



SECRETARIAT OF THE
STATE GREAT HURAL



Consolidating
Parliamentary Democracy
in Mongolia (CPDM) subproject



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

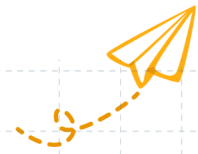
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC
Швейцарын хөгжлийн агентлаг

PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION

programme



FOREWORD



Greetings to You, dear children,

Brothers and sisters, working at the Secretariat of the State Great Hural, are presenting to You the Students' manual for the "Parliamentary education" training programme. The society I, you and we are living in is comprised of many different relations.

These relations have to be fair, just, equal and citizen-friendly. For that, there exist laws, and the Parliament or the State Great Hural approves these laws. From here, such questions as what is a law, how it is elaborated, how it is approved, and what kind of organization the State Great Hural, arise.

To provide answers to these interesting questions and provide you with knowledge about them, we are implementing this training programme.

Mongolia is a democratic country with parliamentary governance. The core essence of a democratic country is that people have a right to participate in state affairs directly equally or through the representatives who represent them, and all the powers are vested in the people. So, you, children, also have a right to raise your voices to the state and take part in the law-making processes on the issues that affect your interests by addressing members of the Parliament. "Parliamentary education programme" will help you to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills.

We are confident that the knowledge you will obtain from this training programme will be helpful for you to become a responsible and **ACTIVE MONGOLIAN CITIZEN** who proactively takes part in actions for the well-being of the people and fights against any wrongdoings that violate the laws and strives to correct them and improve.

Active and frontrunner citizens have political sensitiveness and are firm on their viewpoints. These people are aware that, for example, an election is just a starting point of our duties, and it is not the end of our responsibilities, which we bear for our future.

By obtaining parliamentary education, You will know what happens outside and inside the parliament chambers and understand the realities and rationale behind them. Also, you will learn how laws are processed and elaborated, how amendments are made, who does these, what are the roles of advisors and staff, who support and assist the parliament operations, and you will also be able to establish contacts with them and work together with them.

The criteria for an excellent parliamentary education are not measured by knowing what happened at parliament but assessed by whether you, alone or together with others, were able to affect what happens there. We want you, children, to become educated citizens who actively engage in law-making processes and exercise your rights by obtaining this knowledge and skills through step-by-step training. Though this objective is not straightforward, the benefits we gain from this will be crucial for prosperity and development as well as for well-being and a better future for our country.

Therefore, I hope you will actively participate in the "Parliamentary education programme" and wish to learn a lot.

ULZIISAIKHAN LUVSANDORJ

Secretary-General, the Secretariat of the State Great Hural



1. WHAT IS PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION



Parliamentary education means providing the public with general knowledge and understanding of Parliament's legitimacy and legislative functions, promoting positive relations between Parliament and the people, and educating citizens who can participate in law-making processes.

2. NEEDS AND RATIONALE

Practical needs



The role of citizens in democracies does not end with just electing the Parliament, their representative body. If the Parliament wishes to be responsive to the people's interests and sensitive to their needs, it has to maintain regular interactions with the people. On the other hand, citizens, especially the youth and children, should be active and raise their voices. Having accurate and up-to-date information about what the Parliament is doing would be a pre-condition for citizens to take part in the operations of the Parliament. Therefore, it is necessary to implement an education programme to raise awareness among the people, especially the young citizens about how the Parliament works, how laws are made and demonstrate how the public can take part in legislative processes and advocate for them to participate in the democratic processes from one hand proactively. And on the other hand, it is crucial to establish a parliament that is accessible and participatory. For these purposes, parliamentary education programmes are implemented in countries which have well-developed parliamentary systems.

Legal basis



The 2019-2024 Strategic Plan of the State Great Hural of Mongolia and the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the Secretariat of the SGH have specific actions planned to provide children and youth with parliamentary education. Thus the Parliament Secretariat has designed and implemented many activities such as developing and implementing a parliamentary education programme, regularly updating the contents, establishing parliamentary education classrooms and running a sub-domain for the website.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objective of the "Parliamentary education programme" is to capacitate the youth and children with parliamentary education by providing them with understanding and knowledge about the functions of the legislative body, roles and responsibilities of the members of parliament who got elected to represent the people at the State Great Hural, law-making processes and the values of democracy and acculturate active citizens within the legal framework that enables civic engagement in the state policy and decision-making processes.

Within the scope of the "Parliamentary education programme", the Secretariat of the SGH, with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation support, developed a training module. The training programme aims to provide the youth and children with education to acknowledge social and cultural values and to ensure quality content, methodology, training tools and assessment in line with the relevant education standards.

4. SCOPE OF CONTENTS OF THE PARLIAMENT EDUCATION

- a. Democracy, its values
- b. Knowledge about Constitution
- c. Human rights, freedom
- d. Elections, rights to elect and be elected
- e. History and functions of the Parliament
- f. Information about Parliamentary legitimacy
- g. Functions of the Parliament
- h. Understanding about laws and regulations
- i. Law making processes
- j. Local self-governing bodies
- k. State budget

5. TARGET GROUP OF THE PARLIAMENT EDUCATION

The training programme is designed for students of 7-12th grades and students at universities and colleges. Training modules for two different age groups: Age 12-14 and Age 15-17, were developed as a first batch. It is planned that the next set of programmes will be created for the youth 18 years or older.



Age 12-14 age



Age 15-17



Age 18 and older

6. TRAINING TOPICS



What is democracy?



What is parliament?



The State Great Hural of Mongolia



Member of the State Great Hural



Parliament functions



Law in our lives



How law is made?



The Constitution



State symbol of Mongolia



State Palace



Elections



Budget



Human rights



Local self-governing bodies



7. MANUAL

The students' manual is designed for two different age categories.



Age 12-14



Age 15-17

The teachers' manual is designed based on general methodology but reflects differences for two age groups regarding training schedules and plans.



Age 12-14



Age 15-17



Students' manual

The training manual is prepared with contents, incrementally advancing from a simple general understanding of specific topics for each age group to more advanced knowledge. A topic in the students' manual is comprised of the following parts: "General understanding", "Do you know?", "Key words", "Exercise", and "Guiding questions".



Teachers' manual

Contents of the topic, goal, expected results and knowledge and skills obtained by students from the training are defined, and the training schedule and plan are included. Teachers' manual aims to extend students' manuals and provide guidance to tutors concerning training structure and methodology.

8. TRAINING TOOLS

Due to the requirements for the training methodology, the following main types of tools will be used during the training:



Exercise



Infographics



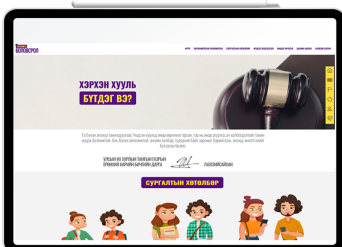
Video



Games

9. WEBSITE

Manual of "Parliamentary education programme", training tools will be available for the public on "Parliamentary education" or www.edu.parliament.mn website.



Video content (animation)



Games

To ensure interactive participation of students, board games and Q&A games are prepared using game methodology.



10. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES



1 Development of website and contents

2 Preparation of training toolkit

3 Organization of "Youth Parliament" programme

4 Training of Teachers

5 Teach a lesson for secondary school students

6 Establishment of education Hall to promote functions of the State Great Hural and the Parliamentary education

11. EXPECTED RESULTS

1. In terms of knowledge

- Knowledge about values, principles and culture of Representative democracy,
- Understanding about functions of the State Great Hural
- Knowledge about significance of Law enforcement and compliance



2. In terms of skills:

- Learn how to make right decisions on particular issues by way of discussion based on majority votes
- Obtain knowledge about functions of the State Great Hural, its structure and State symbols and share this knowledge with others
- Comply with laws and regulations and demand others' compliance
- Have his/her own opinion and position and stand up to protect them

3. In terms of attitude

- Cherish democratic values and follow them as guiding principles
- Respect others' rights and freedom and have a sense of duty
- Self-actualization that "I must participate"

REPRESENTATIVE KNOWLEDGE INFORMATION
ACTIVE CITIZEN DEMOCRATIC VALUES,
RIGHT TO GOVERN YOUTH E-PARLIAMENT
YOUTH PARLIAMENT STATE GREAT HURAL OF MONGOLIA
PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION
PARLIAMENT
LAW ENFORCEMENT DEMOCRACY
ELECTION STATE PALACE
FREEDOM
BUDGET LAWS AND REGULATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
MAIN RESPONSIBILITY THE CONSTITUTION
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING BODIES MONGOLIA JUSTICE
STATE SYMBOL EQUALITY
CULTURE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION FUTURE
RULES AND REGULATIONS
REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY
NEEDS AND DEMANDS **RIGHT CHOICE**

PARLIAMENTARY
EDUCATION
programme



HOW "PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME" WAS CREATED?



Speaker of the State Great Hural, G.Zandanshatar

The Speaker of the State Great Hural (SGH), G.Zandanshatar, has initiated the Parliamentary education programme to provide the children and youth with knowledge and information about the Parliament functions and promote youth participation. The Strategic Plan for 2019-2024 of the State Great Hural also has a planned action to implement the Parliamentary education programme.



The Strategic Plan of the SGH is a plan which defines the Mission of the State Great Hural for that particular period to guide its actions and how to improve its operations further and become an open parliament for the public.

Since 2019, the Secretariat of the SGH has started to elaborate the "Parliamentary education programme" for us.

The Secretariat of the SGH is an institution that assists the State Great Hural in performing its functions.



Secretary - General of the State Great Hural, L.Ulziisaikhan, PhD

For two years, lawyers, legal specialists and sociologists of the Secretariat of the SGH have worked on developing the topics, contents and training methodology of the "Parliamentary education" programme, which will suit the specificity of our age and thinking.



"Parliamentary education" programme offers manuals for students and teachers, which are well aligned in terms of training methodology.



Advisors to the Secretariat of the SGH, R.Khurelbaatar, N.Luvsanjav, Ts.Tovuusuren, and Lecturer of the National University of Mongolia, O.Munkhsaikhan

Many researchers, scholars and teachers of Mongolian language and social sciences have worked together to prepare the contents on such terms as "Parliament", "State Great Hural", and "Constitution", which sound very formal from the title itself, in an easy-to-understand way using simple words.



In doing so, they have discussed them with students and children of the target age groups to ensure that the contents are understandable and exciting by conducting pilot training and reflecting on their comments.



Sector Dean of Education Institute, U.Tuya, Ph.D and tutor-methodologist

The foundation for any training to be successful is the training methodology. Therefore, a methodological teacher has worked on the training manual to ensure a consolidated training programme methodology.



Illustrator, J.Badmaanyambu and M.Batkhisig

The manual has to have attractive illustrations and images because it is for children. Thus, very talented illustrators drew and created the manual's main characters and drew all other illustrations related to the topics.



Many engaging exercises and training tools have been prepared and developed to strengthen the topics taught during the training activities.

The following experts have worked as editors to ensure that the Manuals reflect the uniqueness of Mongolian traditions and culture.

The Manual shall include Proverbs. The word Parliament is originated from French word that means "talk", "discuss". Therefore, it means "If everybody discusses, it won't be wrong".



State Laurette teacher S.Dulam

"If everybody discusses, it won't be wrong".



Discussing any issues by everybody is the main principle of the democracy.

The following experts have worked as editors to ensure that the Manuals reflect the uniqueness of Mongolian traditions and culture.

Mongolian ornaments, "deel" should be included. Eventually, these manuals shall be designed for a "Mongol person".

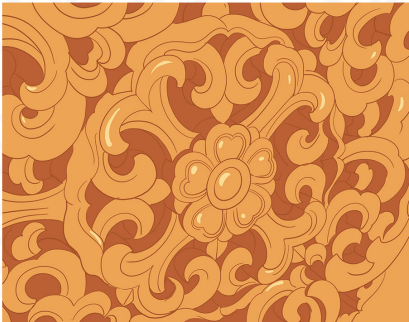


Professor at University of Culture and Arts, N.Jantsannorov

The Manuals have the flower ornament, depicted from the engravings of the door for the Plenary session hall of the State Great Hural.



The door was crafted by L.Chuvaamed, a renown engraver and State Laurette Artist.



The children must be well-educated in stylistics of the mother language. Therefore, special attention shall be given in the terminologies and stylistics of the Manuals.



Senior diplomat Ts.Gombosuren

Thus, the editing team thoroughly reviewed and edited the Manuals and are presenting them to You all.

They shall be simple and include images of rural Mongolia and the people's traditional lifestyles. Proverbs serve to be a very good definition. Please take into your consideration the Mongol mentality very thoroughly and include them in the Manuals.



State Laurette Teacher G.Lkhaakhuu



Videos and animations relevant to the topics were prepared. Brothers and sisters of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Asia Foundation, and the Friedrich-Ebert foundation have provided their support.



And as a first round, we are presenting to You the Manuals for students for two different age categories: Age 12-14 and Age 15-17 and the Manuals for the teachers.

PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION programme



Parliamentary education programme



Parliamentary education programme



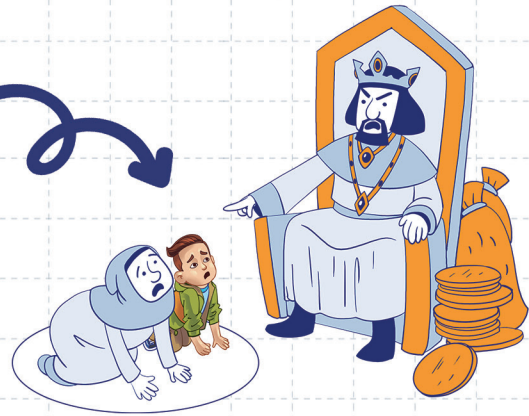
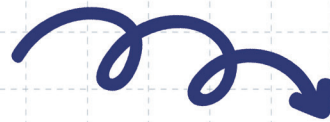
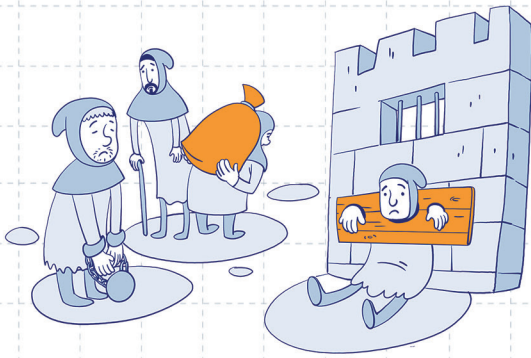
edu.parliament.mn



WHAT IS PARLIAMENT?

BASIC UNDERSTANDING

Dear Friends! Let's travel in time to find out about Parliament!

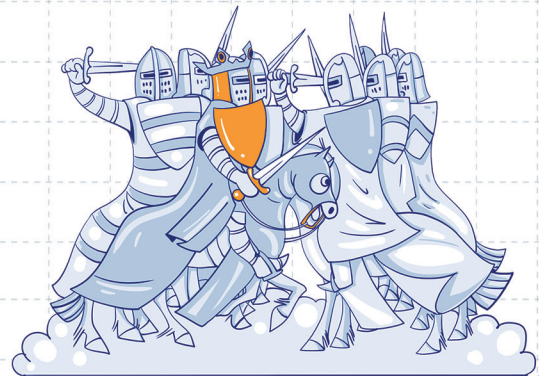


England in 1200s. The King of England of that time was the **EMPEROR** of everything, and the King had power over the law.

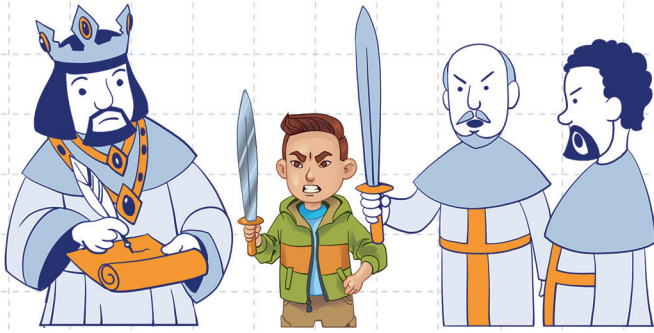
The King of England John thought he was above the law and decided everything as he wished. He is considered the "worst king of England".



We know this King as King John from the Cartoon "Robin Hood". He was a ruthless king who used to impose a very high tax and imprisoned and tortured those who fought against him.



King John made many wars against France and used to take a huge amount of taxes from the barons, landlords, and the people for the army. Soldiers of King John often lost to the French army.



Landlords started a fight against the absolute monarchy of King John. As a result of the battle, the King unwillingly surrendered to the landlords and signed the document, which listed their demands.

This is the history of the document, named Magna Carta or the Great Charter to limit the absolute monarchy of the King.

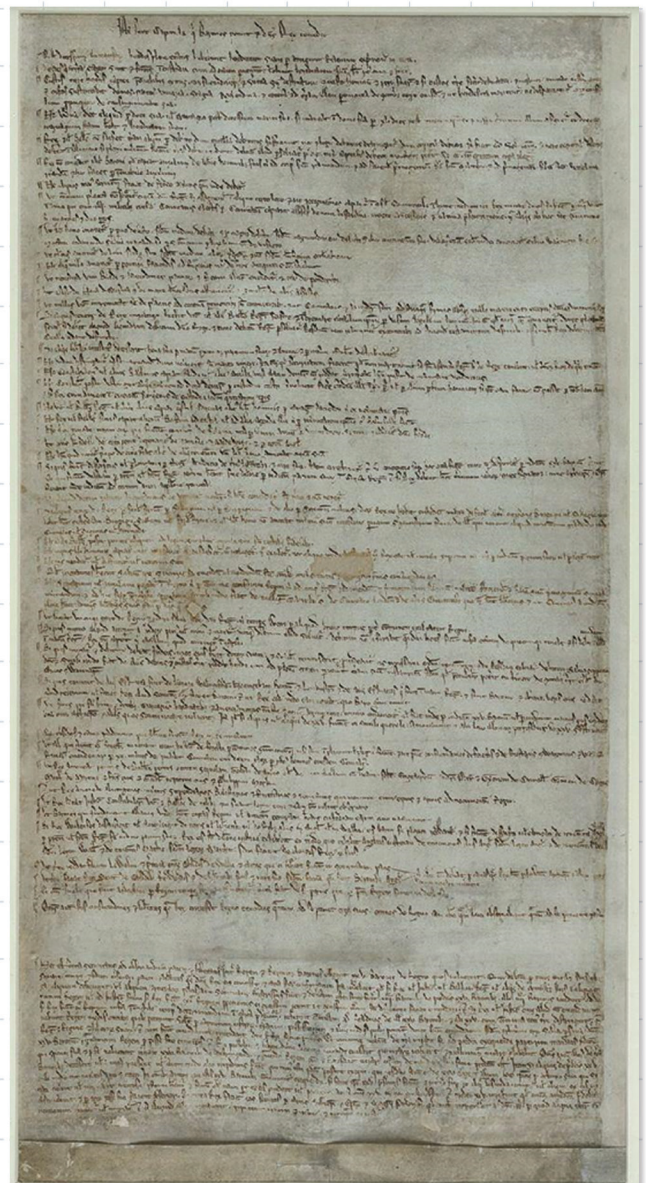


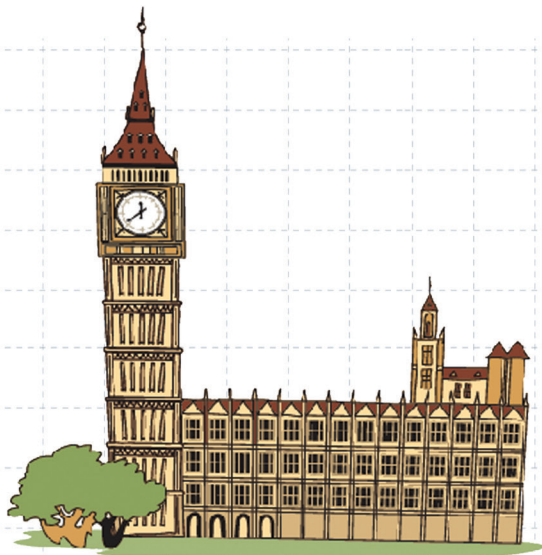
Magna Carta is the document which originated the concept of the document, as we know, a democratic Constitution.

[BY SIGNING THE MAGNA CARTA,]

the following main concepts were agreed:

- ✓ King had no longer the right to do whatever he wanted.
- ✓ Landlords had opportunities to take part in governing the country, and the foundation for the "King's Great Council" was established.
- ✓ The leaders of the country no longer could stay for all their lives, but they would govern the country for only the period when they got trust of the people
- ✓ All people are governed by law, not by the King.
- ✓ All people must live in a just society with equal rights.



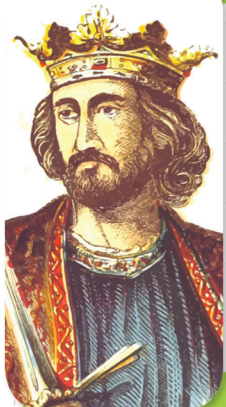


The King no longer ruled the country but the King's Parliament, consisting of landlords or barons, started to manage the state affairs.

In 1246, after 30 years since the Magna Carta was signed, the King's Great Council, which had a role in assisting the King to lead the state, was named "Parliament". During that time, representatives, elected from the people, were not yet part of this Council.

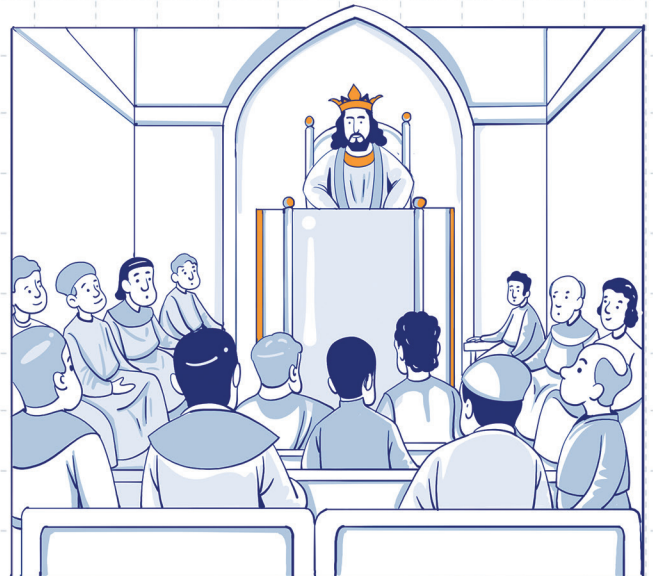


The word 'parliament' comes from the French "word parler", which means "to talk, discuss".



In 1295, King Edward let England's Parliament to consist of representatives of clergy and common municipal citizens in addition to barons and aristocracies, originating the Representative Parliament.

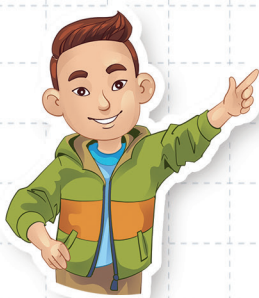
King Edward I (1272-1307)



Since then, parliament has evolved and became **A REPRESENTATIVE BODY**, which does not only consist of aristocrats and protects their interests but is elected from the people and works for the people.

The objective of parliaments is to represent common interests and wishes of the people.

This is implemented through elections. Parliament, which is formed as a result of elections, is able to be a representative parliament, comprising diverse representations in terms of sex, language, religion, origins, professional and political backgrounds. In doing so, parliament will have potential to discuss and decide legal and policy issues from difference perspectives in terms of livelihood of common citizens and experiences.



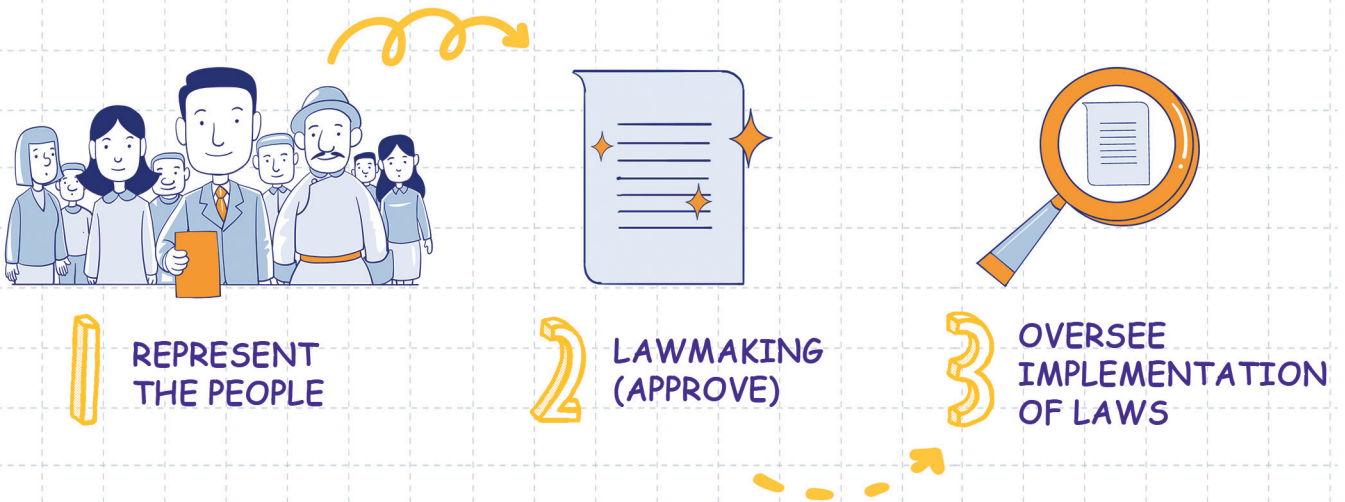


People with different professional backgrounds, such as lawyers, economists, doctors, teachers, singers, and athletes, are elected members of our country's Parliament, i.e. the State Great Hural. This is because the Parliament consists of representatives of different groups of people.

I used to think that only lawyers shall be elected members of the parliament. Now I know that men and women from different professional backgrounds can become members of the parliament.



The primary function of the Parliament is to represent the people and make laws (approve) and oversee the implementation of the approved laws.



Parliament, in performing its main functions, respects the interests of the people and the state.



PARLIAMENT IS A LEGISLATIVE BODY, WHICH PROTECTS COMMON INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE AND REPRESENTS THEM.

DO YOU KNOW?

Parliament can be either unicameral or bicameral (lower house and upper house).

- 1
- 2

Unicameral parliament consists of representatives of all the people in the country.

The lower house of the bicameral parliament, like a unicameral parliament, consists of representatives of the people in the country. The upper house consists of representatives from territories and state nations. For example, the US Parliament or Congress has two chambers; the upper house is called the Senate, and the lower house is called the House of Representatives. The Senate comprises representations of states, whereas the House of Representatives consists of representatives of the people.

AROUND THE WORLD, THERE ARE

OVER
200
COUNTRIES

193
COUNTRIES HAVE
PARLIAMENTS

OUT OF WHICH
79
HAVE BICAMERAL

114
114 HAVE
UNICAMERAL
PARLIAMENTS

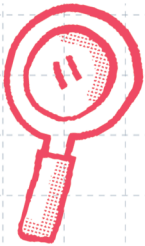


KEY WORDS

- ✓ Parliament
- ✓ Magna Carta
- ✓ Law-making

- ✓ Elections
- ✓ Representatives





EXERCISE



1. 1. On a pre-prepared paper, write down Magna Carta for your class.



2. 2. Find parliament-related words and terminologies.

А	Р	Т	С	Б	У	Ы	Р	М	Х	С	М	Й
И	Р	М	Х	А	А	Н	Ы	Х	У	Р	А	Л
С	А	Д	Ф	Я	Й	Ы	У	К	У	Р	Г	П
О	Б	М	Ч	У	Ж	Э	У	С	Л	М	Н	Ф
Н	Ы	Б	Ж	И	Г	Х	Б	Р	Ь	Ф	А	Ө
Г	К	А	З	С	Л	П	М	Х	Т	Ъ	Х	Т
У	Ъ	О	Я	Р	О	А	П	А	О	Я	А	Ь
У	Й	М	В	Ю	Ы	Р	Л	Г	Г	М	Р	В
Л	П	А	Р	Л	А	М	Е	Н	Т	Т	Т	Ж
Ь	З	И	Ф	Н	А	Х	Р	Х	О	Р	А	И
Ж	Ө	Ю	Н	О	Р	Ё	Ъ	Э	О	У	Л	Г
А	О	Т	Ө	Л	Ө	Ө	Л	Ө	Х	Б	Ө	Ц
Ө	М	А	А	Ц	Ъ	Ё	Д	Ы	Г	Й	Ю	Л



GUIDING QUESTIONS



1. Explain the roles and impacts of Magna Carta in establishment and development of parliament?
2. Why there have to be representations of different groups of people in parliament?
3. Name the main functions of parliament.

WHAT KIND OF ORGANIZATION IS THE STATE GREAT HURAL OF MONGOLIA?

BASIC UNDERSTANDING

Every day we face many issues related to families and schools that arise in our lives. We discuss and solve these issues together with our families and classmates.



Is it possible for every citizen over 18 years old in our country to gather in one place and discuss state matters, as we discuss and decide issues at family and class meetings?

Why not? We all can gather at Sukhbaatar square and discuss and decide on the issue related to the dangers due to the shortage of water and how to prevent them.



Well, then let's do some calculations.

In our country, over 2 million citizens are over 18 years old. If all citizens of Mongolia, who reached the age of 18, discuss this issue for 1 minute without eating and sleeping and raise his/her voices about the matter and make a speech, they will discuss it for over 2 million minutes.

$$\begin{aligned}2,000,000 \times 60 \text{ minutes} &= 33,333 \text{ hours} \\33,300 \times 24 \text{ hours} &= 1388 \text{ days} \\1388 \times 365 \text{ days} &= 3.8 \text{ years}\end{aligned}$$

Oh wow, it is not going to work if on a single matter would be discussed non-stop for almost 4 years.



Thus, because it is not feasible for all the citizens to gather in one place to discuss state matters and make decisions, the most proper solution is that we select the people who would represent us. These representatives make decisions that meet our viewpoints and wills, and wishes. Just like we, students, elect the Students' council, which works to express our interests and opinions.



PARLIAMENT is an institution that comprises of representatives, elected by the people and discuss and decide the most important state matters. The parliament in our country is called the **STATE GREAT HURAL**.

STATE GREAT HURAL



State Great Hural
HAS 1 CHAMBER



State Great Hural
HAS 76 MEMBERS



Members of
State Great Hural

**ARE ELECTED FOR
4 YEAR-TERM**



Operations of
the State Great Hural

**IS LED BY THE
SPEAKER OF THE STATE
GREAT HURAL,**

just like a head of Students' council.



Party or a coalition, which has more than 39 seats at the State Great Hural nominates the Speaker of the State Great Hural and elects him/her in an open ballot.

Party or a coalition, which has more than 8 seats at the State Great Hural nominates the Vice Speaker of the State Great Hural and elects him/her in an open ballot.

The main organizational modality of the SGH operations is sessions. Plenary session of all members of the State Great Hural, sessions of standing committees and other sessions are, in general, called Sessions.

The State Great Hural discusses any matters freely from pluralistic points of view and makes decisions by majority votes. In doing so, standpoints of the minority are respected.



The State Great Hural makes decisions on any matter upon discussing it at sessions based on majority votes.

Then what do they actually do?

[WHAT DOES THE STATE GREAT HURAL DO?]



Represent the people



Approve state budget



Oversee the implementation of the approved laws



Approve laws

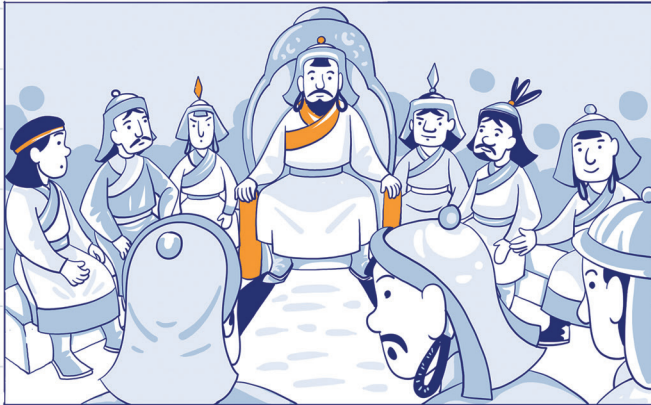


Define state internal and foreign policies



DO YOU KNOW?

It is considered that the first Parliament was originated in 1295 in England. When was the Parliament established in our country?



In 1206, the Mongol nobility gathered in an assemblage, so-called Great Hural, Chinggis Khan was formally proclaimed the ruler of all the Mongols, the Mongol empire and this was the first assemblage, where representation of many different tribes and aimags convened and made a decision.



In the history of our country, there have been assemblies called the State Supreme and Lower Assemblies, State Little Hural (Baga Hural) and the People's Great Hural.



In 1990, there was the first democratic parliamentary election and the State Baga Hural, permanent Parliament of Mongolia, was established. In 1992, according to the new Constitution, the State Great Hural was established.

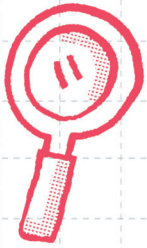




KEY WORDS



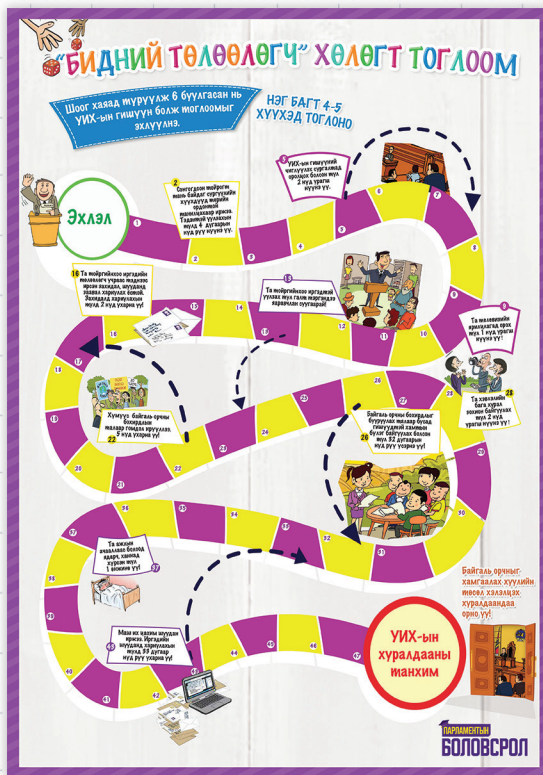
- ✓ State Great Hural
- ✓ Session
- ✓ Speaker of the State Great Hural
- ✓ Vice Speaker of the State Great Hural
- ✓ Law



EXERCISE



4-5 children in teams will play the board game, "Our representative".



GUIDING QUESTIONS



1. Why the State Great Hural is considered as an institute, representing the people?
2. How is the State Great Hural structured?
3. What does the State Great Hural do?
4. How does the State Great Hural make decisions, based on what principles?



NOTES



A series of horizontal lines for writing notes, consisting of 15 evenly spaced lines.

A grid area for drawing or calculations, consisting of a solid top line followed by a grid of dashed lines forming approximately 15 columns and 25 rows.

PARLIAMENTARY EDUCATION

programme



Parliamentary education programme



Parliamentary education programme



edu.parliament.mn

