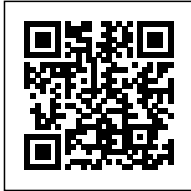


MONGOLIA

Posted on December 28, 2020 by Naeem Noor



Mongolia is a landlocked country in [Asia](#). It shares borders with 2 countries: [China](#), and [Russia](#). The people of Mongolia are called Mongolians. The country is situated in Northern Asia, between China and Russia.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and Mongolia has also been influenced. The etymology of Mongolia can be defined as; "Land of the Mongols" in Latin.

An ethnicity is a group or sub-group of people who are connected based on common characteristics which may include religion, origin, language, traditions, or culture. The ethnic groups in Mongolia include Mongols and Kazakhs.

MIAT Mongolian Airlines is the national airline of Mongolia. The national colors of the country are blue, red, and yellow. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is MNG.

Mongolia is known for Mongolia's Steppe. The national dish of Mongolia is Buuz. Airag, in addition to being a traditional beverage, is one of the country's national drinks. The national instrument of Mongolia is Morin Khuur.

The country has the time zone UTC+7/+8 followed by yyy/mm/dd as the standard date format.

Mongolia is divided into 21 provinces. The capital of the country is Ulaanbaatar, which is also the largest city in Mongolia.

The literacy rate in Mongolia is 98.3%.

The country's total area is 1,566,000 km² (605,000 sq mi), and the total population is 3,278,290. The country's average elevation is 1,528 m (5,013 ft), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Vast semidesert and desert plains, grassy steppe, mountains in the west and southwest; Gobi Desert in south-central. The country's usual climate is desert; or continental (large daily and seasonal temperature ranges).

The Mongolian tögrög serves as the national unit of currency. The Bank of Mongolia, or Mongolbank, is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for Mongolia is .mn and the country code is +976. The Soyombo emblem is the country's coat of arms.

Museums are known to educate and connect visitors with the nation's history, culture, civilization, art, and architecture. The National Museum of Mongolia serves the same purpose and is considered one of the most significant tourist attractions. The National Museum of Mongolia is home to a large collection of artifacts. It has been designated as the national museum of the country.

The national dress of Mongolia is the Deel, and 26 November is designated as National Day. In Mongolia, the majority of the population practices Buddhism (official), Islam, and Christianity as their

religion.

Nature is a blessing from God and we must protect it because it provides us with the oxygen and food to survive. It also helps to keep our environment beautiful and clean. To emphasize the significance of nature, Mongolia has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. Mongolia's national bird is the Falcon, while its national animal is the Przewalski horse. The national flower is Scabiosa, whereas the Sea buckthorn berry is the country's national fruit. The national tree of Mongolia is the Shamaan Tree, and the highest peak is Khüiten Peak.

Mythical creatures can be found in the literature and mythologies of many different nations. They represent imaginative representations of various creatures, humans, or hybrids. They are known for their specific features, supernatural abilities, and distinctive appearance. The mythical creature of Mongolia is Alma.

Sports have always played an important role in developing the social and cultural structure of Mongolia and other countries. When it comes to designating a sport as the official symbol, Horse racing is considered the country's national sport.

Poetry is a highly valued form of art, and many poets are considered significant national symbols of the country. The national poets of Mongolia are Dashdorjiin Natsagdorj, Byambyn Rinchen, and Hadaa Sendoo.

Genghis Khan is the founder of Mongolia, and the country's national hero. The country's national anthem was written by Tsendiin Damdinsüren, and composed by Bilegiin Damdinsüren, Luvsanjambyn Mördorj.

Mausoleums are buildings dedicated to holding someone's remains. It serves as a reminder of the nation's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. Mausoleums are one of the most significant historical landmarks. The national mausoleum of Mongolia is Sükhbaatar's Mausoleum.

Due to their unique qualities and rich cultural or historical backgrounds, national monuments around the world are of great importance. The Mongolian sand national monument (Khongoryn Els) is recognized as the national monument of the country. It attracts visitors from all around the world.

Numerous organizations are working on a global level to improve the current state of affairs and to collaborate in order to establish and maintain constructive partnerships. Mongolia is a member of the [United Nations \(UN\)](#). Mongolia collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

The tourism slogan of the country is "Nomadic by Nature".

Luvsannamsrain Oyun-Erdene is the current Prime minister of Mongolia, and Ukhnaagiin Khürelsükh is the President.

Mongolia has declared Mongolian as the country's official language.

- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Mongolia can be found in the table of contents -

There are no comments yet.