**Part-I**

Mongolia is a landlocked country in East Asia, bordering Russia to the north, China to the east, west, and south. With an area of ​​1,566,600 square kilometers, Mongolia is the 18th largest landlocked country in the world and the second largest after Kazakhstan.

Another landlocked country bordering China and Russia is Kazakhstan. This area was once part of the vast Mongol Empire. These are two of the least densely populated countries in the world. They are both found in dry deserts and temperate grasslands. Unlike other Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan and Mongolia use coal for power generation. In addition, wrestlers from both countries wrestle.

In terms of foreign trade, China accounted for 85.1 percent, Great Britain for 11.6 percent, Switzerland for 4.8 percent, and Russia for 1.2 percent. In addition to exports, the main importing countries are China with 31.6 percent of the total product and Russia with 26.2 percent.

Kazakhstan is classified as an upper-middle-income country, and Kazakhstan is characterized by the fact that it is in the same geographical area and has oil reserves and mineral resources. The largest landlocked country in the world is Kazakhstan, followed by Mongolia.

Mongolia's economy is made up of mineral extraction, especially 32.7 and 19.8 percent of copper exports, and 19.8 and 15.4 percent of gold exports. Kazakhstan's population growth is higher than Mongolia's.

Kazakhstan is classified as an upper-middle-income country, but it is in a geographically close region and has oil and mineral resources. The Kazakhstan economy is most like the Mongolian economy.

Mongolia is a Central Asian country, but it is the most like East Asia among the countries of this region. These various influences make it one of the most unique countries in the world. The five countries most like Mongolia were all part of the Soviet Union. Although Mongolia is Buddhist, the Central Asian countries are predominantly Muslim. But these countries have high levels of religiosity because the state represses religion. The four most similar countries speak a Turkic language that is distantly related to Mongolian. Furthermore, all these countries are landlocked and have dry climates.

1. Communicating: Kazakhstan, Mongolia

2. Evaluating: Kazakhstan, Mongolia

3. Persuading: Mongolia, Kazakhstan

4. Leading: Kazakhstan, Mongolia

5. Deciding: Mongolia, Kazakhstan

6. Trusting: Mongolia, Kazakhstan

7. Disagreeing: Kazakhstan, Mongolia

8. Scheduling: Kazakhstan, Mongolia

9. Anything else that stands out about the culture.

Its vast untapped mineral wealth has made it a target for foreign investors, transforming the economy of the small but fast-growing nation. The rapid change comes at a time of political infighting and government promises to tighten control over the nation's capital.

Once the center of an empire that spread to Europe during the reign of Genghis Khan, Mongolia is a landlocked country dominated by sparsely populated steppes and semi-deserts.

A third of the population lives in the capital, while about 40 percent of the country's total workforce is engaged in nomadic farming and herding livestock in vast pastures.

Population 3 million

Area 1.56 million sq km (603,909 sq miles)

Major language Mongolian

Major religion Buddhism

Life expectancy 65 years (men), 73 years (women)

Currency Togrog

The diverse landscape ranges from the mountainous and densely populated regions of the east to the sparsely populated and energy-rich lowlands of the west, from the industrialized north with the climate and terrain of Siberia to the central south, arid, fertile steppes and fertile There are even wetlands.

The former Soviet republic is ethnically diverse, with Kazakhs making up nearly two-thirds of the population, Russians less than a quarter, and the remainder a minority. Islam, the main religion suppressed during Soviet rule, is making a resurgence.

Since gaining independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, massive investment in the oil sector has led to rapid economic growth and narrowed the wealth gap of the 1990s.

Population 18 million

Area 2.7 million sq km (1 million sq miles)

Major languages Kazakh, Russian

Major religions Islam, Christianity

Life expectancy 68 years (men), 77 years (women)

Currency Tenge

**Part-II**

**Action Ideas**

1. Remind people of the mission

To be able to lead, you not only need to know where you want to go, but you also need to be able to communicate your destination to others. Leaders should be able to articulate the company's goals beyond profit. Leaders are connected to their company's goals because their sense of purpose and fulfillment is the same as the business. They must be able to communicate the company's goals to their colleagues.

Leaders must be at the forefront of their team to lead. But true leaders take risks, create themselves, and offer others the way.

They show employees a vision of what could be. They inspire others to action and their employees follow this vision.

Leadership requires multiple skills and constant effort. But if leaders fail to provide vision and direction to employees, coordination and representation will not be enough to keep the company running profitably.

6. Leaders utilize three ‘I’s **Involve, Include, Inform**.

A true leader doesn't just bring a human body. They bring not only their own hearts, but also their best minds.

Check in with people regularly daily to check on their progress. Make sure all individual goals are aligned with company goals.

Share stories about how teams come together and achieve their goals. Highlight the team's collective success and link it to the strategy they support.

Employees want to believe that their work makes a difference in society.

So, share your amazing vision of what tomorrow will be like. How can a vision make the world a better place and improve the lives of others?

Share why you think our destination is fascinating. What inspires you about where the company is going?

Communicate with enthusiasm and passion. Become a cheerleader for the organization's cause.

Communication is the first step in uniting and engaging employees. It starts with sharing the why, what, and how of your strategic plan. Then discuss and clarify individual roles in accomplishing the goals necessary to achieve the plan.