

Research Article

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ANALYSIS AND RESULTS OF THE MONGOLIAN CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF SOCIETY

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Abstract. Mongolia's political environment is regarded as a democratic environment, it is clear that the main subject of the study of the political environment is the problem of Mongolia's democratic development. In this regard, it is possible to identify many complex issues of the stages of democracy, evaluation, problems, conditions, quality, style, political system, standards, political culture and consciousness. Political scientists have different views on Mongolia's political environment. For example, they defined Mongolia's political environment as "transitional", "medium-term", "simple", "relatively mature" or "essentially mature". The researchers' position has not yet been unanimous as to whether the term "transition" should be used in the process of shaping the political environment. Recent research groups have proposed to recognise the current political situation as a transition. Another part believes that the transition period continues [(Ch.Davaadash, 2015, p. 187)]. There is no doubt that Mongolians have chosen democracy as their main path of development since the 1980s and 1990s and will continue into the new century. The results achieved over the past thirty years are not the basic conditions for Mongolia's democracy, but they are not yet the ideal measures and guarantees of democracy. Political scientist Rose writes that some of the positive institutional frameworks created and established during the post-communist democratic transition are actually not only representative democracy "hardware" but "software" for these countries [(APE, 2008, p. 7)]. There is no doubt that Mongolians have chosen democracy as their main path of development since the 1980s and 1990s and will continue into the new century. The results achieved over the past thirty years are not the basic conditions for Mongolia's democracy, but they are not yet the ideal measures and guarantees of democracy.

An interesting pattern was observed when comparing the results of the "Citizens' Assessment, Challenges, and Civil Society Participation Survey" (2023). Specifically, it shows that the understanding and perception of the Mongolian people of democracy has changed considerably over the 30 years following Mongolia's transition to democracy. In particular, the declaration of democracy as freedom prevailed, followed by the definition of democracy as "fair and free elections". In recent years, negative developments in the development of democracy, such as the emergence of political and business groups and the spread of widespread [(O.Khatanbold, 2016, pp. 127, 129)] hatred of parties and groups, have had a negative impact on the reputation of democracy. As a result, the concept of "democracy is the es-

establishment of justice through the participation of citizens and the active participation of civil society” has spread and has become an innovative and progressive concept.

The another purpose of this paper is to evaluate women's political involvement, participation, participation, participation or decision-making in politics and working conditions, capacities and activities of non-governmental organizations. It provides a summary of the recommendations based on public opinion polls conducted by representatives of civil society organizations involved in the strengthening of democracy and the protection of civil society's human rights. The figures used in the article are from 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations operating in 21 Mongolian provinces, in a national survey on “demography, challenges and participation in civil society”, which includes detailed sociological analysis. Despite the challenges of democracy creation and consolidation, there is insufficient countries for the development and representation of democracy. As a result, political leaders are increasingly demanding commitments and civil society is exerting pressure to improve citizens' voices, to reform organizational and electoral activities, to strengthen the rule of law, to ensure transparency and to limit the influence of money in politics. The research document reflects the citizens' interest in political life in this context.

Keywords: civil society organization, pnon-governmental organnizations, participation, democracy, sociology.

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Introduction of the theoretical basis for the study

In the mid-20th century, the question of the soul of democracy, how to define the minimum standards for distinguishing democratic and free societies from totalitarian regimes, developed, and a communist coalition emerged throughout Europe and Asia that called it the most democratic system and directly related to what he sought to declare and to theorize. Many researchers have worked on social democratic governance, political regimes, free competitive elections, multi-party systems, parliament, civic culture, universal elections and social pluralism. Max Weber, Gustavo Pareto, Gaano Mosca, Robert Michels, Raymond Aron, Joseph A. Schumpeter, S.W. Mills, and Muvrecht contributed significantly to improving democratic theory and methodology in the same field. Firstly, in order to define democracy, in order to compare it to the opposite political regime, i.e. tyranny, if we consider human development to be a journey from tyranny to freedom. The famous Austrian philosopher Karl Popper put it: “*When we make our choice, we see the undeniable disadvantages of tyranny clearly than the undeniable advantages of democracy. This is the right condition for the election of democracy*” [(K.Popper, 1996, p. 126)]. Many scholars have studied and compared the main differences between democracy and dictatorship, and have implemented these differences into simple models. For example, R. Dahl [(Dahl, 1971, p. 11)], J. Bondel, and E. Frenkel analysed [(G.V.Golosov, 1995)] many of the structural and composition of political systems, their relationship and power distribution from a logical and methodological point of view and determined their models [(Fraenkel, 1973, p. 404)]. According to the classification of academics, the difference between democracy and democracy is clear. Furthermore, the idea that the organizational forms of human society are based on collective decision-making derived from the lives of ancient Greek and Roman cities and states has the possibility of being shared.

Among the thinkers [(Stumpf, 1994, p. 18)] of that time, Augustine, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Cicero, Seneca, and Diogenes studied the state's position in freedom, human society, and philosophy. Among the philosophers who contributed, Plato and Aristotle were first studied. However, with the influence of religion in philosophical history, religion became the main explanation of society, authority, and government, resulting in the decline of the notion of freedom and community life.

Political scientists today emphasize participation, based on the characteristics of citizens' real participation in politics, as the main criteria for distinguishing democratic regimes from other regimes, as participation is the vital element and the basic basis of democracy. The main difference between democratic and dictatorship life is that people want to be open, reasonable and intelligent in democratic life. The conditions for such an opportunity are established. However, in the situation of oppression, this is just a form. Therefore, a democratic society is a just and responsible society, fully participating, respecting and protecting all citizens' rights and freedoms, open, transparent, recognized, and fully able to act in accordance with the legal standards and principles [(O.Khatanbold, 2015, p. 233)].

Discussion

Citizens' political participation is an important theme of modern public life and is the basic condition for ensuring the legitimacy of political governance, democratic governance and governance. Although indicators of the voice of citizens and political participation are sufficient, they are clearly not sufficient to influence government and local government decisions. When they have the opportunity, most people believe that they can govern themselves fairly and freely. Therefore, the problem needs to be studied from many points of view, so we have analyzed the extent to which citizens participate in post-political activities.

Since 1990, citizens' political participation has been possible in the full sense, and this is influenced by the following conditions. In particular, between 1921 and 1990, citizens' political participation was passively influenced by the ideology of a party and by traditional behavioral factors that are only symbolically outlined in the Constitution. However, the 1990 democratic revolution marked a turning point in citizens' consciousness, since it was possible for citizens to participate in politics. However, after we declared [(Chuluunbaatar G, Baasansuren D, & others, 2017, pp. 67-69)] the political rights and freedoms of citizens in the democratic transition period for more than 20 years, traditional thinking still exists in some respects in politics.

Mongolians do not accept democracy as a universal ideal, but have not yet developed a clear understanding and perception of democracy. Today we are only extremists who praise or disapprove of democracy and who enthusiastically condemn it. In a country such as ours, where traditional social inertia is strong, and there is a lack of historical experience and democracy traditions, it is difficult to properly understand and develop democracy. Mongolians do not accept democracy as a universal ideal, but they have not yet developed a clear understanding and perception of democracy. Today, we are only the extremes of praise or disapproval of democracy and of enthusiastic belittling it. In a country like ours, there is a strong tradition of social inertia, there is a lack of historical experience and democracy tradition, and it is difficult to understand and develop democracy properly [(D.Ganbat, 2008, p. 66)].

In recent years, the frequent assessments of the participants in large-scale democracy and governance evaluation surveys have been shown to be very satisfactory to

Mongolians, with a moderate rating. The fact that the real assessment of democracy by citizens cannot be clearly defined shows that Mongolian democracy has not been sufficiently shaped. According to the survey data, basic education and knowledge of citizens are not sufficient because the scope of democratic assessment and understanding is limited.

According to the current survey on the subject, democracy is defined as “freedom of speech” (19.2%), “justice” (13.7%) and “respect of human rights” (15.6%). One of the basic principles of democratic research methodology is to consider how Mongolian society creates the seeds of democratic ideals and how to transmit them to political and cultural characteristics of citizens.

Table 1. The percentage of representative civil society in the perception of democracy

№	Understanding	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Freedom of expression	154	19,2
2	Justice	110	13,7
3	Open to the international community	31	3,9
4	Live without fear in the framework of the law	66	8,2
5	Respect for human rights	125	15,6
6	Transparency	73	9,1
7	Open society	48	6,0
8	Respect for the law, enjoy your rights and fulfill your obligations	63	7,9
9	Existence of private property (property rights)	45	5,6
10	Decide by a majority	50	6,2
11	Unification	36	4,5
	Total	801	100.0

Source: Democracy Assessment, Challenges and Civil Society Participation. Sociological studies conducted during the surveys. UB, 2023.

A survey of representatives of civil society organizations found that the understanding of democracy by citizens was classified by age. Therefore, compared to the age group, most respondents viewed democracy as “the freedom to express freely their opinions” and confirmed the previous results. In particular, the percentage of persons aged 18-24 (14.1), 35-44 (15.2), 45-54 (18.8), and 55-64 (15.7) is relatively high. The

table above shows that people aged 55 to 64 and 45 to 54 understand democracy as “respect for human rights”.

Table 2. Comparing "democracy perception" by age (in percent)

Understanding of democracy	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-75
Freedom of expression	14.1	9.4	15.2	18.8	15.7	5.8
Justice	9.4	6.3	12.6	12.6	12.0	3.7
Open to the international community	4.2	0.0	4.7	4.2	2.6	0.5
Live without fear in the framework of the law	3.1	3.7	7.9	8.9	7.9	2.6
Respect for human rights	9.4	6.8	12.6	14.7	15.7	4.7
Transparency	4.2	6.3	6.8	10.5	8.4	2.1
Open society	7.3	3.7	2.6	5.8	4.2	1.6
Respect for the law, enjoy your rights and fulfill your obligations	6.8	2.6	3.7	7.3	7.3	4.2
Existence of private property (property rights)	2.1	1.0	3.1	6.3	7.3	3.1
Decide by a majority	4.7	1.6	3.7	5.8	7.3	2.6

Source: Democracy Assessment, Challenges and Civil Society Participation. Sociological studies conducted during the surveys. UB, 2023.

The survey participants assessed how Mongolia is developing characteristics of democratic governance. According to the evaluations of the participants in this survey, openness and transparency (41.7%), citizen participation (38.5%), citizen listening and service (30.3%) and law enforcement (27.2%) were rated as "moderate".

Table 3. Assessment of the level of development of our country

№	At every level of democratic development	Very good	Good	Medium	Bad	Worst	DK	Average rate
1	All over Mongolia	0.5	5.6	50.3	41.5	0	2.1	2.77
2	At the level of the province/district wherein the individual lives	1.0	6.5	51.0	34.9	0	5.1	3.05
3	At the level of the parish/committee wherein the individual lives	0.5	7.2	51.8	32.8	0	7.7	3.22
4	At the level of the industry and organisation wherein the individual lives	1.0	28.7	44.1	21.5	0	4.6	3.37

Source: Democracy Assessment, Challenges and Civil Society Participation. Sociological studies conducted during the surveys. UB, 2023.

However, the main indicators of governance are honesty (48.2%), accountability (42.1%), citizen participation (36.9%), personal accountability (41.5%), citizen listening and serving (40.5%), and enforcement (38.5). % were judged as "poor". This doubles the fact that these basic characteristics of democratic governance are widely

spread among participants in the study, and that the consolidation is slow and sometimes regressive.

Table 4. The results of a review of Mongolia's democratic governance characteristics

№	Governance characters	Very good	Good	Medium	Bad	Worst	DK
1	Openness and transparency	1.5	5.6	47.7	30.3	11.8	3.1
2	Honest activities	1.0	1.0	22.1	48.2	25.6	2.1
3	Responsibility	1.0	-	14.4	42.1	40.5	2.1
4	Citizens`s participation	2.1	6.7	38.5	36.9	13.3	2.6
5	Listen and serve citizens	1.5	-	30.3	40.5	26.7	1.5
6	Reliable to public	1.0	2.1	20.5	41.5	32.8	2.1
7	Law enforcement	1.5	1.0	27.2	38.5	29.2	2.6

Source: Democracy Assessment, Challenges and Civil Society Participation. Sociological studies conducted during the surveys. UB, 2023.

As part of the above study, the researchers assessed the impact of Mongolia's democracy on Mongolia's development and government institutions. According to AI, democracy has moderate effects on the economy, politics, public services, independence and security. According to the survey participants, the creation of an average rating from an average rating will have a negative impact on political and public service development. It can be argued that, in the development of public service after the election period, the dismissal or dismissal of qualified public servants on the basis of party affiliation has become a regular pattern rather than a reduction. The development of government institutions shows that democracy has a negative impact on its ongoing functioning, not a positive effect.

On the basis of the reasons and conditions described above, the respondents were identified as NGOs and CSO members and analyzed on the basis of the following indicators. Voluntary unionization of civil society organizations is one of the most common forms of citizen participation. In this regard, we tried to assess the situation by explaining how civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and coalitions are participating in the activities organized by citizens. Then the next scene appears. To do so, we assess the following key areas and present the results.

Since 1990, civil society has been able to participate in politics in the full sense of the word, and this has indeed been influenced by the following conditions. Especially, between 1921 and 1990, the political participation of citizens existed passively under the influence of a party's ideology and traditional behavioural factors only symbolically described in the constitution. However, the 1990 democratic revolution was a turning point in the conscience of citizens as citizens' political participation became mainstream. However, since the transition to democracy, we have been proclaiming the political rights and freedoms of citizens for over 20 years, but traditional thinking persists to some extent in politics.

Table 5. The form and percentage of post-political activism of the participants in the study

№	Activities	Often participate in	Sometimes participate in	Not at all
1	Participation in demonstrations and rallies	6.2	53.3	40.5
2	Access to local organisations	11.3	62.1	26.7
3	Access to media	6.7	46.7	46.7
4	Access to political parties	3.6	35.9	60.5
5	Addressing members of parliament	4.1	38.5	57.4
6	Participation in election campaigns	8.7	39.5	51.8
7	Express your views online	22.1	55.9	22.1
8	Participation in electronic campaigns	18.5	55.4	26.2
9	Others	7.7	43.6	48.7

Source: Democracy Assessment, Challenges and Civil Society Participation. Sociological studies conducted during the surveys. UB, 2023.

As social life changes, the form and content of citizens' political participation becomes richer and more diverse. The most classic classification model for political participation is divided into institutional and non-institutional political participation. Institutional participation is viewed as related to citizens' contacts with state organizations and government officials and participation in electoral activities, while non-institutional participation is viewed as voluntary joint activities, demonstrations, petitions and online campaigns of citizens [(B.Purevsuren, 2023, pp. 111-116)]. The results of factors analysis based on the above-mentioned participation model are summarized below.

Table 6. The factors that evaluate political participation

Indicators	Institutional participation (F1)	Non-Institutional participation (F2)
Participation in demonstrations and rallies		.83
Access to local organisations	.76	
Access to media	.79	
Access to political parties	.72	
Addressing members of parliament	.68	
Participation in election campaigns	.75	
Express your views online		.81
Participation in electronic campaigns		.79

As shown in the table, indicators such as *access to local organizations, media access, political parties access, parliamentary access and participation in electoral campaigns* are strongly linked to the **F1** of each indicator of the participating factor of the institution. However, three indicators, such as "participation in demonstrations",

"expressing opinions on the Internet" and "seminars in e-campaigns", are closely related to **F2**, indicating that non-participation factors are univariable.

Logistic regression model: The corresponding variables in this analysis show whether citizens are interested in politics and political participation. Specifically, if you are interested in politics, you get 1 and if you are not interested, you get 0. Therefore, since the binary variables used are qualitative variables, the logistic regression equation is estimated and the effects of the main variables and future risk conditions are calculated.

Hypothesis. The fact of participation of institutions reduces the level of political interests of citizens.

To test the hypothesis, a logistic regression model was used to evaluate the impact of indicators associated with institutional participation on citizens' affiliation to non-governmental organizations. Overall, the model has statistical reliability and **35.63 (p0.001)** chi-square values. In addition, the model predicts correctly with a probability of 72.8% whether it will affect the membership of a non-governmental organization. The following table shows the estimated percentage of institutional participation by the logistic model.

Table 7. A model of logistic regression: Factors affecting institutional participation and political interests of citizens

Explanatory factor	Coeff (β)	Standard error	df	P meaning	Odd ratio
Access to local organisations	-0.5	0.17	1	0.01	0.57
Access to political parties	-0.1	0.12	1	0.26	0.86
Access to members of parliament	-0.08	0.15	1	0.57	0.91
Contact the media	0.5	0.24	1	0.03	1.65
Participation in election campaigns	-0.3	0.21	1	0.04	0.87
Constant meaning	-0.2	0.86	1	0.74	0.75
Observation value	200				
Log-likelihood-functional value	444.01				
Chi-quadratic value	35.63 (p< 0.001)				
Percentage of correct assumptions	72.8%				

As shown in the table above, the proportion of "elects to local organizations" — odd = 0.57, the proportion of "elects to political parties" — odd = 0.86, the proportion of "elects to MPs" — odd = 0.91, "participation in electoral activities" — strange. The Odd ratio of 0.87 indicates that the frequency of the Institute's activities will decrease in the future.

However, the trend of media, particularly to express political views on social networks, has recently grown rapidly. At the same time, the strangeness ratio of "turn to media" was found at 1.65, and the frequency of this indicator is likely to increase in the future and may be an indicator of increasing young people's political interest. Factors affecting non-institutional participation and political interest of citizens

Hypothesis. The participation of citizens in NGOs extends the scope of the non-institutional factors involved.

To test the above-mentioned hypothesis, a logistic regression model was used to assess the impact of non-governmental membership on non-governmental participation. The overall model is statistically robust, with a chi square value of 25.76 (p0.000). Furthermore, the model correctly predicted a level of 80.2% of political interest.

The following table shows estimates of political interest levels based on non-institutional factors obtained by logistic models. Join an electronic campaign to express your views online Participate in demonstrations and demonstrations

Table 8. A logistic regression model: non-institutional participation factors and the political interests of citizens

Explanatory factors	Coeff (β)	Standard error	df	P meaning	Odd ratio
Join an electronic campaign	-0.03	0.12	1	0.77	0.96
To Express your views online	0.06	0.12	1	0.62	1.06
Participate in demonstrations and rallies	0.03	0.11	1	0.75	1.03
Permanent value	0.25	0.62	1	0.68	1.15
Observation value	200				
Log-likelihood-functional value	145.48				
Chi-quadratic value	25.76 (P< 0.000)				
Percentage of correct assumptions	80.2%				

Political participation research shows that the non-institutional forms of participation in all countries are increasing rapidly. As shown in the table above, the odd-even coefficient of the "Join an Electronic Campaign" indicator is 0.96. This indicator will continue to decline. However, the value of the strangeness ratio tends to be relative and will continue to have a certain influence on the level of political interest without a sharp decline. On the other hand, "expressing opinions electronically" — an odd ratio of 1.06, "representing demonstrations and assemblies in an odd ratio of 1.03" or more than 1 Can we conclude that the frequency of participation in the two above categories will increase in the future, which has a significant impact on young people's political interest.

Protest is considered a test of democracy. In order to protect the noble principles of freedom of expression and the participation of citizens in any matter, it is important to have a single opinion on major issues and to respect both sides. In general, the non-institutional participation factor or constant odds ratio=1.15, i.e., the non-institutional participation factor increases the level of political interest. The different forms of non-institutional participation are expected to develop further.

Table 9. The evaluation of female political participation, especially at the level of decision-making

Assessments	Frequencies	Percentage
Women's participation in decision-making is very low	44	22.0
Women's participation in decision-making is low	83	41.5
Women's participation in decision-making is moderate	49	24.5
Women's participation in decision-making is good	15	7.5
Women's participation in decision-making is very good	4	2.0
Not answered	5	2.5

The following results were obtained when comparing the differences in the mean scores of the two groups using independent T-tests to determine whether women's participation in political decision-making was different.

Table 10. T Test measurement results

Do you appreciate the political life of your region, particularly the participation of women in decision-making?	Group Statistics					
	Location	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	P
	Ulaanbaatar	60	2.08	.889	1.149	.229
	Local area	134	2.32	.978		

In the above table, the percentage of women involved in political decisions (P=0.229) at the capital and local levels is the same, but is not a low proportion.

We stressed the importance of discovering the roles and participation of women in society, the nature of the above-mentioned free choices and free societies, and the political levels most appropriate. As a result, we examined and analysed the following situation in terms of its expression in upper, lower and middle government levels.

Table 11. Assessing whether women's role and participation is appropriate at what level of policy

No		Frequencies	Percentage
1	At the highest government level	53	26,5
2	At the middle government level	35	17,5
3	At the lower government level	13	6,5
4	I don't know	78	39,0
5	5	16	8,0
6	Not answered	5	2,5
7	Total	200	100,0

Since participation is the main source of vitality and the fundamental basis for democracy, today's political scientists emphasize that participation is the main criteria for distinguishing democratic regimes from other regimes, and this is based on the characteristics of genuine citizens' participation in politics. Citizen participation in political life is an important topic of contemporary public life and a fundamental condition for ensuring democratic, parliamentary and parliamentary legitimacy. Although indicators

of civic expression and political participation are sufficient, they are clearly insufficient to influence government and local administration decisions. With this opportunity, most people believe that they can govern fairly and freely.

The influence and participation of the participants in the research on non-governmental and community organizations was analyzed and clarified using the following indicators.

Table 12. Do you agree with the following statements on non-governmental organisations in our country?

№	Direction	Yes	No	Doubtful	Don't know
1	It is the voice of the people	57.4	8.2	27.2	7.2
2	It influences the decision-making of the government	42.6	9.2	37.4	10.2
3	It influences the decision-making of the local government	39	10.8	37.9	12.3
4	Protects the public interest	53.3	6.7	30.8	9.2
5	Protects the interests of participants	52.8	8.7	24.6	13.8
6	How to get foreign aid and funds	21	24.6	31.3	23.1

Volunteer unions by civil society organizations are one of the most common forms of participation of citizens. In this context, we have tried to assess the situation by explaining the activities of civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, and coalitions and the way in which citizens participate in organized activities.

Depending on the location of the NGOs, the working conditions and opportunities of the NGOs were evaluated as average and lower than average. However, it was not noted that the working conditions and opportunities of NGOs in the capital were different from those of other regions. For more details, see the table below.

Table 13. Exist NGOs' working conditions and opportunities in the area? (for each region)

	Very good	Good	Medium	Bad	Worst	Don't know the answer to that
Western area		16.0%	44.0%	32.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Khangai zone	3.3%	6.7%	50.0%	23.3%	6.7%	10.0%
Central area		11.8%	55.9%	17.6%	2.9%	11.8%
Eastern area		20.0%	44.4%	26.7%	6.7%	2.2%
Urban area (Ulaanbaatar)		20.0%	33.3%	21.7%	6.7%	18.3%

When exploring the possibility of independent action by local governments, issues relating to finance, staff, decision-making, resource allocation, citizen services and information are given priority. If they are properly organized, the local authorities can operate independently. For more information, see the table below.

Table 14. Assess local autonomy's capacity and performance (percentage)

№	Branches	Good	Medium	Bad	DK
1	Local self-employment opportunities (finance)	8.7	51.8	31.8	7.7
2	Recruitment and opportunities	4.1	45.6	42.6	7.7
3	Decision making on local issues	9.7	56.4	26.7	7.2
4	Utilise your resources	7.2	43.1	39.5	10.3
5	Ability to serve citizens	5.6	54.4	31.8	8.2
6	Provide information to citizens	8.7	47.7	36.9	6.7

Conclusion: The above results demonstrate that it is an important issue to emphasize, it is responsible society, moral government, democratic society with citizens' participation, accurate and free media, democratic society where justice prevails. Unorthodox acts, selfish and selfish, self-centered acts promoting self rather than efficiency and society promoting society, result in the corruption of democratic institutions and the loss of the right to recognize the legitimacy of government. In addition, there is a risk that citizens' confidence in the government will quickly decline and negative attitudes such as doubts will arise. In order to avoid this risk, ethical actions must be taken and every person should deal with corruption in their own way, or internal will and leadership should be born. In this way, corruption will not only disappear quickly, but combating corruption will not be a long-term endeavour. In addition, because corruption has weakened the quality and value of democracy, the risks of declining participation of civil society and citizens are very high.

In fact, the voluntary union of civil society organizations is one of the most common forms of citizen participation. In this regard, we have attempted to assess the situation by highlighting the activities of civil society organizations, NGOs and coalitions and by highlighting the ways in which citizens are participating in organized activities. Depending on the locations of the NGOs' working conditions and capacities, they were rated average and below average. However, there was no difference in working conditions and capacity between the NGOs operating in the capital and the NGOs operating in other regions.

The mechanisms of national development and consolidation of democracy include all levels of legislative and administrative bodies, specialised governments and non-governmental human rights organizations, all civil society organizations, movements, the media, private sector organizations and international organizations, including local governments. -governing organizations. It concluded that the development and strengthening of democracy, the assumption of tasks and responsibilities and the appropriate contributions made through their own work are the perspectives and attitudes for Mongolia's future for a better democratic government.

On the other hand, there is no doubt that Mongolia's democracy is an irreversible phenomenon, but the quality, maturity, functioning, and mechanisms of democratic institutions and institutions are insufficient to judge the citizens' understanding and attitude towards democracy. In addition to real factors, there are political errors [(Governance Research Group, 2013, pp. 107-108)], the formation of political parties, electoral processes, and above all extreme political and chaotic changes that require little research and calculation. To summarise everything:

- ❖ The changes in Mongolian democracy are formal, speculative, ostentatious, and tend to delay policies and activities that improve the quality and implementation of democracy in real life.
- ❖ There is a situation where the maturity of the multi-party system slows down and declines. The renewal and formation of the political institutions of the parties slowed and stopped, and with the spread of extreme political based on the party and party factions, the confidence of citizens in political parties slowed every year.
- ❖ Significant increases in State participation in the economy and business sectors, and the expansion of political and business groups at all levels has a negative impact on democracy.
- ❖ Because people have low political education and cultural standards, democratic values are too general in terms of ideals or sincere aspirations, and democratic institutions and mechanisms do not actively serve. In particular, the basic government, private sector and corporate governance democratic mechanisms have become very weak.
- ❖ The most important guarantee of democracy is not actually present or taken into shape because the government has failed to implement meaningful policies and activities that promote democratic education and knowledge.
- ❖ There are no legal regulations on how representative democratic institutions formed after democratic elections (parliaments, national assemblies) should listen and reflect to the views of civil society and citizens when making decisions.

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АНАЛИЗ И РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ УЧАСТИЯ ГРАЖДАН МОНГОЛИИ
В ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯХ ОБЩЕСТВА

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Аннотация. Политическая среда Монголии рассматривается как демократическая и очевидно, что основной предмет изучения политической среды — это проблема демократического развития Монголии. В этом отношении можно выделить множество сложных вопросов, связанных с этапами демократии, оценкой, проблемами, условиями, качеством, стилем, политической системой, стандартами, политической культурой и сознанием. Политологи имеют разные взгляды на политическую среду Монголии. Например, они определяют ее как «переходную», «среднесрочную», «простую», «относительно зрелую» или «по существу зрелую». Позиция исследователей еще не является единогласной в вопросе, следует ли использовать термин «переход» в процессе формирования политической среды. Недавние исследовательские группы предложили признать текущую политическую ситуацию как переходную. Другая часть считает, что переходный период продолжается (Ч. Давадаш, 2015, с. 187). Нет сомнений, что монголы выбрали демократию в качестве основного пути развития с 1980-х и 1990-х гг. и продолжат идти этим путем в новом веке. Достигнутые за последние тридцать лет результаты не являются основными условиями для демократии в Монголии, но они еще не являются идеальными мерами и гарантиями демократии. Политолог Роуз пишет, что некоторые из позитивных институциональных рамок, созданных и установленных в ходе посткоммунистического демократического перехода, фактически являются не только «аппаратным обеспечением» представительной демократии, но и «программным обеспечением» для этих стран (Апе, 2008, р. 7). Интересная закономерность была замечена при сравнении результатов «Опросов граждан об оценке, вызовах и участии гражданского общества» (2023). В частности, это показывает, что понимание и восприятие монгольским народом демократии значительно изменилось за 30 лет, прошедших после перехода Монголии к демократии. В особенности утверждение демократии как свободы преобладало, за ним следовало определение демократии как «честных и свободных выборов». В последние годы негативные тенденции в развитии демократии, такие как появление политических и деловых групп и распространение широкой ненависти к партиям и группам (О. Кхатанболд, 2016, с. 127, 129) негативно сказались на репутации демократии. В результате концепция «демократия — это установление справедливости через уча-

стие граждан и активное участие гражданского общества» распространилась и стала инновационной и прогрессивной концепцией.

Другая цель данной работы — оценить политическое участие женщин, их вовлеченность, участие в принятии решений в политике, условия труда, потенциал и деятельность неправительственных организаций. В статье представлено резюме рекомендаций, основанных на опросах общественного мнения, проведенных представителями организаций гражданского общества, занимающихся укреплением демократии и защитой прав человека гражданского общества. В статье используются данные от 200 представителей неправительственных организаций, действующих в 21 провинции Монголии, в рамках национального опроса «демография, вызовы и участие в гражданском обществе», включающего подробный социологический анализ. В результате политические лидеры все чаще требуют обязательств, а гражданское общество оказывает давление на улучшение голосов граждан, реформирование организационной и избирательной деятельности, укрепление верховенства закона, обеспечение прозрачности и ограничение влияния денег в политике. Исследовательский документ отражает интерес граждан к политической жизни в этом контексте.

Ключевые слова: организация гражданского общества, неправительственные организации, участие, демократия, социология.

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