CONCLUSION

A decade is not even a twinkle in the context of historical process, but a single moment at times lets the society in motion and leaves indelible imprints on the future course of the history of the nations. Mongolian with a chequered history of centuries, were dominating the world history and of course have been trend setters of the global once ravaging the Muslim monarchies, were influenced by its teachings turned to be its advocates and instrumental in its dissemination in the distant lands. But again, the wheels of history relegated the Mongols to a non entity and were subjugated by the Manchus and so on and so forth. The prolonged alien rule extinguished their martial character and turned the entire race into a tribal nomads with the herds of sheep and horses.

They roamed the valleys, steppes and the ravines for many centuries. Once the pride of the steppes were but simple herders and food gathers. The changes of historical significance, even was not noticed by them and they had lost the desire of an independent nation. The gloom of slavery loomed large on the land of blue sky, but the still enthusiastic ally pursued their nomadic life without any notice as to who taxes them and who manages the state. The security of their herds, hearths and lives was their personal affair.

In order to damp the desire of their independence, a systematic introduction and resurgence of monastic culture was encouraged by the Manchus. The institution of the monastery acted as a subsidiary of the alien rule and rather an instrument of exploitation on behalf of the alien rulers.

The monasteries turned so powerful that the entire socio-economic and political life of the Mongols remained subservient to the dictates of the lamas. The state did not levy any kind of tax on them and they were free to accumulate as much wealth as possible. The lamaseries became strong economic centres of activity and obviously allured the Mongols to join the ranks and file of the monastic life. In order to avoid any kind of physical and economic torture, it was safer to add to the ever increasing population of the lamas. They lived on the blood and sweat of the masses who tendered their sheep and maintain and cultivate their fields. The alien rulers did not interfere in their ways of exploitation, as the repression of the masses suited them equally. The only concern of the two exploiting areas of the state was to control the masses and allow them mere subsistence, so that they just live from the hand to mouth.

The situation continued till the communist revolution of Russia. In the wake of revolution a weaker neighborly state was a constant source of threat and as such, despite the best efforts of the Mongols, could not but got divided into inner and outer Mongolia.
In the course of events, Mongolia turned to be a socialist oriented subsidiary of the Soviet Union. In principle, the Mongolian Peoples Republic with sovereign authority came into being, but the reigns remained virtually in the hands of the politburo of CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union). The policies and programmes of the party were implemented and followed in its strict sense of letter and spirit.

The social, political, and economic institutions of Soviet orientation flourished extinguishing the national aspiration of the people to the best of the Russian satisfactions. The expression of the Mongol identity in any form was prohibitive and capital punishment was the award of any such crime.

The lamaseries and any kind of expression was equally punishable under the new socialist rule. The Stalinist mode of government reduced the influence and the monasteries in large numbers were demolished. Literature consumed and files of the lamas sent to gallows.

The educational institutions substituted with the Russian school system with socialist curricula and not even an iota of the religion or nationalism.

The economic institutions were remodelled and collective farming and herding came into being. The constant supply of food, cloths, medicine and shelter was ensured to the consume workers, hence a boon to the ever exploited masses.

The illiteracy was abolished, womenfolk came to be reclined with as a social and economic force by ensuring equal opportunities in all works of life. They got rid of their age old agonies and were no more considered an item of consumable article. Their relevance to the growth and development of the society was acknowledged and they started to play a vital role in shaping the destiny of their own country.

The exploitation of the merchant community in the lamas of the state who were in league with the Chinese merchants and traders was abolished. The income generated thereof was diverted to the attainment of a welfare state of Mongolia. In a socialist model, the society has precedence over the individuals hence, a lotto bar on psychological and intellectual exercises, the regimentation of the society, and motions system reduced the urge of innovations.

Since there was in built contradiction in the socialist system which in the long run curbed its natural growth; and with the markets did not grow in accordance with the international requirements. The monopolization of the sources of production curtailed the competitiveness and as such accelerated to deceiving trends in the production force. The lack of incentives to the innovative workers, curb on the private property ensured social services to every one resulted in the slackness of the society. It was not in isolation as far as
Mongolia was concerned, but was the fate of entire socialist countries. The major thrust was on military hardware, electronic technology and mono-culturalization of farms in other components of USSR.

The net consequences was the negative growth of the economy and the ultimate collapse of Soviet system. The component countries declared independence and Mongolia followed suit.

The shift of socialist mode of economy to an open market economy system in a huff, without basic infrastructure facilities resulted into chaos and confusion. The people were left in laurel without any alternative models or supportive mechanism. The nations of the world in their own way were experiencing the process of globalization and open market economy, hence, very little to offer to the socialist models economics.

The centuries of alien rule, followed by the socialist orientation of the society in a period of transition fell heavily on the psyche of the people of Mongolia.

The immediate consequences was reemergence of the traditional monastic social structure, rebirth of the religious institutions, hitherto practiced just as a part of cultural actives.

The major causality in the first phase became education, health care, workers and above all women folk and the children.

The unemployment, with sky rocketing inflation, closure of the factories and collective farms resulted in the termination of the services of the women work force. They were forced indoors, starving and struggling.

The search for immediate relief was found in the cheapest form of flesh trade and the fleshly puff pocketed foreigners were readily available.

The school dropouts took to street begging, quite infamous in the days of socialism and so on and so forth. Nevertheless, the education and tutoring of the society, subsequently began to assert and took control of the wavering ship in the midst of the tempest. Institutional reforming started shaping, infrastructural innovation started zooming in and global fraternity came forward with technical, financial and moral support.

International agencies, NGOs and the local intelligent joined hands and individual entrepreneurs in their own way with the help of the state to rebuild the collapsed system.

The pangs of transition started redeeming and a new social order is emerging on the debris of old order following the chain of events in Mongolia over a period of two decades, since 1981 to 1996. and analyzing the subsequent developments, it can be safely concluded that the syndrome of transition in the long run will bring out the national aspiration of the Mongols, the Mongols are bound to
emerges an independent Nation free from the clutches of the exploitative forces both of the state and clergy.

The country has the potential in terms of natural resources, land and manpower. Population is not going to pose any problem for centuries.

The reformation processes under way in Mongolia have major effect on the life and living standard of the people. The Mongolia will continue to face the difficulties and hardships in the transition which is still in process. They have to work for its newly adopted road with activation of Mongolian culture and civilization, as well as the revival of the national consciousness.

Both economic and political support from the outside world will continue to be of great importance "If Mongolia is to overcome the social problems relating to three main issues of poverty, unemployment and social integration, and ensure its development towards a new world". Premier P. Jasrai, statement at the world summit for social Development, Copenhagen. 12 March 1995.

For the democratic reforms and economic liberalization in Mongolia, it needs more connections to be made with other countries in order to quicken their progress. Inside the country the domestic NGO's have to work hard to improve the living standard of the common masses and in its foreign policy government has to play an important role in economic transition and a future of prosperous Mongolia.

Mongolian people are optimistic about their bright future. During these past years they have achieved many goals, but have to do more not only in the domestic, but also in the world affairs as a Central Asian country in the wake of globalization.