

ドイツにおける長期失業対策と社会法制

——第二労働市場の法制度化の意義と限界の考察を中心として——

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Strategien gegen Langzeitarbeitslosigkeit und Sozialrecht in der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland —Betrachtung über die Bedeutungen und Grenzen von Institutionalisierung des
zweiten Arbeitsmarktes—

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Abstract

German statutory labor market policy is based on both active and passive labor market policies. Whereas passive labor market policy is typified by schemes such as unemployment compensation insurance, active labor market policy is characterized by adopting measures to prevent unemployment and promoting employment initiatives. Active labor market policies provided in the Social Law Book III include measures to promote educational and training courses, employment creation measures and structural adjustment measures. These measures that seek to institutionalize the concept of a second labor market and the significance and limitations of such policies on the resolution of issues concerning unemployment in Germany, especially on the most serious cases of long-term unemployment are discussed in this paper. Attention is focused on techniques to institutionalize the concept of the second labor market in order to reduce unemployment through the promotion of practical undertakings supported by the government and the presentation of employment opportunities to the unemployed.