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## Features of development of the human capital in Georgia

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### Abstract

The human capital is created because of investments into increase in level and quality of life of the population in intellectual activity. Including — education, health, knowledge (science), ability of the enterprise in information support of work, safety of citizens and business and economic freedom, and also culture, art and other components. In this regard the purpose of our research - generalization, a justification and the specification of methodological approaches to problems of development of the human capital which, for such countries as Georgia, isn't simply actual, and moves ahead in category of the main social and economic researches in system of a state policy. Development of the human capital in many respects depends on such directions of a state policy as improvement of education systems, increases in the income of the population, optimization of migration policy, improvement of social and economic infrastructure, development of social partnership and initiatives of the enterprise, support of development of civil society.

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### Introduction

Social and economic development at the end of past and the beginning of this century is characterized by the increasing role of a human factor. Prosperity and development of the country, especially small developing economy, depends not so much on its initial natural resources, how many on ability to get competitive advantage as a result of continuous innovative process and modernization of all national economy. Labor capacity of the country (the human capital estimated in kind) is characterized by cumulative ability of its manpower to production of the greatest possible volume of products in these economic and social conditions and the services necessary for satisfaction of

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requirements and ensuring forward development of economy (Zorina, 2006). For formation of the human capital the corresponding investments directed on professional development and abilities and by that labor productivity of workers, with that calculation are required that these expenses will be repeatedly compensated by the increased flow of the income in the future. Formation and quality of the human capital are influenced by both external and internal factors. Conditions and quality of life of the population belong to external factors that in turn depends on the average level of the income and a living wage, on opportunities of receiving services of health care, quality and possibility of education, dynamics of migration of a manpower, existence of workplaces, necessary on qualification, and policy of the state in respect of social security and support of cultural development of the population. The human capital in Georgia differs in polarity and asymmetry of development and isn't a factor of sustained economic growth in the country yet. In this regard the purpose of our research is studying, generalization, justification and specification of methodological approaches to problems of investment into the human capital that, for such countries as Georgia, is not simply actual, and moves forward in the category of prime social and economic researches in structure.

## 1. Methodology

All subjects of the market are interested in effective reproduction of the human capital: the state, firms and households, respectively, we assume that regulation of process of reproduction of the human capital in house farms is a prime problem. The major factors, having impact on reproduction of the human capital, the factors defining quality of life of the population are - which prime indicator is compensation level taking into account household loading – number of dependents in a household. During research of a problem statistical data were studied and the analysis of a tendency of development of the phenomenon is made. According to national statistical service, distribution of average monthly expenses per capita of Georgia in dynamics by years, looks as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of average monthly expenses per capita by years in Georgia.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Consumer cash expenditures</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>162.9</b>
On consumer goods	8.2	8.2	9.3	9.8	10.9	14.0
On health care	10.1	12.6	16.8	15.3	16.3	19.1
On fuel and the electric power	11.8	12.0	13.8	16.3	18.2	18.4
On education	3.6	4.3	5.0	4.8	6.1	6.5
On other consumer expenses	14.8	16.6	18.6	19.5	22.0	26.6
<b>Consumer expenses, Total</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>186.4</b>
<b>Non-consuming cash expenditures</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>55.7</b>
Agricultural expenses	2.6	2.3	2.9	4.0	4.4	5.5
Transfers	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.4	7.5
Savings and crediting	8.6	10.1	11.6	14.3	26.8	33.5
<b>Monetary expenses, Total</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>218.6</b>
<b>Expenses, Total</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>170.0</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>212.2</b>	<b>242.1</b>

Apparently from the table, since 2008, in Georgia, increase of a standard of living causes increase in expenses by 1,6 times, (see tab.1). Respectively, the share of expenses for education, from 3,6% considerably increased to 6,5% to that testifies statistical data (see tab. 2).

Table 2. The level of education of Georgia

	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Enrolment in general education schools, thousands</b>	643.3	624.5	568.5	559.4	553.0	
<b>Enrolment in higher education institutions, thousands</b>	93.6	102.7	95.1	109.5	117.7	124.2
<b>Number of persons working for doctoral degree, persons</b>	1588	2986	4266	3040	3213	3410

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