European Journal of Innovation in Nonformal Education (EJINE)
Volume 2 | Issue 12 | December - 2022 ISSN: 2795-8612

Foreign Experience of the Competitiveness of Graduates of Higher Education Institutions in the Conditions of the Knowledge Economy and Ways of Using it

Odinayeva Nigina Furqatovna
Teacher of Bukhara State University

A B S T R A C T
In this article, the foreign experience in the context of the knowledge economy in the higher education system was studied and analyzed, and the educational system of developed and developing countries was studied. In this process, the scientific researches of foreign scientists and their works were also studied. In addition, the share of the knowledge economy in the country's GDP and the factors affecting it were also analyzed.

A R T I C L E I N F O
Article history:
Received 27 Oct 2022
Received in revised form
27 Nov 2022
Accepted 28 Dec 2022

Keywords: Higher education, foreign experience, economy, educational system, developing countries.

Measuring the level of knowledge in the world economy and using it in entrepreneurship, scientific research and new inventions is becoming a leading factor of economic development. But many rapidly developing countries are unable to use this high potential. Developing countries can increase their competitiveness as a result of the development of investments in human capital and the introduction of effective technologies. Finland, Korea, Spain, Malaysia, Singapore, China, Chile, India75 countries can be cited as examples.

The first condition for turning the national economy into an intellectual economy is to identify its strengths and weaknesses and its competitors. For this, the country should have a good understanding of its goals and tasks. The knowledge economy will have the following four-stage structure (Fig. 2): According to the above stages, we will analyze the main indicators of the knowledge-based economy. Commodification of knowledge is of particular importance. It should be noted that unlike capital and labor, knowledge is a social commodity. After acquiring knowledge, it becomes a social commodity and its costs are equal to zero. In the intellectual economy, knowledge becomes a commodity as a factor of production and as a result of production activity. Knowledge is a discrete object that has been developed, shared, exchanged and sold. Therefore, scientists should know intellectual goods and learn to use them critically. Also, it is necessary to design, distribute and reuse the intellectual product with the help of protocols that take into account the characteristics of these objects.

Thirty years ago, Lyotard, in his work entitled "Report on knowledge", there is an interdependence between suppliers and consumers of knowledge in relation to the knowledge they supply and consume.

Knowledge is created and created not to sell it. Today, this idea has become a reality. In today's world, data, information, knowledge (perhaps even wisdom) have become commoditized, that is, they can be packaged and sold as discrete, easily manipulated goods similar to, say, supermarket shelves. In order to operate in the world where knowledge is a commodity, representatives of social sciences must know three skills: Knowledge is changing rapidly in the era of globalization and information society. The value of knowledge is rapidly decreasing in a constantly changing global environment.

Therefore, researchers should update them according to the times, quickly create and save them, manage time effectively, and at the same time improve their art of reading.

The current era is very changeable. Regular technological, political and social changes are taking place in it. Although we don't like changes, we are used to it. New perspectives, technological innovations, new goods and services stimulate the development of the economy, organization and individual. In order to work effectively in such an environment, scientific workers need four types of knowledge and skills. We regularly and simultaneously faced the problem of knowing many things (having too little knowledge due to the many activities and the difficulty of separating the necessary information).

Table 1.14 countries with the best BII indicators in the world

Countries	Place of BII	BII	World position of BII	Economic regime	Innovation level	Innovation index	Literacy level	Literacy index	ICT level	ICT index
Denmark	**1**	**9,58**	**2**	**9,66**	**4**	**9,57**	**2**	**9,79**	**7**	**9,32**
Sweden	**2**	**9,56**	**13**	**9,18**	**2**	**9,79**	**6**	**9,44**	**1**	**9,83**
Finland	**3**	**9,37**	**5**	**9,47**	**3**	**9,66**	**3**	**9,77**	**19**	**8,59**
Netherlands	**4**	**9,30**	**12**	**9,18**	**6**	**9,47**	**9**	**9,21**	**5**	**9,32**
Norway	**5**	**9,29**	**10**	**9,25**	**13**	**9,06**	**5**	**9,59**	**9**	**9,24**
Canada	**6**	**9,14**	**6**	**9,42**	**8**	**9,43**	**8**	**9,24**	**23**	**8,47**
Switzerland	**7**	**9,13**	**4**	**9,50**	**1**	**9,89**	**32**	**7,76**	**4**	**9,36**
USA	**8**	**9,10**	**14**	**9,16**	**7**	**9,45**	**15**	**8,79**	**13**	**9,02**
Australia	**9**	**9,09**	**19**	**8,66**	**19**	**8,71**	**4**	**9,66**	**6**	**9,32**
Germany	**10**	**9,01**	**15**	**8,99**	**15**	**9,00**	**10**	**9,17**	**15**	**8,86**
Russia	**53**	**5,58**	**124**	**1,55**	**38**	**6,88**	**35**	**7,62**	**50**	**6,26**
Brazil	**55**	**5,50**	**73**	**4,30**	**49**	**6,06**	**54**	**5,78**	**58**	**5,87**
China	**77**	**4,36**	**80**	**4,01**	**64**	**5,10**	**87**	**4,06**	**78**	**4,28**
India	**100**	**3,04**	**91**	**3,67**	**81**	**3,95**	**103**	**2,11**	**108**	**2,45**

To live in such a world, we need to learn two skills. The first is to learn how to sort useful information. In simple words, sometimes, without paying attention to ordinary things, looking at them with different eyes, being cheerful when necessary.

In this case, news and magazine analysts and commentators should be trusted. Second, we should learn to be a sorter for others. The main thing for scientific and educational workers is to know how to collect and sort information and give it to others as knowledge, regardless of whether it is a business or a daily life event. Often, the mere sorting of unrelated information adds value to the generally accepted schema to call it an intellectual product. In other cases, we process the information so that others can use it for research or projects.

Initial attempts to determine the amount of investment in knowledge compared to investment in physical capital - machinery and equipment did not yield the same result in terms of the importance of the quality of the factor of knowledge production. In the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), investments in knowledge, calculated as the amount of all expenditures for research and experience - construction works (ITTKI), higher education and software, in the late 1990s, were 4% of GDP. made 7 percent (more than 10 percent if we include the expenses spent on all educational levels), investments in fixed capital in these countries made up 21 percent of GDP.

The following can be said about codified scientific knowledge, i.e. reliable information about the growth of its use in economic activity and the impact of investments in ITTKI on economic development:

- The connection between scientific research and technical activity is accelerating: for example, in the nineties alone, the reliance on articles in scientific journals in American patents has increased significantly.
- The time gap between scientific inventions and technical innovations is decreasing: in the next ten years, the reliance on it is decreasing in the publication of scientific articles and patents.

In the development of this method, two interrelated tasks were solved:

1. initial indicators reflecting various aspects of intellectualization of the economic activity of national economies were determined (Table 1);
2. methods of calculating integral indices and forming a reasonable structure of the integral index (IIII) of the intellectual economy were substantiated.

The first seven indicators (according to the order numbers in Table 2) describe the extensive indicators of intellectualization of the country's economic activity (IFI), at the same time, the group of IFI results indicators reflects the qualitative aspect of IFI to a certain extent. The formation of a rational structure of IIII depends on taking into account the degree of correlation of the initial indicators of IFI.

As a result of the calculation of their pair correlation coefficients, it was found that the indicators of the IFI potential group and the indicators of "ITTKI expenditures (%) in GDP" are more closely related. Their pair correlation coefficients range from 0.83 to 0.97 is located in the interval

In solving the second task, the approach used in calculating the integral index of human potential development (ISRII) was used. By analogy, integrated indices reflecting the level of development of various aspects of IFI were selected as components of ISRII to IIII.

References

1. Odinayeva, N. F., Bakayeva, M. A., & Giyazov, B. B. (2022). Intellectuals with Higher Education In The Economy And Ways To Increase Their Competitiveness. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 84-86.
2. Qudratov, A. (2020). The State and Prospects of Development of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *1*(1).
3. Usmanova, A. B. (2021). The Current State and Analysis of The Tourist Potential Of The Bukhara Region. *Barqarorlik Va Yetakchi Tadqiqotlar Onlayn Ilmiy Jurnali*, *1*(6), 801-805.
4. Muhammedrisaevna, T. M., & Kahramanovna, D. A. (2022). Logistic Tourism System: Features, Functions and Opportunities. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 198-200.
5. Dustova, A. (2022). Stimulating The Economic Growth Of Territories Through The Development Of Regional Tourism. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *12*(12).
6. Giyazova, N. B., & Giyazov, B. B. (2022). Importance Of The Textile Industry: The Situation In Uzbekistan And The Legal Framework. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 78-81.
7. Axmedova, Z. M. (2021). The Effectiveness Of The Use Of Complex Methods In The Elimination Of Stuttering. *The American Journal Of Applied Sciences*, *3*(01), 118-122.
8. Gulchehra, N. (2020). Role Of Marketing Strategies In Increasing Company Competitiveness: Role Of Marketing Strategies In Increasing Company Competitiveness. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *1*(1).
9. Urakova, M. (2021). Increase The Economic Efficiency Of Industrial Enterprises. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *6*(6).
10. Urakova, M. (2020). Management Accounting As An Enterprise Management Tool 1urakova M. H, 2muxtorov A. S. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *1*(1).
11. Narzullayeva, G. S., & Mukhtarov, M. M. (2021). Impact Of Covid-19 On Tourism: The Restoration Of Tourism And The Role Of Young Entrepreneurs In It. *World Economics And Finance Bulletin*, *2*(2), 14-18.

12. Nurmukhamedova, L., & Jalilova, M. (2022, December). Samarkand State Veterinary Medicine Of Livestock And Biotechnology University Samarkand, Uzbekistan. In *Conference Zone* (Pp. 160-167).
13. Gulchehra, N. (2020). Role Of Marketing Strategies In Increasing Company Competitiveness: Role Of Marketing Strategies In Increasing Company Competitiveness. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *1*(1).
14. Turobova, H. R., Tairova, M. M., & Giyazova, N. B. (2020). Possibilities Of Improving Cooperation Relation By Developing Agritourism In Farming Industry Evidence From Uzbekistan. *Test Engineering And Management*, *83*(5-6), 676-688.
15. Muhammedrisaevna, T. M., & Akhtamovna, T. D. (2021). Economic Significance Of Clustering In Tourism And World Experience In This Field. *Journal Of Marketing And Emerging Economics*, *1*(1), 1-3.
16. Rakhimova, I. I., Berdikulova, G. N., Axmedova, Z. J., & Sayitova, U. H. (2022). Positive Aspects Of The Communicative Psychological Effect Of Social Networks On The Individual. *Asian Journal Of Research In Social Sciences And Humanities*, *12*(1), 349-353.
17. Qudratov, A. (2020). History, Significance And Management Methods Of The Livestock Sector In Uzbekistan. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *1*(1).
18. Rustamovna, T. H., & Salimovna, N. G. (2022). Possibilities Of Bio Economic Development In Uzbekistan. *European Multidisciplinary Journal Of Modern Science*, *4*, 860-866.
19. Turobova, H., Axmedova, F., & Buranova, M. (2021). Foreign Experiences In Organizing Cooperation Relations In Uzbekistan. *Academicia: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, *11*(3), 2397-2400.
20. Усманова, А. (2020). Prospects For Development Of Rural Tourism In Uzbekistan. *Центр Научных Публикаций (Buxdu. Uz)*, *4*(4).
21. Normamatovna, S. N. (2022). Content Of The Concept Of Spiritual-Moral Qualities In Psychological And Pedagogical Literature. *Pioneer: Journal Of Advanced Research And Scientific Progress*, *1*(3), 73-78.
22. Yakubjanova, D. (2019). The Use Of Multimedia Technology In Special And Inclusive Education. *European Journal Of Research And Reflection In Educational Sciences Vol*, *7*(9).
23. Subanova, B. (2022). Competence And Key Factors Of Competence Innovative Approach. *European International Journal Of Multidisciplinary Research And Management Studies*, *2*(06), 41-45.
24. Muhammedrisaevna, T. M. S., & Sadikovna, S. M. (2022). Development Trends In Marketing Communications In 2020-2022. *European Multidisciplinary Journal Of Modern Science*, *4*, 819-822.