

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF ORIENTAL STUDIES**

«Approved by»
Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs
N.A.Abdullaev
“ ____ ” _____, 2024

SYLLABUS
FOR THE COURSE
INTERNATIONAL LABOR MARKET AND MIGRATION

(For 1st-year students)

Field of knowledge:	400000	Business, Management, and Law
Field of education:	410000	Business and Management
Major:	70411902	Foreign Economic Activity (Foreign Trade Activities)

Tashkent – 2024

The syllabus was approved at the meeting of the Academic-Methodological Council of TSUOS on “___” ____, 2024 (Protocol No. __) and is recommended for the educational process.

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INFORMATION ABOUT COURSE

Course name:	International labor market and migration
Course type:	Elective
Course code:	XMBM1204
Academi year:	2024-2025
Semester:	2
Mode of study:	Full-time
Type of activities and hours allocated per semester:	150
Lecture:	30
Practical sessions	30
Seminar	-
Self-study	90
Credit:	5
Assessment:	100-point scale
Course language:	Uzbek
Classroom and Time:	According to the course schedule

Course Objective (CO)	
CO1	To provide master's students with theoretical knowledge about the formation, development, functions, and mechanisms of the international labor market, as well as the role of international migration processes.
CO2	To develop practical and methodological skills in master's students by analyzing international labor migration processes with direct references to countries and specific examples.
<p>This course syllabus has been enhanced in accordance with Decree No. 87 of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated March 29, 2024, titled "On Improving the Process of Developing Normative-Methodological Documents for Higher Education." It also takes into account international expertise from the University of Oxford (ranked 1st in the QS ranking), which is listed among the top 300 universities in globally recognized rankings.</p> <p>(https://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/undergraduate/courses/course-listing/economics-and-management)</p>	

Prerequisite Knowledge for Mastering the Course	
1.	<p>To master the course, the student must have theoretical knowledge of economic concepts and processes.</p> <p>The student should have completed courses such as "Economic Theory", "Economy of Uzbekistan", and "World Economy and</p>

	International Economic Relations”.
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Learning Outcomes (LO)	
	In terms of knowledge:
LO1	Understanding the concept of international and regional labor markets, theoretical perspectives on them, and the processes related to their formation and development
LO2	Understanding the factors and functions of international labor migration, as well as the consequences of international labor migration and illegal migration for countries
LO3	Understanding the types and forms of regulating international labor migration processes at the national, regional, and international levels
LO4	Understanding the formation and development of immigration processes, as well as the main immigrant flows, in major labor-importing regions such as the USA, Western Europe, Australia, and the Gulf countries
LO5	Understanding the world’s major labor-exporting countries, their key migration partners, and the flow of remittances from migrants
	In terms of skills:
LO6	Be able to identify and analyze current trends in international and regional labor markets
LO7	Identify and evaluate the positive and negative impacts of international labor migration on labor-importing and labor-exporting countries, distinguish and analyze the benefits and drawbacks of “brain drain” and develop recommendations to address this issue
LO8	Analyze and assess the measures and policies implemented in recipient and donor countries to prevent illegal migration processes
LO9	Identify the positive and negative consequences of regulating international labor migration processes, discuss the role of international organizations in regulating these processes, and evaluate the effectiveness of ILO conventions in protecting the rights of labor migrants using country case studies
LO10	Analyze the regulation of immigration processes in recipient countries, evaluate the country's attractiveness to labor immigrants, examine processes related to the main immigrant flows, and identify the resulting impacts
LO11	Identify, evaluate, and analyze the conditions driving the formation and development of emigration processes in major donor countries, the state's role in regulating these processes, and the significance of remittances for national economic development
LO12	Identify the factors and conditions driving forced labor migration in Uzbekistan, evaluate and analyze the positive and negative implications of international labor emigration for the country, and

	develop recommendations to minimize its negative consequences and enhance its positive impacts
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Course Content	
Type of Classes: Lecture (L)	
L1	Formation and Development of the International Labor Market
L2	Regional Labor Market as a Part of the International Labor Market
L3	Role of International Migration Processes in the Formation of the International Labor Market
L4	International Intellectual Migration Processes
L5	Development of Illegal Migration
L6	Regulation of International Labor Migration Processes
L7	Major Labor-Receiving Countries in the World
L8	The USA as a Major Labor Importer
L9	Gulf Countries as Labor-Receiving Nations
L10	Major Labor-Exporting Countries in the World
L11	Participation of North African Countries in the International Labor Market
L12	Integration of Asia-Pacific Countries into the International Labor Market: Specific Features
L13	Türkiye as a Major Labor Importer and Exporter in Western Asia
L14	Participation of Central Asian Countries in International Labor Migration Processes
L15	Modern Labor Migration Trends in Uzbekistan
Type of Classes: Practical Session (P)	
P1	Modern Trends in the International Labor Market
P2	Specific Features of the Development of the CIS Regional Labor Market
P3	Foreign Remittances
P4	Student Migration as a Key Factor of International Intellectual Migration
P5	Combating Illegal Migration in Labor-Exporting Countries
P6	International Labor Organization Conventions on International Migration
P7	Russian Federation as a Modern Recipient Hub
P8	Immigration Policy of Canada
P9	“Nationalization” Policy of Workforce
P10	Outsourcing Services in India as a Factor in Mitigating Emigration Processes
P11	Arab Republic of Egypt as a Major Labor Exporter

P12	Immigration Processes in Singapore and Malaysia
P13	Transformation of Türkiye into a Labor-Importing Country
P14	Kazakhstan as a Major Labor Recipient in the Region
P15	Digitalization of Labor Migration Processes in Uzbekistan
Type of Classes: Self-study Topics (ST)	
ST1	Specific Features of the Development of the International Labor Market
ST2	Gulf Region as a Hub for International Labor Migration
ST3	CIS Regional Labor Market
ST4	Labor Migration Processes in the Gulf Region
ST5	Distinctive Features of Japan’s Labor Market Development
ST6	Participation of the Republic of Korea in the International Labor Market
ST7	Labor Migration in Malaysia
ST8	Kazakhstan as a Major Labor Exporter in Central Asia
ST9	China’s Role and Position in the International Labor Market
ST10	“Saudization” Policy
ST11	Development of External Labor Migration Processes in Malaysia
ST12	NAFTA as a Regional Labor Market
ST13	Uzbekistan’s Migration Cooperation with the Republic of Korea
ST14	Regulation of External Labor Migration Processes in the Arab Republic of Egypt
ST15	Germany as a Major Recipient in Western Europe
ST16	International Migration Processes in East Asian Countries
ST17	Role of the ILO in Regulating International Labor Migration
ST18	UAE as a Major Labor Resource Importer in the Middle East
Type of Classes: Self-study (S)	
S1	Preparing for Practical Sessions and Completing Homework
S2	Preparing Analytical Materials
S3	Writing Essays on Specific Topics
S4	Analyzing International Labor Migration Processes in Recipient and Donor Countries
S5	Preparing a Cluster Analysis Report on the Distinctive Features of Japan's Labor Market Development
	Total

90

The following criteria are recommended for monitoring the student's performance in the course:

90-100 point - "excellent"
90-100% (Grade - 5) is awarded when the student can independently draw conclusions and make decisions, think creatively and innovatively, understand interdisciplinary (inter-topic) logical connections, engage in independent

reasoning, apply acquired knowledge in practice, comprehend, know, articulate, and explain the essence of the subject (topic), teach others, and demonstrate understanding, skills, and knowledge related to the subject (topic);
70-89 point - “good”
70-89% (Grade - 4) is awarded when the student demonstrates independent reasoning, can apply acquired knowledge in practice, understands, knows, articulates, and explains the essence of the subject (topic), and shows a clear understanding of the subject (topic);
60-69 point - “satisfactory”
60-69% (Grade - 3) is awarded when the student can apply acquired knowledge in practice, understands, knows, articulates, and explains the essence of the subject (topic), and demonstrates a basic understanding of the subject (topic);
0-59 point - “unsatisfactory”
0-59% (Grade - 2 (Unsatisfactory)) is awarded when the student has not mastered the course syllabus, does not understand the essence of the subject (topic), and lacks any understanding of the subject (topic).

The midterm assessment and the evaluation of a student’s knowledge for this type of assessment are carried out by the professor who conducted the relevant course sessions.

The final assessment and the evaluation of a student’s knowledge for this type of assessment are carried out by a professor who did not conduct the course sessions. The professor who conducted the course sessions does not participate in the final assessment.

A student must complete the midterm assessment before the date of the final assessment for the relevant course.

A student who has missed 25% or more of the allocated classroom hours for a course without a tangible reason, or who did not take the midterm assessment, or who received an “unsatisfactory” grade (2) for this assessment, is disqualified from the course and not admitted to the final assessment. Consequently, the student is considered not to have earned the corresponding credits for the course.

A student who is not admitted to the final assessment fails to attend it, or receives an unsatisfactory grade for the final assessment is considered academically indebted.

Academically indebted students have the right to retake the failed courses during the holiday period or in subsequent semesters at their own expense. This is allowed after paying the required fee, which is calculated based on the amount of unearned credits and the base tuition fee.

Classroom assessment (CA)		Midterm assessment (MA)	Final assessment (FA)	Performance indicator
Workshop, oral or written	Self-study			

responses in the classroom				
20 %	20 %	20 %	40 %	100 %

CA	MA	C A+MA	FA	Total	
40	20	60	40	100	Maximum
		36	24	60	Minimum

Requirements for Obtaining Credits:

Full mastery of theoretical and methodological concepts related to the subject, accurate reflection of analysis results, and independent reasoning about the historical processes being studied. Specifically, for each seminar:

- Presenting personal opinions within the framework of the case study method;
- Preparing a presentation on the given topic;
- Developing analytical materials to reinforce the covered topic;
- Completing tasks and assignments given in the CA and ME, and submitting the tasks for the FE.

List of References	
Main Literature	
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2.	Z.A.Qodirova.Xorijiy Sharq mamlakatlarning xalqaro mehnat bozoriga integratsiyalashuvi.Monografiya. T. 2021-217 b.
3.	Z.A.Qodirova. Globallashuv sharoitida O‘zbekistonning xalqaro mehnat bozoriga integratsiyalashuvi. Monografiya.T.-156b.
4.	С.В.Рязанцев, М.Ф.Ткаченко. Мировой рынок труда и международная миграция.М.2010
5.	Labor migration in Asia: building effective institutions.ILO.UK.2016.-92p
Additional Literature	
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2.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston demokratik o‘zgarishlar,keng imkoniyatlar va amaliy ishlar mamlakatiga aylanmoqda. –T.:Qo‘llanma.– 2021.
3.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Yangi O‘zbekiston strategiyasi: Qo‘llanma/– 2021.
4.	Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy tiklanishdan-milliy yuksalish sari 4-tom: Qo‘llanma/ – 2020.
5.	А.А. Гребенюк. Международная трудовая миграция и экономическое развитие:последствия, система показателей и Российские реалии. М.

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6.	С.Н.Кононенко, М.К.Мукимова. Миграционные процессы в странах зарубежного Востока.Т.2011.
7.	International Migration Outlook 2023.
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Articles from Scopus	
9	Inese Šūpule. The Adaptation Strategies of Highly Skilled Latvian Migrants: The Role of Pre-Migration Cultural Capital and Typical Pathways to Labour-Market Upper Positions. Central and Eastern European Migration Review Received: 29 November 2020, Accepted: 8 October 2021 Published online: 15 November 2021 Vol. 10, No. 2, 2021, pp. 111–130. http://ceemr.uw.edu.pl/vol-10-no-2-2021/articles/adaptation-strategies-highly-skilled-latvian-migrants-role-pre-migration
10	Parker, Kimberly A,Hester, Erin B,Geegan, Sarah A,Ciunova-Shuleska, Anita Palamidovska-Sterjadovska, Nikolina Ivanov, Bob. Reflections on the Emigration Aspirations of Young, Educated People in Small Balkan Countries: A Qualitative Analysis of Reasons to Leave or Stay in North Macedonia. Central and Eastern European Migration Review, Vol. 11, No. 1, 2022, pp. 65-84. http://ceemr.uw.edu.pl/sites/default/files/Parker%20et%20al.%202022_0.pdf
11	Katharina Jaik. Brain drain from vocational to academic education at upper-secondary level? An empirical analysis for Switzerland. Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training.2020. https://ervet-journal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40461-020-00095-8
12	Kejie Huang, Tianlong You. Skill the low-skilled: the knowledge-driven stepwise migration of Vietnamese workers in South China. Comparative Migration Studies volume 12, Article number: 21 (2024) https://comparativemigrationstudies.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40878-024-00381-4
Information sources	
1.	www.esa.org .
2.	www.labormigration .
3.	www.globalmigrationgroup.org
4.	www.worldbank.com
5.	www.ilo.com
6.	www.iom.com
7.	www.fms.gov.ru
8.	www.migration.uz
9.	www.mirpal.com

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