryas were first among a long chain of dynasties who virtually ruled the whole of India in 250 BC. Asoka was the greatest Mauryas who devoted his entire life for the propagation of Buddhism in and outside India. Mauryan rule was followed by a period of fragmentation in the whole of North India though other kingdoms survived in South India. Later Gupta ascended the political climax in North India. They were great devotees of Hinduism. Their influence has been felt profoundly across South Asia to the present. Gupta rule was the golden period of India when country produced developments in every field of Indian culture. Political space created due to downfall of the Gupta empire was filled by another clan, namely, Rajputs (meaning sons of kings). Until the arrival of Muslims Rajput ruled almost the whole of North India till the 11th century AD. Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in India. He established the Mughal Empire by leading his cavalry and artillery forces to a stupendous victory over the combined army of the rules of Delhi Sultanate. Babur's predecessors Hamayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shajahan and Aurangzeb were all great emperors who extended their rule to all parts of the country. While Akbar was a great patron of religious tolerance, his great grand son Aurangzeb was an orthodox Sunni Muslim. The Britishers started arriving to the Indian shores during the 16th century AD as merchants. Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb granted them considerable rights to develop business within India. This put a sound foundation of around 400 years British rule in India. The British merchant company East India company was the chief patron of British business interests in India. Britishers who came in the guys of merchants slowly established their rule over the whole of India. After the revolution of 1857, the crown in England took the direct charge of administration in India. Later after a lot of struggle and due to able leadership of Mahatama Gandhi, India won political battle and attained independence on 15th August, 1947 and became a republic on 26th January, 1950.

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Modern India

The 50 years of freedom from colonial rule have seen a remarkable transformation of the country. India has secured a freedom of political and economic action far greater than many imagined possible, strengthening a vibrant democracy while achieving impressive economic growth. Yet despite the pace of change many traditions remain firmly rooted and India has retained a profound cultural distinctiveness.

India has adopted a Parliamentary form of Government. President is the head of the State while Prime Minister represents the Government.

Today India has a population of one billion which makes India second most populous nation on the earth after China.

Since freedom, India's external relations were guided by the well-established principles. These have formed the basis of India's foreign policy over decades. They enjoy a broad national consensus, thus providing a strong foundation of stability and continuity. India views on all the major international issues are in conformity with universal peace and good relations between the different countries of the world.

Despite the geographical distance, India and Mongolia have traditionally had close and friendly relations with age-old historical and cultural ties. In recent years, particularly since the emergence of pluralist democracy in 1990 following the collapse of the erstwhile Soviet Union, Mongolia has become more outward looking. In its relations with India, the Mongolian effort is now directed towards benefiting from the Indian experience through increased cooperation in economic, scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields.

There have been several high level exchange of visits in recent years. Shri K.R. Narayanan visited Mongolia, in his capacity as the then Vice President, in September 1996 and the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, in October 1997. The Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, led a delegation of five MPs for the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Asia Pacific Group meeting in Ulaanbaatar from 26-31 July 1999. Hon'ble Vice President Shri Krishan Kant visited Mongolia from 25-29 August, 1999.

During the visit of President Ochirbat to India in February, 1994, a

Treaty of Friendly Relations and Cooperation between India and Mongolia was signed. The Mongolian dignitaries who have visited India, since then, include: President N Bagabandi, in January 1996 in his then capacity Chairman of Mongolian Parliament; Minister for Trade & Industry Mr. Tsogt in February 1996; Minister for Justice Mr. J. Amarsanaa in April 1998; Chairman of State Great Hural Mr. R Gonchigdorj in October 1998. Madam A. Oyunbileg, First Lady of Mongolia visited India in January 1999 in her capacity as Head of Human Good Foundation. During her visit, she called on Smt. Narayanan and visited Bodhgaya and Varanasi. Mr. Ch. Sodnomtseren, Mongolian Minister for Agriculture and Industry visited India from January 25-30, 2000. Mr. A. Battur, Minister for Mongolian Minister for Enlightenment visited India from 29th March to 2nd April, 2000.

You must be aware that recently His Excellency President Bagabandi paid a State visit to India from 2nd to 5th January, 2001. This was the first visit by a head of State to India in the new millennium. Thus India showed her attachment towards Mongolia and Mongolian people. Both countries cooperate closely in international fora.

Bilateral trade between India and Mongolia has not developed much due to the problems of distance requiring transshipment through Chinese ports, high freight rates and delayed delivery schedules. Indo-Mongolian trade during the year 1997 was less than US\$ 1 million. India extended a credit line of Rs. 5 crores to Mongolia in 1992 for import of equipment and machinery. In 1999, Indo-Mongolian trade was 2,83 million dollars in total out of which export was 0,61 and import was 1,77. Several Indian companies have been participating in international tenders floated by Mongolia. A New Delhi based Construction Company, M/s ICT LTD., has established a long-term presence in Mongolia working as Consultants for two important road projects. Another Indian company, M/s Angellique International, New Delhi, has a representative office in Mongolia and is engaged in trade and supply of materials. An Indian company, M/s Nucleus Software Ltd., supplied accounting software to the Central Bank of Mongolia. An Indo-Mongolian joint venture producing electric transformers was established in Mongolia two years ago.

India currently provides 35 training slots every year for Mongolia under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)

programme. Under ITC assistance, a vocational training centre, named after late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was established in Ulaanbaatar in 1996. The Centre currently has five facilities, namely machine shop, plumbing workshop, electrical repair shop, radio and TV workshop, and an automobile repair workshop. India has added two more facilities of gemstone cutting & polishing and computer center, and Shri K. Kant inaugurated them on 29th August 1999 at RGVTC in Ulaanbaatar.

India also provides 20 scholarship slots per annum to Mongolian students under Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchange Programme and the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme, for pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate courses in India. In addition, two students are sent to India every year at GOI expenses for studying Hindi at the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra. An Indian Culture Center was established in Ulaanbaatar in 1992 where Hindi language and Indian music and dance are taught.

ИХ ГЭР БҮЛ
(Монгол, Солонгос гэр бүлийн түүх-угсаатны
зүйн харьцуулсан судалгаа)

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§1. Гэрийн үүсэл

Эрдэмтдийн судалснаар одоогоос 40000-6000 жилийн тэртээ амьдарч байсан хүмүүс малтмал сууц эрүкэ, урцыг бий болгож байжээ. /5. 155/

Шинэ чулуун зэвсгийн үед амьдарч байсан хүмүүсийн орон сууц, гэр байшин Монгол, Орос, БНАСАУ, БНСУ, Япон зэрэг Төв ба Зүүн хойт Азийн улс орнуудад судлагдажээ.

Монголын археологчид Дорнод нутгийн Тамсагбулагаас шинэ чулуун зэвсгийн үеийн хүмүүсийн сууж байсан малтмал эрүкэ сууц илрүүлэн малтсан байна.

Академич Д.Доржийн тэмдэглэсэнээр: "Эгэл тариалан эрхлэх болсон нь хүн амын зарим хэсгийг суурин амьдралд шилжихэд чухал тулхэц болжээ. Үүний тод гэрч нь Тамсагбулагт бий болсон хэдэн арван сууц бүхий тэр үеийн овгийн бүхэл бүтэн "хороолол" бөгөөд энд 5 сууц малтахад зарим сууцны урт нь 7,60 метр, өргөн нь 5,60 метр буюу нийт талбай нь 42.5 квадрат байв. /4.37/ Сууц голдоо нэлээд зайтай, баганатай байжээ. Сууцны баруун урт талд зoorийн нүхтэй.

Манжуур, Солонгосын хойг, Зүүн хойт Азид Солонгосчуудын суурьшихдаа байгуулсан малтмал сууцны үлдэгдлийг Солонгосын археологчид Пхеньян, Сөүл хотын орчим болон бусад газраас илрүүлжээ. Сууцандаа баганатай байжээ. Ойролцоогоор арваад хүн амьдардаг байсан бололтой. Урд талдаа орох үүдтэй.

Пүйе болон Когурйе нарын дунд "газар гүн орох тутам төдийчинээ сайн сууц гэдэг байжээ." /11.82/

Японы Хоккайдод арлын Онхорманай хэмээх газраас 8.3 x 8.5 метр хэмжээтэй малтмал сууц олджээ.

Хятадаар "кан" гэж нэрлэдэг "Г" хэлбэрийн гурав юмуу таван