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ИМПУЛЬС
ЦЕНТР НАУЧНОЙ
ПОДДЕРЖКИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

НОВОСТИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ: ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ В XXI ВЕКЕ



Последние
взгляды

Последние
данные

Последние
исследование

И НОВОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ



Международный современный научно-практический журнал

Новости образования: Исследование в XXI веке

№ 30 (100)
Февраля 2025 г.

Часть 1

Издается с августа 2022 года

Москва 2025

УДК 77
ББК 49

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Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке: научный журнал. – № 30 (100). Часть 1. М., Изд. «МЦНО», 2025.

Журнал «Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке» освещает сферу духовно-просветительского мышления человека, общественно-политическую жизнь человека, институты гражданского общества, глобальные проблемы, проблемы образования, новые технологии, производимые сегодня, реформирование системы образования и публикуются научные статьи, посвященные открытому научно-популярному анализу.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN INCREASING THE INCOME OF THE POPULATION AND ENSURING EMPLOYMENT

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Foreign scientists have carried out many researches and practical projects on training the population for professions in high demand and providing them with profitable employment. Research in this field was carried out in accordance with the changes in the labor market in different countries and the requirements of the field. Local labor market analysis is an important area of research that focuses on employment, vocational training, the demand for skilled workers, and the efficiency of the workforce. Local labor market analysis takes into account a number of factors, including economic conditions, demographic changes, new technologies, and demands in manufacturing sectors.

LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS :

1. Local labor market analysis is an important area of research that focuses on employment, vocational training, the demand for skilled workers, and the efficiency of the workforce. Local labor market analysis takes into account a number of factors, including economic conditions, demographic changes, new technologies, and demands in manufacturing sectors.

2. In the analysis of the local labor market, the relationship between the level of professional qualifications of workers and the demand for work plays a special role. For example, with the development of the digital economy, there is an increase in demand for the fields of information technology and artificial intelligence. The role of any labor force in production is directed depending on the demand and definition of work.

3. The age structure of the population is important in analyzing the labor market. Young people are especially interested in highly skilled and technologically advanced professions. This requires a discussion of the education system and vocational retraining programs.

4. Data on unemployment rates and employment mechanisms are important in analyzing the local labor market. Employment centers, retraining courses, and financial assistance provided to the unemployed play an important role in providing employment.

INTERNATIONAL EXAMPLES OF LOCAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

India and Skill India: The Skill India program in India , which aims to reduce unemployment reduce and worker strength qualified to do for worker the demand for power and to practice flexibility learned , high on demand has was to professions attention to focus help gives .

Germany: The dual education system in Germany is focused on analyzing the labor market and preparing qualified personnel for employment. It analyzes the mutual integration of the education system and employment.

Research on Germany's Dual Education System shows that modern training systems help young people acquire not only theoretical but also practical skills. This, in turn, increases their chances of employment and choosing highly skilled professions.

Studies in Malaysia and Singapore, as well as practical programs such as Korea's K-Move program, are aimed at training young people for high-demand occupations. The Skills Korea program in South Korea and SkillsFuture in Singapore are aimed at training skilled workers with the influence of modern technologies. The focus of academic and industry education is on high-demand industries will be redirected.

In Italy and Spain have shown that orientation and retraining courses for high-demand occupations have made a significant contribution to employment and economic development. These countries have specific training programs aimed at high-demand sectors at the final stages of employment.

The work of foreign scholars and researchers on gainful employment contributes to social and economic development in various countries around the world. This research often aims to provide employment-related policies, equality in the labor market, job diversification, and sustainable economic development. Several scholars and their research have made important conclusions in this area.

1. University of Michigan (US) – Unemployment reduce :

The University of Michigan is one of the leading educational and research institutions in the United States, conducting a range of studies aimed at reducing unemployment. This research focuses on employment, labor markets, economic policies, and social stability.

A study by the University of Michigan shows how fiscal (budgetary policy) and monetary (monetary policy) policies affect unemployment to stabilize the economy. They examined government economic interventions to reduce unemployment, particularly policies to control inflation and stimulate production.

Job creation programs: Studies examine the effectiveness of government programs aimed at providing employment to the population. These programs help reduce unemployment, as well as create conditions for workers to create new jobs.

Youth Unemployment: The University of Michigan is conducting research aimed at reducing youth unemployment. This research analyzes the value of special programs and training aimed at employment for young people. It recommends measures aimed at facilitating the entry of young people into the labor market and improving their professional skills.

Creating jobs for women: Research also focuses on creating jobs for women and ensuring gender equality in the workplace. It aims to improve employment policies for women, ensure equal opportunities in the workplace, and increase women's participation in the labor market.

Innovative approaches to reducing unemployment:

Creating new manufacturing and service industries: Researchers at the University of Michigan have also studied the role of innovative technologies and new manufacturing

industries in reducing unemployment. Research on how digitization and automation processes affect job creation and the use of high-tech jobs is also important.

Vocational education and training: Researchers at the University of Michigan have focused on the role of vocational education and training programs in reducing unemployment. The research suggests that it is easier for workers to enter the workforce by learning new skills and adapting to the labor market.

2. Finland's higher education system and employment culture

Finland is recognized worldwide and serves as a model for many countries. The country places great emphasis on the link between employment and education, including job placement, skills development, and the adaptation of education to market needs. Finland's innovative education policies and employment-oriented mechanisms play a key role in reducing unemployment and ensuring economic stability.

1. The relationship between higher education and employment:

Finnish education system: The Finnish higher education system strengthens the connection between education and the workplace. Educational institutions emphasize practical experience and cooperation with industry to adapt students to the demands of the labor market.

Retraining and Upskilling: The higher education system is focused on upskilling and reskilling programs that are relevant to the demands and opportunities of the workplace. This should provide students with essential skills that will help them adapt to the workplace and be hired.

Student employment opportunities: The Finnish higher education system places a strong emphasis on providing students with practical experience, including working on projects in the workplace. Higher education institutions work with employers to organize internship programs, practicums, and job placement opportunities for students.

Finland has special platforms and websites to facilitate the placement of higher education students. These platforms offer job opportunities and internship programs for students who are suitable for the workplace. Close cooperation between universities and employers plays an important role in this process.

Reducing youth unemployment: Finland has implemented programs and initiatives aimed at reducing youth unemployment. In this country, jobs, training and vocational training programs are of primary importance for young people. Finland has various programs for training and employment of young people, including dual education programs.

Finland has a number of government policies aimed at promoting employment. The government provides subsidies and financial support for employment programs, which reduce unemployment and increase access to the labor market.

Public and private Technology and digitalization in Finland: Technological innovation and digitalization in Finland are helping to create new opportunities in the workplace. Higher education institutions have established programs aimed at adapting students to

innovative technologies and digitalization. Job opportunities for students in technological fields have expanded and allow them to adapt to digitalized work.

3. Iceland – Employment and equality in society:

Iceland is one of the countries known worldwide for its transformation and effectiveness in the field of employment and gender equality in society. The employment system and social policies in Iceland are aimed not only at increasing employment, but also at ensuring social justice and equality. Social and economic policies in this country are aimed at gender equality, job creation and reducing unemployment.

Employment promotion: Iceland has a variety of government policies aimed at job creation and employment. The government implements programs aimed at creating jobs, especially for young people and the disadvantaged. This government's strategic and economic programs aimed at employment help reduce unemployment.

Employment and Social Welfare: Iceland has developed social policies and programs to combat unemployment and improve the social well-being of society. The state provides financial assistance, training programs, and retraining courses for the unemployed and low-income families.

Gender equality: Iceland is one of the world's leading countries in gender equality. In order to achieve gender equality, the country has created equal opportunities for women and men in the workplace. Policies have been developed to facilitate women's entry into the labor market and protect their interests. In order to achieve gender equality, Iceland places emphasis on promoting the employment of women in the workplace, providing equal pay for women, and strengthening family policies.

Gender equality in the workplace: Iceland has specific laws and regulations to ensure gender equality in the workplace. Work is underway to ensure equal pay and equal opportunities for women and men in the workplace. Strengthening social protection and social policies for women in the workplace is important in this country.

Social stability and jobs: Iceland ensures that laws are in place to ensure social stability and increase the competitiveness of workplaces. This is important for maintaining job stability and reducing unemployment.

Inclusion and Employment: One of the important measures to ensure social equality in Iceland is the focus on inclusion in employment. The state includes all social groups in the fight against unemployment and provides employment opportunities for these groups. These measures are aimed in particular at creating jobs for women, young people and low-income families.

Family policies and the workplace: Family policies in Iceland play an important role in creating jobs and ensuring equality. The country has programs that provide family leave, childcare, and work-life balance so that women and men have equal opportunities to fulfill their family responsibilities. Family leave policies ensure that women and men enter the labor market on equal terms.

Maternity and childcare leave: One of the important employment policies in Iceland is to balance work and family for maternity and childcare. This family leave policy allows women to fulfill their family responsibilities while maintaining their positions in the workplace.

Vocational education and training programs are of particular importance in Iceland in order to facilitate access to jobs and ensure social equality. The state helps to adapt the education system to the needs of the labor market and create equal opportunities for everyone. Training courses and retraining programs promote social equality and employability.

Social Security: The social security system in Iceland is aimed at addressing unemployment, low-income families, and social problems. This system is aimed at providing financial assistance to the unemployed, young people, and low-income families.

Fiscal policy: The government's fiscal policies also help ensure social equality. Tax and social benefit programs are designed to create equal conditions for every citizen and social group.

5. Japan – Process Automation and Jobs :

Japan is a leader in technological innovation and automation, and the transformation of the country's jobs and labor market is largely due to automation. Japan's focus on automation is aimed at ensuring that workplaces adapt to new technological needs and increase economic efficiency.

Robotization and automation: Robotization and automation are widely used in manufacturing and service industries in Japan. The goal is to organize workplaces more efficiently and direct workers to more important tasks. Robots are widely used, in particular, in the automotive industry, electronics, and precision engineering.

Automation processes are reshaping jobs and redistributing workers' tasks. This has led to the creation of jobs that require particularly high technical knowledge and skills. In addition, there is a tendency to reduce the need for human labor and replace jobs with powerful robots and automated systems.

In Japan, automation plays a significant role in organizing workplaces and effectively managing workers' time. This automation mainly helps workers adapt to market changes and master new technological experiences.

While the introduction of automation technologies has contributed to the loss of jobs in some professions, it has also led to the creation of new jobs and the demand for new skills. For example, jobs in robotics and IT have increased.

Upskilling programs: Japan has developed upskilling and reskilling programs to adapt workers to new technologies in the face of automation . Special courses and training have been organized to retrain workers in technical knowledge and skills.

Robots are widely used in manufacturing in Japan. Robots help increase workplace efficiency, improve working conditions for workers, and help make better decisions about work.

Robots and automated systems have led to the creation of new jobs in the workplace. The renewal of jobs in this sector is associated with technology and innovation. New jobs have been created in the areas of manufacturing, repairing and operating robotics.

The main goal of automation is to stabilize jobs and reduce unemployment. Japan has established programs to retrain and upskill workers in new fields in this process.

6. Germany – Advanced training and retraining:

Germany's system of upskilling and retraining is recognized worldwide for its effective policies aimed at reducing unemployment and job changes. Upskilling and retraining is one of the main priorities of the German economy, ensuring that workers are constantly adapting to new technologies and requirements. This plays a particularly important role in maintaining the competitiveness of the industrial sector and ensuring job stability.

Dual education system: One of the most important elements of advanced training and retraining in Germany is the dual education system. This system combines theoretical education with practical work. Dual education gives students the opportunity to learn skills practically in the workplace, as well as provide interaction with employers.

Germany places great emphasis on upskilling and retraining. The public and private sectors help workers adapt to new professions and technological changes. This is aimed at acquiring new skills and knowledge that are relevant to the demands of the workplace.

In Germany, there are training programs to help workplaces adapt to new technologies and industrial innovations. These programs aim to retrain and upskill workers to adapt to new technologies and production methods.

Advanced training programs and educational institutions:

Corporate training programs: Many companies in Germany organize their own internal training programs to upgrade the skills of their employees. These programs are aimed at adapting employees to new professions and technologies. Training programs help to increase the employability of employees and stabilize their jobs.

Training centers: Germany has training centers and centralized training programs for workers. These centers serve to promote professional development and provide workers with new knowledge and skills.

the unemployed : Germany has established special training programs for the unemployed to retrain and improve their skills. These programs are aimed at helping the unemployed adapt to new jobs and increase their chances of entering the labor market.

Youth and vocational training: In Germany, training and retraining programs are specifically designed for young people. Special vocational training programs and internship opportunities are organized to help young people adapt to the workplace.

Germany's dual education system is an innovative education model that combines theoretical education with practical work experience, aimed at preparing young people for

careers. This system is one of the main factors in Germany's economic stability and success in reducing unemployment.

Germany's dual education model serves as a model for many countries. For example:

Countries such as Austria, Switzerland, South Korea, and China have adapted this model to their own circumstances.

Due to the positive impact of the system on the national economy, the European Union also supports dual education projects.

7. Singapore: SkillsFuture program

Singapore's SkillsFuture program is a national initiative aimed at increasing competitiveness in the labor market and providing all segments of the population with in-demand skills. The program is designed to expand employment opportunities for the population in the country with an innovative and high-tech economy.

Key features of the SkillsFuture program:

1. A lifelong learning approach:

Every citizen has the opportunity to take retraining courses several times throughout their life.

It creates opportunities to regularly update knowledge and adapt to new areas.

2. Financial support:

Each citizen will be allocated a special SkillsFuture loan. This loan will be used to finance education or retraining courses.

Grants and subsidies were provided in areas where specific skills were required.

3. Focus on areas of high demand:

Particular attention is paid to the fields of information technology, artificial intelligence, finance, design, and biotechnology.

Courses are constantly updated in accordance with the needs of the labor market.

4. Corporate partnership:

The program supports private sector and public partnerships.

Companies can organize special courses for their employees.

5. Career advice:

citizens choose fields that match their talents and interests.

Advantages of the program:

Increasing employment levels: Cultivating professionals who can quickly adapt to the labor market and acquire new skills.

Innovation Economy: Contributes to Singapore's leadership in competitive and high value-added industries.

Social equality: Every citizen, regardless of their age and social status, will have the opportunity to develop their potential.

Results of the program:

Many Singaporeans have been able to successfully pursue new careers.

The share of skilled workers in innovation and high-tech sectors has increased.

The SkillsFuture program has played a significant role in improving Singapore's national employment rate.

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