

Working Paper

Labour potential and regional differentiation

Elena Astakhova

North-Caucasus Federal University,
Russian Federation,
e-mail: astachova123@yandex.ru

Abstract

One can see that there are regions with high real regional incomes, which differ significantly over a long period of time from other regions such as the United States and Europe. In view of the general tendency to sort and activity in these places, regional social forces, which are also unequally distributed in some places, are being potentiated. The impact of this process on the foundation has a significant impact on the distribution of jobs in the various regions of the country, and geographers have also actively studied this approach.

Keywords: labour potential, labour market, economic development, new economic geography, regional economics

Economic geographers have sought to place economists in parallel and to view local and regional processes in the broader context of an open economy of forces. This has aroused interest in local-long-distance relationships, reflecting concerns about the cost of trade in other literature and how the division of labour and fragmentation of production systems are developing. This is of particular importance for labour markets and labour-related issues such as labour potential and regional labour differentiation [1-7].

It is important that the product market in innovation-driven sectors - in other words, the areas in which a company has its place - has an auction process that raises prices above the usual zero excess rule. Low transport costs could lead to larger markets supplying large companies and plants, which could in theory lead to lower production costs, as unit labour costs do not arise as a result of shifting workers from one sector to another, such as from one factory to another [8-12]. The proper approach to trade and costs has highlighted the importance of local - long distance and long-distance trade in activities characterised by uncertainty and routine, and their potential for negative effects on labour costs and the costs of goods and services [13-16].

In Context refers to the microeconomic way in which the behaviour of actors is structured into institutionalized and spatially differentiated forces. The New Economic Geography (NEG) goes back to Krugman's papers, while the New Neoclassical Urban Economy (NNUE) has emerged from the old tradition of urban economics to offer a new approach to the study of spatial economic dynamics in urban areas. Both are very different, but both have the potential to explain certain types of temporal and spatial economic dynamics. The first is export-oriented, occurring when countries in the same region organize regional divisions of labour and jointly strengthen their ability to scale a particular global value chain as a regional bloc.

In general, the size of the economy is leading to a concentration of workers and businesses to gain better access to global markets for their goods and services, even if the cost of trade is even slightly positive [17,18]. In this context, the destination country can pursue two models of

regional value chains when it looks outward - in terms of its supply with the world market and inward in search of a development destined for regional consumer markets. To this end, the development of common infrastructures such as transport, logistics and infrastructure management systems must be coordinated to support the integration of workers and companies into the production and distribution of goods and services and the creation of new jobs.

Thus, the removal of barriers to trade helps to stimulate economic growth, thereby explaining the need for redesigned business processes and the creation of new jobs [19,20]. Too specialised jobs with a narrow range of tasks are said to lead to demotivation through boredom and alienation. One stage of the production process works so well that the other stages are forced to slow down due to a lack of resources and vice versa. In contrast to the division of labour, the "division of labour" does not refer to a single person or group of people, but to an entire organisation. Instead, it refers to all the skills and equipment that people and organizations possess. Often there is no division of labour or division of labour, but rather a combination of different skills, abilities and abilities of people or organisations. Workers who perform part of their non-recurring work may be designated as contractors, freelancers or temporary workers. A uniform minimum wage is also linked to satisfying the needs of workers and their families, which are not always the same for all workers in a company. However, the cost of goods and services can vary considerably from region to region. A national wage floor combines the possibility of setting a higher regional rate, but countries have regional differences in labour markets.

In general, work has become just work, workers have become abstract workers, control over work has become primarily the prerogative of management, and work has become "just work." In contrast, work can refer to the activities of people and other living beings engaged in the production of goods and services, or what Marx called "use value." In comparing Marx's concept of labour power with human capital, Marx himself regarded concepts such as "human capital" as a reification of the purpose, which is to imply that all workers are a kind of capitalist. In this sense, "labour power" is also an aspect of "labour" that has become a commodity in a capitalist society and alienates workers when lab or is sold to capitalists. The long-term wage a worker receives depends not only on his or her labour force, but also on the time he or she spends on the labour market, or on the number of hours it takes to produce a person capable of working.

Although the theory of work and technological change is determined by skill types, the standard work data lack details to distinguish between different types of work (e.g. skilled and unskilled) and different levels of education.

Although wages can correlate with certain qualifications, the critical characteristics of occupations are not captured by wages alone. Previous studies have empirically observed, for example, that middle-skill jobs describe an increasing share of employment in the United States (see Fig. Some studies use skills to explain labour-market trends, but these studies are empirically limited to measuring annual wages directly, rather than the content of qualifications. Models that focus only on cognitive and physical labour, such as those of the US Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), do not explain the response to technological change. The alienation of capitalist society occurs when workers cannot express the basic social aspects of individuality in a system of production that is not in collective or private ownership. The worker becomes an autonomous, self-realizing person, but he is dictated or directed into goals and activities by the means of production of the bourgeoisie, which deprive him of his job as a worker, and not by his own interests.

In fact, labour becomes a component of capital, but capital works as a whole, not only in terms of the production of goods or services. Of course, social power, like money, comes from the labour society, but it does not appear as an alien power opposed to the individual.

References

- [1] Čábelková, I., Abrhám, J., Strielkowski, W. (2015). Factors influencing job satisfaction in post-transition economies: the case of the Czech Republic. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics*, 21(4), 448-456. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10803548.2015.1073007>
- [2] Cajka, P., Jaroszewicz, M., Strielkowski, W. (2014). Migration incentives and flows between Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and the European Union: A forecasting model. *Economics & Sociology*, 7(4), 11-25. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2014/7-4/1>
- [3] Fursov, V.A., Krivokora, E.I., Strielkowski, W. (2018) Regional aspects of labor potential assessment in modern Russia. *Terra Economicus*, 16(4), 95-115. <https://doi.org/10.23683/2073-6606-2018-16-4-95-115>
- [4] Fursov, V.A., Lazareva, N.V., Krivokora, E.I. (2019) Formation of labor potential in the regional management system. *KANT*, 4 (33), 104-108.
- [5] Kalyugina, S., Strielkowski, W., Ushvitsky L., Astachova, E. (2015). Sustainable and secure development: facet of personal financial issues. *Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues*, 5(2), 297-304. [https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2015.2\(14\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2015.2(14))
- [6] Kalyugina, S., Pyanov, A., & Strielkowski, W. (2020). Threats and risks of intellectual security in Russia in the conditions of world globalization. *Journal of Institutional Studies*, 12(1), 117-127. <https://doi.org/10.17835/2076-6297.2020.12.1.117-127>
- [7] Kowalska, K., Strielkowski, W. (2013). Propensity to migration in the CEECs: Comparison of migration potential in the Czech Republic and Poland. *Prague Economic Papers*, 3, 343-357
- [8] MacKinnon, D., Cumbers, A., Pike, A., Birch, K., & McMaster, R. (2009). Evolution in economic geography: institutions, political economy, and adaptation. *Economic Geography*, 85(2), 129-150. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2009.01017.x>
- [9] Šabić-Lipovača, A., Strielkowski, W., & Bilan, Y. (2016). Intertemporal substitution and labour supply of Bosnian SME's. *Amfiteatru Economic Journal*, 18(43), 634-653
- [10] Simionescu, M., Strielkowski, W., & Kalyugina, S. (2017). The impact of Brexit on labour migration and labour markets in the United Kingdom and the EU. *Terra Economicus*, 15(1), 148-156. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23683/2073-6606-2017-15-1-148-156>
- [11] Strielkowski W., Tumanyan Y., Kalyugina S. (2016). Labour Market Inclusion of International Protection Applicants and Beneficiaries. *Economics & Sociology*, 9(2), 293-302. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2016/9-2/20>
- [12] Strielkowski W., Weyskrabova B. (2014). Ukrainian labour migration and remittances in the Czech Republic. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, 105(1), 30-45. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tesg.12052>
- [13] Strielkowski, W., & Gryshova, I. Y. (2016). Ukrainian labour migration in the Czech Republic. *Науковий вісник Полісся*, (4 (2)), 224-231
- [14] Strielkowski, W., Čábelková, I. (2015). Religion, Culture, and Tax Evasion: Evidence from the Czech Republic. *Religions*, 6(2), 657-669. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/rel6020657>
- [15] Strielkowski, W., Glazar, O., & Ducháč, T. (2014). Economic implications of Turkish migration in Europe: Lessons learned from Polish EU accession. *Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development*, 35(2), 91-120. <https://doi.org/10.33182/ml.v11i2.242>

- [16] Strielkowski, W., Gryshova, I., Kalyugina, S. (2017). Modern Technologies in Public Administration Management: A Comparison of Estonia, India and United Kingdom. *Administration & Public Management Review*, 28, 174-185
- [17] Strielkowski, W., Kalyugina, S., Mukhoryanova, O. (2019). Managing human potential and youth social entrepreneurship in peripheral regions. *Management Research & Practice*, 11(3), 41-51.
- [18] Strielkowski, W., Rausser, G. (2013). International labour migration and structural channels: A case study of Ukrainian working migrants in the Czech Republic. *Ekonomicky casopis*, 61(10), 1034-1052
- [19] Strielkowski, W., Tumanyan, Y., Kalyugina, S. (2016), Labour Market Inclusion of International Protection Applicants and Beneficiaries. *Economics and Sociology* 9(2), 293-302. <https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2016/9-2/20>
- [20] Zeibote, Z., Volkova, T., Todorov, K. (2019). The impact of globalization on regional development and competitiveness: cases of selected regions. *Insights into Regional Development*, 1(1), 33-47. [https://doi.org/10.9770/ird.2019.1.1\(3\)](https://doi.org/10.9770/ird.2019.1.1(3))