

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: Features of the functioning of human capital in the postindustrial economy

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Relevance of the research issue. The main wealth of any society is people, and the result of economic and social progress is a measure of human development and the satisfaction of its needs. The processes of rapid renewal of the technological basis of modern society cause profound transformations of all its sides, lead to a change in the place and role of the individual in the social and reproduction process. Knowledge is transformed into the main productive force, and their carrier is man. At the present time, a global information society is being formed, based on a mixed-type socio-oriented economy.

New realities have caused the increased interest of economic science in human creative abilities. Great opportunities in this regard are provided by the development of the category "human capital", which allows one to study many phenomena of a market economy from a unified standpoint. More and more supporters gain the view that human capital has become the most valuable resource of modern society, much more important than natural resources or accumulated material wealth, especially in the post-industrial economy.

That is why scientific research into the development of human capital in the post-industrial age is not only relevant, but also put forward as a priority.

The object of the study are theoretical approaches to the study of labor resources.

The subject of the study is the features of the development of human capital in the postindustrial economy, including in the conditions of modern Russia.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the features of the functioning of human capital in the postindustrial economy.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. Analysis of the features of the development of human capital in the post-industrial economy and the conclusions made in the course of research are of theoretical importance and can be used in further scientific development of this problem. Research materials can be used in the preparation and reading of lecture courses in such disciplines as "Economic theory", "World economy" and so on. New information on human capital is introduced into the scientific revolution, expanding the conceptual apparatus.

Scientific novelty of the study. Is determined by its purpose and objectives and consists in analyzing the features of the development of human capital in the post-industrial economy, including in the conditions of modern Russia, in describing the categories of human capital.

Structure of the work. The work consists of content, introduction, two chapters, which include six paragraphs, conclusions and a bibliographic list of used literature. The amount of work is 91 pages.

Summary:

In modern conditions of postindustrialization, the individual's human capital is a dynamic process of antithesis to the stable reserves and accumulations characteristic of the industrial age. Accordingly, it seems possible to develop a dynamic model of the individual's human capital. Where, in the industrial age, the components of human capital were the stocks of health, knowledge, socio-cultural component and economic significant information, and in the post-industrial age, these components underwent and undergo significant changes, and become the processes of health reproduction, the process of self-education, the process of bilateral interaction with the society, and , Finally, the process of updating information.

The labor resource, along with the role of the propulsor, the active principle, the driver, the motor, the accelerator, performed by it in a social productive combination, can play the role of stabilizer, limiter and retarder of economic growth. The society's task is to reduce inefficiently functioning labor resources, transfer them to the category of effective ones, making a worthy contribution to social and economic development.