



MODERN ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AS A DRIVER OF THE INNOVATIVE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Sh.A. Pulatova

Teachers of Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

"Creativity is the ability to come up with new things, and innovation is to create them "
Theodore Levit

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th July 2021 Accepted: 20 th July 2021 Published: 20 th August 2021	This paper investigates major points of the modern aspects of the development of intellectual capital. Therefore, both methodological and theoretical analyses were implemented as intellectual capital pointed key driver of the innovative economy of Uzbekistan. On this case, article has highlighted aspects of the outcomes and shortcomings of the topic. In conclusion, research has pointed both recommendations and suggestions to make further investigations.

Keywords: Modern aspects, development, intellectual capital, driver, innovative economy, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

It is well known that an innovative economy (intelligent economy) is based on the production and export of high-tech products with high added value and the technology itself, which creates intellectual capital. The term intellectual capital should be considered relatively young, since it was introduced by the American economist J. Galbraith in the 60s of the twentieth century. But, the first ideas about immaterial (intellectual) capital can be found in the works of famous classics V, Petty, A. Smith and J.S. Mill in the middle of the 18th century. [1] According to the classics, the main means of the country's wealth is human labor, knowledge, skills, abilities. In its modern form, the concept of human capital was formulated in the late 50s and early 60s of the twentieth century, within the framework of the Chicago School by Theodore W. Schultz, who published his work "Investments in Human Capital" in 1961. The main emphasis in their work, these scientists made on the assessment of the efficiency of the enterprise, depending on investment in education and training of employees. The famous scientist V.O. Morgan divides the attitude of the teacher towards students into three types: [3]

- individual - studying the socially important motives of each student; - typological - consisting of motives corresponding to a certain age; - topological - allowing the formation of socially important motives of the student.

METHODOLOGY

Today there are a number of modern educational methods, among which modern methodologists appreciate the training method well. Training can be considered such a teaching method, the basis of which is the practical side of the pedagogical process, and the theoretical aspect is only of secondary importance. The advantages of the training are the ability to study the problem from different points of view and grasp its subtleties and nuances, prepare students for action in life situations, as well as increase their motivation and create a positive emotional atmosphere. When it comes to teaching skills, the opinion of the famous German scientist and teacher Adolf Disterweg can be mentioned. [4] In his book "A Guide to the Education of German Teachers", the scientist developed "Teaching Rules for the Teacher", in which we find the following excerpts: "Try to make learning fun! What we call fascinating and interesting is what especially attracts our attention and sympathy; naturally energizes and enhances our vitality. It is clear that we are willing to do what fascinates us, because a person's sense of pleasure is associated with the excitement of his inner forces." According to Kastels and Himanen (2001), Finland's innovation system has two unique characteristics: its governance and the network structure of the system.

MAIN PART

In recent years, Uzbekistan has seen more and more prospects in the field of innovative economy. At the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, a number of strategies for the development of an innovative economy have been organized. The action strategy was implemented in five stages, each of which provides for the approval of a separate annual state program for its implementation in accordance with the announced next name of the year. Undoubtedly, these actions are showing their results. Uzbekistan plans to enter the top innovative and economic countries of the

world by 2030, in the development of which UNDP participated. Studying the positions of Uzbekistan in this area, aspects were identified that need to be improved. Among them, the improvement of the education system and the development of human capital; the development of science, ingenuity and technology transfer; improving the system of financing innovative activities; development of competition; reduction of administrative barriers; development of infrastructure, information and communication technologies. When it comes to reforms, it is necessary to pay special attention not only to the potential and effective prospects of the country, but also to the mental values and socially rooted views that have arisen over thousands of years. As Professor R.I. Kholmurodov: "At each stage of reforms or changes, very specific quality criteria, ways and mechanisms of its provision should be set with subsequent monitoring. However, it is not necessary to equate quality with the concept of "level". The level of higher education, as a rule, represents the qualification content of the educational program ". Judging by the subjects of the innovation economy, these are innovators, inventors, entrepreneurs and scientists; in this connection, quality education is considered an integral part of an innovative economy.

ANALYSES AND DISCUSSIONS

Education is the result of learning, assimilation of systematized knowledge, skills and ways of thinking. However, a person who owns only a certain amount of systematized knowledge cannot be considered educated, since an educated person must also logically comprehend what has been learned, creatively applying the knowledge gained in practice. The amount of knowledge gained and the level of independent thinking divides education into the following stages:

- initial;
- average;
- higher;

By its nature and focus, education can be divided into three categories:

- 1) general;
- 2) professional;
- 3) polytechnic;

If we turn to the world experience, Finland is considered the best country in Europe in terms of the number and efficiency of teaching methods, and the academic performance of students is second only to Japan. Finland has been recognized as the country with the best education system in the world, and according to research, PISA23 [5] is ranked as one of the most efficient countries. A characteristic feature of Finland according to PISA is a small performance gap between schools, as well as a small moderate gap between the upper and lower levels of student achievement. The success of the Finnish education system can be seen as part of the functioning of a democratic civil society as a whole. Moreover, education policy is closely intertwined with other types of social policy and with general political culture. According to Kastels and Himanen (2001), Finland's innovation system has two unique characteristics: its governance and the network structure of the system. The state provides free education for everyone (universities and other higher education institutions), supports new ideas and high-risk enterprises (Sitra), supports the development of technologies (Tekes), and the enthusiasm of inventors and developers working in various parts of the system. The secret lies in the autonomy of the parts of the network, on the one hand, and strong connections between the parts, on the other. A number of benefits of Finnish innovation have been identified by an international team of experts. Education in Finland is seen as a public good that contributes to the well-being of all and therefore has an important nation-building function. In Finland, unlike some other countries such as France, there is no separate law for innovation. The level of public investment in the innovation system is not provided for by law, but is based on political decisions. The activities of each state organization participating in the innovation ecosystem are regulated by separate laws that state the purpose of such organizations. Targeted support programs are regulated in accordance with the legislation on economic and regional development. The most important regulator from the point of view of practical innovation is the legislation on the rights to intangible assets.

RESULTS

In Finland, this regulation consists of three levels: national legislation, EU directive and international agreements signed by Finland. Intangible asset rights law can be divided into two broad categories: copyright law and industrial property law. Funding for the program comes from Tekes and the Finnish Academy of Sciences. The OSkE program, based on cluster policy, is a regional policy instrument, and its goal is to strengthen the regional innovation base, as well as cooperation between business, education and academia. Funding for OSkE is carried out from budgetary funds allocated for regional development and administered by regional councils. In essence, an innovative economy - the main profit is formed from the intelligence of innovators, inventors, scientists in the information sphere, and not from material production and concentration of finances. In his book Korchagin Yu.A. The "modern economy of Russia" characterizes the innovative economy by the following basic principles: [2]

- ❖ High index of economic freedom;
- ❖ High level of development of education and science;
- ❖ 4th-6th technological structures of the economy;
- ❖ High and competitive quality of life;
- ❖ High cost and quality of human capital in its broad definition;
- ❖ High competitiveness of the economy;

- ❖ A high proportion of innovative enterprises (over 60-80%) and innovative products;
- ❖ Substitution of capital;
- ❖ Competition and high demand for innovation;
- ❖ Redundancy of innovations and, as a consequence, ensuring the effectiveness of some of them, due to competition;
- ❖ Initiation of new markets;
- ❖ The principle of the diversity of markets;
- ❖ Developed knowledge industry and their high export;

There are three aspects of intellectual capital (human, social and organizational capital). Moreover, the interaction of social capital further enhances the influence of organizational capital on the implementation of innovations. Developing innovation refers to changes made to existing products, processes, services or technologies that are new to the market and to the firm, while innovation refers to changes that are new only to the organization that implements them.

CONCLUSION

Research also confirms that social capital has a positive impact on innovation. According to Damanpur and Daniel Wisniewski (2006), innovation is a problem-solving process in which an existing idea is adapted to address recognized needs and identify a firm's problem. This, in turn, requires a communication and coordination mechanism between participants to change prevailing knowledge through knowledge exchange, training and knowledge transfer between departments of the firm. He also emphasizes the integration of external innovation within organizations (Damanpour and Daniel Wischnevsky, 2006; Tornatzky et al., 1990).

REFERENCES

1. Mill J. S "Model of an economic person" (1836) 2012 p 57
2. Korchagin Yu A "Modern Economy" Phoenix Publishing House 2007 p. 230
3. Education, science and innovation scientific and methodological journal c10.1 2018
4. Damanpour, E and Daniel Wischnevsky, J. (2006), "Research on innovation in organizations: distinguishing innovation-generating from innovation-adopting organizations", *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management*, Vol. 23 No. 4, pp. 269-291.
5. Dost, M. et al. (2016). The impact of intellectual capital on innovation generation and adoption. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*, 17 (4), 675—695. Available from <https://doi.org/10.1108/jic-04-2016-0047> [Accessed 25 July 2021].
6. Adolf Disterweg "Pedagogy of Primary Education" Peter "2017
7. Identification of individual behavioral patterns affecting the performance of innovative, high-tech companies ", Researchers: P. Karhunen, I, Olimpieva RUSNANO in 2011-2012