

PROBLEMS OF ANALYSIS THE NUMBER AND COMPOSITION OF «PRECARIAT»

Inna Koulkova

Doctor of Economics, Professor in Ural State University of Economics

Yekaterinburg, Russia

Abstract. The article contains the justification for author's view on such a phenomenon in the economy as precarious employment, which is different from the usual. The author points out a growing interest in foreign and domestic scientific thinking in studying of precarisation. During the study the author has analyzed defined by the State Statistics Service statistical indicators that can estimate the number of precariat in Russia. The author has revealed the essence of «precarisation» and differences between it and such phenomena, as «poverty» and "lumpenization"; on this basis she has drawn the conclusion that the essential foundation of precarisation is the workers' fear to lose their jobs, i.e. subjective evaluation. Therefore, the author believes that the sociological method of summing up the number and the structure of precariat is the only valid. On the basis of study of precarisation's historical differences in the European countries and in Russia, the author considers that mass surveys on this subject may have adverse socio-economic and political consequences. She also considers that the study of precarisation should be carried out on the individual level of human resource management; according to the author, it is the least studied level in Russia and the most perspective in the development of labor economics.

Keywords: precarisation; precariat; precarious employment; the number of precariat; the fear of losing the job.

JEL codes: J21; E24.

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Contact

Inna Koulkova

Ural State University of Economics

70-232, 8th of March Str., 620144, Yekaterinburg, Russia

redactor@progress-human.com