

## **Mongolei-Colloquium**

**S.E. Dr. Damba Ganbat**

(Botschafter der Mongolei in der BRD)

### **„Democracy in Mongolia: Public Perceptions of Its Development and Future Challenges“**

During the twentieth century, three major events occurred in Mongolia which fundamentally changed the lives of all its citizens. In 1911 Mongolia declared itself an independent nation and chose King Bogd Khaan as its ruler and protector. This was later seen as the first step on Mongolia's long road to freedom and independence. Mongolia was swept up in a communist revolution. This is commonly seen as the second historic step in the history of Mongolia in the twentieth century. With the aid of the Communist International, the monarchy of Bogd Khaan was overthrown and a republic established in 1924. Mongolia thus became the first nation in Asia to be ruled by a communist regime. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Mongolia was a backwater that had fallen behind other states in terms of economic and industrial development. Due to its geopolitical rivalry with China, Mongolia remained a buffer state. Since the 1990s, Mongolia has steadily developed its relations with its immediate neighbors.

With the transition from a monarchy to a communist republic, Mongolia continued to be caught between its two neighbors. This situation ended on International Human Rights Day (December 10) 1989. Democratic change is the third step in twentieth-century Mongolian history that has shaped the development of the country today. The three monumental events described above shaped the principles and philosophy behind Mongolia's political development in the twentieth century.

**Mittwoch, 16. Mai 2018**

**18:00 Uhr c. t.**

**Zentralasien-Seminar, 5. Etage, Raum 507**

**Invalidenstr. 118 10115 Berlin**

**(U6 Naturkundemuseum, S-Bhf Nordbahnhof)**

**Gäste sind herzlich willkommen!**