

## **LABOR MARKET for ALL and INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT for WOMEN**

In Georgia in “the Soviet Times” existed informal employment, which was a source of unearned income. In Transitional period the nature, scopes, and structure significantly changed of informal employment. Deeply rooted became the activities, like trade in the street, gambling games, services connected with computer and program provision. Informal sector became an independent segment of the labor market, which had an important influence on the employment of the population, particularly women, as well as on the socio-economic condition of the country as a whole.

According to the project data “Technical assistance of Georgia in the sphere of labor statistics”, implemented by the state department of statistics of Georgia and international organization of labor with the support of UN development program, 35-40% of employed work in informal sector, either full-time or as a secondary job. Big part of this work is a small trade, which is basically carried out by women.

In Georgia informal sector occupies significant part in production and there are occupied more women. Women employed in informal sector in Georgia are devoid of labor guarantees, they lack legal protection, and conditions of work are not lawfully protected. Conditions of work are unsafe, one of the factors of health is important for each person, participating in a commercial process. But still we can not evaluate negatively the social-economical significance of informal sector.

Among 500 employed in informal sector was conducted with the method of questionnaire. For the 12,1 % of the surveyed women main motivation for working in the informal sector is the access to the means for existence, for 58% the tendency to independence, 20,2% flexibility of the labor regime and 9,7% receiving considerable income. 18,0% work with their specialty, 82% with a different specialty. 61,3% have high education, 1.2% have not graduated. The main part of the employed work in trade and private construction. In small trade mainly women are employed. Income of the employed in informal sector is seldom differentiated. The salary of main part of the employed in informal sector

fluctuates from 100 to 400 GEL. The salary of 5,6% is below 100 GEL, of 4,9 above 400 Gel. Hence, income does not often satisfy even the minimum for existence. 28,2% employment in informal sector was an additional source of income outside this sector.

In current situation it is impossible to reduce to the minimum women's informal employment. As in informal sector among the employed women great part are employed with incomplete working time; revenues of informal sector are low; great number of enterprises work with an incomplete working load; number of internally displaced women is high in the country. The financial support from the side of the government is scanty. Because of the above-mentioned reasons, replenishment of informal sector takes place even from the formal sector.

One of the conditions for the improvement of woman's hard economic life is the reduction of unemployment and their provision with effective employment. The key role of state is obvious, because at this stage only free market can not solve the mentioned problem. It is very important from the side of the government to create equal legal conditions for men and women for the complete reflection of their possibilities. Moreover, flexible working regime, advantaged employment conditions, social security, actual aid mechanism is necessary.

Organization for collection and processing of statistical information in the sphere of employment in an informal sector of economy is necessary for the complete calculation of dimensions of the population employment of Georgia. As well as for the perfection of calculation within the frames of the system of national accounts, for the creation of bases for macroeconomic analysis and prognosis. The mentioned information plays an important role also in planning of state support of informal sector, as an additional source of the labor places and income of women, the system of its regulation, also in the elaboration of program for the improvement of the conditions of labor, social and juridical defense of the employed women, for the analysis of economic and social state of women.

Nowadays it is important to define in this sphere state policy more clearly, and to observe jointly and firmly legislation norms.

