

Necessary Conditions for the Formation of a Knowledge Economy

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Abstract: In this article, the author, analyzing the theoretical aspects of the formation and development of the knowledge economy, suggested his point of view on this issue.

Keywords: Scientific and Technical Level, Knowledge, Scientific Knowledge, Applied Knowledge, Innovative Environment, Knowledge Market, Knowledge Economy.

INTRODUCTION

The experience of developed countries of the world economy shows that the level of scientific and technical level based on knowledge, scientific and practical innovations is a decisive factor in the socio-economic development of the country.

In the course of the study of the knowledge economy, a number of scholars related to this problem used scientific abstractions, their views, scientific abstraction, dialectics, systematic analysis, historical, analysis and comparison.

In recent years, accelerated development of science and technology, increased dependence on science and production, and increased scientific capacity in socio-economic life have led to the separation of knowledge as an independent participant of economic processes. Consequently, the knowledge economy has recently begun to act as an independent sector (or knowledge economy). In particular, increased spending on science, technology, higher education, management, and a number of other high-tech sectors (telecommunications, software, etc.) has led to the formation and development of the knowledge economy as a private sector.

In addition, in recent years, there has been a shift from the developed economies to the innovative economy of raw materials economies, which has also contributed to the development of the knowledge economy.

Analysis and results. One of the reasons for the formation and development of the knowledge economy is the emergence of theories on expanding knowledge-based market relations. The general overview of these theories is based on the idea that present-day achievements, scientific, practical innovations, services and market relations are the subject of market relations, which are sold and acquired at a certain price [market price]. This means that the range of products (services, innovations, achievements) sold in the market will naturally expand. This process occurs at such a level that it first covers the goods on the market, then the services and then the information sales process. In this objective process, knowledge becomes the product of the market.

This will eventually lead to the emergence of a knowledge economy. Knowledge is sold and bought just like any other ordinary market commodity (service). However, in our view, the knowledge market is far more complex than traditional markets. This is a market requires a number of institutions that are essential to the full functioning of the knowledge market. In addition, knowledge is such a specific commodity that trading in them differs from that of common goods, and often leads to a distorted understanding of the trading process. In practice, the sale of knowledge is manifested in the

form of brands, scientific and practical fairs, contacts, scientific prestige and public exhibitions.

Mankind has long been using the ideas that have meaning, such as performing various operations, transferring, storing, acquiring, selling, buying, stealing, and destroying. It has also been understood that it is possible to measure, evaluate, and classify knowledge. It is also important to recognize that some knowledge is applied independently of its creator in its socio-economic life, and other types of knowledge cannot be separated from its creator but can be transmitted to other persons. This can be seen in the system of "teacher-pupil" or "teacher-student". This process is manifested by the interpersonal relationship between the educators and the learners, and is shaped by the abilities, skills, and experience of the learner over a long period of time.

One of the distinctive features of the knowledge market is that it does not differentiate knowledge as knowledge created by "scientific knowledge" or other (experimental, coincidental) methods. But paying attention to their emergence is important in the emergence of the knowledge economy. Most scientists believe that scientific knowledge is the result of fundamental research. Such studies of human beings it is a kind of activity and its evolution has been accelerating with the recent increase in interest of interested subjects (enterprises, firms, organizations, individuals).

One of the main indicators that determines the stage of development of human civilization in the modern world is GDP. In a market economy, GDP is a commodity that is needed by society and purchased by somebody. Otherwise there is no purpose to create it. This purchase price represents the real profit (profitability) of GDP. GDP procurement time is of a principled nature, which determines how much, and how much, production is needed for people, businesses and organizations, and society. GDP is sometimes called social welfare. This can cause stagnation during the sale and purchase. Social goods are products that people can buy and consume for free or at a price that does not reflect its true benefits. Such attitudes are common in the context of social ownership. Therefore, in a market economy, the production and consumption of social goods are characterized by production costs, rather than by the time of GDP acquisition. Knowledge is also a social blessing and in some cases it is an "international socialblessing."

In our view, the value of knowledge of expenditure as a social blessing is likely to undermine its true value. The cost of knowledge creation does not always reflect its true value. Because there is such knowledge that is of immense value to mankind .

In the traditional economy, the law of demand acts as a decisive, basic law. Market mechanisms will also be driven by demand. The need for market knowledge is reflected in the creation of new products and services in the processes of modernization, automation of production. This only causes practical knowledge to be involved in the market economy.

Hence, practical knowledge introduces itself to the market. Therefore, supply in the knowledge market is seen as a major driving force. The proposal of knowledge is the driving force of the knowledge economy. This state of affairs suggests that "there will be development as long as there is a proposal of knowledge." This conclusion is supported and supported by many practitioners, theorists and scientists.

However, in our opinion, in the conditions of knowledge economy, the driving force behind it is not demand but demand. It is only necessary to study the process of formation of demand objectively. Another point to consider is that knowledge is a driving force in the knowledge economy and is based on the idea of knowledge union.

As in the traditional economy, there is a consumption trend in the knowledge economy. Knowledge is as valuable as any other product (if anyone needs it). Their recognition for market

products is reflected in their purchase. The recognition for knowledge as products is in the process of using them in one way or another. The use of knowledge may vary. The simplest and simplest way to use it is to apply for it. A more in-depth view of use is the process of getting to know, read, learn, and apply. Even more profound is the ability to remember, to reproduce knowledge, to transmit it to others, to create new knowledge based on previously used knowledge. From the foregoing, we can conclude that the time (process) of knowledge consumption is manifested by the minimal use of knowledge. The emergence of interest in knowledge is a demand for it. From this definition, we can conclude that the higher the interest for knowledge, the higher the level of knowledge. Consequently, the consumption of one type of knowledge adds to the other types of knowledge consumed and the size of the knowledge set.

By analyzing the concept of knowledge consumption, one can understand why demand (interest) is important in the knowledge economy. We can see this in the following case. For example, the founder of knowledge about accounting is Italian scientist (15th century) Luco Pagola. However, the earliest knowledge of this subject was previously discussed by the Central Asian thinker Ibn Sina.

He commented on the record of public revenues and expenditures. However, the knowledge created by Ibn Sina ("Accounting", or double entry) has not found its place in the economic life of society. Therefore, the proposal is important in the knowledge economy, but does not play a decisive role. The only requirement is the "survival" of knowledge. If we analyze the "survival" of scientific discoveries, ideas and discoveries made by humans in the modern world, many of them "disappear" from birth. We can apply the same to human beings. In the knowledge economy, it is also important to calculate the results obtained using knowledge. This is true from the point of view of the effect society has gained from applying knowledge. If knowledge is not used by an individual or society, its value is "zero" and vice versa, the greater its value, the greater its value.

It is important to know the nature of the concept of "use" of knowledge. There are many scientific ideas in this regard, among them the "Index of Quotations" from the scientific works of the founders of knowledge. In this case, the public's interest in the author of knowledge will increase, and if the "new knowledge" belongs to the companies, then their chances of earning will increase. "Knowledgeable" individuals or companies have an advantage in the knowledge economy market. The greater the number of such subjects in the knowledge economy, the greater the quantity of products created, if there are many consumers of the knowledge created.

Another important factor in the development of knowledge economics is its impact. It is an environment where ideas, scientific innovations, discoveries, and the results of fundamental research are needed to practice. The better the innovation environment, the higher the level of knowledge transfer to practice. That is why many developed countries now focus on creating an innovative environment in their national economies. Because the level of development of the innovation environment determines the level of development of the knowledge economy.

The level of development of the innovation environment can be measured using indices that reflect the state of the economy and society in one way or another. Such indices include the level of democracy, economic freedom, absence of administrative barriers, the set of conditions for small business development, competitiveness, the right attitude of society to commercial success, legal protection of producers, mechanisms of contract execution. These indices are an important piece of information that characterizes the knowledge economy and how society develops in society.

In this regard, the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out a number of works at the state level. In particular, such measures as economic freedom of business entities, formation of competitive

environment, development of small business and private entrepreneurship are paid at the state level. After all, these measures play a crucial role in the formation of a knowledge economy along with the development of the national economy.

In our opinion, in the formation and development of knowledge economy in our country, first of all large-scale corporate enterprises, organizations, joint ventures must radically change their activities. These changes include: first, the establishment of research centers, laboratories, and practical scientists and experts engaged in applied and fundamental research in the structure of large enterprises. Secondly, corporations and small producers need to set up their own businesses within the framework of large producers. This will ensure the sustainable development of small producers on the one hand and small producers on the other hand. These may include buildings, structures, orders for production. Currently, around 3,000 to 5,000 small manufacturers operate within the framework of the world's largest corporations. For example, TOYOTA Corporation has united about 5,000 small manufacturers.

When we think about the knowledge economy, its "mainstream and mainstream" knowledge marketplace cannot be ignored. Knowledge Market is a specialized institution as a market institution that is fundamentally different from the traditional market and has its following structure (institutions):

- Institutions ensuring the ownership of knowledge (copyrights and patents, laws protecting intellectual property, etc.);
 - The market itself;
 - Innovative managers;
 - Scientific advisory centers;
 - Judicial system (execution of contracts);
 - Business incubators, innovation areas, technology parks, innovative exhibitions.

All of the above-mentioned institutes have their own specifics and require special training. The scientific literature places great importance on the peculiarities of functioning of these institutions. However, in the applied literature, their features are not fully understood.

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