

Brief on India-Mongolia Bilateral Relations

Brief Historic Background

India and Mongolia have interacted since antiquity through the vehicle of Buddhism throughout the history. Some Indian & Mongolian historians have conjectured about migration of some tribes from Kangra kingdom to Mongolian territory 10000 years ago. Mangaldev, son of the King headed the migrants and majority of them returned to India after staying there for about 2000 years. A small group of people living in Himachal Pradesh and whose family tree consisted of 490 families, called Katoch dynasty, started from 4300 year ago. In 1924, the then Prime Minister of Mongolia Mr. A. Amar mentioned in his book – “Short History of Mongolia” that Mongolian forefathers came from backside of Himalayan Mountains.

According to some Mongolian scholars, Buddhism traversed to Mongolian steppes through Tibet. During the Hunnu State of 3rd century BC and later during the period of Great Mongol Empire Buddhist monks, several traders from India visited Mongolia. In 552 BC, a Lama Narendrayash from the State of Udayana (Northern India) with some others visited Nirun state. Since to most Mongols India is the land of Buddha, Lamas and students from Mongolia used to travel to Nalanda, once the largest residential University in India, to study Buddhism.

“India and Mongolia are ancient lands of the ancient people of Asia. The historic and cultural collaboration between India and Mongolia is most fascinating and unique and is as old as the history of the spread of Indian culture and ideas into Central Asia and Siberia. We in India consider the Mongol veneration of Sanskrit, a matter of special privilege. We hold the people of Mongolia in high esteem for preserving in translation as well as in manuscripts, the vast collection of our precious Sanskrit text on our philosophy, poetry, logic and astronomy lost by us over centuries. In modern times, too many Mongols visited India—the land of Buddhism” stated Late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, former EAM in 1978.

In modern times, Buddhism was promoted by cultural and literary contacts between the people of India and Mongolia. Dr. Raghu Vira, founding member of International Academy of Indian Culture in Delhi discovered that Mongolia’s spiritual and literacy heritage was the golden light, the Altangerel, the Suvarna-Prabhasa-Sutra, or the irreducible diamond in the rock of Vajra-chedika. Both India and Mongolia especially during 5-7 century AD were in close direct contacts. It seems that Buddhism in Mongolia accelerated the process of further spread of Indian culture in Mongolia. The intellectual development of Mongolia was influenced by the Mahayana school of Buddhism and its philosophy. Philosophical treatises of Nagarjuna used even simplified expression of philosophical terminology.

In recent times, late Ambassador Bakula Rimpoche during his 10 years’ tenure in Mongolia from 1990-2000 contributed immensely to consolidating this legacy of Buddhist connection with India and was instrumental in reviving 100s of Buddhist monasteries including Pethub Monastery in Mongolia. Likewise, several recent Mongolian scholars like Prof. Gandendarama too have pitched in furthering the cultural heritage common to India and Mongolia through translations of India epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, Kalidas and about 30 more books into Mongolian language. Dr Shrindev from Mongolia has also translated 8 volumes of ‘Dhammapada’ from Pali to Mongolian language highlighting close historical connect between the two countries.

Diplomatic Relations

For most Mongolians, India is one of counter-weights to their neighbours, a “spiritual neighbour”, a declared ‘third neighbor’, a ‘strategic partner’ and centre for pilgrimage. India established diplomatic relations with Mongolia on 24 December 1955. In January 1956, we had first Mongolian Ambassador in New Delhi. Indian resident Mission in Ulaanbaatar was opened on 22 February 1971. Earlier, Indian Ambassador in Moscow (T.N. Kaul) was concurrently accredited. Mongolians appreciate Indian’s support to its membership in United Nations in 1961 which was championed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. In 1991, India supported Mongolia’s membership to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Mongolia along with India and Bhutan co-sponsored famous UN Resolution for the recognition of Bangladesh as an independent country in 1972.

First ever visit by PM Shri Narendra Modi to Mongolia in May 2015 marked the 60th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Mongolia. The momentum of several high level exchanges in last 3 years (Visit of Vice President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 2016 visits of Home Minister & EAM in 2018) and initiating of process of construction of first Oil Refinery in Mongolia funded by USD I Billion LoC capable of refining 1.5 million metric tonnes crude per year (equivalent to approximate 85% of Mongolian oil consumption) has further consolidated goodwill and friendship of India with Mongolia.

High Level Visits from India to Mongolia

Shri Harsh Kumar Jain, Joint Secretary (GEM), MEA (19-22 November 2019)

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, MoPNG (8-9 October 2019)

Shri Kiren Rijiju, MoS (Home), (3-6 July 2018)

Shri Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs (21-24 June 2018)

Smt Sushma Swaraj, EAM (24-26 April 2018)

Shri Hamid Ansari, Vice President (2016)

Smt Sumitra Mahajan, Lok Sabha Speaker (2016)

Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister (2015)

Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil, President (2011)

Smt Meira Kumar, Lok Sabha Speaker (2010)

Shri GMC Balayogi, Lok Sabha Speaker (2001),

Shri Krishan Kant, Vice-President (1999)

Shri P.A. Sangma, Lok Sabh Speaker (1997)

Shri K. R. Narayanan, Vice-President (1996),

Shri Shivraj Patil, Lok Sabha Speaker (1995),

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Vice-President (1992),

Shri R. Venkataraman, President (1988)

Dr. Balram Jharkhar, Lok Sabha Speaker (1985),

Dr. GS. Dhillon, Lok Sabha Speaker (1974),

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President (1957),

During the state visit of President Smt Pratibha Devi Singh Patil to Mongolia in July 2011, a line of credit of US\$20 million was announced for setting up of “Centre of Excellence for IT, Communication & Outsourcing” in Ulaanbaatar. Later, this Centre has been named after former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in May 2015. The construction work is likely to commence in 2019. India also upgraded Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic College for Production and Art and the Centre for Excellence in Information & Communication Technology Education. Both phases of this project of US\$2.84 million were successfully

implemented in November 2016. During the visit, a bilateral Defence Cooperation Agreement, a MOU on Media Exchanges and a MOU on Cooperation between Planning Commission of India and National Development and Innovation Committee (NDIC) were also signed.

The first ever and historic visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Mongolia (16-18 May 2015) as a part of 'Act East' policy, has proven to be a watershed period for India Mongolia relations. The declaration of 'Strategic Partnership', signing of 22-point Joint Statement, announcement of USD 1 Billion LoC for development of Infrastructure in Mongolia – now being utilized for building 1st Oil Refinery - and 13 agreements (*Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners, Revised Air Services Agreement, Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Animal Health and Dairy, MOU on establishment of a Joint India-Mongolia Friendship School, MOU on cooperation in the area of Traditional Systems of Medicine, Cultural Exchange Program for 2015-18, MOU on Cooperation in the field of Border Patrolling & Surveillance, MOU on cooperation between National Security Councils, and MOU on gifting a Bhabatron-II Cancer Therapy Machine (implemented) to the National Cancer Centre in Ulaanbaatar*) in diverse fields set the tone for the accelerated economic cooperation with Mongolia. PM was accorded with the privilege of addressing the Mongolian Parliament on a Sunday. Never before in the history, Mongolian Parliament convened on a holiday for any visiting foreign dignitary.

Subsequently Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with Prime Minister J. Erdenebat met in the sidelines of St. Petersburg International Economic Forum (2 June 2017) and meeting with President Battulga on the margins of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Summit at Qingdao, China in 2018 has been markedly noted in Mongolian media for enhancing bilateral relations.

Recently, External Affairs Minister, Dr. S. Jaishankar, had a bilateral meeting with Mongolian Foreign Minister Mr D. Tsogtbaatar on 02 August 2019 while attending the East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers Meeting at Bangkok.

Listed below are the visits of Mongolian dignitaries to India Visits from Mongolia to India:

H.E. Mr Khaltmaagin Battulga, President of Mongolia (19-23 Sep 2019)
Mr. B. Baatarzorig, Chairman of Civil Service Council (CSC) (2-6 July 2019)
Mr. L. Bold, Member of Parliament (Feb 2019) – for attending Kumbh
Mr. D. Sumiyabazar, Minister of Mining & Heavy Industry (10-12 Feb 2019) –
for attending Petrotech 2018 and signing of Contract with EIL and Mongol Refinery
Mr. D. Tsogtbaatar, Foreign Minister of Mongolia (8-10 January 2019)
– For Raisina Diagloue
Dr. Baymbasuren Lamjav, Vice Minister of Health (Sept-Oct 2018)
Mr. D. Sumiyabazar, Minister of Mining (June 2018)
Mr. D. Zagdjav, Deputy Minister of Mining & Heavy Industry (April 2018)
Mr. N. Enkhbold, Minister of Defence (Mar 2018)
Mr. Ts. Batbayar, Vice Minister, Ministry of Environment and Tourism (Mar 2018)
Mr. G Munkhbayar, Minister of Construction & Urban Development (Dec 2016)
Mr. U. Khurelsukh, Deputy Prime Minister (Nov 2016)
Mr. L. Purevsuren, Foreign Minister (April 2016)
Mr. T. Dulamdorj, Deputy Defence Minister (Dec 2016)
Mr. Ts. Elbegdorj, President (2009)
Mr. N. Enkhbayar, Prime Minister (2004)
Mr. Natsagiin Bagabandi, President (2001)

Mr. Natsagiin Bagabandi, Speaker of Parliament (1996)
Mr. Ochirbat, President (1994)
Mr Bathmunkh, Chairman of the Presidium (Mar 1989)
Mr. U. Tsendenbal, Prime Minister (1973)
Mr U. Tsendenbal, Chairman of the Presidium (1959)

Bilateral Cooperation Mechanism: India and Mongolia have 'India-Mongolia Joint Committee on Cooperation (IMJCC)' chaired at Ministerial level. 6th meeting of IMJCC was held in Ulaanbaatar on 25 April, 2018 under the Chair of Smt Sushma Swaraj, External Affairs Minister of India and Mr. D.Tsogbaatar, Foreign Minister of Mongolia.

5th meeting of IMJCC was held in New Delhi in April, 2016 under the Chair of MoS for EA Gen (Retd.) V.K. Singh and Mr. L. Purevsuren, Foreign Minister of Mongolia.

7th IMJCC meeting is due to take place in India towards end of 2019 or early 2020.

Indo-Mongolian Foreign Office Consultations: The latest round of FOCs was held on 23 December 2016 in Ulaanbaatar. JS (EA) in MEA led the Indian side. The Acting Director, Department of Asia, Africa & Pacific Regions Co-chaired the consultations from the Mongolian side. State Secretary, MFA visited India in the first week of November 2018 to discuss bilateral issues. **Next round of FOCs is expected to be held in 2020 in New Delhi at Secretary level.**

International Cooperation: Mongolia has been traditionally supporting India in the United Nations and various other international forums. It has supported us for the non-permanent seat of the UN Security Council (UNSC) for 2011-2012. **India and Mongolia declared support to each other for UNSC non-permanent seats respectively for terms 2021-22 and 2023-24.** Mongolia voted in favour of India's proposal to Yoga's inscription into the list of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage. India also voted for registering Mongolian legacy on "Mongolian Traditional Custom to Worship Mountain and Ovoo" in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage. **Mongolia has publicly reiterated its support for India's membership to the permanent seat of expanded UNSC.** In 2017, Mongolia supported Indian candidates to (i) International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) (ii) Executive Board of UNESCO, (iii) Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and (iv) International Court of Justice. For ICJ Mongolia's support was on reciprocal basis. India also agreed for support Mongolian candidature to the Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the term 2019-2021.

Defence Cooperation: There is India-Mongolia Joint Working Group for Defence cooperation which meets annually. Mr. N. Enkhbold, Minister of Defence visited India in March 2018 and held bilateral talks with RRM, RM, NSA and COAS. The Eighth JWG met in New Delhi (13-14 December 2016) and the Mongolian delegation was led by Deputy Defence Minister. The 9th JWG held from 6-8 May 2019 in Ulaanbaatar.

Joint India-Mongolia exercise 'Nomadic Elephant' is held annually. In 2018 it was held at Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) from 10-22 September 2018 and **last year it was held from 05 to 18 October 2019 at Bakloh (HP).**

Indian Armed Forces Observers regularly participate in the Annual multilateral peace keeping exercise 'Khan Quest' in Mongolia. India also offers training in English language, IT to Mongolian Defence personnel every year under ITEC programme.

Border Patrolling Cooperation: The BSF (MHA) of India and the Mongolian General Authority for Border Protection (GABP) have been closely cooperating on border patrolling and related subjects for over eight years. This cooperation has been formalized in the form of a MoU in May 2015 during PM's visit. A Joint Steering Committee (JSC) has been constituted for furthering this cooperation. The first meeting of the JSC was held on 21-23 Dec 2016 in Ulaanbaatar. The Indian delegation was led by Secretary (BM), MHA. A BSF delegation led by DG, BSF visited Mongolia from 28-30 October 2017 to discuss further cooperation. Several proposals on capacity building & technical assistance by BSF are under consideration.

Cooperation between National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) has picked up pace in the recent years. In 2018, 25 officers of NEMA were trained in India under ITEC

Energy Cooperation: A Working Group for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy has been set up between the respective agencies of the two countries i.e. the DAE and the Nuclear Energy Agency of Mongolia. The second meeting of this Working Group was held in Mumbai from 10-12 December 2012. The 3rd JWG meeting was held in March 2017 in Ulaanbaatar.

Another JWG was constituted for cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy but there has not been any progress by either side.

Commercial, Economic and Technical Cooperation

During the visit of then Minister for Commerce Shri Pranab Mukherjee in 1994, 2 MoUs pertaining to the establishment of a Joint Trade Sub-Committee and Co-operation between the Planning Commission of India and the National Development Board of Mongolia were signed. An agreement for co-operation in the field of geology and mineral resources was signed in September 1996. In 1996, an Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between India and Mongolia was signed. The Agreement provides for MFN status to each other in respect of customs, duties and all other taxes on imports and exports. During the visit of President Bagabandiin in 2001, both sides signed an Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement which is currently under review. Bilateral trade is modest in value & volumes. Main items of exports to Mongolia include medicines, mining machinery and auto parts, etc. Imports from Mongolia include raw cashmere wool.

On 12 December 2018, the Embassy in collaboration with Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry organized commercial event 'Trade and Investment Opportunities in India' to promote Indian Pharmaceutical, Agriculture, Dairy, Spice, Tea, Coffee, Tourism and Educational sector in Mongolia. 1st India-Mongolia Joint Oil and Gas Exhibition.

This year, India-Mongolia Oil and Gas Exhibition was jointly organized by the Embassy of India, Ministry of Mining and Heavy Industry, Mongol Refinery and Engineers India Ltd in May, 2019. 35 reputed Indian companies, including TATA Projects, ASCONS, IGSEC, showcased their products and services.

Bilateral trades for last 9 years as per Mongolian statistics are as follows:

(Million USD)

Imports/Exports	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
India's Exports to	45.3	54.2	34.2	12.7	16.8	24.7	35.8	51.6	37.1

Mongolia									
India's Imports from Mongolia	1.4	6.0	0.8	3.0	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.2
Total Bilateral Trade	46.7	60.2	35.0	15.7	20.5	26.9	37.5	52.6	38.

2019 Month	Mongolia's Trade with India Export	Mongolia's Trade with India Import
January	0.05	3.01
February	0.12	6.00
March	0.23	8.11
April	0.23	10.70
May	0.38	14.72
June	0.79	17.56
July	0.89	20.53
August	0.89	23.88
September	0.93	26.93
October	1.03	29.97
November	1.03	33.55
December	1.15	37.14

Mongolian Participation in various Commercial events in 2018 & 2019

Sl. No.	Date & Month	Name of event	Venue
1.	24-25 Jan 18	18 th INDIASOFT and India Electronics Expo	Bangalore
2.	15-18 Feb 18	India Pharma 2018 and India Medical Device 2018	Bangalore
3.	6-8 Mar 18	3 rd Global BIOFIN Conference	Tamil Nadu
4.	10-12 Apr 18	16 th IEF Ministerial Meeting	New Delhi
5.	9-23 May 18	Entrepreneurship Development among Rural Women	Kerala
6.	4-6 December 2018	Advantage Healthcare India-2018	Greater Noida, NCR
7.	4-5 February, 2019	19 th INDIASOFT and India Electronics Expo	Hyderabad

ITEC Assistance: During Ex-President Elbegdorj's visit to India, 120 slots per annum were offered to Mongolia under Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC). From 2011-12, the number of these slots for civilian training programme were increased to 150 per year. It has been further increased to 200 from 2015-16 during PM's visit in May 2015. In the FY 2017-18 133 out of 150 were utilized and in defence sector 11 out of 16 ITEC slots were utilized. 25 NEMA officers from Mongolia were trained in India under ITEC. In FY 2018-19, 110 slots have been utilized. 13 Senior dignitaries in the Mongolian

Government at the level of State Secretary and other senior level attended a one week educational programme at IIPA under ITEC programme. For the FY 2019-20, 200 slots have been allotted for Mongolia and out of which 129 slots have been utilized till January 2020.

Minister & Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr Oyun Erdene led a group of 18 Governors and 7 high officials from 21 Provinces for a special capacity building programme under ITEC at the IIM, Indore from Jan 6-12, 2020.

ICCR scholarships: For the Academic Year 2018-19, Mongolia has been offered 50 slots (20 slots each under Aid to Mongolia and General Cultural Scholarship Scheme and 10 slots under Cultural Exchange Programme/Education. Besides these scholarships are available under AYUSH scholarship scheme also). 9 candidates got acceptances from various universities in India.

Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic College for Production & Art (RGPCPA): During the visit of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Vice President in 1992, it was decided to setup a Vocational Training Centre in Mongolia. The proposal envisaged training facilities in eight fields. The institution became functional thereafter. 6 facilities for vocational training have been upgraded in two phases in 2015-16 with a total cost of US\$ 2.84 million.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Centre for Excellence in ICT: An agreement was signed in September 2001 during the visit of Minister for IT Pramod Mahajan to Mongolia, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Centre of Excellence (ABVCE) in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Mongolia and 5 Community Information Centres (CICs) in 5 provinces (Khovsgol, Bulgan, Kharkhorin, Darkhan-Uuland Sukhbaatar). Subsequently, it was agreed by the Mongolian Ministry of Education (MMoE) that now a full-fledged Centre with an LoC of US\$20 million would be established in Ulaanbaatar. WAPCOS has been contracted to offer Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for the establishing the Centre. Towards this, in August, 2019, MMoE signed an agreement with Lovely Professional University (LPU) for Package-I Agreement for developing curriculum, software, programme, training of trainers and students and supply of equipment. For the Package II (civic construction), EXIM Bank forwarded to MMoE, shortlisted 4 contractors and the last state of bidding was 31st January 2020. Only one bidder submitted tender which is found under the proposed budget and MECSS Committee is evaluating the bid and will sign the contract for package I shortly.

Solar Energy: A solar energy electrification project was executed by the Central Electronics Ltd. And formally inaugurated in April 2006 in Dadal Soum cost of project is approx. US\$ 100,000. Training of Mongolian experts on solar energy has been organized in India.

At the request of Mongolian Foreign Minister, former EAM approved a solarification project for the Mongolian Foreign Office costing about USD 1/2 million. Towards this, detailed feasibility studies, cost estimates have already been shared with the Ministry which is processing the required approvals. The project is likely to soon.

Humanitarian Assistancess:

Humanitarian assistance worth US\$ 20,000 in the form of beds, bedrolls, toys, etc for the children of herders in Sukhbaatar Aimag (severely affected by harsh winter 'Zud') was provided. Deputy Prime Minister and other senior officials from the Province were present

during this donation ceremony. In the past years also, GoI provided considerable assistance on various occasions.

Humanitarian assistance worth US\$50,000 was provided by the Government of India to the flood affected Provinces (Bayan Ulgii, Arhangai and Huvsgul) of Mongolia in August 2018.

Medical Mission Vocational Training Team (VTT): A team of 17 Indian Rotarians doctors led by Mr. R.K. Saboo, Ex-President of Rotary International undertook the second medical mission to Mongolia in May 2019 and conducted about 300 surgeries and donated medical equipment/medicines worth USD 12000. The first medical mission was undertaken by them in August 2017 when Indian doctors conducted neurosurgery, microsurgery, anesthesiology, audiology, plastic surgery, etc. and trained the Mongolian doctors. Medical equipment worth of US\$ 30,000/- (approximately) donated to various Mongolian hospitals. Indian **Rotarian** club offered to treat 10 Mongolian poor children free of cost for their heart surgeries. The offer was reportedly utilized by Mongolian children in 2018.

Digital Connectivity Network: The Government of Mongolia sought India's assistance on expansion of network in rural areas and improvement of infrastructure of main ICT network. Proposal is under consideration.

Cultural Cooperation

The India-Mongolian Agreement on Cultural Cooperation was signed in 1961 and a CEP between the two countries is in force. The Agreement envisages co-operation in the fields of education by way of scholarships, exchange of experts, participation in conferences etc. The CEP was renewed in 2003, 2005, 2009 and 2015 for 3-year periods. "Festival of India" commemorating 60 years of diplomatic relations with Mongolia was organized in November 2015. A dance troupe from Mongolia performed in various cities in India in the Month of Jan 2018 and a traditional Indian Dance Troupe performed in 3 cities in Mongolia including capital city Ulaanbaatar in March 2018.

Last year, a Laddakh Mask Dance troupe visited Mongolia to perform at the Asian Buddhist Conference on Peace (ABCP) in June 2019 and also performed in Darkhan Province. There are regular exchanges of cultural troupe and performances of Indian performing groups that are well appreciated in Mongolia.

ICCR provides 50 scholarships per year to Mongolian nationals for pursuing higher studies in India. Also, 4 students are granted scholarships to study Hindi language at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra annually. For the year 2019-20, 4 Mongolian students availed scholarship to learn Hindi at KHS, Agra.

During the visit of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, the then Human Resources Development Minister to Mongolia in July 2002 an MOU on cooperation in the field of education was signed. Large number of Indian literary works including Panchtantra, Ramayana, Shakuntala, Ritu Samhara, Kamasutra, Godaan, Gabanand Kati Patang have been published in Mongolian language as also major Buddhist scriptures. During PM's visit in May 2015, it was agreed to implement a new project for digitization of ancient manuscripts in Gandan Monastery with the assistance by CUTS (Varanasi) however, this project has not gone through due to various hurdles at Monastery end.

Hindi films are fairly popular in Mongolia. The serial Mahabharata, dubbed in Mongolian, has been telecast on Ulaanbaatar TV. A photographic exhibition entitled “Path of Compassion”, another one titled ‘Amrita Shergil Revisited’ and an exhibition of 540 Indian paintings based on a private collection have been organized in Mongolia. In March 2018 Mongolian film festival was celebrated in Kolkata, where Mongolian films were shown. Hindi film festival was organized in Ulaanbaatar city from 27-29 March 2019 in which two Hindi movies, Neerja and Dangal, were screened.

An International Conference on Chinggis Khaan, His Legacy and Indian Culture was organized by the ICCR in September 2016 in Ulaanbaatar. The second such Conference was held in JNU on 9 January 2018. Ehipassiko Mongolia conference was held at New Delhi on 15 March to support Mongolian language learners and to attract young researchers to the Mongolian study.

ICCR has donated 14 sets of Kanjurs (Urga & Narthang) to various Mongolian Institutions and Buddhist Monasteries.

21 volumes of Indian classic literature have been translated into Mongolian language by Dr. Gendendarm and were published with financial assistance from ICCR. This year (2019), Dr Shirendev, a Mongolian Indologist translated 8 volumes of ‘Dhammpada’ from Pali into Mongolian language.

The “Ayurveda Day” was celebrated for the first time in UB on 15 December 2017 by organizing an India-Mongolia Scientific Conference on Traditional Medicine and a special compilation of scientific papers presented in this event was published. The 3rd Ayurveda Day was celebrated on 5 November 2018 at Otoch Manramba University.

Indian Community

The Indian community in Mongolia is small, numbering about 250-300 according to Mongolian Immigration figures. Most Indians are either employed in organized sector or are self-employed such as operating Indian restaurants which are popular with the Mongolians and foreigners in Mongolia. There is a small number of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO). A small number of Mongolians are connected to India either by way of being married to Indians or been born and raised in India. Embassy celebrated Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) with good participation with Indians in Mongolia on 9 January 2020. Embassy organized community programmes like Diwali, Holi and etc. The community was also invited to take part in Diplomatic Women’s charity Bazar.

Useful Resources:

Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar website:

<http://www.eoi.gov.in/ulaanbaatar/>

Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/India-in-Mongolia-Embassy-of-IndiaUlaanbaatar/209956815734086?ref=hl>

Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar Twitter account:

<https://twitter.com/IndiainMongolia>

Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar Instagram account:

<https://instagram.com/IndiainMongolia>

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