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Мениджър: Надя Атанасова Александрова

Технически работник: Татяна Стефанова Тодорова

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Икономическата теория

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Shevelok A.V.,

*student, National Technical University
"Dniprovsk Polytechnic", Dnipro, Ukraine*

Pistunov I. M.,

*Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, National Technical University
"Dniprovsk Polytechnic", Dnipro, Ukraine*

WORLD DISPIATION OF WORKING FORCE

Capitalist exploitation is a special historical form of exploitation of a hired worker, in which capitalists who possess means of production attribute the added value created by unpaid hired labor [1].

If the capitalist systematically receives less returns than other capitalists, his position with respect to competitors will weaken, and sooner or later he will be forced to leave the market and, most likely, will go bankrupt (that is, he will cease to be a capitalist). To avoid paying too much capital to the workers, the capitalist uses "cheap labor" [2].

Among the countries with the lowest wages are Uganda - \$ 22 per year, Georgia \$ 96 per year, Kyrgyzstan \$ 181 per year. For example, it is more profitable for Ukraine to buy some goods, resources or products in other countries, it is profitable to use as labor, people from Asian countries and to pay less than Ukrainians [3].

Ukraine is notorious for the fact that Ukraine's wages are among the lowest in Europe, and Moldova and some African countries are already ahead of us. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Ukraine is the poorest country in Europe! The average wage in Ukraine in August 2018 was UAH 8987, which is equivalent to 264 Euros; for comparison: in Poland - 1102 euros, the UK - 2,498 euros, in France - 2957 euros, in Germany - 3703 euros. The most acute social problem in Ukraine is the critical gap between high living costs and low wages. Unfortunately, Ukraine is based on the principles of not high quality, but low cost, cheapness (raw materials, goods, technologies, labor force). This approach is not typical for European countries, but for Asian countries (India, China, Korea).

Therefore, foreign migration became popular among Ukrainians, which changed their vectors over the past year and a half. Ukrainian employers are now competing primarily with employers from the European Union. According to various data abroad, there are 3 to 7 million Ukrainian labor migrants. According to a survey of the Consumer Research Society, only 500,000 people were officially migrated to 2015, but not all leave officially for work visas, and the actual figure could be higher by 40%.

On average, Ukrainians pay for utilities three times less than Britons (55 euros versus 172 euros). However, the level of well-being in the UK is so high that even the poorest dweller spends only 14% of his minimum salary on payment of receipts, while at the same time, he gives almost half of his own income. Even in countries that have joined the European Union not so long ago, and where prices have risen and wages are not so high, the situation is still much better. A resident of Poland, even with the most modest earnings for utilities, will spend only one-third of his salary (32%). Consequently, in Ukraine, the smallest in the EU are utility payments, but in relation to wages they are the most expensive [4].

One of the elements of capitalist exploitation is that the exploiting country uses the land of the donor country.

The proof of this is that Britain, the United States and China live at the expense of arable lands of other countries, leaving no livelihoods for local small farmers. Often, such land grabbing is carried out in countries where most of the population suffers from malnutrition, despite the abundance of arable land. Ukraine was also ranked among the countries whose lands are most frequently used by foreigners. In a country where 5% of the population is under-livelihood, almost 36% of arable land "feeds" foreign farmers. In general, by the end of 2012, private companies in the main five countries - Britain, the United States, China, the OAU and Israel - seized 1.75% of the arable land in the world. At the same time, according to scientists, per capita GDP in invading countries is five times the average in donor countries.

Consequently, capitalist exploitation is in the 21st century. There are still many examples of capitalist exploitation in the modern world. Capitalist exploitation affects the economies of countries – a developed country uses the poor as a labor force and does not provide development opportunities. In poor countries, the rates of labor migration are increasing, people are leaving in search of more earnings, but while their country is deteriorating the state of the economy, because the country loses skilled

specialists. In countries that operate, they can be the cheapest goods and services, but for citizens, in relation to wages, they will be the most expensive. Proceeding from this, in such countries, low or close to a low standard of living, the economy is in a state of decline, in contrast to the exploiting countries.

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