

## Some issues related to the concept of the Constitution of Mongolia and the security of civilization

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### A B S T R A C T

Scholars have misinterpreted and misunderstood the government's constitutional policy on religion, which needs to be clarified. Recently, the issue of the religious situation in Mongolia has become a hot topic. How the Constitution of Mongolia regulates "religion" The researcher expressed his position on The issue of religion is not only a matter of human rights, but also a matter of national unity and security. From this, we have tried to define the scope of religion in the broad concept of "Citizenship" and how it is regulated by the law and concept of the security of Mongolian civilization and national security.

*Keywords: Constitution, Constitutional Concepts, Sovereignty, State Policy on Religion, National Security, Civilization, State Role.*

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### Introduction

Chapter One of the Constitution of Mongolia clearly enshrines the sovereignty of Mongolia. This sovereignty enshrines the basic principles of state activity, state structure, protection of state borders and history and culture, Mongolia's position on religion, policy, state duties and state symbols<sup>1</sup>. From the above, one of the most important issues related to the sovereignty of the state is the issue of "religion" or the concept and policy of the Mongolian government on religion. It is time to clarify this and take it seriously, so we will focus on clarifying the differences between the state policy on religion and the concept of the Constitution. The issue of "religion" has been neglected by some scholars and scholars under the guise of the right to religion and freedom of religion, and is widely accepted. The issue of "religion" is an issue related to human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Mongolia, but on the other hand, it is a sensitive issue that is directly related to the sovereignty of the state and the security of civilization. The right of Mongolia to decide its own territory on the basis of the two principles of the rule of law enshrined in the Constitution is one of the main characteristics of Mongolia's independence. Within the framework of this mandate, the Mongolian government has misinterpreted the Constitution in its policy on religion, and the religious situation has been aggravated in part due to the lack of clarity on the government's

policy and principles on religion. The concept of religion adopted by the state was not understood by the legislators and MPs of the time, and the government's policy on religion was unclear and the legal environment was weak. It affects the security of Mongolian civilization.

Article 9 of the Constitution of Mongolia<sup>3</sup> states that in Mongolia, the state respects religion, religion respects the state, state organizations are prohibited from conducting religious and monastic activities, and the relationship between the state and churches is regulated by a separate law. Article 9 of the Constitution refers to the state's sovereignty and reflects the state's policy and concept on religion. is an indication. Feedback: Religious relations are a matter of Mongolia's "sovereignty", the internal security of national security, or the security of civilization. Article 9 of

### Conclusions

Religious relations are a matter of Mongolia's "sovereignty", the internal security of national security, or the security of civilization. Article 9 of Chapter One of the Constitution clearly regulates the state policy on religion within the scope of state sovereignty, while Article 16 of Chapter 2 specifically enshrines human rights and freedoms, such as religious rights and freedoms. Although the articles and provisions of the Constitution are interrelated, the regulations have different goals and objectives. According to the Constitution of Mongolia, Chapter

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One of the Constitution, “The state shall respect religion and religion shall be respected by the state,” has given special status to traditional Buddhism, and the state must respect traditional Buddhism. Within the framework of the state policy on religion stated in the Constitution, it is necessary to protect civilization, respect the position of traditional Buddhism, pay attention to social security, and develop relevant legal documents. This document should be developed within the framework of the concept of the Constitution and based on the principle of the rule of law. Given the chaotic situation in which too many religious sects have come from abroad compared to the population of our country, negative social phenomena such as the threat to the security of civilization and further segregation of peoples, views and beliefs may occur. Therefore, it is necessary to study the reality, pay attention to the issue of religion related to the security of civilization, and prevent any possible risks from the state without delay. Given that Mongolia has its own unique culture, social consciousness, traditions, and values, it is important to keep in mind that government policy on religion cannot be directly copied from other countries.

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## References

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Constitution of Mongolia, / 1992 / Article 2, paragraph 2  
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is a need to interpret the concept in a different way. Interpreting the Constitution 1) Textualism 2) originalism 3) judicial precedent 4) pragmatism 5) moral reasoning 6) national identity or national ethos 7) structuralism 8) historical practices. The researcher suggested that I use one of these methods: or from the point of view of the founders of the Constitution The main way to solve it is considered to be possible. Also, within the framework of national identity, historical practices can be interpreted in historical, Textualism or literal ways. possible. In the case of Mongolia, 30 years have passed since the adoption of the Constitution, which can be widely explained by these methods allows. Which of the above methods should be used to further interpret a provision of the Constitution? should pay attention to the application of Article 1 of the Constitution “Sovereignty” When interpreting, it is better to explain how the legislature discussed and approved the content is appropriate<sup>3</sup> Our researchers and scholars have studied the concept of the Constitution and the state policy on religion freedom of religion. But this is not the case The view of constitutional religion is not an explanation for the above There is a need to interpret the concept in a different way. Interpreting the Constitution 1) Textualism 2) originalism 3) judicial precedent 4) pragmatism 5) moral reasoning 6) national identity or national ethos 7) structuralism 8) historical practices. The researcher suggested that I use one of these methods: or from the point of view of the founders of the Constitution The main way to solve it is considered to be possible. Also, within the framework of national identity, historical practices can be interpreted in historical, Textualism or literal ways. possible. In the case of Mongolia, 30 years have passed since the adoption of the Constitution, which can be widely explained by these methods allows. Which of the above methods should be used to further interpret a provision of the Constitution? should pay attention to the application of Article 1 of the Constitution “Sovereignty” When interpreting, it is better to explain how the legislature discussed and approved the content is appropriate

## Profile

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A.Bat-Orshikh received a bachelor's degree from the University of Science and Technology in 2001 and a master's degree in 2005. He has published a total of 35 articles in scientific journals and two books. He is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Humanities, Public Administration, Ulaanbaatar University. His research interests include Mongolia's national security, state inspections, and public policy.

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I'm an ELP English Profession Professor. Currently, I have been working ELP English Professor and Head of the English department at MNU since (2013). I participated in Training Programs on Renewable Energy Technologies held at the National Institute of Solar Energy, MNRE India Jan. (2015). I have enrolled for my Doctorate degree in Education Study. I have educated at Concordia International University for the TESOL online program of Canada in 2016. I'm an English study researcher and translator and have written several books and scientific articles.

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