



2nd GLOBAL CONFERENCE on BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT and
TOURISM, 30-31 October 2014, Prague, Czech Republic

Directions of Human Potential Development in Russia

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Abstract

Today's economy has a strong social orientation. In this regard, it is necessary to speak on the economic and socio-economic development, human development. This article analyzes the "human development" category and identifies the factors affecting human development in Russia.

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Selection and/ peer-review under responsibility of Academic World Research and Education Center

Keywords: Economic system, social and economic development, human development, human potential, standard of living, quality of life.

1. Introduction

People in post-industrial society is seen as a test of social progress, as its main driving force and, at the same time as the main objective of development. It's not just a humanist statement: experience shows that countries with an active policy development and enhancement of human potential, have a high level of socio-economic development. You can argue that there is a cause and an effect. On one hand, the rich human potential is the base for the dynamic growth of the economy and social sphere. On the other hand, a highly developed social and economic system, within the framework of the processes of reproduction, promotes the positive dynamics of human development, creates the incentives and preconditions. It is fair to say that the human and socio-economic development is a system of direct and inverse relationships.

Human development, formation and development of human capital, social capital, human resources, human capital, human resources, etc., considerable attention has been given to the public (Federal and regional) and

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municipal levels, as reflected in the strategic programming and planning papers (Innovative Russia, 2020; Dobrynin, Ivlev, & Plotnikov, 2006). Attention to these issues and in scientific studies (Ershov & Vertakova, 2010; Polozhentseva, 2012). These issues are reflected in national and international statistics. In particular, under the auspices of the United Nations annual report on human development (Human Development Report), which reflected the main trends in this area, both for individual countries and for some regions.

In 2012 particularly, Russia was ranked 55th in the world in the report on the composite Human Development Index (Human Development Index), "giving way" not only traditionally leading Norway, Australia, Netherlands, United States, Germany and other developed countries, but also the countries whose economies in the recent past were classified as "transitional" - Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland and others. In this regard, our country faces the task of "catching up" in the field of human potential, to be exact - the restoration high positions that characterized the socio-economic system of the Soviet Union.

2. Formulation of the research problem

The main goal of human development is to create the conditions for a long, healthy and creative life of the people. In this approach, it is human development, rather than economic growth, that must be taken into account when assessing whether or not public policies are successful.

It should be recognized that in the issue of human development, our country has lagged behind developed countries in the world and is located in "catch-up" mode. In recent years, there has been an increase in attention to human potential and human capital in Russia due to the following factors:

- today, it has become a universally recognized fact that, the determining indicators of the degree of the country's economy, competitive factors of the economy are not the natural wealth and human resources with knowledge, information, skills and ex-periences (Popov & Plotnikov, 2011; Gaffs, 2013; Gorelov, 2013). The human resource in the context of a market economy is human capital, which is the basis of the capi-tal of the country and lays the basis for economic prosperity. Hence the renewed interest in human potential and human capital from leading academic economists, and after them the keen interest shown by political leaders and members of the public;

- the process of intellectualization of the economic and social life has become one of the most important laws of modernity (Vertakova, Ershova & Plotnikov, 2013; Vertakova & Plotnikov, 2013).The role of education, science, the role of intellectual activity within each of the sectors of the economy. All the-se changes have contributed to the creation of educational, intellectual and spiritual potential of society as a whole and are essential factors for economic and social development;

- the present stage of development of Russia has increased the significance of intellectual property [12, 13, etc.]. The constit-uent elements of this property, as well as the "substrate" for its appearance, are intelligence, knowledge, experience and foresight of creative individuals.

Intellectual property in a post-industrial economy is becoming the main kind of the property. Management in the production of knowledge, innovation and creativity becomes a decisive factor for economic growth, which is innovative, predominantly in-tensive;

- the transition of Russia to a market economy, initiated at the turn of 1980-1990, was originally planned as a change of the entire course of socio-economic development, scrapping the existing model. As a result, there have been many radical changes in various areas. This is redistribution of property, and reform of the tax and, in general, the budgetary system and the creation of the national banking system two-level type, and redistribution of powers between State and municipal authorities, and the commercialization of public services (health, education, security, etc.), and much more. All these changes were ultimately devastating in their impact on human resources, which requires a system of measures for their rehabilitation and development;

It is carried out within the state scientific task No 26.2671.2014/K "Theoretical and methodological basis for the development and implementation of a cluster-based policy at the regional level and scientific and methodological foundations of the tools of the structural benchmarks of the regional social and economical system".

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