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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT, FEATURES AND CONDITIONS OF THE **KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY**

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the real state of development of the knowledge economy in Uzbekistan.In it, he expanded the need to study the concept of knowledge economy, its content and its impact on the socioeconomic development of the country. To do this, first of all, it is expedient to study and deeply analyze the category of knowledge economy. The article considers the knowledge economy as a new stage of innovative development. In particular, the article analyzes the essence of the knowledge economy of various economists

Keywords

Human knowledge, human capital, knowledge, knowledge economy, human dignity, institutionalism, economic level, technical achievements, network technologies.

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NTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and the Covid-19 pandemic, the emergence of fluctuations in various sectors of the economy makes it necessary to make more effective use of intellectual and scientific-technical potential. It is noteworthy that "... the fact that developed countries generate more than 50 percent of GDP at the expense of the 'knowledge economy', that is, through innovation and highly qualified personnel, proves this"[1]. In particular, the level of introduction of science in various fields in the countries with the highest rankings in the "Global Innovation Index - 2020" is 87.9% in Switzerland, 76.0% in Sweden and 72.8% in the United States, respectively. the impact rate was 50.8 percent, 39.7 percent, and 51.8 percent, respectively[2]. This indicates that intellectual goods are actively used in the economy through scientific research and development and the involvement of highpotential specialists. Therefore, the introduction of a "knowledge economy" remains important in the socio-economic development of any country.

In the countries that have introduced the knowledge economy in the world practice, scientific research is carried out in such areas as high-tech medicine. artificial robotics. intelligence, modern digital communications, nanotechnology, microchips, electric vehicles. This, in turn, demonstrates the integration of science and industry, and high efficiency in the field of innovation. However, to date, important issues related to the diversity of approaches to the knowledge economy in the world, the different levels of the mechanism of its introduction and the lack of clear directions on this issue remain unresolved.

At the new stage of reforms in Uzbekistan, measures have been taken in recent years to effectively conduct research in a number of priority areas for the development of the knowledge economy. In particular, scientific and research work is carried out in the fields of physics, chemistry, biology, engineering, computer programs. However, the gap between scientific research and innovation in the country hinders the development of the knowledge economy. In particular, "... the biggest shortcoming in socio-economic activity today is the lack of knowledge, which, unfortunately, is felt in all areas. However, it is impossible to develop

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any region or industry without modern science and knowledge"[1]. Also, "... the lack of interest of the industry in the technological development of domestic scientists and the implementation of research results hinders the technological development of the country's economy and is a heavy burden on the state budget"[3]. This situation has made the adaptation of science and education to the changing conditions and their effective use in accelerating the innovative development of the country one of the most pressing issues of the day and showed the objective need to further strengthen research in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

By the middle of the twentieth century, economists began to think about the level of investment in human capital. In particular, in the 60s of the twentieth century, the concept of the human factor emerged as a result of the practical application of the concept of "investment in human capital" bv American economists G.Becker, T.Schultz, J.Mintzer. Expenditures related to education, vocational training, medical care, childbirth and upbringing have come to be referred to as human capital investment. It was

said that this direction, which led to the formation of the knowledge economy, was expressed in human expenditures such as education, health, migration costs, and in the future they will contribute to economic growth.

According to G. Becker, one of the Western economists, human capital is a reserve of knowledge, skills and motivations that everyone has. He noted[4] that education, training in production, health, migration, price and income data collection are formed through human investment (long-term capital investment) in the form of expenditures. Indeed, getting an education in practice, gaining experience in production, taking care of one's health is an investment in human capital. Therefore, it serves to improve the quality of the workforce and prolongs the life of a person.

American economist T. Schultz: "In recent years, the idea that capital is only a physiological feature of man has been abandoned. Instead, any asset that serves human physiological growth is seen as an investment in human capital"[5]. In this case, the separation of investments from human capital into intellectual capital is reflected in the growth of its future economic level in terms of income.

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The second current of the concept of the knowledge economy began to manifest itself with the emergence of stream a new of institutionalism, which operated in the 40-60s of the twentieth century. In our opinion, it would be expedient to consider separately the teachings of scientists working in this area. DJ. K. Gelbright described the first manifestations of postindustrial society in The New Industrial Society and D. Bell in Post-Industrial Society[6]. In particular, DJ.K.Gelbright found that the development of the modern market economy is associated with the activities of large that corporations produce complex equipment.According to him, "... in modern corporations, real economic power is not in the owners or managers of capital, but in those who have knowledge of science and technology. Technological representatives have specific professional knowledge about production and the information needed to make decisions. Of course, making officially important decisions is a separate task of the company's leading managers - the director and his deputies - and is carried out by them. In practice, all decision-making depends almost 100 percent on information. And the information will be "under the control" of the technology"[7].

In the modern system of economic relations, knowledge and information are both products and means of production. In this regard, V.L. Inozemtsev - "Science and education have become a direct productive force, and their carriers are the highest forces that exist in society. between education The relationship and intellectual capital is the essence of human dignity"[8].

R.Urunov, A.Abdurakhmanov, A.Jamaldinova, N.Shakirova said that the concept of digital economy" and its relationship with information and communication technologies of the 21st century, from the standpoint of economic theory and practice of public administration. Also, the article reveals the implementation of the digital economy and using prospects in industry, public and social services, household management in the life. The content and structural composition of the digital economy, instrumental base and information content are detailed[9].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The contribution of modern institutionalists to the formation and current state of the knowledge economy in general has been significant. They were later able to reveal the place of human

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capital in postindustrial society. In particular, M.Yu. Shlyakhtin says that the knowledge economy was formed as a result of the merger of the post-industrial and digital-informed postindustrial economies. According to him, "... the digital-information society is based on the intellectual and innovative factor of the economy, which consists of high technology, the latest achievements of scientific research, including network technology, human-machine interface, mobile networks, artificial intelligence and so on"[10].

The knowledge economy is in fact the result of economies based on human capital postindustrial society, a developed part of it in practice. Human capital and knowledge are its primary basis.

F.Makhlup, the scientist who was the first to introduce the concept of human capital in the knowledge economy, expresses his views on the knowledge economy as follows: "As a result of increasing physical and mental abilities, a person begins to work more efficiently and perfectly. Such improvement constitutes human capital"[11].

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A digital-informed post-industrial society is a system in the economy focused on scientific research and scientific achievements, the scientific and technological revolution, and the improvement of education and quality of life. The main factor in the development of a digitalinformed postindustrial society is research, science and education. In addition, the main features and effectiveness of this system are high technology, digital economy, nanotechnology, microchips, artificial intelligence.

Historically, 1981 was an important turning point in the development of technology, when scientific and technological progress became the main fundamental source in the development of the social production system. Because in 1981, the American company IBM created the first personal computer. The reason we stopped at the creation

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of the computer was mainly because it played two roles in the knowledge economy. They led, first, to the acceleration of computer technology, including increased efficiency and data storage capacity in production and services, the development of network technologies, the development of mobile computer applications, and the emergence of new peripherals. Second, we have learned that personal computers are becoming more prevalent in the world and are becoming an important factor in the field of human economic activity. In particular, V. Suprun noted that the post-industrial changes have taken place with the rapid development of information technology. In addition, the new jobs created in the information sector have led to a further rise in developed countries[12].

In 1994, Business Week editors proposed a new statistical model for the Information Age. According to him, the economy is divided into three sectors: the first - commodity production, including mining; the second is services; the third is the information, advertising, communication, education, computer products sector[13]. Today, such a classification is ambiguous, as components of information, education, and computer products have also penetrated the manufacturing and services sectors. Now, technology, computers are available in almost every field, and due to their functionality and ability to automate many processes, it has facilitated human labor, that is, made it more active. Working with such devices requires only intellectual labor, and they have accordingly led to the general intellectualization of computer labor.

In our opinion, a lot of work done on the computer provides regularity and efficiency, increases intellectual capacity. It can also be added that the personal computer itself has become the engine of new trends in the economy, opened up new areas of industry, developed the technologies that accompany it, including the expansion of network and communication technologies[13].

Our research has shown that in illuminating the category of knowledge economy, scientists have looked at this concept from different perspectives and given different definitions. The first group of scholars[14, 15, 16] describes the knowledge economy as a new stage of socio-economic development of the country and emphasizes that this stage differs from other stages by its components. Another group of scholars approaches[17] the knowledge economy as an economic relation. Thev understand the

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knowledge economy as a newlv formed relationship as a result of the rapid change in science, technology, and information. The third group of scholars[18] views the knowledge economy as a system. Because it includes all the elements inherent in the system, i.e. economic relations, mechanism, policy and technology sequence.

According to foreign scientist S.Berger. "Knowledge economy is an economy in which capital, scientific intellectual potential of employees, scientific and technical achievements of the enterprise and know-how, which are the main resource of strategic development of the enterprise at all stages from production to delivery households and innovations"[19]. In this definition, in our view, the knowledge economy is focused on the strategic development of the enterprise and the human-centered economy. The human-centered approach is not an abstract concept, but a system based on increasing labor productivity, reducing retraining costs, and looking for new professionals. It should be noted that the increase in the level of human knowledge in the knowledge economy is accompanied by the introduction of innovative innovations, otherwise it will not be possible to increase it.

In some literatures, the knowledge economy is seen as a stage in which the innovative economy has reached a higher category[20]. This definition provided a scientific basis for us to look at the knowledge economy as a new stage from a historical perspective. However, the analysis of similar definitions showed that the concept of knowledge economy is directly related to the categories of intellectual. information, innovation-information. In particular, M.V. According to Chentsova, the knowledge economy combines the following four economies:

- Postindustrial economy. At the same time, the knowledge economy is dominated by services in the post-industrial economy.
- Information economy. At the same time, information plays a key role in the knowledge economy and cannot work without it.
- Innovative economy. Just as an innovative economy is not without knowledge, a knowledge economy is realized by using innovations to meet the growing needs of society.
- Global network economy. Today. the knowledge economy cannot survive without the global Internet. Because it provides longdistance economic relations[16].

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In the analysis of the definitions given to the concept of knowledge economy, we can also see that it is approached as an economic relationship. In particular, Yu.V.Smaginsaid that: "... the knowledge economy is a modern economic relationship based on specialists who can bring new technologies. This will create a new relationship in solving local and global problems, as well as the introduction of tomorrow's technologies into the economy"[17]. At this point, we can say that the knowledge economy can be considered as an economic relationship when it reflects the process of selling and buying human capital.

At the same time, as we have seen above, investment in human capital contributes to the development of the knowledge economy, where it can take the form of a relationship. Because in order to increase human capital, to keep the innovative economy in balance, it is necessary to enter into monetary and property relations. In our opinion, it is incorrect to say by Yu.V. Smagin that the knowledge economy is a form of economic relations, because the knowledge economy is based on human behavior and capital. It creates an uninterrupted process that has the property of spontaneous reproduction, not

reaction. We can see this in the fundamental features of the knowledge economy, as expressed by L. Lukicheva. They are:

- The knowledge expressed in products and services is the majority of the value created. At the same time, the importance of intellectual property in the growth of high-tech goods and services is high. Because in the development of consumer goods, mining and agriculture, more and more fields of science are being approached;
- Intellectual products and services dominate among the goods sold in international markets. According to experts, the global market for intellectual goods is growing five times faster than the commodity market;
- In the modern economy, the development, storage and transmission of information in any field is becoming increasingly important;
- The superiority of "intellectual workers" over the group of industrial workers is ensured. The pace and scale of technological progress require the mental growth of labor resources;
- Globalization of the market requires the growth of the number of firms and the creation of new technologies that will facilitate access to new markets:

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The conclusion of contracts in the global market and their implementation accompanied by the expansion of the level of international marketing services[21].

These features should, of course, be integrated into the knowledge economy. They play an important role in resource-saving information technologies ("high technologies") that require knowledge in a digital information society. These include, in particular, microelectronics, software, telecommunications, robotics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, artificial intelligence[13] and so on.

We can also consider the efforts of Uzbekistan scientists to study the knowledge economy. In particular. Sh.G.Akramova, L.M.Sharipov, N.M.Koshanova[22,23] shared their views on human capital. Sh.G.Akramova describes human capital as "the sum of production capacity of a worker, formed and developed by constant investment, which leads to a" sharp "increase in productivity, labor productivity and income"[22]. LM Sharipov and NM Koshanova "Human capital in the broadest sense is an intensive productive factor of economic, social and family development, including the knowledge and skilled intellectual part of the workforce, the sum

of managerial tools, environment and labor activities"[23] they illuminate. Both of these definitions cover the idea of increasing human productivity as a labor force. But neither has considered the effectiveness of human capital in its contribution to innovation. Academician SS Gulomov for the innovative development of "Smart Entrepreneur", Uzbekistan "Smart Economy", "Smart Medicine", "Smart Education", "Smart Family", "Smart Neighborhood", "Smart Technologies" "Smart Children" and (Competitive)[24]can __create a knowledge economy. Of course, it is true that this idea is referred to as "smart" because "smart activity" plays a key role in the knowledge economy. This definition does not consider only the development of R&D (research and development) and the introduction of ICT in all sectors of the economy.

B.Sh.Usmanov said that when approaching the knowledge economy, it is important to pay attention to science and education as a priority[25]. At this point, we know that focusing on science and education as a top priority can lead to a broader economy of knowledge. The shortcoming in this definition is that only science and education are emphasized. This is wrong,

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through which we only invest in human capital, when in fact the application of the knowledge economy to an innovative economy is necessary. Because through it, we will once again be convinced that education and science will be considered inseparably from the real economy.

The following table discusses the pros and cons of the definitions given to the knowledge economy identified in the research process (Table 1).

Table 1 Scientific-theoretical views on the economics of knowledge¹

Definition of Impauled as	The positive side	Digadyantaga
Definition of knowledge	The positive side	Disadvantage
economy	m 1 0 11 11 11	
The knowledge economy	The definition considers the	In the knowledge
refers to a system of	need to apply scientific	economy, attention should
consumption and production	discoveries, fundamental and	be paid to human
in exchange for intellectual	applied research in	resources, innovative
capital[26].	consumption and production.	entrepreneurship,
_		information and
		communication
III		technologies.
Knowledge economy (or	The main tools of the	In this definition, the
science-based economy) is	knowledge economy are	knowledge economy is not
an economic system in which	innovative ideas, intellectual	seen as a unit of education
the production of goods and	property, fundamental and	and innovation. Education
services on the basis of	applied research.	for knowledge economics
advanced technical and		also teaches the collection,
scientific innovations, rapid		analysis, and synthesis of
innovations[27].		knowledge.
The knowledge economy is a	The tool that drives the	This definition does not
system based around	knowledge economy is	state that the knowledge
intellectual capital or mental	education.	economy should be
power[28].		reflected in innovative
		activities in the country.
The knowledge economy is	Based on the process of	The basic tools of the
the highest stage of	development of such an	knowledge economy, such
development of	economy, human capital and	as ideas, research, and

¹Compiled by the author as a result of research.

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postindustrial and innovative economy. It is the main driving force of knowledge and human capital development[29].

quality of life will improve, the process of developing high-tech knowledge. investing and using highquality services will accelerate.

development, are not covered.

In analyzing the data in Table 1, we learned that the knowledge economy is a system aimed at accelerating economic growth and based on the intensive and efficient use of science, education and innovation.

By distinguishing the general aspects of the definitions given to the knowledge economy, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Knowledge, science and education are the basis of the knowledge economy;
- In which production is based on high technology and implies to be ahead of its time;
- Intellectual product is its main product;
- New ideas, innovations are created on the basis of collection, analysis and synthesis of knowledge;
- It is a new stage economic system.

Summarizing the study, the author considers the knowledge economy as high-level postindustrial stage, a digital-informed society, which was formed as a result of the addition of new factors in the field of production and services: information and knowledge (science, intellectual capital). This postindustrial digitalinformed society is based on the intensive and effective use of science, education and innovation aimed at accelerating economic growth.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

knowledge In general, the economy, formation of a knowledge society over the past decade in the top 10 countries in the table is characterized by the production of scientific knowledge, technological innovation, integration of business and higher education, high spending on innovative goods and services.

When we study foreign experience in the development of the concept of knowledge economy and its effective use, we draw the following conclusions:

The integration of science and education is reflected in innovative activities;

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- The main driving force in the formation of the knowledge economy should be the state. It creates a favorable environment for the knowledge economy by strengthening the conditions, the legal framework;
- It is necessary to understand that the key role in the country's economy is also in ICT, information technology;
- It is necessary to strengthen education, science and innovation;
- Public-private partnership leads to emergence of business incubators, intellectual artificial intelligence, necessary for the knowledge economy.

And at the same time it is necessary to create institutional systems aimed at the formation of a knowledge economy.

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