

технологія, в якій провідна роль належить самостійній навчальній діяльності здобувача освіти, шляхом використання телекомунікаційних технологій та мінімізації аудиторної взаємодії між суб'єктами навчальної діяльності. Дистанційна освіта є важливим кроком до інформатизації суспільства та допомагає підвищити рівень знань, уникаючи часових і просторових обмежень.

УДК 331.101.262:330.341.1:61

HUMAN CAPITAL AND INNOVATIVENESS - AN ABSTRACT

Prystrom Joanna

University of Białystok (Rzeczpospolita Polska)

Continuously progress of the globalization process, political – theological voltage, population movements, progressive deterioration of the environment, ever-changing customer expectations, economic competition, this makes difficult for economies and functioning of these entities to survive in this turbulent environment. Among this type of behavior can be distinguished inter alia flexibility to the prevailing conditions as well as the innovation, which - can confidently say that – associated with that flexibility.

We can also dare to say that innovation is ubiquitous on virtually every aspect of life – economic, political, theological or social. Therefore, the spread approaches and explanations for the phenomenon of innovation is extremely broad.

The father and the precursor of innovation is considered Joseph Schumpeter, who at the beginning of the twentieth century popularized it in the concept of economics. He presented an economic development as a process driven by innovation positive changes unfolded over a period of time. In his opinion, innovation meant new combination of existing opportunities and characterized by a highly important function of development, especially with regard to economic status. As an example of innovation Schumpeter gave the introduction of a new product, the modification of existing, introducing a new method of production, provide new sources and opportunities to use intact so far areas and markets, or new ways of organizing management and business.

It is obvious that innovation carry both positive and negative effects

of the impact. Among the negative effects of innovation activity can be mentioned technological progress, which often affects a degrading effect on the natural environment, or the replacement of the work done so far by the human, today by robot / computer.

However, on the other hand, there appear to be innovative production as between the factors and other modern production methods, based on the example of recycling method. Given the variety of explanations shows up innovation and their typology, discussion of the impact of innovation can be given a separate material.

Despite this, we can dare to say that the spread of the positive effects of innovation outweighs the negative, and therefore, it will be devoted to further their share of attention in last part of presentation.

What innovativeness makes for economy and functioning of these entities? It can bring less impact on the environment, the development of business entities or the productivity of the economy. Thanks to this we can receive the ability to new jobs creating and reducing unemployment and improving the standard of living of society, strengthening of the competitive position and encourage similar activity other entities. The effect of innovativeness can be finally socio-economic region development and a good example for other economies and regions.

Innovation is determined by various factors such as R&D activity the financing of innovative activity innovation policy technology transfer or human capital. Global competition forces the economies and functioning in these entities continually being innovative. Business innovation, and thereby, and the economy is determined by continuous improvement through employee's level of education, skills and creativity. For this reason, knowledge is the most precious resource, determining the development of the economy.

With the knowledge and innovative capacity inevitably raises the issue of human capital, which was considered one of the most important determinants of innovation. Through human capital can be understood as the knowledge and skills that are acquired by people through education and training.

Human capital is an economical knowledge, skills, health and vital energy contained in man and in society as a whole determining the capacity to work, to adapt due to changes in the environment and creating new solutions.

The concept of human capital boils down to knowledge and skills acquired specific individuals in the education system and professional continuing education programs.

Therefore, human capital is the knowledge and capabilities contained a man who is determined genetically determined potential, undergoing larger investment in the human way. For this reason, it turns out to be an extremely important investment and continuous development of human capital, which is one of the determinants of the innovative capacity, and thus, the driving force of economic growth and competitive advantage.

More specifically, human capital can be described as the driving force of a well-functioning labor market, and thus determinant of the economic condition of the country. Importantly, in addition to human resources, also it plays an important issue mentioned innovation that allows the state to gain a competitive advantage in the international arena.

For this reason, we should seek to develop knowledge and skills in order to create economies where innovation is one of the most important drivers of economic mechanism. Therefore, aiming to obtain a higher level of innovation, we should take actions to develop and utilize the skills and expertise of its citizens.

Constantly advancing the processes of globalization and growing competition evoke the need to invest in human capital. Investment in human can be defined as all activities that affect the future financial and physical income and aim to increase the resource in people.

Investment in human capital relate to such elements as job training, education at all levels of education, postgraduate, research, migration for better work and search for information about the economic situation of the company and career prospects.

Investment in human capital through training during operation and direct training are the driving force behind productivity growth and competitiveness at the level of the organization.

Investment in human capital can take the form of spending on health, affecting the life, vitality and vigor of the human. Investment is also training during work, education from the earliest years of life, continuing education, or research. Investing in human should be treated by the employer with the same care as investing in research and development. Because people have the ability to learn and constantly improve themselves and to a much greater extent than other resources contribute to the creation of added value of

the company. Especially in the enterprise information where development factor is information, knowledge and creativity.

Investment in human are defined as all activities that affect the future financial and physical income by increasing human resources. The main types of these investments are: spending on healthcare increase life expectancy and to raise the level of health, spending on education within the education system (also for adults), spending on apprenticeships and acquisition practice in enterprises, expenses related to the migration of people to adapt to new employment opportunities, expenditure on acquiring vocational information or spending on research.

In order to raise the level of knowledge necessary to constantly strengthen the scientific base. For this reason, the European Union has decided to take steps to strengthen the scientific and technological bases by: implementation of programs of research, technological development and experience by promoting cooperation between undertakings, research centers and universities, promoting cooperation in the field of Community research, technological development and experience with third countries and international organizations, dissemination and optimization of results of activities in Community research, technological development and experience and stimulation of the training and mobility of researchers within the EU.

When it comes to the condition of human capital, Denmark, Finland and Sweden are the undisputed leaders in European Union. The Netherlands, Ireland, Belgium, Luxembourg also rank high in the rankings. The best educated countries in the world except those are United Kingdom, Switzerland, Norway and the USA, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand.

In terms of innovation, the EU countries such as Sweden, Finland, Denmark and the Netherlands fare best. Switzerland is joining from outside the EU USA, United Kingdom, South Korea and Singapore.

Innovation is ubiquitous today, including in medicine. The level in terms of landscape in medicine is shaped similarly to the importance of economic innovation. Researchers at the FREOPP Foundation completed World Index of Healthcare Innovation ranking. The ranking shows how well healthcare systems are able to put into practice the results of modern scientific achievements and provide patients with the best service. For creation of ranking they evaluated: the ability of the patient to choose doctor or insurance company, the use of scientific and technological advances in

the field of healthcare, the application of digital technologies in medicine and the availability of new treatments for patients and financial stability of systems.

Countries with the most advanced healthcare systems are: Switzerland (1), Netherlands (2), Germany (3), Ireland (4), Israel (5), USA (6), Australia (7), Hong-Kong (8th), Belgium (9th) and United Kingdom (10th).

It can be said openly that innovation goes without saying today.

They condition further socio-economic development. The case also concerns modern medicine, which cannot develop without innovation and good condition of human capital. And most importantly, without properly endowed human capital, we will not have any innovations ...

УДК 378.6.091.093.5:005.93

МАТЕРІАЛЬНО-ТЕХНІЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ КАФЕДР, ЩО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧУЮТЬ ОСВІТНІЙ ПРОЦЕС, ЯК ВАЖЛИВА СКЛАДОВА ЯКІСНОЇ ОСВІТИ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ОСВІТИ ГАЛУЗИ ЗНАТЬ «ОХОРОНА ЗДОРОВ'Я»

Притула В.П.

Національний медичний університет імені О.О. Богомольця (м. Київ)

Підготовка здобувача вищої освіти (студента) в навчальному закладі – складний і затратний процес, для якого необхідна добре підготовлена база освітнього середовища та матеріальних ресурсів.

Якісне освітнє середовище та матеріальні ресурси передбачають: достатнє забезпечення фінансових та матеріально-технічних ресурсів; навчально-методичне забезпечення; безпечність освітнього середовища для життя та здоров'я (включаючи психічне здоров'я); врегулювання механізмів освітньої, організаційної, інформаційної, консультативної та соціальної підтримки здобувача вищої освіти (студента); підтримку рівня його задоволеності; створення достатніх умов для реалізації права на освіту особами з особливими освітніми потребами; визначення політики та процедури врегулювання конфліктних ситуацій, тощо.

Фінансові та матеріально-технічні ресурси (бібліотека, інша інфраструктура, обладнання, тощо), а також навчально-методичне забезпечення освітнього процесу (ОП), що забезпечують досягнення ви-