

УДК 331.101.262

THE RELATIONSHIP AND INTERACTION OF HUMAN POTENTIAL WITH OTHER POTENTIALS OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

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Today scientific and technological progress is impossible without high-quality human capital, which is embodied in a particular person. Human capital consists of used capital and non-used capital in the production process. In this situation unused stock of skills and abilities of society is formed. It could provide additional product growth with proper management of socio-economic processes and the creation of socio-economic conditions. In this context, we talk about human potential and the principles of its formation. Scientists have not common approaches to the definition of this category, its composition and structure, concept of human potential development and management.

After analyzing the theoretical aspects of the "human potential" category and interaction of economic system potentials, it is necessary to define the features of the "potential". Many scientists consider that it is a certain set of resources (means) that are available in the national economy and can be involved in the production process if it is necessary. At the macrolevel the "potential" allows to measure certain areas of state activity. We also highlight the "total economic potential" category. In this case, these are benefits that differ from each other in their qualitative and quantitative characteristics, and can be produced for a specific time period in the economic sectors of the national economy.

Considering the category of "human potential" and summarizing the approaches to the definition, we can define that it is a set of physical, ethical and moral forces of citizens, such as skills of the individual, which can be involved in a particular field of activity process. Within the framework of the aggregate economic potential, we can identify: human potential; scientific-technical potential; material- production potential; natural resource potential; institutional potential, etc.

All potentials are in interaction. Sustainability of them affects the total economic potential. Human and scientific-technical potentials directly correlate, because the creation of high-tech products is possible only with the direct participation of a person [1]. Within the framework of existing potentials, the National wealth of the state are formed from: physical capital; natural capital; human capital.

We have traced the degree of individual potentials influence on the National wealth components: the basis for the formation of high-quality human capital is the human potential; the basis for the formation of high-quality physical capital are the scientific-technical and material-production potentials; the basis for the formation of high-quality natural capital is the natural resource potential. Institutional potential is involved in the reproduction of all types of capital.

At the same time indirectly: the level of the scientific and technical development affects the involvement of natural resources in the production processes; human potential affects the material and production development by involving in the production of people specific skills and abilities and etc. The formation of methodological principles of human potential management should be inextricably linked with the consideration of the human potential place in the system of the total economic potential within economic system. It is necessary to develop a financial mechanism for managing human potential, which will not only take into account the extent of its impact on the development of other potentials, but also the reverse process of this influence.

In General, such a mechanism will allow to develop effective solutions for the involvement of untapped human potential in the production process and get a holistic view to the process of human potential financial management.

References

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