



## Gyeonggi Youth Policy Issues & Implication

This study examined domestic and foreign youth policies and suggested directions for improving youth policies in Gyeonggi Province. Over the past five years, various youth policy studies have been conducted in the state and local governments, and related laws and ordinances have been enacted. Korea's youth policy is similar to the European Union youth policy in that it helps youth enter society, but does not fully consider the life cycle and long-term life prospects. In this regard, examples of generation convergence policies of foreign countries that link young people and the elderly were examined. As information and communication technology advances, we reviewed the necessity of youth mentoring, based on the awareness that communication opportunities were reduced and experience in resolving conflicts was insufficient, and cases of social dialogue in Northern Europe were investigated to seek ways for youth to participate in policy. On the other hand, we interviewed 50 students from 9 universities in Gyeonggi-do, divided into 10 groups in order to grasp the viewpoint of youth in Gyeonggi-do.

A policy that directly supports youth is also necessary, but in the

long run, a policy should be introduced to expand the capacity and perspective of youth and ensure opportunities for participation. We need to strengthen social solidarity by preparing conditions for various age groups to live together, responding to changes in the demographic structure through education and cultural policies that consider life cycles, and economic activities and health policies in preparation for aging. At the level of local governments, mentoring should be activated according to the youth situation. In addition, a public forum should be prepared so that young people as citizens can diagnose local problems, set agendas, and derive specific solutions.

**Keyword**

Youth, youth policy, generational convergence, mentoring, participation