

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PRESSURE ON YOUNG PEOPLE IN SOUTH KOREA

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Abstract: youth unemployment in the country has been increasing sharply in recent years, which threatens social and economic stability. The study primarily examines the main causes of unemployment, including the slowdown in economic growth, limited job opportunities, and competition in the labor market. It also analyzes the negative psychological impact of unemployment among young people, causing problems such as stress, depression, and social isolation.

Key words: youth unemployment, psychological pressure, economic growth, stress, employment programs, competition in the labor market, social organizations.

Annotatsiya: mamlakatda yoshlar ishsizligi so'nggi yillarda keskin oshib bormoqda, bu esa ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy barqarorlikka tahdid solmoqda. Tadqiqotda, birinchi navbatda, ishsizlikning asosiy sabablari, jumladan, iqtisodiy o'sishning sekinlashuvi, ish o'rinlarining cheklanganligi va mehnat bozorida raqobat ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, yoshlar o'rtasida ishsizlik holatining psixologik salbiy ta'siri, stress, depressiya va ijtimoiy izolyatsiya kabi muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: yoshlar ishsizligi, psixologik bosim, iqtisodiy o'sish, stress, ishga joylashish dasturlari, mehnat bozorida raqobat, ijtimoiy tashkilotlar.

Аннотация: уровень безработицы среди молодёжи в стране резко растёт в последние годы, что угрожает социальной и экономической стабильности. В исследовании рассматриваются основные причины безработицы, включая замедление экономического роста, ограниченные возможности трудоустройства и конкуренцию на рынке труда. Также анализируется негативное психологическое воздействие безработицы на молодёжь, вызывающее такие проблемы, как стресс, депрессия и социальная изоляция.

Ключевые слова: безработица среди молодёжи, психологическое давление, экономический рост, стресс, программы занятости, конкуренция на рынке труда, общественные организации.

South Korea is a democratic republic, and its system of governance is based on three main branches – executive, legislative, and judicial. The President is the head of state and is elected by the people. The leader's authority is extensive: managing the government, proposing laws, representing the state in international politics, and so on. The legislative body, the National Assembly, consisting of 300 deputies, is responsible for passing laws and overseeing government activities. The judiciary is independent and aimed at ensuring justice. South Korea transitioned to a genuine democratic system after the 1987 revolution. During this process, unprecedented reforms were implemented to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens. The rapid economic growth has allowed this state to form an effective governance system. Starting

from the 60s of the last century, during the period when the term "Korean economic miracle" emerged, the economy was rapidly diversified. Effective measures aimed at reducing corruption are being implemented in this country. Also, the transparency of government activities is being increased. Despite the rapidly developing economy, social inequality and youth unemployment are pressing issues in the Republic of Korea. These very problems can also lead to a social crisis. Conflicts in the governing system of this country, the easy overthrow of many rulers, often lead to social unrest. The number of unemployed in Korea between the ages of 25-30 is among the highest in OECD countries. In South Korea, the proportion of unemployed people aged 25-29 was the highest among the member states of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). According to a report by the Bank of Korea (BOK), in 2018, the number of people aged 25-29 accounted for 21.6% of the unemployed in Korea, which recorded the highest figure among OECD members. This is the seventh consecutive year that the share of unemployed people aged 25-29 in South Korea has been the highest among OECD members, the report said. Experts note that in the context of the global economic crisis, South Korea's relatively tough labor market has hit young job seekers hard. According to Professor Sung Taeon of Yonsei University, companies are not willing to increase the hiring of young people because starting salaries for new workers in South Korea are much higher than in other countries. In November last year, the unemployment rate in South Korea fell by 0.1 percentage points to 3.1%. According to government data, the number of employed people reached 27.5 million in November last year.

South Korea, as one of the economically developed countries, has been facing problems of unemployment and psychological pressure among young people in recent years. In this article, we will analyze these problems and consider their causes and possible solutions. Unemployment among young people in South Korea remains above 10% as of 2023. This figure is much higher than the overall unemployment rate. The main causes of youth unemployment are. The competition for employment among young people is very strong. As the number of young people with a high level of education increases, employers increase their requirements and select the best candidates. There are not enough jobs in some industries, which makes it difficult for young people to find jobs. In particular, new technologies and automation processes are reducing many traditional jobs. Young people are worried about their future, which further complicates their employment. Unemployment among young people is not only an economic problem, but also causes psychological pressure. Problems such as low self-esteem, depression, and stress are widespread. The causes of psychological pressure. Young people try to meet the high demands and expectations placed on them by their friends and families, which causes additional stress. Financial problems arising from unemployment and anxiety about future opportunities in general, worry young people. As a result of unemployment, feelings of social exclusion and isolation can arise, which negatively affect psychological health. A number of measures are needed to solve these problems. It is necessary to update the education system and develop professional development programs to prepare young people in accordance with the modern labor market. Expanding psychological assistance and counseling services for young people will help in managing stress and improving mental health. The organization of employment programs by the state and the private sector plays an important role in providing jobs for young people. Increasing the opportunities for young people to communicate with each other through social

networks will reduce their social isolation. The problems of unemployment and psychological pressure among young people in South Korea are of great importance. A comprehensive approach and cooperation are necessary to solve these problems. Not only economic growth, but also the mental health of young people must be taken into account. Through this, we can ensure the well-being of future generations.

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