

Partnership for Eurasia Initiatives of Korean and Mongolian Youth : 21C Vision and Hope

Introduction of Youth Policies and Projects in Korea and Mongolia
Reinforcing Interactive Next-Generation Partnerships Using Digital Platforms
Strengthening Government-Corporate-NPOs Partnerships
to Solve Youth Problems in Korea and Mongolia



Haegeum



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Vision for Mongolian Youth in the 21C

21C, the vision of Mongolian youth is connected with the vision of Korean youth
Partnership with Korean and Mongolian youth in the 21c Eurasia Initiative

Why is Mongolian culture wonderful?

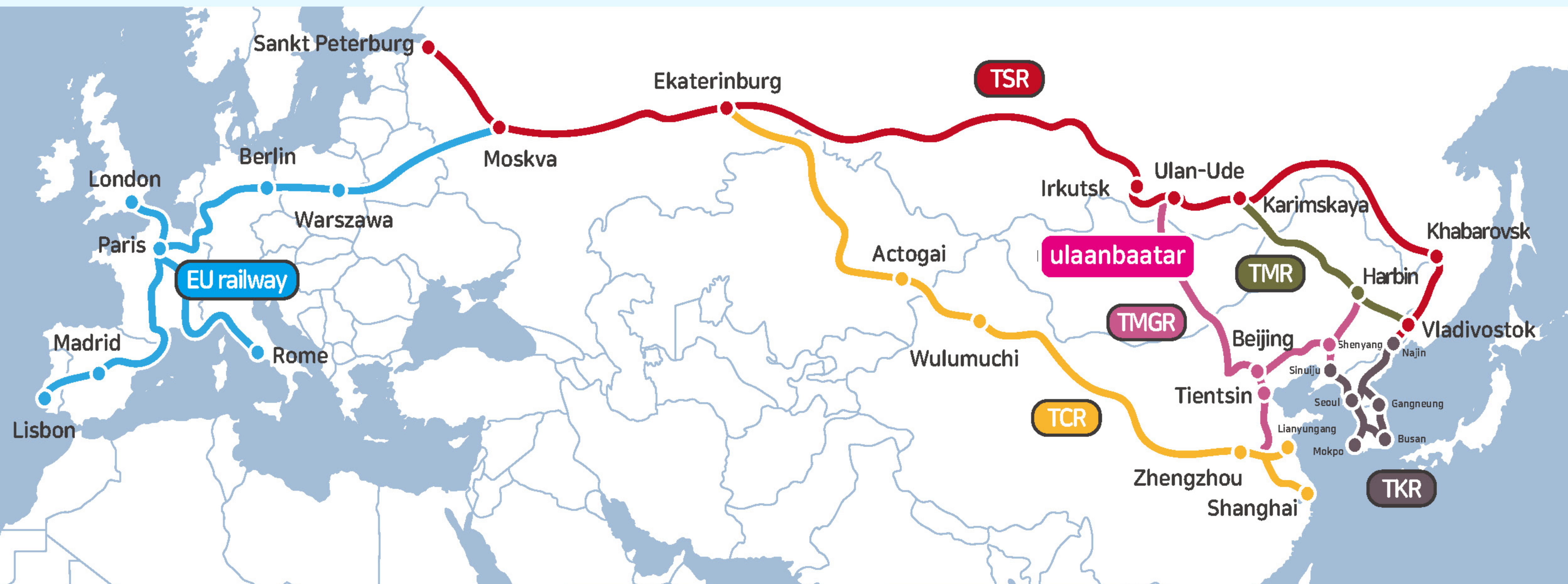
The wisdom of the Mongolian nomads, who lived in harmony with nature, animals, and humans, is deeply moving.

Why is Mongolia a young country?

Mongolia's youth population under the age of 14 is 31.5%, and the youth population is on the rise.

Why is Mongolia the platform of Eurasia?

A bridging country between China and Russia with an international railway station to the Eurasian continent



Trans-Siberian Railway(TSR) / Trans-Mongolian Railway(TMGR) / China Transit Railway(TCR) / Manchuria Railway(TMR)

Source : railhope(2021) <http://www.railhope.com>

21C Vision and Hope!

Eurasia Initiative of Korean and Mongolian Youth



Divided Korean youths also participate in Eurasia initiatives with Mongolian youths

Eurasia accounts for 60% of the world's GDP and is home to more than half of the world's population.

A continent with a vision that is very important to domestic youth by creating jobs, etc.

Korea's Overseas Korean Youth Policy

1 Overseas Korean and Overseas Korean youth,

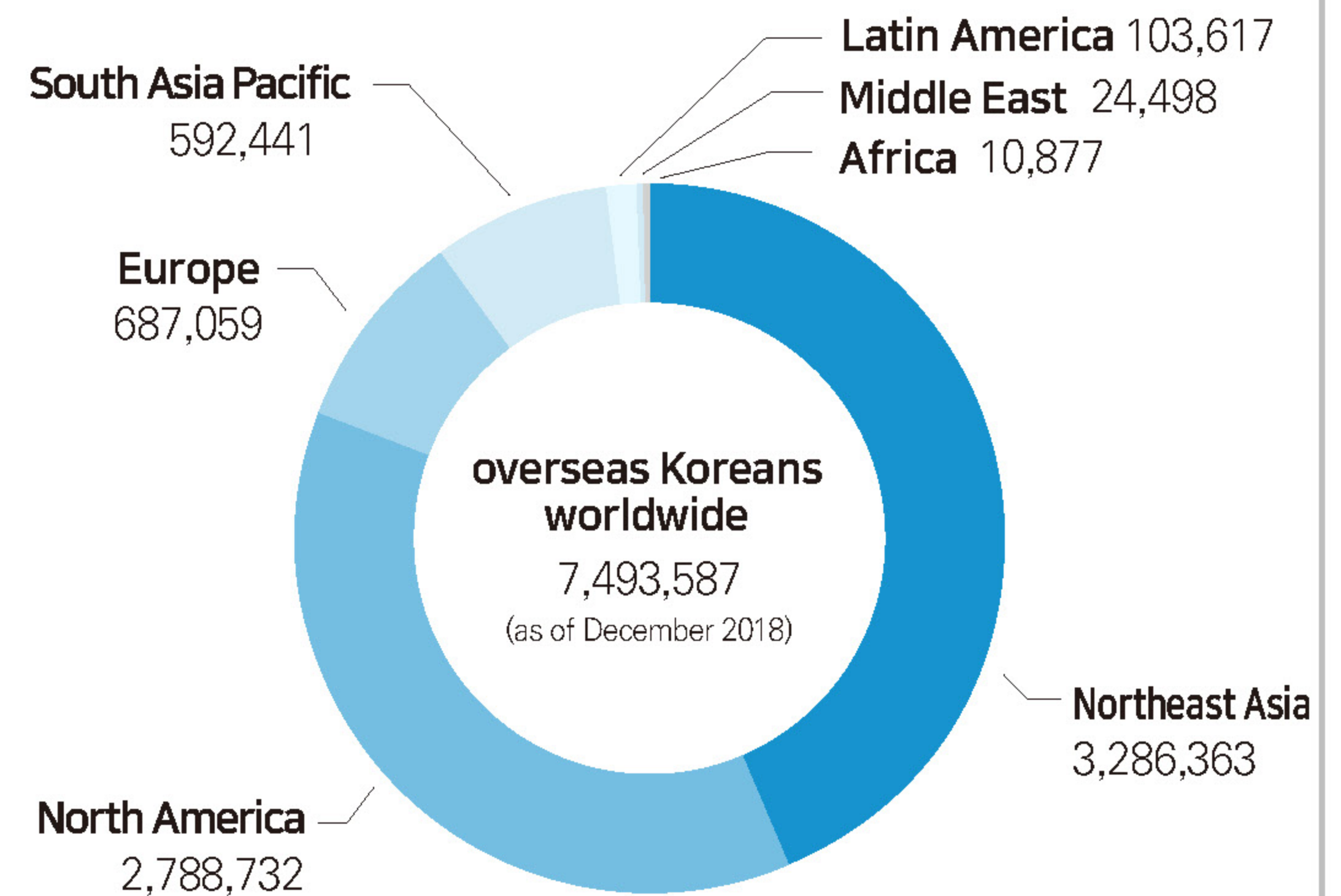
Overseas Nationals

- A person who has obtained permanent residence in a foreign country as a citizen of the Republic of Korea
- A person residing abroad for the purpose of permanent residence

Koreans of Foreign Nationality

- A person who holds the nationality of the Republic of Korea or who has obtained foreign nationality as a direct descendant of the person who is designated as the President

The number of overseas Koreans and overseas Koreans in the world



The youth population of overseas Koreans is around 2 million, 14,040 Korean school students worldwide, and 100,063 Korean language school students (as of 2017)

2 Korea's Overseas Koreans Policy

- A person designated by the President of the Republic of Korea from among those who have held the nationality of the Republic of Korea or who have acquired foreign nationality as a direct descendant of the person

Policy for at-Risk Youth in Korea

Youth at Risk : poor youth, runaway youth, out-of-school youth, Internet smartphone-dependent youth, etc.

support policy and Project for Youth at risk

- ✓ Establishment and operation of 「Youth Safety Net(CYS-net)」
 - One-stop customized service for the purpose of strengthening the healthy growth and life capabilities of youth at risk, such as telephone counseling, rescue, protection, treatment, independence, and learning
 - In 2019, customized services were provided to 168,377 youth at risk, centered on 236 youth counseling and welfare centers in 17 cities and provinces and 212 cities, counties and gu across the country.
- ✓ Operation of 「1388 Youth Support Group」
 - Responsible for the role of private social safety net for medical care, law, self-support, etc.
- ✓ Operation of 「Emergency Call for Youth 1388」
- ✓ Operation of 133 “Youth Shelter”
- ✓ 「Youth Companion」 activity by 1,313 people

Help
Call
1388
Youth Phone



Direction of Support Policy for Youth in Crisis

- ✓ Customized support according to the type of crisis so that not a single youth is left behind in the age of population cliff
 - Reinforcement of support for youths who have ended protection
 - Reinforcement of support such as Housing First for youths who have ended protection
 - Crisis intervention and emergency relief for teenagers who are overly dependent on smartphones

Introduction on the Digital Media Literacy Education in Korea



The importance of digital media literacy is highlighted in the face of COVID-19 and the increase in non-face-to-face activities

- In Korea, digital media accessibility is generally very high, but there is a large gap between the older generation and the younger generation in terms of use ability and level of utilization.

Digital media literacy is a new area and requires integrated policy development.

- In the case of prevention education, there are concerns about inefficient use of national resources as several ministries are promoting similar projects.
- It is necessary to establish and operate an integrated digital literacy education plan centering on the National Board of Education.



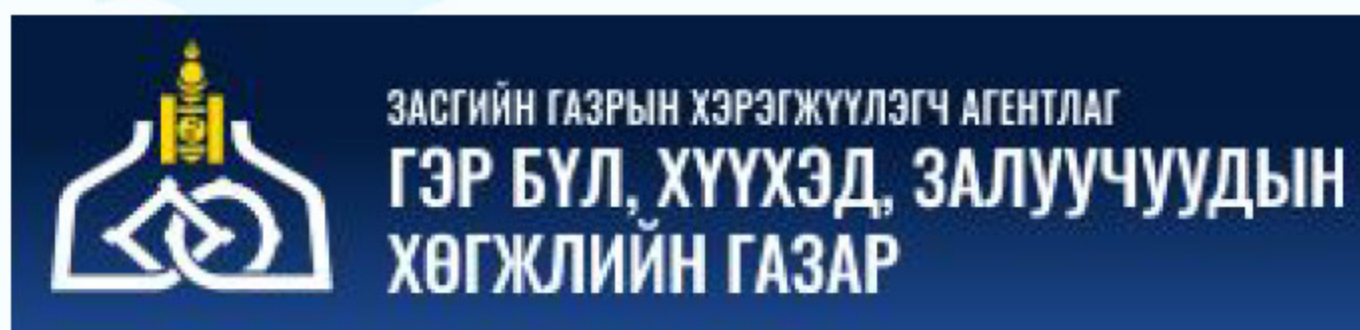
It is necessary to shift digital media literacy from a technology-oriented approach to a human- and community-oriented one.

- The definition of digital media literacy focused on the ability to use technology, but recently, it has increasingly emphasized community participation and cooperation.

Child and Youth brief information in Mongolia



- ✓ Mongolia's youth population under the age of 14 is very high at 31.5%(2020)
- ✓ For the abuse victims, protection and service units 2020 there are 19 temporary shelters, 13 service centers operating.
- ✓ Child helpline 108 service center received 1209 emergency assistance calls in 2018, 896 in 2019, and 453 calls in 2020.
- ✓ State Parliament approved “Youth Development Law” in May 18th of 2017 and it was effective as of Jan 1th of 2018
 - It was historic development as this first legal document that supported and ensured youth development.
 - With such legal environment youth development centers in were established in 21 provinces, 9 districts of capitol and 5 soums employing 105 employees.



The current status and policy for youth in Mongolia

Total population: 3,357,542 / Youth population: 1,030,709 (age 15–34)

The major problem facing the country(answered by youth)

✓ Unemployment, corruption, education, poverty, economy, living expense, inflation

Unemployment reason

- ✓ Professional competencies/quality of higher education training
- ✓ Lack of work experience
- ✓ Not having personal connections



Youth policy

- ✓ In 2017, a new law concerning youth(Youth Development Law) was imposed. Following article 5, the areas covered are self-development, education, culture, arts, sports and science, healthcare, employment, safe and developing environment for the youth.
- ✓ The policy mainly focuses on developing the youth in terms of their ability to overcome difficulties and challenges and to improve their physical, mental, mental, skills and communication.



MONGOLIA
INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY

Now is the time to develop the youth competency of Korea and Mongolia leading Eurasia in 21C

The 21st century vision is connected with the youth and the next generation, and in the corporate vision and strategy for sustainable management, it is essential to be connected with the next generation's leading youth.



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