

Research note

Labour potential of a country: a theoretical note

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Annotation

We see that regional social forces are also unevenly distributed in some places, and given the general tendency to sort themselves out and act out of place, this is reinforced by the fact that there is a tendency for regional and regional incomes to vary significantly over a long period of time between regions with higher real regional incomes and those with lower incomes.

Keywords: labour market, regional development, international migration, personnel development

Economic geographers try to place economists in parallel and to look at local and regional processes in the broader context of an open economy of forces. This approach is also actively studied by geologists and interest in local-long-distance relationships has been aroused, reflecting the importance of long distances for the development of economic and social processes [1-6]. The impact of these processes on the foundation has had a significant impact on economic development and policy, as well as on social development [4-10].

The right approach to trading costs has highlighted the importance of activities that are characterised by uncertainty and routine for their economic development [11,12]. It is important to have an auction process that raises prices above the usual zero-surplus rule in order to drive innovation in the sector and thus give companies their place in this area. Low transport costs could lead to larger markets supplying the plants of large companies, which in turn could lead to lower production costs, as unit labour costs are not incurred [13-18].

The New Economic Geography (NEG) is based on Krugman's work, while the New Neoclassical Urban Economy (NNUE) is a new approach to the development of economic and political systems in urban areas, emerging from the old tradition of urban economy. They are very different and have different explanations and different approaches to economic development. Context refers to a microeconomic way in which the behaviour of actors is structured by institutionalized and spatially differentiated forces.

Looking at the development that is intended for regional consumer markets, the target country follows two models of regional value chains. The first is export-oriented, when countries in the same region organize a regional division of labour and jointly strengthen a particular global value chain that is expanding into regional blocs. To gain access to the world market for their goods and services, the size of the economy, even if the cost of trade is only slightly positive, leads to a concentration of workers and businesses [20,21].

One stage of the production process can only work if the other stage is slowed down due to lack of resources. This model coordinates one or more production stages (e.g. manufacturing,

processing, marketing, distribution, etc.) to support the development of a global value chain, such as the export of goods and services to other countries.

Unlike the division of labour, this does not refer to a "division of labour," but to people and organisations with skills and equipment. There is often a difference between the production of goods and services and the distribution of these goods to other countries [22, 23].

A uniform minimum wage is also linked to satisfying the needs of workers and their families, which are not always in line with those of their companies. Workers who work outside the traditional labour market can be identified as contractors, freelancers or temporary workers.

However, the cost of goods and services can vary considerably from region to region, and each country has regional labour market differences. But when a national wage floor is combined with the possibility of setting a higher regional rate, the cost of goods and services rises significantly.

In contrast, "labour" can refer to the activities of people or other living beings involved in the production of goods and services, which Marx called the use of value. In this sense, labour power is also an aspect of labour that becomes a commodity in a capitalist society when workers are alienated, when they work in laboratories or sell to capitalists. If we compare the concept of labour power with human capital, Marx himself regarded concepts such as "human capital" as purposes which were to imply that the worker was a kind of capitalist. But in general, work becomes fair work, and control over it becomes primarily the prerogative of the administration. The worker becomes an abstract worker, and his labour has become "just labour."

The long-term wage that an employee receives depends on the time he spends on the labour market, the number of hours it takes to produce a person capable of working, and the quality of his work.

Although wages can be correlated with certain qualifications, they do not capture all the essential features of a profession. Standard work data distinguish between different types of work, such as office, administrative and technical activities. In theory, the type of qualification is determined by work and technological change, but in practice it is largely determined by the type of qualification.

For example, empirically, previous studies have observed that middle-skill jobs describe an increasing share of employment in the United States. These studies used skills to explain labour market trends, but they measured annual wages directly, not the content of skills. Models that focus only on cognitive and physical work do not explain the response to technological change. Of course, social power comes from work in society through money, but it does not appear as an alien power opposed to the individual. In fact, labour becomes a component of capital, and workers become autonomous, self-realized persons. The alienation of capitalist society arises because the workers cannot express the basic social aspects of individuality in a system of production that is neither collective nor private property. The aims and activities of the workers are dictated and directed by those who deprive them of the means of production (the bourgeoisie).

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