

The Rise and the End of Civil Movement in Mongolia: 2004-2008

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ABSTRACT:

The Mongolian Democratic Movement, which occurred in the mid-2000s, aimed at reforming Mongolian socialism. However, subsequent historical processes have distorted this view. The main reason for this was the influx of external capitalism using aid as a lever. Citizen movement's leaders, frustrated by the slow progress in achieving their goals, turned into a political mob. As a result, it lost support from the public.

KEYWORDS:

The expansion of the difference between the poor and the rich, the Union Administration, the Civic Movement for the Healthy Society, burnt of the MPRP's headquarters, capitalism by the International Monetary Fund

1.

The Mongolian Democratic Movement, which occurred in the mid-2000s, aimed at reforming Mongolian socialism. However, subsequent historical processes have distorted this view. The main reason for this was the influx of external capitalism using aid as a lever. Citizen movement's leaders, frustrated by the slow progress in achieving their goals, turned into a political mob. As a result, it lost support from the public.

The People's Revolution in Mongolia won (1921) and Mongolia entered the road of the socialism, but the negative aspect, i.e., the limitation on the political economic freedom, became seen and the reform movement broke out (The end of the 1980s). This is called "Mongolian democratization movement".

The result of this democratization movement were, socially, the liberty of the move in the Mongolian society (the fluidization), politically, the introduction of the multiparty system and the presidential system, and the abolition of the political rule by the one-party dictatorship, economically, the liberty of economic activity and the liberty of the international trade, militarily, the completion of evacuation by Soviet militaries and the establishment of the National Security Council (the chairperson is a president). The result is "the Mongolian Constitution" (1992) and many kinds of laws. In other words, this Constitution and the laws show the end of limited relation both of politics and economy, the succession and the reform of socialism, and the independence by the true meaning.

However, this democratization movement reaches an end in the latter period of 1990. In the background, International Monetary Fund has planned "an invasion", and the distortion in Mongolia. The purpose of International Monetary Fund and others was to do the dismantlement of the socialistic economy by "shock therapy". Mongolia in the 1990s adopted the policy of International Monetary Fund, promoted privatization and the selling by the piece of the national asset, and enforced the dissolution of both Sovkhoz and Negdel (the agriculture and stock raising cooperative), that is, the economic infrastructure's destruction. On the other hand, it reduced social security expenses and public welfare expenses, and it put up the economic growth (the economic profit giving too much importance). However, a situation was compelled to introduce the rationing system like the reappearance of the wartime economy instead of economic growth.

Also, social confusion and corruption have progressed. The typical example was the political confusion and the economic aggravation under the administration (1996-2000). This administration was made by people who participated in the Mongolian democratization movement. In such a situation, the poverty in Mongolia progressed. This cause was both dismantlement of the business and the rise of the unemployment rate by the introduction of International Monetary Fund's plan.

Enkhbayar's Administration (2000-2004) of new Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) was formed, criticizing the corruption by Democratic Union Administration (1996-2000). By succeeding in the conventional International Monetary Fund's plan, it came off expectations at first. "The expansion of the difference between the poor and the rich", and "the poverty and the unemployment" were expanded. As the result of it, Enkhbayar's Administration suffered the practical defeat from the parliamentary election 2004. As a result, "the Union Administration" of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the opposition party was born (2004-2008). This Union Administration was changed into the coalition government of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party taking the lead, because of dissolving of "the Motherland and Democratic Union" which was an opposition party.

"The Civil movement" was born under such political and economic conditions. First, the fraud's victims by "Zooron Ekh" society presumed to do a hunger strike at the manhole in front of the America embassy and denounced the management's responsibility of Social Security and Labor Ministry which supervises this society, saying "the compensation" by "Zooron Ekh" society". After that, a part of these people organized "the Aged Freedom Alliance", and they demanded "anti-poverty" to the government and did demonstrations. Next, "the Civic Movement for the Healthy Society" started (February 2005). As for the slogan of "the Civic Movement for the Healthy Society", "Opposition to the Corruption", "in the Hand of the Mongolian of the Mining Department", "Anti-Poverty", and so on met. As for this exercise, at first, it took the sympathy of the citizens widely. Stimulated to "the Civic Movement for the Healthy Society", "the movement of pastoral people" which opposes "an environmental pollution" at the Ongi River strengthened the voice more. Also, "the saving credit cooperative" fraud victims demanded "the compensation from the fraud damage" to the government and started an exercise.

However, after that, it was ruffled by not taking a definite result and it became the mob. As a result, they were prosecuted and lost the support of the people. Therefore, these civic movements were compelled to change the form.

The one direction was "making the civic movement a party". As for this direction, it is stimulated by the foundation of People's Party by Gundalai (December 2005). This party lost support for the people because Gundalai reentered the Democratic Party, fearing his own arrest. "The Civic Movement for the Healthy Society" formed "Civic Movement Party" (December 2007). The purpose was that the members ran for the parliament election in 2008 and to be elected. Because their claim dwarfed to the private profit in this way, it lost most from the people's support.

Another direction was "the unification of the civic movement body". The "Soyombo" movement by S.Ganbaatar and others was formed (August 2006). This "Soyombo" movement was not "the opposition because it is opposite" and did actual negotiation with the government. As a result, it took a specific result in the part. For example, it supported the strike of the physically handicapped persons (June 2008) or took part in the mining law's legal revision working group and so on. After that, S.Ganbaatar was installed in "Mongolian Union" chairperson and dodged to the labor movement (June 2007).

In this way, it rushed into Parliamentary Election in 2008. Because the claim at the civil movement lost support from the people, candidates of the civic movement could not have achieved member of Parliament election. They were angry about the result and burned the MPRPs headquarters on July 1st in 2008. As for this case, the stirring by Democratic Party party's leader Elbegdorj who ran about madly with the administration overthrowing after his discharge from prime minister 2006, became the primer. The fiscal resource of the MPRP's headquarters burning subjugation case was a fund from the "Anod" bank whose owner was a chairman of "the Civil Movement Party".

Anyway, a background for the rise of the civil movement was an invasion by capitalism by the International Monetary Fund, the expansion of the difference between the poor and the rich as the result, corruption's spreading, or unemployment.

In order to conquer such a phenomenon, "the general measure which stands in the long-range view" that is with a background of the socialistic tradition in Mongolia is needed, not being plans by "the International Monetary Fund, i.e. the capitalism". By seeking a short-range result, and by having a party, i.e., seeking self-profit, most civic movements collapsed (except for a part of the civic movements).

2 Chronology

- 2003-12-15 A sit -in protest was announced near the U.S.Embassy.
- 2003-12-31 The State Great Khural authorized the Government to issue bonds worth 100 billion tugriks.
- 2004-01-08 Erdenebat filed a lawsuit against Sharavdorj, claiming that this reputation had been defamed.
- 2004-02-12 The sit -in appears likely to be resolved.
- 2004-02-17 The NIC company was privatized again.
- 2004-02-23 The Democratic Party, the Democratic New Socialist Party, and Civic Will Party form a triangular alliance of republican parties.
- 2004-02-27 – 2004-04-05 Since the formation of the triangular alliance.
- 2004-03-10 The issue of amending the election law.
- 2004-03-11 I was announced that the Mongolian side has taken over the claim regarding Marubeni's debt.
- 2004-03-24 Baabar is under investigation for defamation.
- 2004-03-31 Recent events.
- 2004-04-05 The State Great Khural Spring Session of 2004.
- 2004-04-12 The inaugural congress of entrepreneurs was opened.
- 2004-04-19 Minibus drivers expressed their protest at the traffic police department
- 2004-04-21 Registration of political parties and coalitions to participate in the 2004 parliamentary elections.
- 2004-05-17 Candidates for the 2004 parliamentary elections were nominated.
- 2004-05-18 Assessment by the Asian Development Bank of Mongolia's economic management and how economic governance should be evaluated.
- 2004-06-01 Key issues of the 2004 parliamentary election campaign.
- 2004-06-03 On the rejection of Kh. Khulangiin's nomination application.
- 2004-06-11 Competition in the 2004 parliamentary elections is intensifying.
- 2004-06-19 Continuation: Predictions about the election competition and winners.
- 2004-06-27 Result of the 2004 parliamentary elections.
- 2004-07-02 post-election disputes following the 2004 parliamentary elections.
- 2004-07-09 Continuation: Post-election disputes after the 2004 parliamentary elections.
- 2004-07-17 Continuation: Post- election disputes after the 2004 parliamentary elections.
- 2004-07-22 Discussions began on forming a "grand coalition" with the opposition.
- 2004-08-31 How should the "grand coalition" government be assessed?
- 2004-09-10 The emergence and characteristics of Mongolia's shadow economy were examined.
- 2004-09-17 An analysis was presented on the objectives of Prime Minister Elbegdorj's grand coalition government.
- 2004-09-24 The two sides reached an agreement to jointly establish the cabinet of a grand coalition government.
- 2004-09-24 Consensus was achieved on forming the grand coalition government through shared cabinet appointments.
- 2004-10-17 The 2004 local Citizens Representative Khural elections were held nationwide.
- 2004-10-20 The grand coalition government formally submitted its policy and action program to the State Great Khural for parliamentary review.
- 2004-10-26 The National Congress of micro, small and medium -sized enterprise operators convened.
- 2004-11-05 The policy platform of the grand coalition government was approved by the State Great Khural.
- 2004-11-09 Issues of social stratification and income inequality were addressed.
- 2004-11-16 The Entrepreneurs' Congress and a forum for Small Loan and SME Forum were held, an address was delivered by the President.
- 2004-11-23 Two analytical commentaries concerning the prevailing political situation were published.
- 2004-11-30 The State Great Khural approved the 2005 state budget proposal.
- 2004-12-08 Policy discussions focused on strategies for poverty reduction
- 2004-12-14 The President exercised a veto on Article 3 of the amended law imposing excise taxes on alcohol and alcoholic beverages.
- 2004-12-19 Enkhsaikhan was removed from his position as Chairman of the Democratic Party.
- 2004-12-30 The "Motherland – Democracy" coalition formally dissolved.
- 2005-01-07 Political conflicts within the State Great Khural intensified.
- 2005-01-20 (Continuation) Political confrontation within the State Great Khural further escalated.
- 2005.1.27 The White Banner" movement submitted a petition with 25,000 signatures to the MPRP (Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.)
- 2005-02-03 The" Civil Movement for a Healthy Society" was officially registered.
- 2005-02-11 It was expected that the 2004 state budget deficit would reach 10.6 percent.
- 2005-02-23 The "Civil Movement for a Healthy Society" organized a second protest rally.
- 2005-03-01 A dispute arose over the Khantai mining project: production operations were halted.
- 2005-03-11 Protest by match and alcohol production companies.
- 2005-03-21 Continuation of the protests by match and alcohol production companies.
- 2005-04-02 A decision was made to appoint a new Prime Minister.
- 2005-04-05 The President vetoed the spring 2005 session resolution of the State Great Khural.
- 2005-04-15, 2005-10-31 Discussions regarding the requirement for gold mining operations.
- 2005-04-25 Major structural changes in government administration were introduced.
- 2005-05-03 President Bagaband and the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Ts. Nyamdorj had a dispute.
- 2005-05-12 The president announced a decision related to the 2005 presidential election.
- 2005-05-22 Discussion on how the results of the 2005 presidential election would be determined.
- 2005-05-28 An oil processing plant was established in the Bagakhangai district of Ulaanbaatar.
- 2005-06-03 Internal factional disputes emerged within the Democratic Party, reflecting growing tensions in the domestic political environment.

- 2005-06-18 M. Enkhbold was elected as the new Chairman of the Mongolian People 's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), marking a significant Leadership change within the ruling political party.
- 2005-06-28 Discussions were held regarding Mongolia's domestic fiscal policy, including amendments to the 2005 state budget.
- 2005-08-19 The Third Congress of Civil Society was convened, highlighting the role of non- government and civic organizations in national political discourse.
- 2005-08-30 Amendments were introduced to Mongolia's Minerals law, reflecting policy revelations in the regulation of the mining sector during the summer of 2005.
- 2005-09-07 Reform in the education sector was initiated, aimed at improving institutional structure and policy implementation.
- 2005-09-14 – 2005-09-15 The North America – Mongolia Trade and Investment Forum were held, emphasizing international economic cooperation and foreign investment opportunities.
- 2005-09-30 The Civil Will Party and the Motherland Party formed a political alliance, expanding their cooperation within the government and consolidating their influence in the executive branch.
- 2005-10-03 The autumn session of the State Great Khural commenced, focusing on legislative and policy- related agendas.
- 2005-10-20 A national forum on the promotion of domestic investment was organized, addressing challenges and prospects for internal capital mobilization.
- 2005-10-28 A large -scale residential housing complex was officially commissioned, reflecting developments in urban infrastructure and housing policy.
- 2005-11-16, 2005-11-17 A two -day official state visit was conducted, contributing to diplomatic relations and bilateral cooperation.
- 2005-12-01 A draft amendment to legislation concerning benefits and royalty arrangements for mining companies operating in the mineral extraction sector was prepared.
- 2005-12-10 Ivanhoe Mines officially commenced mining operation, signaling a major development in foreign participation in Mongolia's mining industry.
- 2005-12-12 The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party approved the exploitation agreement for the Tavan Tolgoi coal deposit, a strategically significant resource project.
- 2005-12-28 Will Mongolia 's public radio and television truly become institutions that belong to people?
- 2005-12-29 The State Great Khural adopted a new law on elections, marking a significant legislative development within the national political timeline.
- 2006-01-02 A wave of fare increases for bus transportation in Ulaanbatar.
- 2006-01-13 The "Grand Coalition "government led by Elbegdorj collapsed.
- 2006-01-28 A government headed by M. Enkhbold was formed.
- 2006-02-08 Criminal cases were initiated against the leaders of the "Civil Movement for a Healthy Society"
- 2006-02-13 Continuation: Protests and conflicts between herders and gold -mining companies.
- 2006-03-01 The deposit associated with the "new" candidate is being excavated.
- 2006-03-07 Approval rating one month after the formation of M. Enkhbold 'government.
- 2006-03-10 Local protests opposing the condition that the "Eight-Point Table" would be addressed at a later stage.
- 2006-03-14 Tension intensified over mountains, water resources, land, and political party divisions in Mongolia.
- 2006-03-20 Lobbying activities conducted by the Ivanhoe Mines company involving former U.S Secretary of State James Baker.
- 2006-03-30 The Democratic Party held a major party congress.
- 2006-04-05 The 2006 spring session of the State Great Khural (Parliament) commenced.
- 2006-04-16 A series of mass demonstrations and public gatherings took place.
- 2006-04-27 The State Great Khural began deliberations on a revised draft of the Minerals Law.
- 2006-05-03 Mongolia's "Shadow Government."
- 2006-05-08 The exploitation licenses of Ivanhoe Mines were regarded as legally questionable.
- 2006-05-19 The "National New Party" was established.
- 2006-05-20 – 2006-05-26 Key events of the week.
- 2006-05-30 A protest movement opposing the windfall tax associated with the "Gold" program.
- 2006-06-15 An incident occurred in which a person died during a protest held near the entrance of the Boroo Gold mining site.
- 2006-06-21 On the Activities leading to the Ousting of M. Enkhbold's Government.
- 2006-07-08 The law on Minerals was revised, representing a key regulatory update in the governance of natural resources.
- 2006-09-02 Regarding the by-election in Constituency No.46 for the State Great Khural election.
- 2006-09-11 In response to the proposed increase in tuition fees at higher education institutions, the student union organized demonstrations and public assemblies.
- 2006-09-14 – 2006-09-15 The "Investors 'Meeting -2006 "was held, marking a notable event in the country's economic and investment timeline.
- 2006-09-20 Public transport drivers held a meeting.
- 2006-10-02 The Autumn Session of the State Great Khual of 2006 Commenced.
- 2006-10-13 Continuation: On the Activities leading to the Ousting of M. Enkhbold's Government.
- 2006-10-20 Talk much, do little, talk little, do much.
- 2006-10-26 The conditions for dissolving M. Enkhbold's government were not met.
- 2006-11-06 – 2006-11-08 The significance of convening the Great People's Khural (All-People's Assembly)
- 2006-11-12 A meeting of the two parties was held.
- 2006-11-15 An analysis of contemporary Mongolian politics in connection with the monthly allocation of 11330 tugriks to children.
- 2006-11-22 A memorandum of understanding was signed on the construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Eg River.
- 2006-12-05 Prime Minister M.Enkhbold 's visit to the three eastern provinces and internal party affairs.
- 2006-12-18 The President vetoed the proposal to allocate 250 million tugriks to each constituency.
- 2006-12-27 Gundalai was relieved of his duties as Minister of Health.
- 2007-01-10 The issue of the mining license for the Asgat silver deposit.
- 2007-01-26 Minister of Social Protection and Labor, Odonchimed, resigned.
- 2007-01-31 The Ministry of Trade and Industry organized the first investors forum in the mining sector.
- 2007-02-06 Trade and Industry Minister Jargalsaikhan resigned.
- 2007-02-13 The issue of revoking the exploitation license for the Eruu iron ore deposit was decided by the Supreme Court.
- 2007-02-28 The case of embezzlement from the Savings Bank.
- 2007-03-02 The Constitutional Court condemned the Speaker of the Parliament for exceeding his authority.
- 2007-03-20 A liquefied gas- powered generator was put into operation in the local area.
- 2007-03-27 The case of defamation of the Mongolian President in Germany's Der Spiegel magazine.
- 2007-04-05 The Spring Session of the State Great Khural of 2007 commenced.

- 2007-04-13 The Speaker of the State Great Khural was not removed from office.
2007-04-10 The Government of Mongolia and Ivanhoe Mines Company reached an agreement on the stability agreement' to be concluded between them.
- 2007-04-27 The Mongolian Democratic Union organized a rally
2007-05-11 A proposal to dismiss Erdenebat, Minister of Fuel and Energy, was not approved.
2007-05-18 The Government dispatched a research team to investigate environmental pollution in Darkhan Province.
2007-05-24 The State Great Khural (Parliament) reaffirmed amendments to a law previously approved by the Speaker of Parliament, following constitutional review.
- 2007-06-14 Continued public debate emerged regarding the capacity of Mongolian public television to genuinely represent the interest of the people.
2007-08-28 The second congress of the Mongolian Democratic Union was convened.
2007-09-06 A political struggle intensified between the Prime Minister and the President over the distribution of authority and influence between their respective faction.
- 2007-09-20 Public attention continued to focus on environmental pollution issues in Khongor soum, Darkhan Province.
2007-09-27 Controversy arose concerning the extension of authority of three members of the State Great Khural.
2007-10-01 The relatively subdued autumn session of the State Great Khural for 2007 commenced.
- 2007-10-16 A large -scale financial loss was reported at the Bank of Mongolia.
2007-10-26 At the 25th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), S. Bayar was elected as party chairman.
2007-11-02 Signs of an increase in consumer prices were observed nationwide.
2007-11-20 A strike was organized by major privately owned public transportation bus companies.
2007-11-27 Mongolia and Kuwait agreed to cooperate in the petroleum sector.
2007-12-05 The Government led by S. Bayar was officially established.
2008-01-22 The issue of constructing a hydroelectric power plant on the Eg River was actively discussed.
2008-02-01 A draft law concerning tax exemptions was introduced.
2008-02-13 Discussions were held regarding the "Motherland First" fund.
2008-02-18 A minor assembly of the Mongolian Democratic Union took place.
- 2008-02-22 Political parties represented in Parliament reached a consensus and agreement on policies related to mining sector development.
2008-03-03 A movement opposing mining exploration activities in Khentii Province was initiated.
2008-03-11 The International Monetary Fund evaluated and criticized certain aspects of the Mongolian Government's economic policy.
2008-03-18 A first- instance court verdict was issued in a case involving the embezzlement of funds from the Savings Bank.
- 2008-04-04 Developments were recorded concerning the Bayanjargalan gold mine and Mongolia's mining industry.
2008-04-07 The spring session of the State Great Khural for 2008 opened, followed by subsequent deliberations.
2008-04-18 The Unified Association of Producers organized a protest rally opposing price increases.
2008-04-28 A demand was raised for the dismissal of Ts. Gankhuyag, Minister of Food and Agriculture.
2008-05-06 Issues were discussed regarding the establishment of 100 fuel distribution station by the Russian company Rosneft.
- 2008-05-14 Parliamentary elections were officially scheduled to be held on 29 June.
2008-05-22 Implementation of the Land Ownership law was postponed multiple times.
2008-05-26 Local citizens announced their intention to intensify civic resistance movements against environmental pollution.
2008-06-05 A public protest was organized by citizens facing social and economic hardship.
2008-06-15 From the perspective of modern Mongolian history, the 2008 State Great Khural parliamentary election represents a dark and troubling period.
- 2008-07-01 The 2008 State Great Khural Parliamentary election and the unrest that followed.
2008-09-03 How should S. Bayar's proposal to form a coalition government be interpreted?
2008-09-11 A protest against rising prices organized by the Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions.
- 2008-09-12 The Congress of Mongolians with Visual Impairments was convened.
2008-09-25 The Civil Will Party was absorbed into the Democratic Party.
2008-10-01 The 2008 autumn session of the State Great Khural commenced.
2008-10-07 The Mongolian Government's austerity and fiscal discipline plan proposed by the Minister o Finance.
2008-10-12 The 2008 elections for local Citizens' Representative Khural were held.
- 2008-10-20 A policy decision to provide unsecured loans to small and medium-sized enterprises.
2008-10-31 The decline in global copper prices and its implications for the development of Mongolia's mining sector.
2008-11-05 The State Great Khural began deliberations on the Government's Action Program for 2008-2012.
2008-11-17 The issue concerning the" Mongolian Development Fund"
2008.12.10 The bank of Mongolia conducted an inspection of Anod Bank.

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