

The Natural Science Fundamental Principles as The Basis for Identification of Economic Constant*

¹Marcin JEDRZEJCZYK, ²Wojciech KOZIOL and ³Jurij RENKAS

Cracow University of Economics, Cracow, Poland

¹ORCID: 0000-0001-8959-3903

²ORCID: 0000-0001-7920-760X

³ORCID: 0000-0001-7139-5458

Correspondence should be addressed to: Marcin JEDRZEJCZYK; jedrzejm@uek.krakow.pl

* Presented at the 37th IBIMA International Conference, 30-31 May 2021, Cordoba, Spain

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Abstract

Understanding that capital in economic sciences is an ability of doing work allows to identify fundamental principles shaping basic models of capital and human capital growth. Sir Kelvin's statement that a heat engine can't work without a cooler (dispersing a portion of the energy) is very important in the theory of measuring human capital and shaping fair wages since Peter Atkins points out that the abstract heat engine located in our body is dispersed between all cells and takes thousands of different forms. So if life requires the operation of heat engines, which can work only when dissipating part of the energy, then for human capital and life itself an existence of this natural loss controlled by the second law of thermodynamics must be compensated. As demonstrated in this paper research it's random dispersion (s) has an average value $E(s) = p = 0.08$ [1/year] and this value is a key part of the human capital measurement model and fair pay. The aim of the article is to verify the amount of 8% of the economic constant in the human capital calculation. In this case, this value manifests itself as the rate of return on human capital and is calculated as the relation between the employee's salary and the value of employee human capital.

Keywords: Thermodynamic, Economic Constant, Fair Remuneration, Capital, Economic Science.