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LABOR MARKET CHALLENGES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE «NEW POOR»

Abstract. At the current stage of the country's socio-economic development, overcoming unemployment, poverty and ensuring effective employment in Georgia remains the main task of macroeconomic policy. Despite the recent reforms and certain positive shifts in economic development, there are still a number of difficulties in the labor market, which, on the one hand, are related to the shortage of jobs across the country, and on the other hand, to the shortage of highly qualified labor. In addition, there is a noticeable lack of personnel with the necessary knowledge, skills and experience in certain professions or specialties. This largely determines the imbalance between the demand and supply of labor in the Georgian labor market. The problem is made even more visible by modern global trends related to demographic, organizational, structural changes, large-scale labor emigration, technological innovations and other innovations.

Given the above situation, great importance is attached to systematic research of the labor market, especially in the direction of studying the real demand for labor, so that the existing higher and vocational education system in the country is correctly oriented towards training personnel with the appropriate profession and qualifications, which will fully meet the requirements of employers for the labor force and minimize the imbalance in the labor market. Eliminating the existing problem can have a positive impact on overcoming poverty, especially in relation to the "new poor".

Poverty research is complex in nature and takes into account all the achievements that have taken place in economic, political, sociological and psychological scientific directions, which reveals the interdisciplinary nature of poverty research. This paper presents an analysis of the practical and theoretical approaches related to the study of the problem of poverty in socio-economic science.

At the current stage of the country's socio-economic development, overcoming unemployment, poverty and ensuring effective employment remain the main tasks of macroeconomic policy in Georgia. Despite the recent reforms and certain positive shifts in the direction of economic development, there are still a number of difficulties in the economy, which, on the one hand, are related to the shortage of jobs across the country, and on the other hand, to the shortage of highly qualified labor. In addition, there is a noticeable lack of personnel with the necessary knowledge, skills and experience in certain professions or specialties. This largely determines the imbalance between the demand and supply of labor in the Georgian labor market. The problem is made even more visible by modern global trends related to demographic, organizational, structural changes, large-scale labor emigration, technological innovations and other innovations.

In modern economic relations, the impact of the functioning of the labor market on the "new poor" is relevant, which is explained primarily by the fact that in many cases employment cannot provide adequate living conditions for an individual. Poverty in its essence is a global challenge. At the same time, poverty is characterized by a subjective nature, which means that it is perceived differently by everyone. There may be different answers to the question of what poverty means: for someone it is associated with a lack of food, for someone with the absence of shelter, and for someone it may be associated with the possibility of receiving quality education. For some, it may be associated only with health.

Keywords: *Working Poverty, Social Exclusion, Economic Growth Stability, Inclusiveness, Social Transfers, Poverty Trap, Labor Export.*

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Introduction. In the modern world, any society has to make many economic decisions. Society directly participates in both the production and distribution processes. For the economy to function effectively, it is necessary that the labor market clearly fulfills its assigned function and the principle of rationality is observed. The latter implies the effective use of resources and the correct distribution among individual economic entities in order to reduce the level of poverty as much as possible.

A deep analysis of the existing issues leads to the study of the functioning of the labor market and the resolution of the global problem associated with the category of the “new poor”.

In modern economic relations, the impact of the functioning of the labor market on the “new poor” is relevant, which is explained primarily by the fact that in many cases employment cannot provide adequate living conditions for an individual. Poverty in its essence is a global challenge. At the same time, poverty is characterized by a subjective nature, which means that it is perceived differently by everyone. There may be different answers to the question of what poverty means: for someone it is associated with a lack of food, for someone with the absence of shelter, for someone it may be associated with the possibility of receiving quality education. For some, it may be associated only with health.

The article focuses on two main areas: 1) the labor market as a mechanism for the efficient functioning of the economy and 2) the “new poor” as a modern challenge of poverty arising from an uncompetitive labor market. Based on the above, the problem is, on the one hand, the dysfunctional functioning of the labor market and, on the other hand, its impact on the “new poor”.

The relevance of the research topic is determined precisely by the modern manifestation of poverty in the form of the “new poor”, which means that in many countries of the world, including Georgia, the group of people who work but still live in poverty despite employment is growing. In many cases, the main reasons for the increase in poverty include the dysfunctional functioning of the labor market, unhealthy workplaces and low income, which cannot ensure human well-being. In a broad sense, the labor market is a market form of organization of the sphere of employment of the population and social-labor relations. The relevance of the study of the problem is also determined by the fact that it is the labor

market that should become the basis for the country's economic development, promotion of effective employment of the working-age population, creation of flexible systems of social protection and security, improvement of the quality of life and, ultimately, the standard of living.

Given the relevance of the research topic, the subject of the research can be formulated as follows: The subject of the current research is the study of in-work poverty arising from the challenges in the labor market, as a category of “new poor”. As for the object of the research, it is the labor market and the challenges surrounding it that affect in-work poverty.

The aim of the article is to identify the challenges of the labor market in the modern world and, on its basis, to assess the effect that it has on the formation of the category of “new poor”.

The tasks set in the article address such fundamental issues as: formulation of the essence of the labor market; determination of the role of the labor market in modern economic relations; identification of the challenges facing the labor market, assessment of the impact of the labor market on the “new poor”.

Literature Review. The relevance of the above topic is evidenced by the scientific works around it, which have been presented at different times at various international and national levels. For the objectivity of the research, it is important to critically analyze existing materials and generate new knowledge based on them.

The labor market, as a mechanism for the efficient functioning of the economy, has been discussed in a number of scientific works and publications. The labor market is a fundamental issue that manifests its nature in the formation of a strong economy. Its importance is discussed by: Ronald J. Ehrenberg; Robert S. Smith (2022), Melvin Vooren, Carla Healersmans, Wim Groot, Henriette Maassen (2018), 21. José Azar, Ioana Marinescu and Marshall Steinbaum (2022).

The functioning of the labor market and its challenges have been examined in their works by scholars such as: Murman Tsartsidze, Natela Latsabidze (2020), Richard Blundell (2024), Ali Zarifhonarvar (2024), Jake Bradley (2024), Stephan Brunow, Stefanie Losch, Ostar Okhrin (2022), Kevin Donovan, Todd Scoellman (2022), Bousrih J, Elhaj M and Hassan F (2022), José Azar, Ioana Marinescu and Marshall Steinbaum (2020), David J. Deming (2015), David H.

Autor (2001). The existing works highlight the changes that have been sharply manifested in the labor market in recent decades. These changes are characterized by increasing income inequality; increasing female participation in the paid labor force, increasing educational attainment in highly skilled jobs, and increasing immigration. Scientists agree that it will be impossible to successfully solve the problem of poverty without the formation of a modern civilized market environment and its corresponding infrastructure. And in this system, the leading place belongs to the labor market.

Also, among scientists: Ambar Narayan (2020), Andrés Castañeda, Dung Doan, David Newhouse, Minh Cong Nguyen, Hiroki Uematsu, João Pedro Azevedo (2018), Ramaz Abesadze (2013), Tamila Arnania-Kepuladze, Giorgi Kepuladze (2017), John Corbin (1920) there are opinions about the “new poor” and their retrospective. Unfortunately, existing studies confirm that in developing countries, including Georgia, the labor market is in the stage of formation, which is essentially reflected in the poverty rate. In other words, the transforming market is characterized by specific features, among which are: high levels and scales of unemployment and poverty; ineffective employment, the presence of the so-called “poverty of employees”, low levels of labor productivity in a number of sectors of the national economy; high levels of hidden unemployment and informal employment; low levels and quality of human capital development; mass labor emigration; problems with the organization of labor remuneration, low levels of wages and weakening of its main functions; high levels of income differentiation; underdevelopment of the social protection and security system in the country; underdevelopment of a unified labor market infrastructure, etc.

The sources used in the article help us in the research process to assess the current state of the labor market. The above sources represent official statistical indicators that provide a clear guideline for drawing a line between qualified employment and “in-work poverty”. Also, the public survey used in the article (NDI 2023 “Public Attitudes in Georgia”)¹ reveals the real public attitude towards socio-economic issues. For the sake of comparison, it should be noted that the current picture differs sharply from the data recognized by official statistical services. This

once again emphasizes the subjective nature of poverty. The authors Ana Diakonidze (2021), Merab Kakulia, Nodar Kapanadze, Lali Kurkhuli (2017), Angel Gurría, Guy Ryder (2019), Paul Schoukens, Alberto Barrio (2017) in their publications reflect on the fundamental differences between classic poverty and “new poverty”. They talk about the types of informal employment and emphasize the problems associated with it. It is important to recognize the labor status of people engaged in informal labor at the legislative level. The current issue is of interest to us in terms of identifying the social status of this category of employees, benefits and disadvantages that they may have.

Reality shows that one of the main provoking factors of poverty is income inequality, which on the one hand is a fair assessment, although its unequivocal recognition ignores other factors. This, in the conditions of a market economy, calls into question the functioning of the labor market.

Research Methodology. For the research methodology, first of all, it was necessary to analyze the existing scientific literature on the labor market and poverty. The existing literature deals with fundamental issues that consider poverty and the problems provoked by it in close connection with the labor market. The authors express the opinion that the effective functioning of the labor market is determined by the important factor that speaks about the well-being of each employed person. In addition, recently, economists have been actively talking not only about the poverty of the unemployed, but also about the poverty that exists behind the employed, which is presented to us in the form of the “new poor”. However, it should also be mentioned here that many of the authors point to the fact that the means of overcoming poverty is not only a good job and income, but also focus on more intangible values, such as: the spiritual factor, the presence of more free time, traditional values, the opportunity to actively participate in socio-cultural coexistence.

It is necessary to show the real picture. In order to assess the existing challenges and prospects. Based on the obtained objective assessment, it is necessary to develop practical recommendations.

The current events in the labor market are complex and chain processes that require a systematic approach. Thus, we can state that these processes should be evaluated from various scientific points of view and analyzed using substantiated research methods. For this purpose, the article uses the data grouping method, which serves to

1 NDI Survey - Public Attitudes in Georgia. 2023. URL: https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/NDI%20Georgia_GGF%20poll_October_2023_Geo_VF.pdf (дата звернення: 25.12.2024).

Table 1. The absolute poverty rate In Georgia, 2014-2023

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of population below the absolute poverty line, %	23.5	21.6	22.0	21.9	20.1	19.5	21.3	17.5	15.6	11.8

Source: built by the author according to the data from the National Statistical Service of Georgia/Share of the population below the absolute poverty line, % 2014-2023. Geostat. URL: <https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/192/tskhovrebis-done> (дата звернення: 25.12.2024)).

identify and formulate a common opinion. Quantitative and qualitative analysis methods are used to evaluate statistical data and draw conclusions. Also, the observation and deduction method in the research process allows us to analyze the existing issue in a historical context.

Main Results. The research identifies factors contributing to working poverty, including: low wages; quality of employment; low qualifications of employees; uncompetitive labor market; irrationality as a result of low economic education.

The result of “working poverty” is social exclusion, which means that people cannot participate in various types of social activities.

The inflationary processes underway in the country have a significant impact on the income of the workforce and the economy of the country as a whole, especially for people working in non-prestigious jobs, which ultimately negatively affects their well-being.

The principle of “social solidarity” is evident in the labor market, which means that more people are often employed in a particular job than is needed.

The essence of the labor market and its role in modern economic relations

The underdevelopment of the labor market infrastructure in the country, ineffective employment and high unemployment have had a serious impact on the standard of living of the population, the depth and scale of poverty, hindered the country's progress and, along with it, created a number of other socio-economic problems. It is indeed obvious that the economic growth rates observed throughout the country in recent years have failed to ensure a significant reduction in the level of poverty.

In the modern world, the development of human capital, the quality of education and the presence of qualified personnel significantly determine the growth of investments in the country and the promotion of effective employment of the population. It is also widely known that among numerous resources, special importance is attached to human resources.

The level and quality of human capital development in the labor market directly affects the level and scale of demand for labor. The results of studies conducted by various organizations, private structures and individual experts show that at the current stage in Georgia, there is a fairly high demand for highly qualified labor in certain professions. It is indeed obvious that there is actually a shortage of highly qualified, competitive labor in the Georgian labor market. “It is difficult to find qualified personnel in the labor market, because there is a shortage of competent personnel in the labor market.” This is also confirmed by the results of the labor market research and analysis conducted by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia in 2022.

The labor market is a constituent element of a market economy and a dynamic sphere of the socio-economic life of society. It is directly reflected in the dynamic results of economic development. The labor market is a network of contacts between buyers and sellers of labor, where those wishing to work and employers meet. When determining the essence of the labor market, the subject of judgment among specialists is what is the object of purchase and sale in the labor market - labor or labor. One part of the specialists relies on the ideas of the representatives of classical political economy A. Smith and D. Ricardo and believes that labor is sold in the labor market. The other part of the researchers shares the theory of the German economist K. Marx and believes that the object of buying and selling is labor capacity, or labor power.

It is a paradox, but using the example of Georgia, it can be said that there are more working households beyond poverty than non-working ones. This means that people live in poverty, despite the fact that they are employed. They have to make difficult decisions every day related to food, utility costs, etc. Added to this are unforeseen expenses, which often place a much heavier burden on the family. This means an unstable situation when people cannot cope with everyday challenges.

In Georgia, the absolute poverty rate decreased significantly from 21.3% to 11.8% in 2020-2023.

The decrease is mainly due to the increase in the number of recipients of subsistence allowances and the public work employment program. This is what distinguishes today's Georgia from even the poorest countries in the European Union: the stability and inclusiveness of economic growth. This can only be achieved through systemic institutional reforms.

As for the role of the labor market in modern economic relations, it is determined primarily by the system of economic and social relations related to the supply and hiring of labor. Buyers and sellers of labor interact with each other in the labor market. In addition, it is a mechanism that ensures the agreement of the price of labor and working conditions between employers and employees. «The labor market is a system of social relations, social norms and institutions that ensure the reproduction, distribution and use of labor force based on the law of supply and demand. In other words, the labor market is a market form of employment of the population and the organization of the labor sphere.»

Labor Market Challenges

Recently, as we are talking about the end of the 2020 global pandemic, the growth rate of household incomes has been particularly noticeable in Georgia. In 2019-2023, household incomes grew by an average of 11% in nominal terms. However, inflation was also very high during the same period, and if we adjust this growth rate for this rate, we see that household incomes grew by only 4% on average annually. This highlights the high impact of inflation, which had an effect throughout the pandemic. In this case, it should also be noted that inflation was not just a local phenomenon, it was a global phenomenon, and behind it stood a number of factors caused by the world agenda and the reassessment of priorities in demand for various types of goods and services. Accordingly, inflation became a factor that did not make this income growth as effective as it should have been.

Short-term and long-term effects of social transfers: It is worth noting that external factors are less visible in poverty reduction. Here, political decisions, policy vision and approach are more visible, so that poverty reduction can be reflected in numbers in a short time. As for poverty indicators, the number of the population below the absolute poverty line decreased by 11.7% from 2014

to 2023. This decrease, taken separately, is a fairly large positive change. It is simply important to analyze what factors were behind this change. As the analysis of the income structure shows, the main factor here, which determines the transfer of part of the population below the poverty line above this line, is social transfers, both an increased number of social benefit recipients, as well as an increase in the volume of social benefits themselves, and at the same time the state program of employment in public work. If we consider all this in the short term, this is one of the good solutions for people who do not have any income to have some source of income and be able to exist. However, if we consider it in the long term, this is not what we should ultimately want to achieve. At this stage, this means that a part of the population is economically active, they pay taxes, and then the state distributes these taxes to the people. Mathematically, this means that this relatively small number of employees must maintain an "entire army", which is logically inconsistent. All this, of course, is not an optimal solution in the long term, since in the long term, people living below the poverty line can be strengthened by increasing employment and income from employment.

The impact of labor market challenges on the formation of the "new poor" category

It is important to correctly assess and know what the state's long-term plan is, how it intends to help people who were below the poverty line to get out of it, how we can make these people economically active.

As part of the study, a survey of the population was conducted on its own in relation to poverty among the employed. The survey lasted for 25 days (started on 04.11.2024 and ended on 29.11.2024). The survey was conducted using the sociological survey method, questionnaires. A questionnaire was used as a tool for obtaining primary sociological data, where both open and closed questions were structured in advance. During the survey, attention was focused on selecting the part of the general population that was intended to be studied. The data obtained as a result of the selection of respondents are characteristic of the entire general population and allow for general conclusions to be drawn.

Through the questionnaire, primary data was obtained on social facts, events, processes, as well as on the views, thoughts, attitudes, assessments, behavioral motives, value orientations, and others of individuals

and social groups. The questionnaire method was selected taking into account the large number of respondents. For conducting the so-called mass survey. A total of 260 respondents were interviewed. The survey was conducted in various regions of Georgia, both urban and rural. These regions are: Kutaisi, Zestaponi, Khoni, Samtredia, Terjola, Ozurgeti, Tbilisi, Mtskheta and their surrounding villages.

The survey conducted as part of the study aims to assess the subjective attitude of the population towards poverty. In addition, it is interesting to compare the results obtained with official statistical data. I think what is significant here is that poverty should be assessed not only by statistical data expressed in numbers, but also by people's perception of whether they feel poor or not.

The survey included a total of 260 respondents who were employed in various

– 30 to 60 years old women and up to 65 years old men – 59%, a total of 153 people.

If we look at the current situation from a gender perspective, we must also say that the majority of the employed are men, 65%

of whom are women, which on the one hand indicates that the demand for and, accordingly, the supply of labor in the labor market is unevenly distributed between women and men. One of the reasons for this can be the stereotypical view that it is a man's prerogative to work, while women are less involved in economic activities. However, on the one hand, this circumstance is also

based on the imbalance between incomes in terms of gender. Namely, the fact that in Georgia men's labor is more highly paid than women's.

Considering the current situation in the country and based on a subjective assessment, 66% of the surveyed population, or 172 people, consider themselves poor for various reasons or factors. While 34% of the surveyed, or 88 people, do not consider themselves poor. In most cases, the reason why respondents considered themselves poor was subjective, related to income: they admitted that their income was not enough to create proper living conditions. Accordingly, for them, the main determinant of poverty is the amount of income. As for those who did not consider themselves poor, the reason was mostly non-material values, such as family values and environment, as well as health status.

To compare the existing results, we must definitely

mention both the subjective assessment of poverty and the official statistics. As we can see, there is a sharp difference between them. Namely: the subjective assessment shows that the perception of poverty is 66%, while statistical data recognizes only 11.8%. This is especially true given that the questionnaire survey included the category

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS: 260

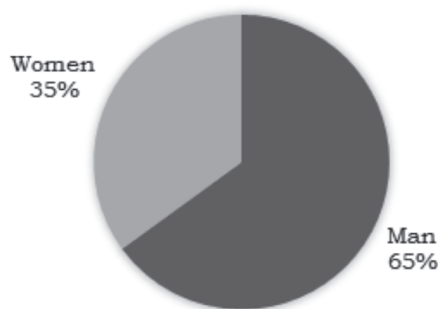


Fig. 1. Distribution of respondents by gender

Source: built by the author according to the data collected from private survey

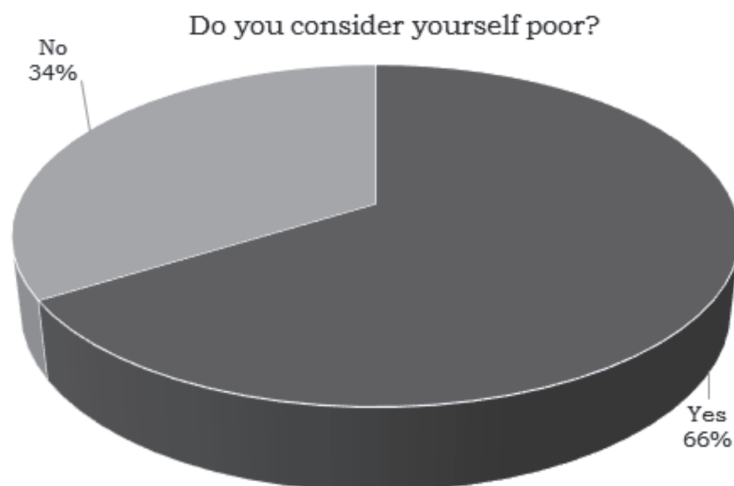


Fig. 2. Respondents' self-assessment of poverty

Source: built by the author according to the data collected from private survey

fields and whose age did not exceed the retirement age. Of these, 35% – 91 women and 65% – 196 men. The age distribution is as follows:

- 18 to 22 years old – 18%, a total of 47 people;
- 22 to 30 years old – 23%, a total of 60 people;

of employed people, those economic entities who constantly receive income from their activities and their level of well-being should be correspondingly high. However, reality presents a different picture. Therefore, we can say that we are dealing with a “new poverty”.

To talk about the vice of in-work poverty, it is necessary to emphasize the existence of the “poverty trap”. Its essence is as follows: when a person tries to escape poverty, first of all he tries to start working, because he considers the solution to the current situation to be precisely remuneration for labor. However, the jobs around him allow him to pay only as much as he would have if he had benefited from various types of social packages. In the current situation, he faces new expenses, arising from transportation, utilities and various types of social responsibilities. In fact, this creates the same situation as when using the social package, and instead of helping people improve their well-being, it often leads to a further deterioration in their standard of living. Therefore, a demoralized well-being is created, which in its essence is a “poverty trap”.

Up to 600 million people in the world cannot provide even basic needs, such as food, clean water or primary healthcare, which threatens their daily existence. Many people in the world experience poverty or the social problems caused by it because they do not have enough money. Providing them with money directly to compensate for financial resources does not provide the desired result in the long term. There are non-profit organizations and charitable foundations that provide donations in the form of cash to needy people or families, however, this does not give them future prospects, since to some extent the attitude of people living in poverty towards donations changes. This ultimately hinders their economic activity. When providing such assistance, it is also important to correctly select the target group to whom these funds are directed and not to harm those people who remain outside the assistance at their expense. It is also worth noting that moral and ethical factors are of great importance here, how conscientiously poverty is assessed.

The impact of remittances. Poverty does not exist in isolation from other global challenges, such as food security, human rights, or climate change. In this regard, the objective question is how do we define global extreme poverty? The World Bank’s international poverty line, as of September 2022, is \$2.15 per day. This is equivalent to

about \$1 in 2017 purchasing power parity terms. In addition, at the end of 2022, an estimated 685 million people worldwide were living in poverty. By this definition, the international poverty line represents what we call extreme poverty. However, countries can use their own poverty lines, based on their cultural and religious values.

One of the ways to escape poverty for developing and poor countries is emigration to relatively rich countries and sending remittances to their relatives from there. In this regard, the situation of Georgia is clearly outlined, which does not look very favorable. Remittances are a means created by the export of labor and help families improve their well-being. However, this can also be viewed from a negative perspective, as a factor hindering the production of national product. In addition, existing financial resources, in the form of remittances, are directed again to the economies of other countries, whose national production is at a much higher level. Accordingly, this creates a situation in which the economy of the country in question grows at a slow pace or does not grow at all. In statistics and numbers, this may seem different, but this is not the growth that is actually needed to create prosperity.

Remittances have another feature. In particular, remittances put the local population in an unfair position compared to the recipients, given the low purchasing power of the national currency. This means that remittances stimulate the general price level to some extent, which further burdens the situation of recipients of income in the national currency. The depreciation of the national currency, on the other hand, at first glance puts the recipient community in a profitable position, but in the future, this will have a negative impact on their well-being.

Conclusion. The factors contributing to working poverty are low wages, employment quality, gender and other individual characteristics. Another consequence of poverty is social exclusion, which means that people are unable to participate in various types of social activities, which negatively affects their mental state.

Based on existing research, the distinction between in-work poverty as a category of the “new poor” in the labor market can be made as follows (fig. 3).

The inflationary processes taking place in a country can have a significant impact on the structure of the workforce, their income and the economy of the country as a whole. People working in non-prestigious jobs are

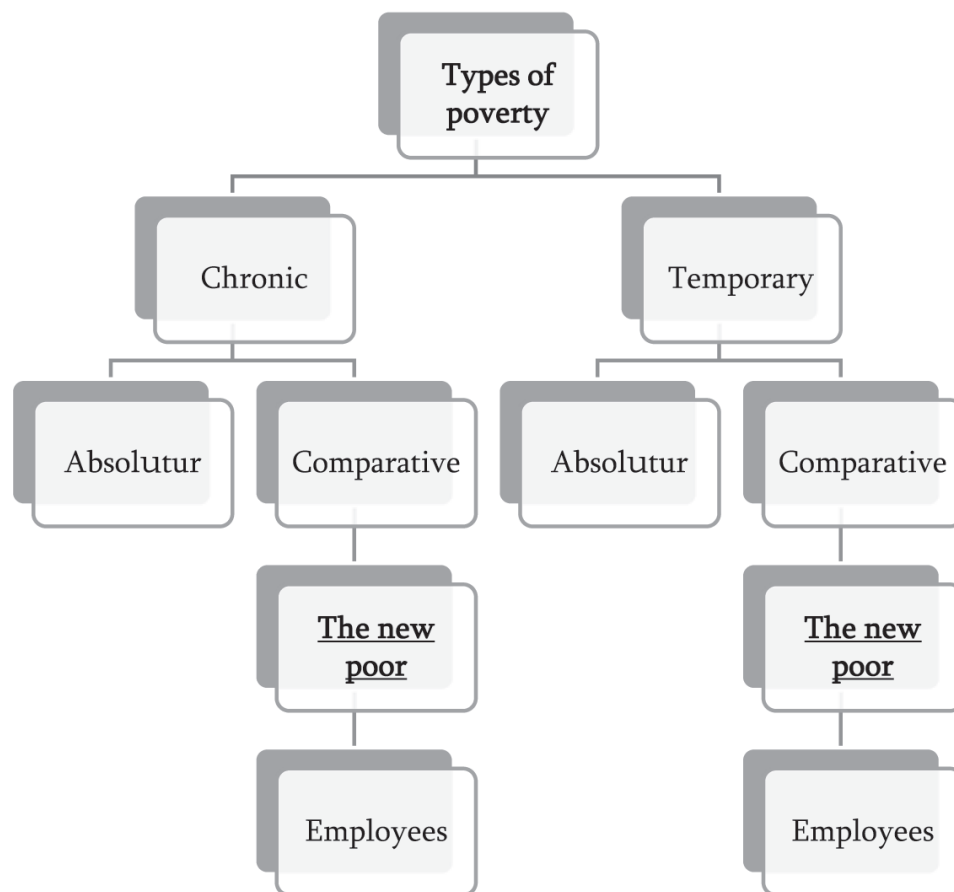


Fig. 3. The distinction between in-work poverty as a category of the “new poor” in the labor market

particularly at risk due to low wages, which ultimately negatively affects their well-being.

The income of a person participating in an employment program may not exceed the amount of the subsistence minimum officially recognized by the state. This amount may help someone not to remain below the poverty line, but for their long-term well-being this is not what should be the ultimate goal. This requires policies that enable people who have risen from poverty to move into a middle class that can be taxed later. This in turn will encourage others to escape poverty.

“Poverty traps” are related to individual circumstances, such as lack of access to healthy food or education, and so on. Large-scale factors, such as corrupt governments or even climate change, affect the well-being of society as a whole. What makes all this a little ironic is the political headquarters from which these processes are supposed to be more or less controllable. In contrast, societies throughout history have used various strategies to help

people in poverty, whether it be religious groups or private charities. They have led initiatives that are now called welfare programs.

It is common for the state to implement the principle of “social solidarity” in the labor market, which means that more people are employed in a particular workplace than is needed. This circumstance is primarily due to political reasons, so that the unemployment rate is not reflected in statistics with a high level, which may lead to dissatisfaction and even division among the population. The problem does not end there: the point is that in conditions of overemployment in a particular workplace, remuneration is also unfair – what constitutes remuneration for the labor of one specific person is distributed among several employees.

If we evaluate this phenomenon objectively, we can say that under conditions of optimal employment and fair distribution of income, stable remuneration can be achieved, which is a prerequisite for the creation of decent jobs.

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ВИКЛИКИ РИНКУ ПРАЦІ ТА ЙОГО ВПЛИВ НА «НОВИХ БІДНИХ»

На сучасному етапі соціально-економічного розвитку країни подолання безробіття, бідності та забезпечення ефективної зайнятості в Грузії залишається головним завданням макроекономічної політики. Незважаючи на нещодавні реформи та певні позитивні зрушення в економічному розвитку, на ринку праці все ще існує низка труднощів, які, з одного боку, пов'язані з нестачею ро-

бочих місць по всій країні, а з іншого – з дефіцитом висококваліфікованої робочої сили. Крім того, відчутним є брак кадрів з необхідними знаннями, навичками та досвідом роботи за певними професіями або спеціальностями. Це значною мірою визначає дисбаланс між попитом і пропозицією робочої сили на грузинському ринку праці. Проблему роблять ще більш помітною сучасні глобальні тенденції, пов'язані з демографічними, організаційними, структурними змінами, масштабною трудовою еміграцією, технологічними інноваціями та іншими нововведеннями.

Враховуючи вищезазначену ситуацію, великого значення набуває систематичне дослідження ринку праці, особливо в напрямку вивчення реального попиту на робочу силу, щоб існуюча в країні система вищої та професійно-технічної освіти була правильно зорієнтована на підготовку кадрів з відповідною професією та кваліфікацією, що дозволить повністю задовольнити вимоги роботодавців до робочої сили і мінімізувати дисбаланс на ринку праці. Усунення існуючої проблеми може позитивно вплинути на подолання бідності, особливо щодо «нових бідних».

Дослідження бідності має комплексний характер і враховує всі досягнення, які мали місце в економічних, політичних, соціологічних та психологічних наукових напрямках, що розкриває міждисциплінарний характер дослідження бідності. У даній роботі представлено аналіз практичних і теоретичних підходів, пов'язаних з вивченням проблеми бідності в соціально-економічній науці.

На сучасному етапі соціально-економічного розвитку країни подолання безробіття, бідності та забезпечення ефективної зайнятості залишаються основними завданнями макроекономічної політики Грузії. Незважаючи на нещодавні реформи та певні позитивні зрушення в напрямку економічного розвитку, в економіці все ще існує низка труднощів, які, з одного боку, пов'язані з нестачею робочих місць по всій країні, а з іншого – з дефіцитом висококваліфікованої робочої сили. Крім того, відчутним є брак кадрів з необхідними знаннями, навичками та досвідом роботи за певними професіями чи спеціальностями. Це значною мірою визначає дисбаланс між попитом і пропозицією робочої сили на грузинському ринку праці. Проблему роблять ще більш помітною сучасні глобальні тенденції, пов'язані з демографічними, організаційними, структурними змінами, масштабною трудовою еміграцією, технологічними інноваціями та іншими нововведеннями.

У сучасних економічних відносинах актуальним є вплив функціонування ринку праці на «нових бідних», що пояснюється насамперед тим, що в багатьох випадках зайнятість не може забезпечити належні умови життя для людини. Бідність за своєю суттю є глобальним викликом. Водночас, бідність характеризується суб'єктивним характером, а це означає, що вона сприймається кожною людиною по-різному. На питання, що таке бідність, можуть бути різні відповіді: для когось вона асоціюється з нестачею їжі, для когось – з відсутністю житла, а для когось – з можливістю отримати якісну освіту. Для когось вона може асоціюватися лише зі здоров'ям.

Ключові слова: бідність серед працюючих, соціальна ізоляція, стабільність економічного зростання, інклюзивність, соціальні виплати, пастка бідності, експорт робочої сили.

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