Movement toward staying ahead of the curve in developing and managing human capital

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Abstract
The author has had some experience as an adult educator in the process of changing a corporate training department toward supporting workplace and performance, with various organizations/corporations. He has gained some insights about what has worked thus far in that situation and some things that need to be considered or included in a "community of learning and practice." This presentation is organized around various themes that have emerged in the process: Elements in Preparing and Planning for Change, Required Competencies of the Change Agent, Methods for Implementing Change / Making Change Happen, and, Organizational Goals and Results from Changing.

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A change in price causes a movement along the demand curve. It can either be contraction (less demand) or expansion/extension (more demand). Contraction in demand. An increase in price from $12 to $16 causes a movement along the demand curve, and quantity demand falls from 80 to 60. We say this is a contraction in demand. Expansion in demand. A change in price doesn’t shift the demand curve – we merely move from one point of the demand curve to another. Shift in the Demand Curve. A shift in the demand curve occurs when the whole demand curve moves to the right or left. For example, an increase in income would mean people can afford to buy more widgets even at the same price. The demand curve could shift to the right for the following reasons: Human capital is the stock of habits, knowledge, social and personality attributes (including creativity) embodied in the ability to perform labour so as to produce economic value. Human capital is unique and differs from any other capital. It is needed for companies to achieve goals, develop and remain innovative. Companies can invest in human capital, for example, through education and training, enabling improved levels of quality and production. Sustainable development is a phrase we hear thrown around from time to time in order to underline our ideal vision of the future – rid of all the problems that the inhabitants of the Earth tackle today. Depletion of natural resources. It is also important to note that sustainable development is equally valid in developing and developed countries, despite them dealing with polarly opposite sides of the spectrum. Developed countries may be developed but that doesn’t necessarily imply that they are sustainable and for these countries, the main goal is to rid their society of issues such as social inequalities, waste management, and environmental responsibility. Lack of financial resources to carry out and plan sustainable development. Human Capital Formation plays a significant role in the development of a mankind. Stay tuned to BYJU’S, learn more.

Growth in Population: The rapid rise of the population can influence the grade of human capital formation, mostly in developing countries. It degrades the per capita availability of the present facility. A large population involves extra investments. Human Capital is one of the main factors contributing to the sustainable progress of the research and development (R&D) activity, and as a result to industrial growth. Effective R&D management at the University is an important condition for fostering human capital development. This paper is aimed at clarifying the nature of human capital and justifying the role it plays in sustainable development. Stay tuned to BYJU’S, learn more.