

Yashil IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN YOUTH LABOR MARKET RESEARCH

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scientific foundations and problems of development”
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Abstract: In this article, the problems related to the development of the youth labor market and solutions and proposals aimed at preventing them, as well as the methods of using foreign experience in researching the youth labor market, are highlighted.

Key words: youth labor market, employment, unemployment, infrastructure, economic growth, labor resources, salary, youth employment.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yoshlar mehnat bozorini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq muammolar va ularning oldini olishga qaratilgan yechim va takliflar, shuningdek, yoshlar mehnat bozorini tadqiq etishning xorij tajribasidan foydalanish usullari yoritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar mehnat bozori, bandlik, ishsizlik, infratuzilma, iqtisodiy o'ish, mehnat resurslari, maosh, yoshlar bandligi.

Аннотация: В данной статье освещены проблемы, связанные с развитием молодежного рынка труда и пути их решения и предложения, направленные на их предотвращение, а также методы использования зарубежного опыта исследования молодежного рынка труда.

Ключевые слова: туристическая инфраструктура, занятость, безработица, экотуризм, молодежный рынок труда, занятость, безработица, инфраструктура, экономический рост, трудовые ресурсы, заработная плата, занятость молодежи.

INTRODUCTION

In today's world, in many countries, understanding the youth labor market is becoming crucial for policymakers and economists to create strategies that support the transition of young people from education to the workforce, reduce youth unemployment and address issues of underemployment rate. Unfortunately, the position of labor market is disappointing in most countries of the world as shown by the generally scanty labor market indices: high rates of unemployment and NEET (not in education, employment or training), and low activity and employment rates. It is just amazing that many young population get university degree, however not many of them have or find appropriate jobs for themselves. According to the world statistics, in the world, labor force participation rate among youth between 2000 and 2023 declined gradually that in 2000, it was about 51,29%, in 2023, it this indication dropped to 40,33% respectively¹. The decline must be seen in relation with increasing levels of development, which usually comes with increasing education and hence, lower youth employment.

On April 26, 2023, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decree “On additional measures to support the employment of young people and provide them with permanent employment” The purpose of the decree is to expand the conditions for young people to start an independent life in our country, to fully demonstrate their talent and potential, to support their employment, to ensure that they get permanent work and a decent income².

There is an additional problem: even when youngsters obtain an occupation, they often hold a precarious job position, for instance, in the informal labor market or a temporary contract, frequently in low-paid and poorly qualified occupations; thus, young workers are usually the first ones to lose their job when an economic crisis occurs. The “working poor” phenomenon, relatively extended among young generations, clearly contrasts with the “decent job” aim, settled by international organizations, such as ILO.

1 World statista.com

2 <https://lex.uz/docs/-6442039>



LITERATURE REVIEW

In the whole world, scientists are conducting research on youth unemployment and problems in the formation of the youth labor market.

From foreign researchers, according to the notions of the Richard Freeman in the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), there are two basic causes of high youth joblessness: a) According to the demand view, the principal reason for high and increased joblessness is the lack of adequate demand for young workers due to such factors as slow economic growth, cyclical weaknesses in the economy, changes in the mix of jobs which alter the level of demand and minimum wages which reduce employment due to high costs of labor; b) According to the supply view, the principal reason for high and increased youth joblessness is a lack of skills, incentives and/or aspirations on the part of the young³. Berna Kahraman's study named: "Youth employment and unemployment in developing countries: Macro challenges with micro perspectives" is focused on concerns the impact of individual supply factors on youth outcomes in Turkey. The roles of human capital factors such as education and of family factors such as parent and sibling characteristics related to social capital were tested using micro data from the Turkish Household Labor Force Survey and hierarchical modeling. The study also tested the impact of the structural characteristics of regions⁴. In the research done by Zixin Yang, the effects of transportation development on differences in labor market outcomes by ethnicity have been estimated.

According to the Uzbek scientists, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Q.K. Abdurahmanov said that "human resources are the subject of economic relations due to the demand for and supply of human capital, as well as other economic indicators" explained the different aspects.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article uses research methods of scientific abstraction, empirical, descriptive statistics, grouping, comparison, and dynamic analysis.

DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

We know that in developed countries, the youth labor market has distinct characteristics as well as faces many opportunities. For instance, in developed countries, significant proportions of youth pursue high education, leading to a well-educated workforce, however, this can result in delayed entry into the labor market. Furthermore, technology and innovation that developed countries often have advanced technological infrastructures, providing youth with opportunities in high-tech industries and innovation driven sectors.

If we look at the the youth labor market in Japan, there is not huge difference between the youth unemployment rate for a long time. The youth unemployment rate in Japan decreased by 0.2 percentage points (-4.52 percent) in 2023 in comparison to the previous year. Nevertheless, the last two years recorded a significant higher youth unemployment rate than the preceding years⁵. As in other countries, youth employment in Japan is directly affected by the economy, but one reason the impact tends to be particularly significant in Japan is the system of "simultaneous mass recruiting of new graduates. In 2003, the government formulated the Plan to Encourage Youth's Independence and Challenges, acknowledging for the first time that young people's lack of job security was not a personal responsibility but a structural problem. Subsequently, career education was expanded, and based on a German model, a Japanese "dual system" that integrates vocational training at schools with corporate internships was developed, along with live-in vocational training facilities that promote young people's independence (not currently existent).

In 2006, Regional Youth Support Stations (RYSS) were opened to provide assistance to NEETs, and Hello Work for the youth and Hello Work for new graduates were also established as specialist branches of Hello Work, the public employment security offices located in all prefectures. However, these were temporary policies and there was always concern that they would be terminated. Thus, a permanent policy to support youth (the Youth Employment Promotion Act) was formulated in 2015. In addition to providing for the establishment of youth support organizations such as RYSS, the following three measures were added based on the Youth Employment Promotion Act.⁶

According to the world statistics, outh unemployment rate in the United States, in 2023, nearly unchanged at around 7.98 percent. Without a doubt, youngs employment rate is very crucial for the United States. In order

3 Why is there a youth labor market problem?, national bureau of economic research 1050 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge MA 02138 June 1979

4 Berna Kahraman, "Youth Employment And Unemployment In Developing Countries: Macro Challenges With Micro Perspectives", PhD diss, 2011.

5 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/812126/youth-unemployment-rate-in-japan>

6 Youth Employment and Employment Policies in Japan, Japan Labor Issues Volume 7 Number 41, January, 2023



to provide the youth with employment, in US, some “**The Youth Employment Strategies**”⁷ can help employers fill gaps in the workforce while providing young people with training, work experience and pay:

1. Work-Based Learning

Work-based learning can start as early as elementary school, but can extend through high school and even to community colleges and universities. Work-based learning involves a wide array of strategies that offer students experiential opportunities to explore careers; legislative interest in these programs is growing. Examples of work-based learning can be anything from career fairs and career counseling to internships and even to apprenticeships. Successful work-based learning programs provide students the opportunity to explore numerous career paths and then gain experience in their industry of choice.

2. Apprenticeship

Apprenticeships are work-based learning programs completed under the supervision of a master or senior worker that include both a paid work and an educational component. Apprenticeship programs can be desirable because they provide workers with a job upfront, allowing them to immediately begin collecting wages while receiving classroom instruction and additional training. Additionally, these programs are designed to culminate in the completion of a skilled labor certification or even a four-year degree, providing workers with valuable credentials to land well-paying jobs. According to “Jobs for the Future”, the number of new youth apprentices grew per year from 18,877 to 40,293, an increase of 113%.

3. Credentials

A credential is an acknowledgement authorized by a third party, such as a trade union, community college or industry group, that certifies the holder in a particular skill. Credentials can include a range of programs, such as certificates, industry certifications, “microcredentials,” and occupational licenses. These programs tend to be a faster and cheaper alternative to a four-year college degree.

Besides that, in America, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity act (WIOA) provides funding for program that support youth employment, including job training, education and support service.

Looking to the experience of Singapore in this problems of the youth labor market, this country use “**Skills-Future**” which provides lifelong learning and skills upgrading. This system also provides credits for citizens to take courses and attend workshops.

The youth employment rate in Uzbekistan, in 2023, decreased by 0.4 percentage points (-3.65 percent) since the previous year. The youth unemployment rate refers to the share of the economically active population aged 15 to 24 currently without work but in search of employment. The youth unemployment rate does not include economically inactive persons such as the long-term unemployed or full-time students⁸.

We know that the employment of young people in Uzbekistan and their ability to find their place in life is at the highest level in our country. The year 2021 in our country is “Supporting the youth and strengthening the health of the population year” was announced. This is definitely a clear example of attention paid to young people. In addition, the youth policy established by our government has two main directions: providing modern education and providing employment to young people.

According to official statistics, the number of unemployed people in the country was 1.3 million. In 2024, another 2.4 million people will enter the labor market.⁹ Taking this into account, it is planned to provide employment to 5 million people due to the creation of new jobs in 2024. In particular, it is possible to create 2.5 million jobs in the service sector, 2.1 million in agriculture, 250 thousand in investment projects and industry, and 140 thousand in construction.¹⁰ The service sector has the potential to provide employment to 2.5 million labor resources, especially in this sector, which will allow more young people to be employed. For example, if almost 7 million tourists visit our country in 2023, all of them will use services, and we can say that the formation of more service sector workers by young people will cause an increase in the level of employment.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, different countries adopt varying strategies to combat the problems related to the youth unemployment rate, as well as, these countries are trying to great contribution to the country's economy with providing employment among youngsters. From my prospective, I would argue some some proposals which could be useful to address this problem in our country.

1. Expanding vocational Training programs can encourage the young people to find their right path in life, because not all youngs would like to take academic degree, in contrast, they may like to develop their personal skills;

⁷ Employment/strategies-for-youth-employment

⁸ World statista.com

⁹ Official statistical agency of Uzbekistan

¹⁰ Official statistical agency of Uzbekistan



2. Providing Career Counseling and Guidance, I think, can be useful for job seekers that they may provide knowledge about preparing good guidance, timetable, resume, interview preparation and others. If this experience would be adopted, our young who can face problems in their career, might reach their goals easily and fast.

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