

This report describes the scope and content of the first academic forum of Mongolian scholars in Japan to share information and give feedback.

REPORT-2017

“First Academic Forum of

Mongolian Doctoral Students and Researchers

in Japan”

May 5-6, 2017

Tokyo, Japan

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BACKGROUND

While globally mobile Mongolian students have increased over the last ten years, the number of Mongolian doctoral students in Japan reached around 160 in 2016 from 93 in 2004 (according to JASSO) studying in the various scientific fields of study including medicine, engineering and technology, veterinary, education, culture, economy, computer science and more.

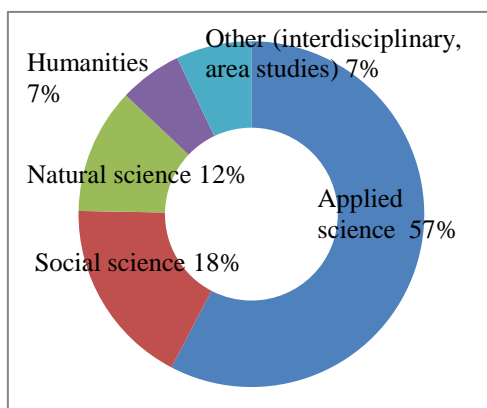
In 2016, former and current doctoral students established an Internet-based group that is open to all who came to Japan for obtaining a doctor degree or completed their doctoral courses. Members of the “Mongolian Doctoral Students’ and Researchers in Japan” (hereinafter referred to as MDSRJ) share the wish to increase impact and relevance of their research contributions to the solution of Mongolia’s problems as well as of global issues of high importance which can be addressed by research.

As the first step toward such an ambitious goal, using online space and via face-to-face communications the founding members of MDSRJ initiated the project team, called Forum Working Group, and held their “First Academic Forum of Mongolian Doctoral Students and Researchers in Japan” on May 5-6, 2017 in Tokyo supported by the Embassy of Mongolia in Japan.

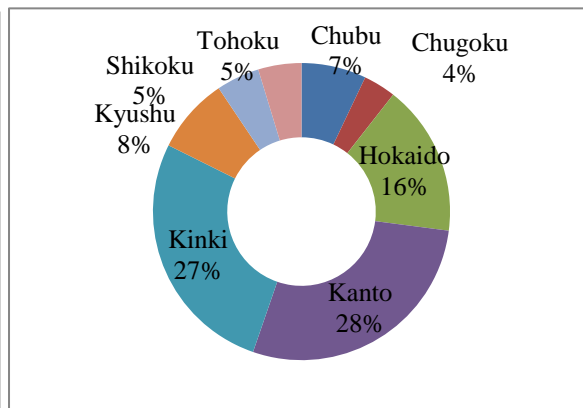
Demographics at a glance: Who joined MDSRJ?

By June 8, 2017 there are 115 members in the MDSRJ. Among available data of 85 members 85% are doctoral students and 15% are doctors who are studying and/or working in the various institutions of Japan.

- By scientific areas:



- By regions



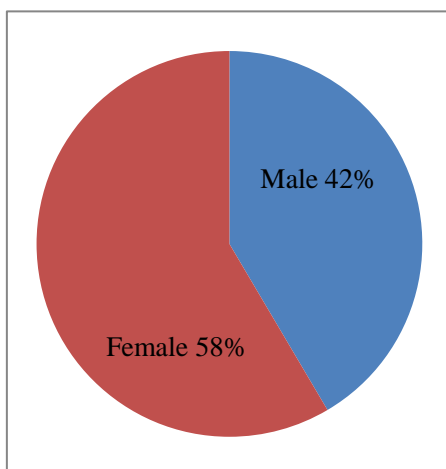
- By affiliated institutions:

"3D Media" Company	Meikai University
Aoyama Gakuin University	Nagoya City University
Asia Development Bank Institute	Nagoya University
Chiba University	Nara Institute of Science and Technology
Dokkyo Medical University	Nara University
Doshisha University	Osaka Prefecture University
ERINA	Osaka University
Fukuoka University	Otani University
Gunma University	Shiga University
Hiroshima University	Shimane University
Hitotsubashi University	The University of Tokyo
Hokkaido University	Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University
Iwate University	Tohoku University
Jichi Medical University	Tokai University
Jyuntendo University	Tokushima University
Kanazawa Medical University	Tokyo Dental College
Kitami Institute of Technology	Tokyo Institute of Technology
Kobe University	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
Kyoto Institute of Technology	Toyama University
Kyoto University	University of Hyogo
Kyushu Institute of Technology	University of Tsukuba
Kyushu University	Yokohama National University

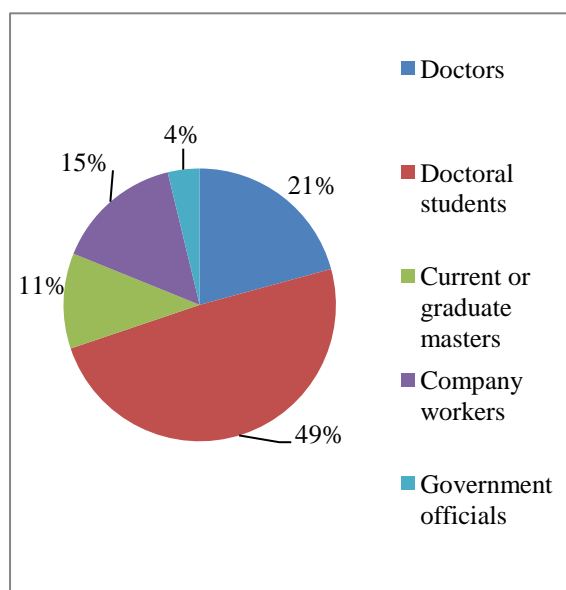
Who attended the Academic Forum 2017:?

From 53 attendees (Annex 2)

- By gender



- By status



Forum Purpose

The purpose of the forum was to accomplish the following objectives:

- Exchanging ideas and opening up discussions regarding the Mongolian scholars' research activities in Japan.
- Discussing the relevance of establishing a platform among scholars to network within Japan for possible future academic collaborations.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes of this forum included:

- Building a network of young researchers based on shared research and work interests during their time in Japan.
- Developing concrete suggestions for future networking.
- Building and fostering collaboration between scholars in Japan and related research projects/networks within and out of Japan.

Opening Ceremony

The forum started with a welcome address by a project initiator and the working group leader, Dr. Ariuntuya Myagmar from Hitotsubashi University. She briefly explained the initial idea behind the forum and welcomed Mr. Khurelbaatar Sodovjamts, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mongolia to Japan to open this two-day academic forum of Mongolian researchers in Japan.



In the opening remarks, the ambassador Khurelbaatar expressed his high appreciation of this initiative, referring to the importance of young researchers to think and connect their research objectives with urgent needs and issues of the society and their collective effort to overcome emerging challenges that Mongolia faces today.



In her speech on behalf of the Ministry, Ms. Mandakhtsetseg Khatanbaatar, the director of Public Diplomacy, Cultural Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, who intentionally visited this conference from Mongolia, highlighted that Doctor Forum in Japan is the second time for Mongolian scholars abroad to gather and discuss their study and work, share their research results, and exchange ideas on possible ways to network and possibly contribute to the development of Mongolia. She read a letter of appreciation sent by the Minister Munkh-Orgil Tsend to the Forum (Annex 5), followed by her brief presentation on the latest information regarding the implementation of the national program, “World Mongolians”.

ACADEMIC SESSIONS: Who Presented What?

In the academic sessions the clarity and concreteness of presentations were essential to allow participants from a wide range of areas to understand and discuss about the topic. For this purpose, all presenters have followed “Abstract Proposal Requirements” thoroughly developed by the Working Group and shared among MDSRJ members since November 2016.

List of Presenters and Their Topics

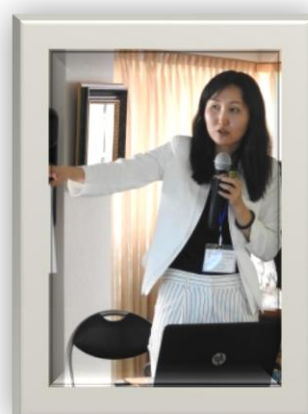
For two consecutive days, fifteen presenters provided valuable insight into a variety of topics. (The following presentations were held (alphabetic order of presenters).

1. Amartuvshin Khaltar (Hokkaido University): “Instrumental Activities of Daily Livings (IADL) among Community-Dwelling People Aged 60 Years or Older in Kandy District, Sri Lanka: With Special Reference to Ethnicity”
2. Angaragsuren Odkhoo (Kyoto University): “Deterioration, Present Condition and Further Measures of Mural Painting of the Shoroon Bumbagar Tomb, Mongolia”
3. Ariunaa Enkhtur (Osaka University): “Mongolian Alumni from Japanese Graduate Universities: Applying Transformative Learning Theory to Understand the Impact of International Education Abroad”
4. Ariuntuya Myagmar (Hitotsubashi University): “Higher Education Reform in Mongolia and Students’ Mobility in Japan: Between Reality and Imagination”
5. Batdemberel Bayanzul (Tohoku University): “Geochemical Evolution of Deep Groundwater in Cretaceous Aquifer of the Southern Gobi, Mongolia”
6. Bolormaa Battsogt (Tokai University): “The Governance for Information Society: Experimental Studies from Political, Social and Anthropological Science”



7. Dagvajamts Badrakh (Hokkaido University): “Effect of Metabolic Factors on Repeat Breeder Cows with Uterine Dysfunction”
8. Enkhbayar Shagdar (Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA): “Impacts of Import Tariff Reforms on Mongolia’s Economy: CGE Analysis with the GTAP 8.1 Data Bias”
9. Enkhsetseg Sukhbold (Kitami Institute of Technology): “Inhibitory Effects of Oolonghomobisflavan A on Low-Density Lipoprotein Oxidation In Vitro”
10. Erdenebaatar Dashdondog, Turtogtokh Tumenjargal, Amartuvshin Dagvasumberel (Kyushu Institute of Technology): “The First Satellite and Space Technology Development Opportunity of Mongolia”
11. Gantumur Chimeddulam (Tokushima University): “Identification of Risk Factors Involved in the Progression of Peri-implantitis”
12. Ichinkhorloo Dagvadorj (Hokkaido University): “Analysis of Neutron Induced Reaction on ${}^6,7\text{Li}$ target”
13. Lavdmaa Dagvadorj (Hokkaido University): “Public Trust to a Mining Company: A Case Study in Mongolia”
14. Oyundelger Ganzorig (Institute of Technology): “Isolation and Identification of Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeast with Biological Activities from Mongolian Traditional Fermented Mare's Milk, Airag”
15. Tungalag Ser-Od (Tokyo Dental College): “The Effect of EDTA-treated Dentin on the Differentiation of Mouse iPS Cells”





Presentations (Sciences) 【by presentation order】

The session on natural sciences consisted of eight presentations in the areas of implant dentistry, stem cell research/cell-material interaction, hydrogeology, satellite and space, nuclear reaction, veterinary medicine, food chemistry, and biochemistry and microbiology. The following is the brief descriptions of each presentation:

- **Gantumur Chimeddulam** from Graduate School of Medicine, Tokushima University presented findings of his research on identification of risk factors of peri-implantitis, starting from the general explanations on the background history of dental implants, the recent situation in Mongolia followed by research analysis on the risk factors involved in the progression of peri-implantitis between two patient groups, Replace Select (Nobel Biocare) internal and Branemark (Nobel Biocare) external type implants.
- **Tungalag Ser-Od** from Oral Health Science Center, Tokyo Dental College presented the results of the effect of EDTA - treated dentin on the differentiation of mouse induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells into osteogenic/ odontogenic lineage in a presence of BMP4 and RA. RT-PCR analysis showed the significantly higher expression levels of osteogenic markers in the



EDTA-treated group. Immunocytochemistry revealed the presence of DMP1 (odontogenic/osteogenic marker) in both groups. The study demonstrates that dentin treated with 17% EDTA induces mouse iPS cells to differentiate more into osteogenic lineage cells.

- **Batdemberel Bayanzul** from Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University introduced his study on the Gunii khooloi aquifer that supplies water to Oyu Tolgoi copper and gold mines. According to the results of the major ion analysis, deep Cretaceous aquifer had Na-Cl-type water chemistry. Shallow groundwater samples are mostly plotted on the LMWL while deep aquifer is plotted on the evaporation line, implying that recharge was affected by evaporation.
- **Erdenebaatar Dashdondog** from Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics, and **Amartuvshin Dagvasumberel** from Department of Applied Science for Integrated System Engineering, Kyushu Institute of Technology demonstrated the results of the BIRDS project by summarizing a technical explanation of the small-sized (10*10*10cm³ size) and the first satellite “Mazaalai”) that aims to establish the basis of space technology development of the Mongolia.
- **Ichinkhorloo Dagvadorj** from Faculty of Science, Nuclear Theory Laboratory, Hokkaido University introduced her study study of cross sections data for the $6,7\text{Li} + n$ elastic and inelastic scattering angular distributions and neutron spectra applying the continuum-discretized coupled-channel method (CDCC) method with $\alpha + d + n$ and $\alpha + t + n$ model. Her study found that the calculated cross sections data for incident energies from 1 to 24 MeV can be reproduced by the present cluster model with normalization parameter for the real and imaginary part of the Jeukenne-Lejeune-Mahaux effective nucleon-nucleon (JLM) [6,7] interaction. The calculated results are shown to reproduce the observed data.
- **Dagvajamts Badrakh** from Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University investigated the relationship between some physiological alterations associated with obesity (insulin resistance and high testosterone) and resistance to hormonal treatment for normalizing alteration of endometrial epidermal growth factor profile (EGF) in repeat breeder obese cows. They indicated abnormal alteration of endometrial EGF is found in repeat breeder cows and the normalization of the EGF profile is one of the prerequisite factors to restore fertility. Then, he showed that the obesity reduction was a positive impact to normalize EGF profile and elevated T levels may be related to resistance to hormonal treatment in repeat breeder obese cows.
- **Enkhtsetseg Sukhbold** from Biology and Environmental Chemistry Department, Kitami Technology Institute investigated the effects of OFA on LDL oxidation by ROS and RNS in vitro. OFA suppressed formation of cholesterol ester hydroperoxides in LDL oxidized by peroxy radical and peroxy nitrite, and formation of thiobarbituric acid reactive substances in LDL oxidized by Cu²⁺. In addition, OFA inhibited fragmentation, carbonylation, and nitration



of apolipoprotein B-100 (apo B-100) in the oxidized LDL, in which heparinbinding activity of apo B-100 was protected by OFA. These results suggest that OFA exhibits antioxidant activity against both lipid peroxidation and oxidative modification of apo B-100 in LDL oxidized by ROS and RNS. Polyphenols in oolong tea may prevent atherosclerosis by reducing oxidative stress.

- **Oyundelger Ganzorig** from Biology and Environmental Chemistry Department, Kitami Technology Institute examined isolation and identification of new lactic acid bacteria (LAB) with potent biological activity in Airag. Thirty five predominant LAB were isolated from six samples of traditionally prepared airag (fermented mare's milk) and identified them 16s rDNA sequencing analysis. Two yeasts were also isolated from the airag samples and identified on the basis of its morphological, biochemical characteristics and 26s rDNA sequencing analysis. Identified two LAB strains (*Lactobacillus hilgardii*(Uvu-21) and *L. diolivorans* (Tuv-33)) were screened antibacterial and proteolytic activities, and yeast strains (identified as *Kazachstania* sp. and *Kazachstania Unispora*) were examined fermentation abilities and compared with standard K7 yeast (mostly used in sake brewing in Japan). These two strains fermentation abilities were weaker than K7 yeast. These results provide useful information about airag as a healthy daily beverage in Mongolia. Further investigations on the identification of antibacterial peptides produced LAB are in progress.
-

Presentations (Humanities) 【by presentation order】

Sessions on social sciences and humanities included seven presentations in the areas of public health/aging, conservation of cultural properties, economics/trade policy, political science/e-government, human behavioral science/social psychology, international education, and comparative education/education development.

- **Enkhbayar Shagdar** from Research Division, Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA) discussed the economic impacts of Mongolia's recent import tariff reform policy. An analysis using the standard CGE Model and GTAP Data Base (Version 8.1) revealed that although the country's domestic production would expand when the tariffs increased up to the WTO bound levels, it would result in losses of the economy's total welfare, as the allocative efficiency losses were greater than the terms-of-trade gains. Therefore, it needs to spend the additional tax revenues in a manner that compensates for such losses.
- **Amartuvshin Khaltar** from Department of Health Care Policy, Graduate School of Medicine, Hokkaido University presented her finding of a study on the state of the older population (aged 60 & over) in Sri-Lanka with a particular focus on factors that associated with dependency (bad performance) in the instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). She found that almost all



factors associated with IADL dependency were common among different ethnic groups and concluded that since aging is one of the most important global agendas, in order for older people to be healthy, it might be appropriate to build health promotion activities among elderly people.

- The state of cultural heritage and problems relating to preservation and restoration in the case of ancient tomb mural paintings in Bulgan, Mongolia, was discussed by **Angaragsuren Odkhuu** from the Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. Although several collective efforts were made by international and Mongolian experts for the conservation of the site, the deterioration has been confirmed: scaling and flaking of plaster and the paint layer, salt efflorescence on the paint layer, salt sub-florescence inside the mortar, and discoloration of the mural painting. Therefore, he recommends monitoring the microclimate and conducting an environmental impact assessment as necessary research steps.
- **Bolormaa Battsojt** from School of Political Science, Tokai University presented a part of her doctoral dissertation. She examined the concept of e-governance as a new and alternative way in the information society, based on theoretical “social system” discussions of Parsons. T and Lumann. N that conceive individual behavior as an important factor for shifting from functional centralization of social system to an increased participation in the governance. In order to analyze mutual relations of individuals and organizations, she explained her methodological approach that is based on field works in Japan and Arkhangai, Mongolia.
- **Lavdmaa Dagvadorj** from Graduate School of Environmental Science, Hokkaido University presented findings from her case study on public trust to a mining company based on a questionnaire survey conducted near a mining site. The result of the statistical analysis showed that the nomad herder’s trust was lower than the soum citizens. The herder’s perceptions about the mining company were related to future environmental impacts in the area.
- The perceptions of Mongolian alumni from Japanese graduate universities were discussed by **Ariunaa Enkhtur** from Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University. Based on interview data with former graduates she explored alumni’s personal development and their perceived role in community development in Mongolia. As a result of international educational experiences, alumni perceived positive impact on their communication, organizational skills and attitudes towards their work and life. On the other side, graduates do not view they have much impact on the community and do not think they had an effective chance to take actions on their learning during and after their study in Japan.
- The current state of Mongolian students’ mobility within Japan was presented by **Ariuntuya Myagmar** from Mori Arinori Center for Higher Education and Global Mobility, Hitotsubashi University. She discussed macro-level issues with regard to outbound mobility of Mongolian students in Japan by presenting a brief of historical trajectory changes of outbound mobility



worldwide, national policy changes for internationalization of higher education in Japan (pull-factors), education reform policy changes in Mongolia (push-factors) and mobility picture of Mongolian students in Japan (aspects for quality and quantity research).

KEYNOTE LECTURES

The keynote speakers' session was one of the core parts of the forum as the participants had an opportunity to learn from research results of two well-known Mongolists; historian Hiroki Oka and ethnographer Ippei Shimamura.

“Reconsidering "Manchu Period" in Mongolian History”

МОНГОЛЫН ТҮҮХЭН ДЭХ "Манжийн үе"-ийг
дахин шинжлэхүй

Ока Хироки
(Тохоку Их Сургуулийн Зүүнхойт Ази Судлалын Төв)

ЯПОН ДАХЬ МОНГОЛЫН ДОКТОРЫН ОЮУТАН, СУДЛААЧДЫН
ЭРДЭМ-ШИНЖИЛГЭЭНИЙ АНХДУГААР ФОРУМ – 2017

In his keynote lecture, professor **Hiroki Oka** from Tohoku University talked about a specific period of Mongolian history, the Manchu period (1636-1912) by focusing on Manchu-led Qing dynasty's policy toward “Outer Mongolia” that consisted of ‘baruun mongol/western mongol’, ‘four aimags of khalkha’ and 49 khoshuus/banner of ‘Inner six leagues’.

He addressed questions of “Whose dynasty was Qing dynasty?” and “Why Mongols were loyal to the Qing rule?” explaining that Qing dynasty's successful domination over the Mongols was largely due to a combination of several Qing politics that included the creation of a special status of “wang, güng and tayijis” for securing their royalty while keeping an inherited system of social stratification (ruling class and ordinary commoners ‘ard’) to ease direct and non-direct governance; a strong separation of Outer Mongolia from the Manchu Eight Banners and Chinese inner prefectures by utilizing a traditional Mongolian “chuulgan/league” and ‘khoshuu’ as an administrative system of governance; prohibition of commoners to change their affiliation between different ‘khoshuus’ without permission from the ‘khoshuu’ princes/noyon; usage of both Mongolian and Manchurian languages for governance; and the diffusion of the Tibetan Buddhism while identifying Qing emperor as the protector of dharma in which Mongols believed. The ‘chuulgan’ was a conventional body of pre-Qing Mongolia where laws/tsaaz were approved not by “khaan” himself but by the collective will of ‘chuulgan’, and was applied by the Qing for its own rule over the Mongols as a governing body consisted of various big and small royalties. In addition, in the Q&A part, he highlighted that there is no right or wrong interpretation of history since historical research and different



interpretations depend on research scopes or from which angle the researcher is interpreting the history.

“Comparative Genghisism Study: From Comparisons in Mongolia, Japan, China, America & Europe, and Russia”



Professor **Ippei Shimamura** from The University of Shiga Prefecture presented his key findings of his research on the state of Genghisism as a discourse and representation tool/image in different cultures. Using broad sources for analytical tools (textbooks, novels, events, movies, music, poetry, amusement parks, and statues) he showed how an image of

Genghisism was shaped and used differently depending on various actors.

For ordinary Mongolians, Genghis Khan is a great symbol of national identity; and nowadays, his portrayal is everywhere—the national airport, the central square of Ulaanbaatar—and, even some vodka are named by him. The latest statue of Genghis Khan, an equestrian with the height of 40m, was built near the capital in 2008. Many would think that the name of Genghis Khan was forgotten during the socialist period but was recalled/restored just from 1990s. Though partly it is true, as Professor Shimamura argues, it is the socialism that made Genghis Khan a national hero: there were politicians, academics and writers who may have intentionally utilized different ways to express imposition or resistance toward the practice of “printing socialism” where historical aspects related to Genghis Khan was omitted or wrongly described by the Soviet Union of that time.

In the West (Europe and the North America), Genghis Khan was and still is equalized to an aggressive barbarian as we can see not only in Hollywood’s films such as *The Conqueror* (1956) played by John Wayne in Temujin’s role, *Genghis Khan* (1962) or *Star Trek I: The Wrath of Khan* (1982), but also in TV drama, like *Season1・Episode4* (1997) or from music and songs of the German band, *Dschinghis Khan* (1979). In Russia too, Genghis Khan is a symbol of shadow, while history related to his name has been omitted/neglected—as past and present history textbooks present only negative descriptions.

In contrast, Genghis Khan was positively accepted in Japan, anecdotally ascribed to Japanese people as their hero. Kencho Suematsu who received his Bachelor’s degree from Cambridge University and Zenichiro Oyabe, the first Japanese who got PhD degree in Linguistics from Yale University, promoted the myth that Genghis Khan was identical to Minamoto no Yoshitsune (1159-1189), a Japanese warrior. In fact, Suematsu in his book, *Identity of the Great Conqueror Genghis Khan* with



the Japanese hero Yoshitsuné (1879), argued that Minamoto no Yoshitsune was not killed by his brother but escaped to Mongolia via Hokkaido. By doing so, he seems to have tried to show the parity of Japanese with European civilization when hierarchical view of the latter towards other nations was in operation. Oyabe, influenced by Suematsu's book even went to the occupied territory of Manchuria for fieldwork to prove his myth in his work, *The Legend of Yoshitsune=Genghis Khan* (1924).

In sum, from the end of Meiji period up to the Second World War Genghis Khan's portrayal was used as an ideological tool for fueling nationalism as a great nation. Influenced greatly by this period, however the next stage of Genghis Khan's representation in Japan was different in a way that novels as well as stimulation games were utilized for commercial purposes and for individual self-realization. However with the economic growth and the overall increase of society life, branding image of Genghis seems is no more effective. The recent representations, whether an event, a film, an opera or a book, tend to reflect self-imagination of an individual authors who want to mirror himself identical to that of Genghis Khan.



ROUND-TABLE SESSIONS

On both days, the forum included interactive round-table sessions facilitated by Professor **Ryoko Imaoka** (Mongolist) from Osaka University and delivered by scholars and students themselves. Discussions showed that young researchers are truly interested in making a meaning of their research. Personal stories as well as advice from professors not only inspired and facilitated discussions but



also touched upon challenges such as availability of funding and resources, and the struggle to balance study and work.

Round-Table I: “For Those Who Want to Study at Doctor Course”

The first day’s round-table session focused on the core questions around how to choose, enter a doctoral program in Japan, how to adapt and graduate successfully. The round-table session lasted for 130 minutes starting from self-introduction of each participant (33 persons) moving on to specific questions by the prospective doctoral students as well as current students. The discussions around these questions included:

- ✓ Personal opinions and reflections on challenges to balance one’s work and study
- ✓ Questions of choices or dilemmas between entering in a doctoral program or going back to Mongolia for work and later returning to academia again; or choosing a program by a supervisor or by university’s prestige?



Participants recognized that there are issues and gaps in knowledge on ways to successfully study at doctoral programs in Japan and it is difficult to provide “one size fits for all” recommendation since everyone has his/her own peculiarity. However, through the Q&As, personal stories and examples participants agreed with the importance of understanding of main questions relevant for successful entrance, study and completion of PhD by asking yourselves questions such as: “Do I really think that I want to study at doctoral course?”, “Do I really have enough information about the program and/or professors that best suit for me?” The current and former doctoral students have talked about possible ways on how and where to find available funding for research and living, how to choose a university or professor that would be most relevant to your research or career interest, and how to engage in setting the plan of your study.





Round-Table II: “Forum 2017 & Next Steps”

On the second day, the forum participants had a chance to brainstorm, discuss, and come up with concrete suggestions for future cooperation. The session took 100 min in which all participants (35 persons) selected a topic of interest (from A, B or C) that was previously shared on the MDSRGJ page to further identify and address the topics. Prior to dividing into the groups, the project leader explained the main goal of the session while all Working Group members introduced how they transformed the idea of the conference into the current event.



Within 20 min. each group reflected ideas on the following three topics and made further suggestions such as:

A. What is the next step after the forum?

Participants has emphasized the significance of the work we are doing and suggested to organize such academic forum every year and discussed about possible dates and places for next forum. They emphasized the importance of making the existing research meetings, conferences for Mongolian scholars currently organized at local, university or city level (such as Osaka University’s Mongolian research conference or Hokkaido’s monthly research seminars) available for everyone. They also talked about possible ways of establishing comprehensive data for networking, further goals to determine the future activities for the group.





B. How can we connect and collaborate?

Many of participants expressed their interest to call to all interested researchers via the MDSRGJ to exchange their ideas for building of new collaborative study/research that would relate to societal problem in Mongolia but not limited to Mongolia, and orient toward interplay and heterogeneity of disciplines. Also, many people emphasized the need to raise awareness of research values in current Mongolian society.

C. How to successfully study at doctoral program?

In terms of doctoral program admissions in Japan, the quality of master thesis as well as financial independence were referred as important deciding factors. During the program, academic presentations and publications were noted as important since any academic conference is an open opportunity for doctoral students to network in the academic society. In order to successfully complete dissertation, an economic independence is crucial. Additionally, good contact and communication with a supervisor and great effort were emphasized as very important.

MAIN OUTPUTS

The context in which the forum took place was an important factor for this conference. The multi-area research presentations, keynote lectures, and round-table sessions provided a wide platform for attendees to communicate with each other by exchanging ideas on the current state of various researches in Japan and discussing about novel insight as well as challenges and opportunities to study and work in Japan.

Learning through sharing research experiences and opportunities for continuous communication was appreciated by all participants. Therefore, conducting of the next forum and a progressive and systematic step-by-step preparation were suggested as the next objectives of the forum. Also developing and piloting of a collaborative, cross-sector study with support of other academics within and out of Japan was emphasized.



In sum, the forum reflected the high need of young researchers for broader communication and collaboration in order to apply their knowledge, skills and research experiences for meaningful solution of emerging problems, transformation of society and development of partnership between Mongolia and Japan.

FUNDING AND SUPPORT

The forum would not have been possible without the support of the following organizations:

The Embassy of Mongolia in Japan generously provided conference rooms for the venue and the meal for the reception. In addition, Embassy officials' assistance to communicate with relevant ministries in Mongolia is highly appreciated.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed this initiative from the very first and bore the associated costs of the forum.

Other institutions Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA), Hitotsubashi University, Hokkaido University, Hokkaido-Mongolia Relation Society, Hyogo University, Kitami Institute of Technology, Kyoto University, Kyushu University of Technology, North-East Asia Region Study Program, Osaka University, The University of Shiga Prefecture, Tohoku University, Tokai University, Tokyo Dental College and Tokushima University, supported in providing full or partial travel costs and accommodation of delegates from various regions of Japan.



ANNEX

Annex 1: Forum-2017 Program

Day 1 - May 5, 2017 (Friday)

Registration [9:00-9:30]	
Opening Ceremony [9:30-10:00]	<p>Welcome Address by the Working Group leader Ariuntuya Myagmar (Hitotsubashi University)</p> <p>Opening Remarks by the Ambassador of Mongolia to Japan Khurelbaatar Sodovjamts</p> <p>Ministerial Address Mandakhtsetseg Khatanbaatar Director of Public Diplomacy, Cultural Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>
Academic Session I [10:00-11:20]	<p>Identification of risk factors involved in the progression of peri-implantitis Gantumur Chimeddulam (Tokushima University/dentistry)</p> <p>The effect of EDTA-treated dentin on the differentiation of mouse iPS cells Tungalag Ser-Od (Tokyo Dental College/dentistry)</p> <p>Geochemical evolution of deep groundwater in Cretaceous aquifer of the Southern Gobi, Mongolia Batdemberel Bayanzul (Tohoku University/ hydrogeology)</p> <p>Discussion</p>
Coffee break [11:20-11:30]	
Academic Session II [11:30-12:50]	<p>Mongolian First Satellite and Possibility to Develop Space Technology in Mongolia Erdenebaatar D, Turtogtokh T, Amartuvshin D (Kyushu Institute of Technology/ space)</p> <p>Analysis of Neutron Induced Reaction on $6,7\text{Li}$ targets Ichinkhorloo Dagvadorj (Hokkaido University/ nuclear physics)</p> <p>Effect of metabolic factors on repeat breeder cows with uterine dysfunction Dagvajamts Badrakh (Hokkaido University/ veterinary medicine)</p> <p>Discussion</p>
Lunch break [12:50-14:00]	
Academic Session III [14:00-15:10]	<p>Inhibitory Effects of Oolonghomobisflavan A on Low-Density Lipoprotein Oxidation In Vitro Enkhtsetseg Sukhbold (Kitami Institute of Technology/ food chemistry)</p> <p>Isolation and Identification of Lactic Acid Bacteria and Yeast with Biological Activities from Oyundelger Ganzorig (Kitami Institute of Technology/ biochemistry and microbiology)</p> <p>Impacts of Import Tariff Reforms on Mongolia's Economy: CGE Analysis with the GTAP 8.1 Data Base Enkhbayar Shagdar (Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia/ economics)</p> <p>Discussion</p>
Coffee break [15:10-15:20]	
Roundtable session I [15:20-17:30]	<p>For those who are interested in doctoral course</p> <p>Open session where present master (bachelor or any other) students and persons will have the opportunity to raise any issues related to the theme of the session and discuss different perspectives.</p>
Closing [17:30-17:40]	

Day 2 - May 6, 2017 (Saturday)

Registration [9:00-9:30]	
Keynote session [09:30-11:30]	<p>Reconsidering "Manchu Period" in Mongolian History Prof.Hiroki Oka (Tohoku University/ history) Comparative Genghisism Study: From Comparisons in Mongolia, Japan, China, America & Europe, and Russia Prof. Ipppei Shimamura (The University of Shiga Prefecture/ ethnography)</p>
Lunch break [11:30-12:40]	
Academic Session IV [12:40-14:00]	<p>Deterioration, present condition and further measures of mural painting of the Shoroon Bumbagar tomb, Byayannuur soum, Bulgan province, Mongolia Angaragsuren Odkhuu (Kyoto University/ conservation of cultural properties) The Governance for Information Society: Experimental Studies from Political, Social and Anthropological Science Bolormaa Battsojt (Tokai University/ politics) Instrumental Activities of Daily Livings (IADL) among Community-Dwelling People Aged 60 Years or Older in Kandy District, Sri Lanka- With Special Reference to Ethnicity- Amartuvshin Khaltar (Hokkaido University/ public health) Discussion</p>
Coffee break [14:10-14:20]	
Academic Session V [14:20-15:40]	<p>Public trust to a mining company: a case study in Mongolia Lavdmaa Dagvadorj (Hokkaido University/ human behavioral science) Mongolian Alumni from Japanese Graduate Universities--Applying Transformative Learning Theory to Understand the Outcome and Experience of Study Abroad Ariunaa Enkhtur (Osaka University/ international education) Higher Education Reform in Mongolia and Students' Mobility in Japan: Between Reality and Imagination Ariuntuya Myagmar (Hitotsubashi University/ comparative education) Discussion</p>
Coffee break [15:40-15:50]	
Roundtable session II [15:50-17:30]	<p>Forum 2017 and Next Steps All participants select on topic of interest to reflect the results of the forum and discuss about next possible steps. Prof.Ryoko Imaoka (Osaka University/ study of a region engaging animal husbandry) and WG Forum recommendation message: What to do next?</p>
Dinner & Evening Talk [18:00-20:00]	<p>Closing Remarks by the Embassy and WG Open talk and Dinner</p>

Annex 2: List of Forum Participants

	First name	Last name	Region/prefecture	Institution
1	Adiyasuren	Lkhagvaa	Tokyo	Obara Corporation
2	Amartuvshin	Khaltar	Hokkaido	Hokkaido University
3	Amartuvshin	Dagvasumberel	Kyushu	Kyushu Institute of Technology
4	Angaragsuren	Odkhuu	Kyoto	Kyoto University
5	Ariunaa	Enkhtur	Osaka	Osaka University
6	Ariunaa	Bat-arvin	Tokyo	Mongolian language "Nutag" center
7	Ariuntuya	Myagmar	Tokyo	Hitotsubashi University
8	Azjargal	Enkhsaikhan	Tokyo	Toho university
9	Badamtsetseg	Jigjidsuren	Hokkaido	Chisun Grand
10	Baljinnyam	Bat-ochir	Shiga	The University of Shiga Prefecture
11	Batdemberel	Bayanzul	Tohoku	Tohoku University
12	Batdemberel	Myagmarsuren	Tokyo	Hitachi Co., Ltd
13	Battsetseg	Tsogtoo	Ibaraki	University of Tsukuba
14	Bayanmongol	Byambatsogt	Chiba	PIC Corporation
15	Bolormaa	Battsogt	Tokyo	Tokai University
16	Bolorsuvd	Batbold	Shiga	Shiga University
17	Buyanjargal	Pagva	Hyogo	Hyogo University
18	Byambahishig	Enkhbolor	Tokyo	Softbank
19	Byamba-Ochir	Serchin	Tokyo	National Defence Academy of Japan
20	Dagvajamts	Badrakh	Hokkaido	Hokkaido University
21	Davaajargal	Lundaa	Tokyo	Mongolian embassy
22	Delgermaa	Dashzeveg	Tokyo	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
23	Dulguun	Batbold	Tokyo	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
24	Enkhbayar	Shagdar	Niigata	ERINA
25	Enkhee	Purev	Aichi	Nagoya University
26	Enkhtsetseg	Sukhbold	Hokkaido	Kitami Institute of Technology
27	Enkhtuya	Munkhbat	Tokyo	The University of Tokyo
28	Enkhzul	Galsanjigmed	Osaka	Osaka University
29	Erdenebaatar	Dashdondog	Kyushu	Kyushu Institute of Technology
30	Gantumur	Chimeddulam	Tokushima	Tokushima University
31	Hiroki	Oka	Tohoku	Tohoku University
32	Ichinkhorloo	Dagvadorj	Hokkaido	Hokkaido University
33	Ipei	Shimamura	Shiga	The University of Shiga Prefecture
34	Kenji	Igari	Tokyo	MUFJ
35	Khongorzul	Canbold	Tokyo	Tokyo Medical and Dental University
36	Khosbayar	Darkhanbaatar	Shiga	The University of Shiga Prefecture
37	Komai	Takeshi	Tohoku	Tohoku University
38	Lavdmaa	Dagvadorj	Hokkaido	Hokkaido University
39	Mandakhsetseg	Khatanbaatar	Mongolia/UB	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
40	Munkhbat	Batsaikhan	Tokyo	Tokyo Institute of Technology
41	Munkhzul	Canbold	Ibaraki	University of Tsukuba
42	Nandintsetseg	Gombojav	Hyogo	Kobe University
43	Nomunzul	Turbadrakh	Tokyo	The University of Tokyo
44	Otgontuya	Dashdondog	Tokyo	Meikai University
45	Oyunchimeg	Erdenee	Gunma	Gunma University
46	Oyundelger	Canzorig	Hokkaido	Kitami Institute of Technology
47	Purevzul	Purevsuren	Tokyo	Meiji University
48	Ryoko	Imaoka	Osaka	Osaka University
49	Sambuu	Canchuluun	Tokyo	Kosei Hospital
50	Sandagdorj	Bayangjargal	Ibaraki	University of Tsukuba
51	Tungalag	Battulga	Hokkaido	Kitami Institute of Technology
52	Tungalag	Ser-Od	Tokyo	Tokyo Dental College
53	Uganbaatar	Zulkhuu	Tokyo	Keio University

Annex 3: List of the Working Group & Guest Professors

	Name	Affiliation	
1	Amartuvshin.Kh	Hokkaido University	Researcher/PhD
2	Angaragsuren.O	Kyoto University	D2
3	Ariunaa.E	Osaka University	D2
4	Ariuntuya.M	Hitotsubashi University	Adjunct Professor/PhD
5	Buyanjargal. P	Hyogo University	D1
6	Enebish.T	Osaka University	D3
7	Enerelt M.	ADB JRO	Consultant/PhD
8	Enkhtsetseg.S	Kitami Institute of Technology	D3
9	Ichinkhorloo.D	Hokkaido University, Japan	Researcher/PhD
10	Mandakhnaran.D	Tokushima University	PhD
11	Narantogtokh.D	Kyoto Institute of Technology	D2
12	Od.B	Tokushima University	PhD
13	Oyundelger.G	Kitami Institute of Technology	Researcher/PhD
15	Tungalag.B	Kitami Institute of Technology	D1
14	Tungalag.S	Tokyo Dental College	Postdoctor/PhD

Guest Professors

RYOKO IMAOKA (Associate Professor) Studies in Language and Society, Graduate School of Language and Culture, Osaka University

Research field: Mongolia, Nomadic area studies, Gender

HIROKI OKA (Professor) Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Tohoku University

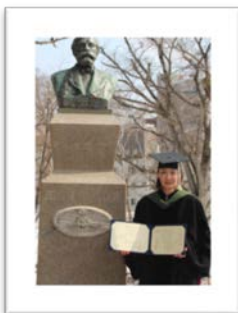
Research field: Asian history, History of Mongols

IPPEI SHIMAMURA (Associate Professor) Department of Intercultural Communication, School of Human Cultures, The University of Shiga Prefecture

Research field: Cultural Anthropology, Mongolian Studies

Annex 4: Participants' Voices

Presenter's Voice (alphabetical order)



Amartuvshin Khaltar (Hokkaido University)

“This forum was very productive by providing big opportunity to get new information not only in my own research area, but also on research results from well-known Mongolian researchers. My sincere thanks go to the presenters, participants, members of Working Groups and Embassy of Mongolia in Japan.”

Angaragsuren Odkhuu (Kyoto University)

“Thank you to the Working Group that organized this academic forum and supporting organizations, all of the presenters, and participants. The forum was very successful. I hope that many researchers will want to be involved in this forum next year.”



Ariunaa Enkhtur (Osaka University)

“I think this academic forum is very unique on its own. Gathering PhD students and researchers in the host country—providing an opportunity to create platform for future collaboration and network, and to exchange ideas raises awareness of these researchers both in the host and home country. It's especially important step for the development of higher education in Mongolia since these graduates are expected to join academia when they return.”

Ariuntuya Myagmar (Hitotsubashi University)

“I am glad that the Forum has provided an incredible platform for everyone to ask constructive questions and build interesting dialogue no matter of what scientific area you relate to. It also illustrated the need to increase our connections by bringing common and emerging research topics and seeking available fundings. In addition, I very appreciate that months of the preparation work were filled with multiple communications and learned experiences of the Working Group members, who voluntarily joined this committee from its very beginning from a wide variety of scientific areas and different regions of Japan.”



Batdemberel Bayanzul (Tohoku University)

“We have different missions and passions while our final aim must be to develop Mongolia. Little by little, gradually and continuously, we move forward...”



Bolormaa Battsoigt (Tokai University)

“Thank you for giving us this kind of precious opportunity. I am confident that this forum will be another precious opportunity for all of us to share information and experience.”

Dagvajamts Badrakh (Hokkaido University)

“I would like to extend special thanks for organizing this interesting conference. I hope that we can establish a cooperation and community of Mongolian researchers in Japan. I am looking forward to meet you soon.”



Gantumur Chimeddulam (Tokushima University)



“I’m very glad for having this opportunity to participate in this timely event and sharing findings from my study with scholars in Japan. I hope this endeavour will continue for years to come expanding to create a platform for researchers and scholars to share their knowledge, practices, and studies with each other.”

Ichinkhorloo Dagvajamts (Hokkaido University)

“I was very glad to attend the forum. The discussions were very important and open. I have learned a lot about other science fields and got a good sense of the latest developments. Look forward to meeting you again! Thank you very much.”



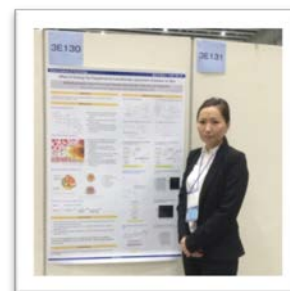
Enkhbayar Shagdar (ERINA)

“This unique and multidisciplinary forum was a brand new networking and discussion platform for all the participants. Notwithstanding to diverse subjects presented, the forum has proudly opened a prospect for further collaborative activities. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciations to the forum organizers and participants.”



Enkhtsetseg Sukhbold (Kitami Institute of Technology)

“I felt so honored to introduce my research to this forum which is wonderfully organized for the first time. This forum would be a platform of the exchange ideas and unite the voice and vision of young generations who are studying and working abroad, in order to advertise our own country into the world. I firmly believe that our country’s bright future and development is depending on our cooperation, discussion of development strategy and making the movement together. Therefore, I hope many young researchers would evolve to this platform actively.”





Erdenebaatar Dashdondog, Turtogtokh Tumenjargal, Amartuvshin Dagvasumberel (Kyushu Institute of Technology)

“Thank you very much for organizing this wonderful activity that can become a start of great academic community. We are glad to become part of this activity and will be happy to contribute to the organization of next activities in future. We wish you best successes for your academic and personal lives. Thank you very much to the working committee.”

Lavdmaa Dagvadorj (Hokkaido University)

“I guess that the Mongolian students studying in foreign countries have an aim to contribute their study and the knowledge for the development of Mongolia. This forum of Mongolian students is a great opportunity for a practical step. We had a chance to introduce our findings and discuss openly in an academic atmosphere. Hope this forum would let many researchers exchange their ideas in the future under the united purpose.”



Oyundelger Ganzorig (Kitami Institute of Technology)

“First of all thank you very much for the founders and organizing team. This first forum was worth of attending and a very nice experience to create a great sense of academic community. The presentations and issues discussed in the forum were very interesting. I was able to meet with many researchers and PhD students of various science fields. I will remember it for all my life.”

Tungalag Ser-Od (Tokyo Dental College)

“It has been great honor to present at the First Forum of Mongolian doctoral students and researchers in Japan. I believe that this forum provides an important platform for students and researchers to collaborate and support one another’s work.”



Participants’ Voices

1. How did participants get Forum information?
 - ✧ 71% via Doctor Group FB or internet
 - ✧ 29% other sources
2. How participants think about
 - ✧ Overall management: 85% (very effective), 15% (effective)
 - ✧ Program activities & contents: 85% (very effective), 15 % (effective)
 - ✧ Timing with regard to a season & schedule : 85% (very effective), 15% (effective)
3. Some other suggestions expressed by participants:

- Making the forum as an annual event
- Working together with other similar groups or NGOs
- Spreading out of the forum information via different channels
- Involving more people to participate in the forum
- More time available for the discussion of individual presentations
- Organizing the forum in other prefectures in Japan

Annex 5: Letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Munkh-Orgil Tsend



МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ГАДААД ХАРИЛЦААНЫ САЙД ЦЭНДИЙН МӨНХ-ОРГИЛЫН МЭНДЧИЛГЭЭ

Япон дахь докторантур, судлаачдын бүлгэмээс санаачлан зохион байгуулж байгаа “Япон дахь Монголын докторын оюутан, судлаачдын эрдэм-шинжилгээний анхдугаар форум”-д оролцохоор хүрэлцэн ирсэн Эрхэм хүндэт зочид, төлөөлөгчид, илтгэгч Та бүхэнд Монгол Улсын Гадаад харилцааны яамны нэрийн өмнөөс болон хувиасаа чин сэтгэлийн халуун баяр хүргэн мэндчилье.

Дэлхийн 100 гаруй оронд ажиллаж, амьдарч байгаа 140 мянган Монголчууд маань өөрсдийн санаачилгаар эвлэлдэн нэгдэж суугаа орондоо холбоо, нийгэмлэг, төрийн бус байгууллагуудыг үүсгэн байгуулж, идэвхтэй үйл ажиллагаа явуулсаар ирсэн. Япон Улсад докторын зэрэг горилогч монгол оюутан, судлаачид маань ч эх орныхоо хөгжил дэвшил, бүтээн байгуулалтад өөрийн хувь нэмрээ оруулах гэсэн чин хүслээр нэгдэн өнөөдөр Токио хотноо хуран цугларч энэхүү эрдэм-шинжилгээний анхдугаар форумыг Монгол Улсаас Япон Улсад суугаа ЭСЯ-тай хамтран зохион байгуулж байгаад талархал илэрхийлье.

Япон оронд нарийн мэргэжил эзэмшиж, мэдлэг, туршлага хуримтлуулж буй монгол иргэд, оюутан, судлаачид Монгол Улсыг дэлхийн жишигт хүрсэн хөгжлийн бодлоготой улс болгохын төлөө нэгдэж, өнөөгийн монголын эдийн засаг, нийгэмд тулгарч буй асуудлуудыг даван туулах гарц шийдлийг олоход үнэтэй санал санаачилга гаргахаар өнөөдөр хуран цугларсан нь нэн сайшаалтай байна. Үүнийг Монгол Улсын Засгийн газар, Гадаад харилцааны яам талархан хүлээн авч байгаа бөгөөд цаашид ч энэ үйл ажиллагааг “Дэлхийн Монголчууд” хөтөлбөрийн хүрээнд дэмжин ажиллах болно.

Монгол Улсын Засгийн газар, Гадаад харилцааны яамнаас хилийн чанад дахь монгол иргэдэд чиглэсэн цогц бодлого бүхий үндэсний дунд хугацааны “Дэлхийн Монголчууд” хөтөлбөрийн хүрээнд гадаадад байгаа иргэдийнхээ эх орныхоо эдийн засаг, нийгмийн хөгжилд хувь нэмрээ оруулах бүхий л боломжийг бүрдүүлэхийг зорин ажиллаж байна.

Тухайлбал хилийн чанад дахь иргэдийн боловсрол, мэргэжлийн туршлага ур чадварын талаар мэдээллийн сан үүсгэх, судалгаа хийх, иргэдээ шаардлагатай бодит мэдээллээр хангах, эх орондоо эргэн ирж буй иргэдийнхээ иргэншил, нийгмийн болон эрүүл мэндийн даатгалын асуудлуудыг цогцоор нь шийдвэрлэх, монголын аж ахуй нэгж байгууллагуудыг гадаадад байгаа монгол иргэдийн талаарх мэдээллээр хангах зэрэг ажлуудыг дэс дараатай хийхээр төлөвлөн ажиллаж байна.

Дотоодын хөдөлмөрийн зах зээлээс нөхөгдөхгүй байгаа нарийн мэргэжил, өндөр ур чадвар шаардсан боловсон хүчний хэрэгцээг хангах, гадаадын дэвшилтэт техник технологийг нэвтрүүлэх, мэдлэг дамжуулах, хөрөнгө оруулалтыг татах чиглэлээр Та бид нягт хамтран ажиллах хэрэгтэйг онцлон тэмдэглэе.

Хилийн чанадад Монгол Улсынхаа нэрийг эх хэл, соёл, уламжлал, түүх, монгол хүний оюуны чадамж, авьяас билгээрээ дамжуулан таниулахаас гадна эх орныхоо хөгжлийн төлөө гэсэн нэгэн зорилго дор сэтгэл зүрх, хүсэл сонирхлоороо нэгдэн өнөөдөр чуулж байгаад дахин талархал илэрхийлж оролцогч, төлөөлөгч, илтгэгч Та бүхний ажил амьдралд сайн сайхныг хүсэн ерөөе.

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН
ГАДААД ХАРИЛЦААНЫ САЙД



Ц.МӨНХ-ОРГИЛ



Day I : May 5, 2017



Day II : May 6, 2017

This report is prepared by Ariuntuya Myagmar, Ariunaa Enkhtur and Tungalag Ser-Od. Although the information in this report is included with a great care, we cannot guarantee completeness of the information. Especially information, related to research aspects of individual presenters, may change or may be updated. You should verify any information you are interested in before you act upon it. The contact address for more information, feedback and comments is doctorgroup2017@gmail.com.

05 July 2017

Forum Working Group