

■ *Mongolian Diaspora* Vol. 1, No. 2.

## The Words of the First Publication

The *Journal of Mongolian Diaspora* (JMD) is the only established, peer reviewed, multi-disciplinary journal in the world concerned with the history, politics, diplomacy, cultures, language, literature, tourism, arts, archaeology, and religions of the Eurasian regions. These primarily include Outer Mongolia, Inner Mongolia, Russia (Buriat, Kalmyk), Kazakhstan (Tore), and Europe (Lapland). Also covered are China (Qinghai, Xinjiang), Afghanistan (Moghal), Iran & Pakistan (Hazara), and Turkey in relation to their links/policies vis-à-vis Mongolian diaspora.

The word ‘Diaspora’ is originally a term referring to Jews who left Palestine and lived scattered around the world, maintaining the norms and customs of Judaism. However, the meaning of the word later expanded, and it was also used as a term referring to a community group or their place of residence that leaves the mainland and maintains their own norms and customs.

The Mongols conquered most of the Eurasian continent during the

period of Genghis Khan, who founded the Mongolian Empire in the Middle Ages, and numerous Mongols were scattered and began inhabiting all parts of Eurasia at that time. In addition, Mongolians that were scattered around the world during the period of the medieval Mongolian Empire still remain, living in the area as Mongolian diaspora. Even in their current country of residence, they are facing difficulties as immigrants along with efforts to preserve the folklore and culture of their home country and maintain their Mongolian identity.

However, with the development of information and communication technology in the 1980s, globalization progressed, and continuous connectivity between countries became possible throughout the world. In addition, in the 1990s, as the Cold War era ended and globalization progressed, Mongolian diaspora that was scattered around the world also became free to move between their countries of residence and their homeland, Mongolia. As a result, modern Mongolian diaspora in the Eurasia region has been transformed into peoples with two-way trans-nationalism in which, unlike before, the movement between their homeland Mongolia and their current country of residence is free and continuous connectivity exists.

However, most of the studies about Mongolian diaspora in the Eurasian region have been conducted separately by country, ethnicity, and region. Accordingly, it has not been developed into a comparative

study in which the elements related to the Mongolian diaspora in different regions were approached in a convergent manner based on the characteristics of the same Mongolian people. Therefore, the study of how the Mongolian diasporas who live scattered in a wide area of the Eurasian region keep their ethnic elements in each of their residential countries, and what results have been made by interacting in each residing region's culture, can be not only historical study, but also cross-cultural or area study in the Eurasia region.

Therefore, The *Journal of Mongolian Diaspora* (JMD) pursues a global Mongolian study at the level of the Eurasian region by studying every area of regional studies such as history, politics, diplomacy, cultures, language, literature, tourism, arts, archaeology, and religions of the Mongolian living scattered in the Eurasian region. Furthermore, it has great significance of contribution to the maintenance of the national identity of the Mongolian peoples living scattered around the world beyond Eurasia, and to the promotion of the unity of the Mongolian peoples globally, thereby contributing to the establishment and development of the national identity of modern Mongolia.

