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EVOLUTION OF HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY

The evolution of the human capital theory can be described as a consistent transformation of such concepts as labour force, labour resources, human resources into human capital.

Initially, economists tried to assess the productive human properties and their impact on social production outcomes. Smith saw an increase in labour productivity primarily as a consequence of increase in the 'dexterity and skill' of workers, and then later through improvements in machines and tools. He believed that the knowledge and skills accumulated by human beings skills are used in the process of generating income for the individual and is wealth on a national scale. Smith saw man as a machine.

Liszt, Marshall, Mill and others believed that in order for a company to accumulate capital it was necessary to improve the employee, to develop his or her abilities. Marshall saw similarities between the motivation to accumulate "personal" and motives to accumulate material capital. The scholar used instead of the concept of "human" capital the concept of "personal" capital, because, in his view He argued that human beings are not marketable commodities and that their personal qualities and abilities are non-transferable goods.

Liszt believed that people's skills and acquired abilities were important components of the stock of national capital. These skills and abilities have to be to be taken into account in production and distribution.

Other economists (McCulloch, Walrasse, Fisher, etc.), have directly valued human beings as capital. They observed that an investment in a person can give a rate of return just like other investments. They believed that the normal rate of return is determined by the market interest rate based on the probable life expectancy of the individual.

There are different modern approaches to the definition of human capital. Grishnova O. notes that human capital can be defined as a certain stock of health, knowledge, skills, abilities, motivations and other productive qualities formed or developed as a result of investments and accumulated by people, which is purposefully used in a particular area of economic activity, contributes to the growth of labour productivity and thus affects the growth of income of its owner. Thus, Poplavska J. notes that human capital is the result of investments and accumulations in the form of health, knowledge, skills, abilities used to obtain a useful result through their implementation with the help of intellectual labour [1]. Human capital is a set of knowledge, abilities and qualifications, as the ability of a skilled workforce to create profit in the form of a part of wages and enterprise profits [2].

Modern research on human capital has largely been shaped by Becker's work Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis. Becker considered human capital at the micro-level (enterprise level), defining it as the sum of the skills, knowledge and abilities of its employees and employees.Current researchers are studying the characteristics of human capital at the enterprise level and at the country level.

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ECONOMETRIC FORECASTING OF ACADEMIC MANAGEMENT IN THE FACE OF UNCERTAINTY OF HOSTILITIES

The study of the new theory of endogenated economic development, on the basis of which all assumptions are made in this study, was paid attention to in the late 80s of the last century by P. Romer and R. Lucas [9, 11], who identified and proved by empirical calculations all the main factors of economic growth of the state. These studies are considered early theories of endogenated economic growth on a long-term basis and name the following main determinants of growth: investments in real capital, human capital, taxes, and technology development. Their work was continued in the 90s by American researchers R. Barro, I. Salla y Martin and R. Levine,[1][2] who identified another component of the state's economic growth – financial development. [1, 3, 5-8].

This study attempts to study the impact of military budgeting productivity on economic growth using methods and techniques of economic and mathematical modeling. [3]At this, the models of J. Battis and T. Koeli will be adapted [2, 4] in terms of transforming the stochastic model of productivity for use in countries in conditions of

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