

Unemployment and Problems of Employment in an Economically Less Active

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Abstract—Unemployment is one of the most important problems in the world. It hinders the socio-economic development of the country, hinders the improvement of the standard of living of the population. In the economic literature, special attention is paid to the analysis of the economic and social consequences of unemployment. Unemployment gives rise to several problems of particular acuteness. Among them is the problem of social inequality.

Key words—employment problems, market economy, unemployment, number of unemployed.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment causes more than one socio-economic problem, including: the dequalification of workers, the growth of poverty, shattering the psyche of people, a drop in morale, suicide, an aggravation of the crime situation, a decline in marriage and fertility, an increase in the number of divorces and the number of deaths.

Unemployment, and especially chronic unemployment, has quite negative socio-economic consequences for society, which is adequately reflected in the standard of living of the population and the process of economic development of the country. Therefore, in international practice, serious attention is paid to the assessment of these negative socio-economic consequences. It is relatively easy to assess the economic consequences of unemployment, while the social consequences, which are difficult to distinguish and are complex and cannot be fully evaluated. The negative consequences of unemployment and the degree of its impact on socio-economic development depend on the situation in the country, on the specific parameters of the social situation.

To fight unemployment, we must first analyze its causes. There are many reasons for the emergence of unemployment: the transformation of the economy, the economic downturn, the mistakes made during economic reforms, the introduction of innovations, the high level of corruption, the presence of imperfect institutions, the difficult political and criminogenic situation, etc.

II. MAIN PART

To eliminate economic inequality, it is necessary to carry out systemic reforms both in the field of education and in agriculture. It is necessary to increase economic opportunities, the quality of education and access to retraining, and create an environment in which all stakeholders, including government, civil society, the private sector, and citizens, will be involved in the process of sustainable development, because this is a complex problem, and it is practically impossible for one single sector to solve it. Unemployment causes an economic crisis and reduces people's purchasing power, leading to poverty. Unemployment and poverty are more relevant in less developed countries, however, due to current economic problems at the global level, this problem has become relevant for developed countries as well. Unemployment and poverty are so complex that they are directly correlated with each other, and as the unemployment rate decreases, so does the poverty rate, but overcoming the problem of unemployment should be carried out on the basis of an individual action plan for all countries and, moreover, for all regions [1].

We focus on one of the problems in the field of employment, namely the shadow part of the employment market. People employed in the shadow part of the labor market avoid mandatory taxes for employees in the country, whose income can be much higher than the income of many taxpayers, however, in most cases, the income of people employed in the shadow part of the labor market is below average, and they might be using various types of social assistance and benefits. Most, but not all, people in the informal labor market are low-paid, low-skilled workers. In addition to the fact that the presence of the shadow part of the labor market causes errors in the significant statistical data of the country, the country's economy loses income in the form of hidden taxes.

It is important that in order to improve the quality of the institutionalization of job search, it is not enough to create Internet portals, regularly organize forums and employment weeks. It is necessary to accelerate the creation of a network of employment promotion centers, which is also provided for by the state strategy for the

formation of the labor market. There is a Public Service Bureau. The Public Service Bureau is a legal entity of public law, the purpose of which is to develop the administrative and legislative policy of public administration in the country and to implement the principles of effective public administration. The Bureau carries out the improvement of the legal framework of the public service, the improvement of human resource management systems of the public service and the implementation of e-government projects [2].

One of the most common and effective ways to combat structural unemployment is the preparation and conduct of training courses by the state. This will help improve the skills of the unemployed and increase their competitiveness. In this way, the level of professional and qualification training of the workforce will be in line with the requirements of the workplace.

To prevent a rise in the unemployment rate, it is important to take a number of measures:

- Management Improvement - to eliminate the vicious practice of mass layoffs of old employees and joining the state with "his own team" as a sign of gratitude for the personal loyalty of "this team" when changing managers-employees in government structures.
- Protection of the rights granted to workers by law - in this direction it is necessary to strengthen trade unions. Executive authorities must respond quickly and objectively to violations of the Labor Code.
- Development of an anti-dumping law. Dumping serves to drown local producers, so it causes serious damage to small businesses and, as a result, increases the unemployment rate. Therefore, it is necessary that the state actively fight against dumping prices in order to protect the manufacturer as much as possible.
- Improving the system of labor protection and protection of rights - the right to life and health of workers, as one of the fundamental rights, is guaranteed by the Constitution of Georgia and a number of international documents. The right to work includes the right of workers to ensure the safest and healthiest working conditions possible and to protect the rights granted to them by labor legislation.
- Regulation of labor migration - according to the state migration strategy, it is necessary to create a legal and institutional environment to improve the emigration environment. Its goals are: promotion of legal migration; fight against illegal migration; promoting the reintegration of returned migrants; Improving migration management and raising public awareness.

There are two main methods for determining the number of unemployed:

1. The unemployment rate is determined on the basis of selective observations of a certain part of the population, which is conducted periodically;
2. The unemployment rate can be determined on the basis of applications submitted for the status of unemployed in the state employment services.

Duration of unemployment - The period of unemployment of an economically active person can be different. The most short-term is friction unemployment,

which can usually last for weeks or months. Structural unemployment lasts longer than friction [3].

It is true that the negative socio-economic consequences of unemployment are pronounced and are mostly assessed negatively by specialists, but, like all events, unemployment has, along with negative, positive aspects in terms of its impact on the labor market. In particular, the presence of a certain level of unemployment leads to:

- ✓ the constant maintenance of the labor reserve;
- ✓ the competition among workers;
- ✓ the stimulation of productivity and labor intensity;
- ✓ increasing the social significance and role of labor in society;
- ✓ increasing the social status of the employee; the freedom of choice of workplace, etc.

I.CONCLUSION

The main indicators of unemployment are: the number of unemployed; duration of unemployment; unemployment rate; the sex-age structure of unemployed; professional-qualified structure of unemployed; sectoral and territorial structure of unemployed.

The formation of the natural level of unemployment can be affected by many factors, such as economic growth rates, demographic development trends, the emigration-immigration situation of the country, changes in the structure of the labor force, etc. Since the above figures are different in different countries, it is not surprising that every country has a different natural level of unemployment.

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