



The Impact of Funds Reallocation on overall Potential Human Resources – a Case Study of a Slovene Port and a Slovene Ship Owner

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Abstract

The paper analyses the role of money as a means of reallocation of natural and human resources as well as the creative nature of an individual. Based on the model of a Slovene port and a Slovene ship owner this paper examines the hypothesis suggesting that the role of money as a means of reallocation depletes both natural and human resources, while human resources could in fact be a source of wealth growth.

Ship owners are the most important channel of globalisation. Ports, on the other hand, have the role of links between the sea and the hinterland, functioning as the most important nerve centres of globalisation, from where the business and development impulses are transmitted. Ship owners and ports embody a number of individual business entities acting in accordance with global economic principles. As a result, their interests are limited and centred upon commercial results of individual business players, who seek, on the one hand, to lower costs and, on the other hand, endeavour to increase profits, thus increasing mainly the capital gain of the owners. As a rule, profits and wealth are assessed in terms of money, rendering, therefore, accumulation of money a separate aim of management process, detached from general economic goals, such as satisfying people's needs within the limits of Earth's sustainability.

It is therefore imperative that the only interests promoted be those leading to a constant optimisation, with respect to requirements of the pertaining commercial, social and natural environment. The pursuit of optimisation should be in the domain of the people, entirely responsible for their professional work and individual acts (e.g. including consumption). As a rule, an individual's potential is never completely realised, but often limited and skewed by money.

When money serves the function of reallocation of resources, it justifies worshipping of "dead matter", offering consumers ever more numerous and diversified products. The consequences of such conduct have proved to lead to environmental changes, depletion of natural resources, an ever widening gap between the rich and the poor, etc. As a rule, human resources are treated mainly as production factors or as consumers. In both above cases people are expected to serve the purpose of increasing capital yields of businesses. However, human resources must be considered in their entirety, i.e., treated with a high regard for their dignity and individual responsibility. Within the limits of their natural capabilities individuals are social beings able to acquire multiple roles, such as citizens, workers, consumers, tourists, etc.

The Slovene ship owner and the Slovene port are two interesting case studies, since they are located in a transition country with a vast hinterland and placed along the extremely vulnerable Adriatic Sea. All these reasons contribute to a complex reality, requiring a responsible attitude from each and every individual concerned.