
ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ ВИРОБНИЦТВА, МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ. ЕКОНОМІКА ПІДПРИЄМСТВА

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KEY FACTORS OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

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In this paper, the importance of studying the influence of factors on economic growth with the purpose of its acceleration has been determined. Thus, stated information will promote increase in efficiency of the state economic policy. Different types of classification factors of economic growth, depending on the nature of their influence, direction of action, quality content and more have been distinguished. Certain systematization of factors of economic growth has been proposed. The expediency of this is to highlight the main factors that are productive, economic, scientific and technological, and innovation, and factors that are organizational and institutional and regulatory, natural and geographical and socio-political, which determine the effective and rational use of the first ones. These factors are interrelated and have a complex impact on the country's economic growth. The most important factors of economic growth, namely, physical capital, technological progress, human capital, the number of employed in the economy have been allocated.

Keywords: factors of economic growth; systematization of factors of economic growth.

Formulation of the problem

Economic growth is one of long-term goals of the state that goes under the action of certain factors. Moreover, some of them stimulate it, others – slow it down. For each country, the nature of these factors depends on the socio-economic environment and national characteristics. Therefore, the study of the process of economic growth is important to identify the main factors that have a positive impact on him, and to determine the nature of their influence.

Analysis of the last researches and publications

Labors of S. Kuznets, E. Denison, R. Solow, P. Romer, N. Menque, D. Romer, D. Weil, M. Porter, P.V. Crush, S.O. Tulchinska, S.I. Yuriy, V.G. Bodrov, S. Panchyshyn, L.A. Shvayka, O.O. Perepyolkina, G.Y. Glukha, O.J. Basylynska etc. Are dedicated to the analysis of aspects of economic growth and its factors. Despite the numerous quantities of works on this issue, the problem of achieving economic growth remains relevant nowadays.

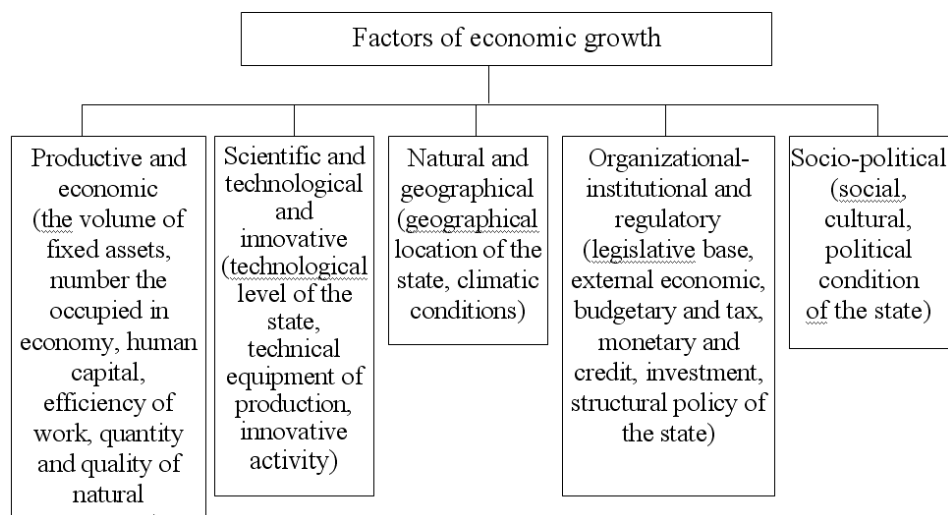
Setting objectives and the purpose of the study

The study purpose is to identify the main factors of economic growth. The expediency of the stated consists in a possibility of incensement in efficiency of economic policy of the state through influence on the most important factors which promote economic growth.

Presentation of the main material of a research

There are different types of classification of factors of economic growth, depending on the nature of their influence, direction of action, quality of content, etc, in modern economic literature. M. Porter identified the following main factors of economic growth, as capital, labor, science and technology, information, infrastructure [10, p. 175]. According to O.Y. Bazilinska, the most important factor of economic growth is technological progress [1, p. 334].

The development of society and the economy has an impact on a set of factors that influence economic growth. It should be noted that the factors of economic growth are economic components that affect the quality and rationality of the scale of increase in production; on which is a basis for the pace, volume and efficiency of real production. Within the framework of the national economy, the influence of the factors of economic growth is tightly interconnected. The main task of the state is to maximize the full use of existing economic factors, to redirect them to the right side, to orient the economic growth to the realization of the interests of the entire population. Therefore, in our view, all factors can be divided into five groups, depending on the method of influence: industrial, economic, scientific and technological innovation, organizational, institutional and regulatory, natural geographic and socio-political ones (Figure).



Systematization of factors of economic growth

The feasibility of the proposed classification is that the current stage of development economics has led to the need to develop models of economic growth, taking into account the impact both key economic (production, economic, natural and geographical, scientific and technological innovation) and non-economic factors (organizational-institutional and regulatory, socio-political).

Complementarily of economic and non-economic factors of economic growth is manifested in their mutual complement to each other. Mutual addition of economic and not economic factors is explained by differences in character, action time for economic growth. Key economic factors influence the economic growth directly, and uneconomical – indirectly.

The combination of resources, including fixed assets, natural and human resources, and the degree of scientific and technical capabilities of the state, is able to produce goods and services for the population, are the production and scientific-technical potential of the national economy, which determines the ability of production to solve problems of socio-economic state development. It includes scientific, technological and innovative and industrial and economic factors. The last are the resources and conditions that are necessary for production activities. Their quality depends on the level of scientific and technological and innovative development of the state. These factors determine the ability of the national economy to produce a certain amount of gross domestic product.

The factors, mentioned above, are interconnected and have a complex impact on the growth of the state's economy. In our opinion, from the set of factors influencing economic growth, the most important is physical capital, scientific and technological progress, human capital, the number of people, who are employed in the economy.

Scientific and technological progress has a decisive influence on the socio-economic development of the state. The use of new equipment, technology, information systems leads to incensement of productivity of economic resources. Scientific and technological progress causes changes in the sectoral structure of the economy, so new fields and production can appear. In addition, the quality of manufactured products increases.

So, contribution of scientific and technological progress to economic growth is undeniable. But technological progress is difficult to be detected and calculated, because it is a long-term factor that is difficult to observe in the short or medium time periods. Materialized scientific and technological progress is realized through the improvement of the quality of capital, its productivity, not materialized one – through the progress of knowledge.

The historical experience of many countries shows that technological progress, characterized by mutual influence of science, engineering and manufacturing is an internal factor of economic growth. With this understanding the nature of science and technology as a result of economic activity, creating new equipment and technology, so the ability to analyze the effectiveness of the use of economic resources appears. The general state of the economic system and the direction of state policy are related to scientific and technological progress. Thus, it allows determining its dynamics using the links within the production system.

According to S.A. Veselova [3, p. 6], the impact of technological progress on economic growth is a closed mechanism that can be represented as a system of interactions that are repeated, namely: accelerating scientific and technological efficiency of growth → increase in rates of gain of the output → restructuring of production and consumption → improvement of the quality of economic growth →

→increase in the human capital→acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Taking the positive impact of technological progress on economic growth into account is essential for the formation of economic policy in order to increase the capacity of priority industries and to increase the competitiveness of its products in domestic and foreign markets.

Capital, which is the stock of the material and non-material values, used to generate income, can be distinguished as physical and human. Physical capital, which can be the main and reversible, is a productive resource that is the result of the production process [5, p. 719-721]. In our opinion, human capital is an implemented part of human potential, a set of elements such as health, education, abilities, culture, skills, production experience, motivations, that are formed and accumulated throughout human life by financing and implementation by it in order to receive profits. Human capital was identified by T. Schultz assets as an additional source of income, provided the knowledge, skills, abilities. Investing in people, such as the cost of education at secondary and higher educational institutions, workplace learning, the costs of health care, education, science, are treated by him as an investment [13, p. 5-84; 14, p. 1-17]. According to G. Becker, human capital consists of education (general and special knowledge), health, professional training (qualifications, skills, work experience), skills, migration, possession of economically important information, motivation for economic activity and energy as part of human beings and can be used for a specified period of time in order to produce goods and services [12, p. 9-49].

Almost all definitions of human capital after 60th years of XX century say that it is not only the knowledge, skills and abilities that are implemented, but also the external stimulus, and also possibilities of their acquisition, internal motivation of the worker.

It is stated in the workshop Ukrainian and foreign scholars that human capital is a person's available health, ability, motivation and investment as a result of investment, culture, professional experience that contributes to improving the efficiency of production and human income growth.

Conclusions and recommendations for further research

Thus, economic growth does not only happen with the influence of key economic growth factors, but also with the impact of non-economic factors. Distinction of main factors of economic growth makes it possible to explore their nature even further. Today the question of rather quantitative assessment of their positive influence on the course of economic processes remains relevant. The answer to this question will allow the government to apply effective methods of regulation to achieve equilibrium growth of national economy.

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КЛЮЧОВІ ФАКТОРИ УПРАВЛІННЯ ЯКІСТЮ ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ЗРОСТАННЯ

Гармідер Л.Д., Гончар Л.А.

В даній статті визначено важливість дослідження впливу факторів на економічне зростання з метою його прискорення. Зазначене сприятиме підвищенню ефективності державної економічної політики. Виокремлено різні види класифікації факторів економічного зростання, в залежності від характеру їх впливу, спрямованості дії, якісного змісту тощо. Запропонована певна систематизація факторів економічного зростання. Доцільність зазначеного полягає у виокремленні основних з факторів, якими є виробничо-економічні і науково-технологічні й інноваційні, та факторів організаційно-інституціональних і регулятивних, природно-географічних і соціально-політичних, що зумовлюють ефективне та раціональне використання перших. Вказані фактори взаємопов'язані між собою та мають комплексний вплив на економічне зростання держави. Виокремлено найважливіші фактори економічного зростання, а саме, фізичний капітал, науково-технічний прогрес, людський капітал, чисельність зайнятих в економіці.

Ключові слова: фактори економічного зростання; систематизація факторів економічного зростання.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАЧЕСТВОМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА

Гармидер Л.Д., Гончар Л.А.

В данной статье определена важность исследования влияния факторов на экономический рост с целью его ускорения. Это будет способствовать повышению эффективности государственной экономической политики. Выделены разные виды классификации факторов экономического роста, в зависимости от характера их влияния, направленности действия, качественного содержания. Предложена определенная систематизация факторов экономического роста. Целесообразность отмеченного заключается в выделении основных факторов, которыми являются производственно-экономические и научно-технологические и инновационные, и факторов организационно-институциональных и регулятивных, природно-географических и социально-политических, что определяют эффективное и рациональное использование первых. Указанные факторы взаимосвязаны между собой и имеют комплексное влияние на экономический рост государства. Выделены важнейшие факторы экономического роста, а именно, физический капитал, научно-технический прогресс, человеческий капитал, численность занятых в экономике.

Ключевые слова: факторы экономического роста; систематизация факторов экономического роста.