

METHODS AND PRACTICES OF MANAGING THE HUMAN RESOURCES RELATED OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, EXTERNALITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

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Abstract

This paper shows how it can be used to understand why the environmental asset can be undervalued by both the market and governmental policy . Also it's discuss how the government and the market can , on occasion , use knowledge of property rights and their effects on incentives to developed and coordinated approach to resolving these difficulties .

The manner in which producers and consumers use environmental resources depends on the property rights governing those resources . In economics , property right refers and define to a bundle of entitlements defining the owner's rights , privileges , and limitations for use of the resource .

By examining such entitlements and how they effect human behavior , we will better understand how environmental problems arise from government and market allocations .

Key words : Human Resources , Environmental Asset , Government Policy , Property Rights , Costumer's Surplus , Producer's Surplus , Benefits

Efficient property right structures

An efficient property right structure has three main characteristics : exclusivity , transferability and enforceability .

When well-defined property rights are exchanged , as in a market economy , this exchange facilitates efficiency . It's can illustrate this point by examining the incentives consumers and producers face when a well-defined system of property rights is in place .

Given a market price , the consumer decides how much to purchase by choosing that amount that

maximizes his or her individual net benefit (Figure 1)

. The consumer's net benefit is the area under the demand curve minus the area representing cost .The cost to the consumer is the area under the price line , since that area represents the expenditure on the commodity . Obviously , for a given price P_E , consumer net benefit is maximized by choosing to purchase Q_E units .

In this aspect , given :

$$E\left(\frac{A - P_E}{B} ; P_E\right) ; CS = \frac{(A - P_E)^2}{2B} ; B = \frac{P_E(A - P_E)}{B} ; B_{\max} = \frac{A^2}{4B} \bullet$$

With B_{\max} given maximum value of Benefits .

In Figure 2 it's shows graphical presentation to reports CS/B_{\max} for $P_E = 2$.

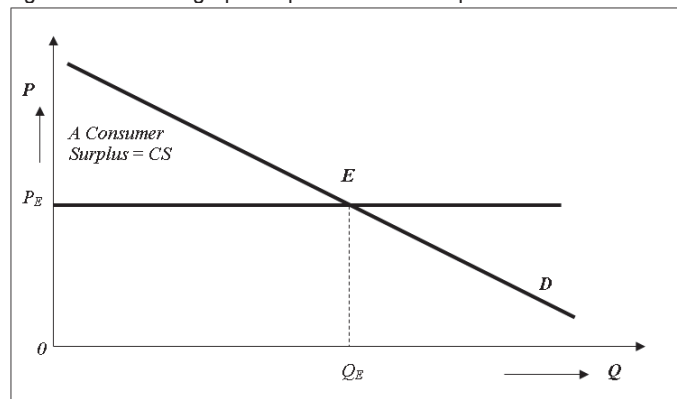


Figure 1 : About of Customer's Choice .

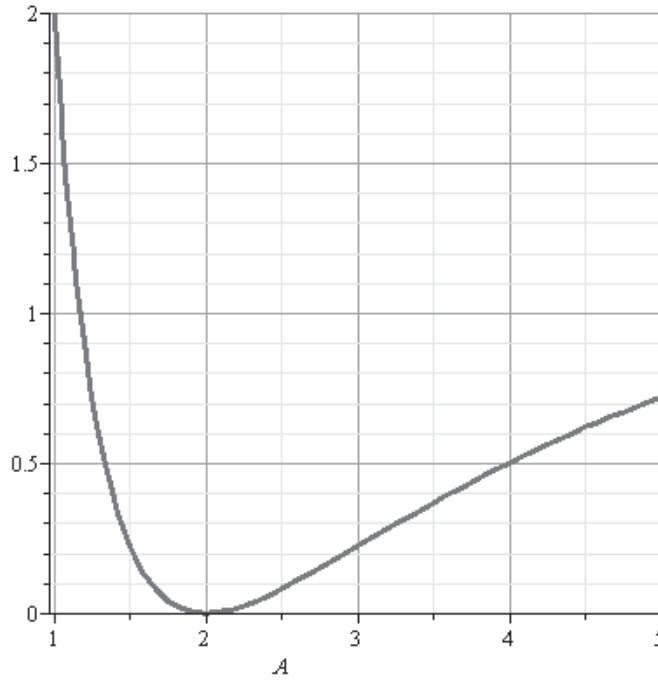


Figure 2 : Graphical presentation to reports , CS / B_{max} .

Meanwhile , sellers face a similar choice (Figure 3) . Given price (P_E) , the seller maximizes his or her own net benefits by choosing to sell Q_E units . The net benefit received (Area PS) by the seller is called producer surplus . It is the area under the price line that lies over the marginal cost curve , bounded the left by the vertical axis and the right by the quantity of the good being considered .

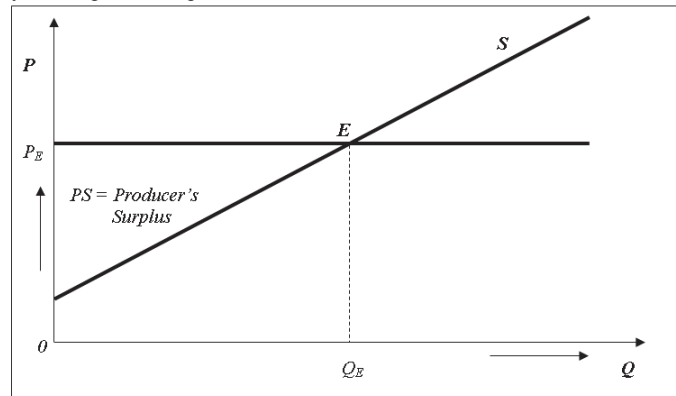


Figure 3 : About of Producer's Choice .

Related of Producer's Surplus given :

$$E\left(\frac{C - P_E}{D}; P_E\right); PS = \frac{(P_E - C)^2}{2D}; B = \frac{P_E(P_E - C)}{D}; B_{max} = \frac{C^2}{4D} \bullet$$

The price level that producers and consumers face will adjust until supply equals demand , as depicted in Figure 5

Given that price , consumers maximize their surplus , producers maximize their surplus , and the market clears . It's need to discuss is this allocation efficient , and according definition of static efficiency , it's clear that answer is positive .

The net benefit is maximized by the market allocation and , as seen in Figure 5 , it is equal to the sum of consumer and producer surplus .

Thus , it's necessary to established a procedure foe measuring net benefits , and a means of describing how the net benefits are distributed between consumers and producers .

This distinction is crucially significant . Efficiency isn't achieved because consumers and producers are seeking efficiency .

In a system with well-defined property rights and competitive markets in which to sell those rights , producers try to maximize their surplus and consumers try to maximize their surplus .

The price system , then , induces those self-interested parties to make choices that are efficient from the point of view of society as a whole .

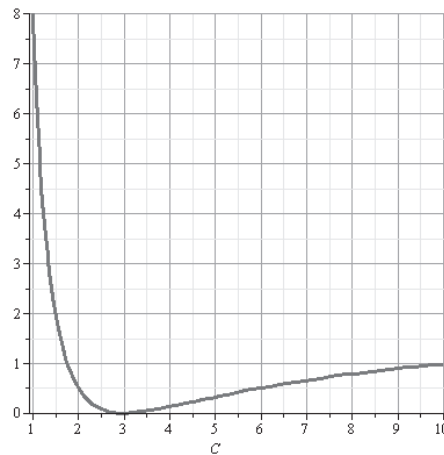


Figure 4 : Graphical presentation to reports , PS / B_{max} .

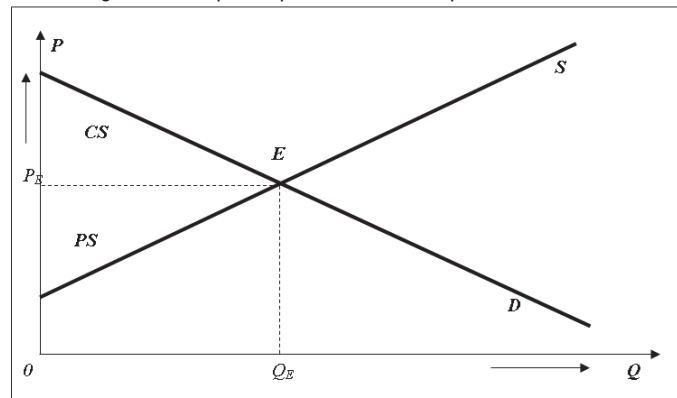


Figure 5 : About of Market Equilibrium .

Related of efficiency of benefits for costumer's and producer's surplus , given :

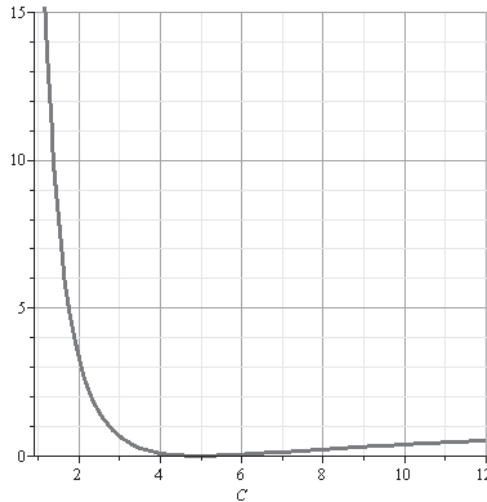


Figure 6 : Graphical presentation to reports , $(CS+PS)/B_{max}$.

In Figure 6 it's yield graphical presentation to reports , $(CS+PS) / B_{max}$, for projecting parameters : $A = 5$, $B = 2$, $D = 6$ ►
 About of externalities as a source of market failure given graphical presentation in Figure 7 .

Exclusivity is one of the chief characteristics of an efficient property rights structure . This characteristic is frequently violated in practice .

Related of Figure 7 , given :

$$E_1 \left(Q_{E1} = \frac{A-C}{B+D} ; P_{E1} = \frac{AD+BC}{B+D} \right) ; E_2 \left(Q_{E2} = \frac{A-E}{B+F} ; P_{E2} = \frac{AF+BE}{B+F} \right) ;$$

$$B_1 = \frac{(A-C)(AD+BC)}{(B+D)^2} ; B_2 = \frac{(A-E)(AF+BE)}{(B+F)^2} ; \Delta B = B_2 - B_1 \quad \bullet$$

Graphical presentation of difference to benefits , ΔB , it's shown in Figure 8 . , for projecting parameters : $B = 2$, $C = 3$, $D = 6$, $E = 2$, $F = 8$ ►

Respectively , in this aspect , graphical presentation of maxim value of difference to benefits , ΔB_{max} , given in Figure 9 ►►

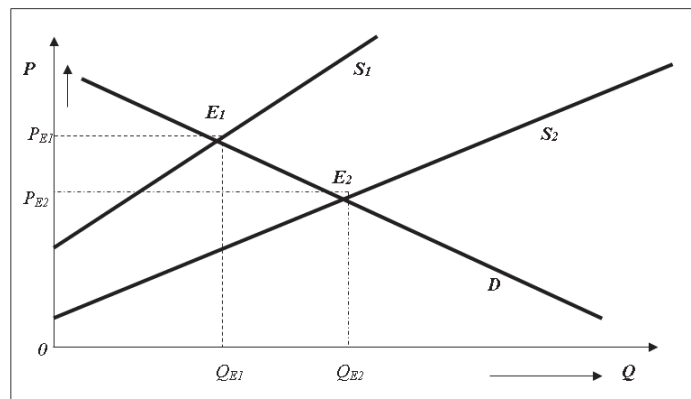


Figure 7 : About of externalities as a source of market failure .

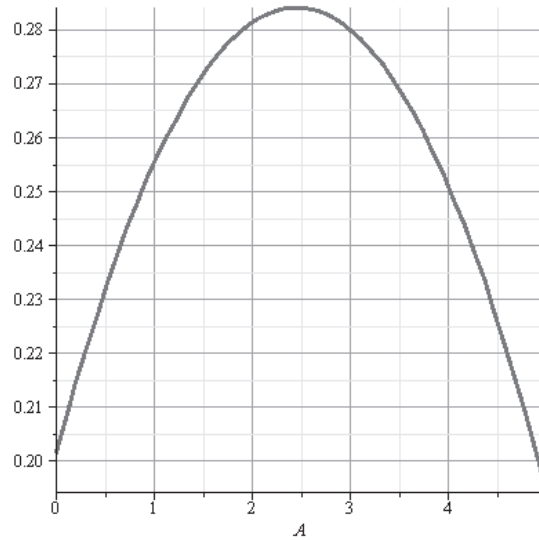


Figure 8 : Graphical presentation of difference to benefits , ΔB .

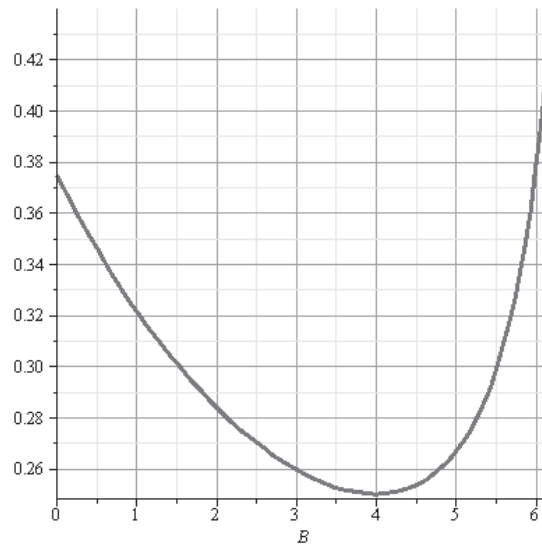


Figure 9 : Graphical presentation of maximum value of difference to benefits , ΔB_{max} .

Results

In this paper given original contribution about of determine of methods and practices related of managing of human resources against of property rights , externalities and environmental problems and cases .

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