

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF APPLICATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL: PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF OPTIMIZATION

Levchuk O.V.

PhD in Economic Science, docent;

Kuzmich I.I.

PhD in Juridical Science
Center for Military and Strategic Studies
National Defense University of Ukraine
named after Ivan Cherniakhovskiy

Modern world society is characterized by high rates of population growth with adequate and adequate growth of its needs. The limited resources can potentially lead to armed conflicts with the involvement of different population sizes in certain regions. That is why the actual direction of modern research is the study of the category of human capital in the system of military-economic relations.

It should be noted that over the past decades, the gap between rich and poor countries has increased. So, in 1960, 20% of the total population living in the richest countries had an income that was 30 times higher than the income of the poorest 20% of the population, and in 2015 this exceeded already 97 times. Such tendencies lead to increased tension in the global environment, open or hidden confrontation, changes in the priorities of international relations. Therefore, the role of military potential as an element of the economic power of countries substantially increases, and questions of its efficiency and mobility are increasing.

The military economy is a constantly operating part of social production to meet the needs of the Armed Forces of the country. Its appearance is due to the effect of the main macroeconomic contradiction: the interaction of unlimited and ever-increasing needs on the one hand, and limited resources on the other. In addition to purely economic reasons, the resolution of military conflicts was of a psycho-personal nature (relations between leaders of individual countries), religious (Crusades), ideologi-

cal-ideological (Cold War, indirect military confrontation of the USSR with the United States of America) and occasional character.

Human capital is the main component of the country's military and economic potential. At the same time, it is the main target for open military action, terrorism, espionage and sabotage. Under the human capital of the country should be understood not only all the existing population of the country, which consists of people of different ages, occupations, education, health, material well-being, etc., but also the totality of their economic and social abilities, in particular physical health, entrepreneurial skill, ability to perform intellectual and creative tasks in the process of implementation of production functions.

Of great importance in the processes of ensuring the protection of the population from external aggression, that is, the preservation of human capital, has a foreign policy strategy and compliance with it regardless of the formation of political conditions.

Human capital is the main goal of economic activity and the object of the country's defense policy, it forms the military potential of the country and improves its conformity with the latest achievements of the world scientific thought.

Further scientific research in this direction will enable to combine socio-cultural and informational and educational policy in the army and civil society, increase the level of defense of our state by reducing the personnel's personnel and improving its quality.