

INTERRELATION OF LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY

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Nowadays there is no available definition of political economy, as well as thinkers who could characterize this category in detail and comprehensively enough. In this regard there is a question of interrelation of this science with other sciences and political and economic factors which can be ranked as the characteristics of political economy as to the scientific community, the device of the state and economy interaction.

It was concluded by the author: political economy is the science of what productive rare resources people in the community (over time, with money or without them) elect for the production of various commodities and distribute them for consumption in the present and future society.

The objects of political economy are the production relations arising from the interaction with the productive forces (Figure 1)

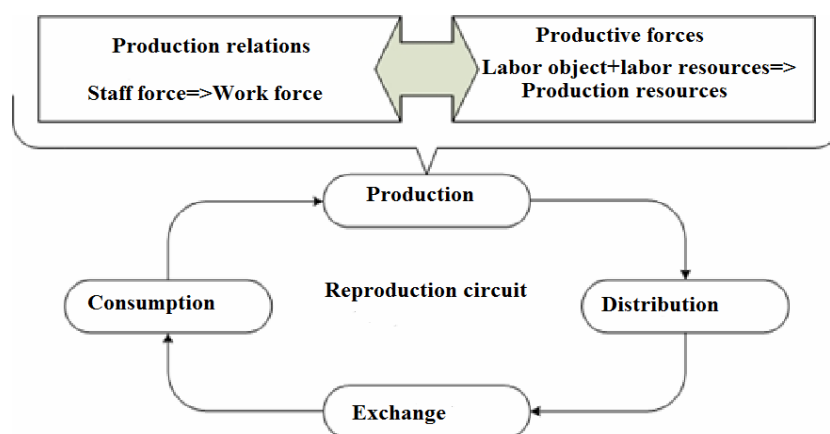


Fig. 1. The subject areas of political economy

Source: based on the data [1].

To start the production process labor force, capable to influence on the subject of work with a working tool is required. In this case, the labor force, depending on the type of work, needs to be qualified, to meet the specific requirements of modern industry to perform simple and complex tasks. The production process is the impact of the productive forces. In other words, the production is an expression of the staff relationship to different skills of labor force used for the production of material goods. In addition to such a relationship, the people also affect each other, engaging in certain connections and relations that are called production relations.

Their character is dependent on the owner, who owns the means of production. Therefore, analyzing the state of the production relations, we can talk about how means of production and the result of work (material goods) are distributed in the society. In addition to the distribution of the production means, production relations also have a direct impact on the productivity of enterprises workers.

Productivity is an essential part of improving production efficiency.

The level of labor productivity – this is the ratio of the produced goods volume or work performed and the time spent. The set of indicators depends on the performance level:

- the pace of industrial production development;
- an increase in wages and incomes
- the reduction of production costs.

In modern conditions, in our opinion, an effective management of labor and wages must ensure the reproduction of the labor force, the formation of motives and incentives to work, improving its quality and performance.

As we know from the course of economic theory, the cost of employees compensation makes up a large part of the cost of products, works and services of organizations (enterprises). Therefore, the task of every

employee in this situation is to increase the number of products by improving their own productivity. And the main employer / employee task is to ensure the demand for their products by creating an effective marketing program for promotion of the goods, works or services.

Observing the above-stated conditions caused by increase in labor productivity, increase in demand for the performed works, goods and services it is possible to achieve impressive results in the course of improvement of the economic condition of the enterprise (organization).

Thus, the author stresses the importance and the role of labor productivity at the enterprises, which can have a direct impact on economic growth not only on the enterprise (organization), but also, as a consequence, on the state of the national economy.

We share Lemeshevsky I. point of view on the importance of raising the economic level growth. In our time, this figure can rightfully reflect problems through their own indicators of social progress and better standards of living, state security and the preservation of national sovereignty, globalization of world economic relations and development of economic integration [2, P. 651].

In this case, after analyzing the scientific approach to the problem of the national economy economic growth, the author came to the conclusion that the challenges of sustainable development and long-term economic, social and environmental focus of economic growth are crucial in the political economy.

Based on the Lemeshevsky view, the author believes that with the prevalence of intelligent and innovative factors of economic growth the government currently provides access to the "knowledge economy."

In this case, it is true that there is a question of ensuring the innovative development of the national economy in order to stimulate the intensive economic growth.

Table 1 – Main types of economic growth

| Extensive | Intensive |
|---|--|
| Expanding economic fields | Reconstruction and modernization of production |
| Constant technological mode of production | Increased productivity |

Source: own elaboration based on data [2].

It is clear that intensive type of growth requires a fairly high level of technological development, technology, as well as the appropriate level of qualification of employees. It is the formation of "knowledge economy", which is a fundamental criterion for the development of economic relations in such a science as political economy.

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