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Ошский государственный университет  
Юго-Западный государственный университет

## **ОПТИКО-ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЕ ПРИБОРЫ И УСТРОЙСТВА В СИСТЕМАХ РАСПОЗНАВАНИЯ ОБРАЗОВ И ОБРАБОТКИ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ**

### **Распознавание – 2023**

Сборник материалов XVII Международной  
научно-технической конференции

12–15 сентября 2023 года

Редакционная коллегия:

С. Г. Емельянов, В. С. Титов (отв. ред.),  
Т. А. Ширабакина, Э. И. Ватутин, Е. А. Коломиец

Курск  
ЮЗГУ  
2023

UDC 004.

**M. Sh. Hajirahimova<sup>1</sup>**

e-mail: hmakrufa@gmail.com

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Information Technology, Baku, Republik of Azerbaijan*

## **FORMATION OF THE INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY**

The paper focuses on the role of intellectual potential for the sustainable development of society and the national economy and considers its formation issues.

The development of modern society is characterized by the formation of the concept of the knowledge economy. In the knowledge economy, the intellectual potential (IP) of the population has become the main factor of social, economic and innovative development. In this society, human resources and intellectual assets are more valued than material resources [1]. IP is considered the most valuable strategic resource and the main source of competitive advantage. In this regard, the interest in studying, forming, developing, and evaluating IP has increased rapidly at all levels (state, business, and international institutions). Also, it has become the subject of interdisciplinary research by researchers and practitioners representing different fields of science.

In recent years, in the conditions of revolutionary technological changes observed in the world economy, international competition has increased even more. In order to be ready for increased competition in the world in the coming years, the priority of every country is to form the intellectual potential of the population, which is a component of human capital. For this, education in accordance with the requirements of the 21st century, a creative and innovative society that promotes innovation, and a healthy lifestyle of citizens are the main conditions. The interest of the state is how the intellectual resource is formed? The basis of IP is knowledge formed in learning processes, intellectual activity, acquired personal experience, and information about universal values. Certainly, the formed intellectual resource begins at school. It continues through universities, research centers, and research institutes. Highly educated specialists working in the scientific-pedagogical field are the basis for the formation of IP. In order to characterize the intellectual potential of the country, along with the education of the population, groups of people who are directly engaged in intellectual work or have a high specific weight of the intellectual component in their work ensure the reproduction of the intellectual potential of the country and are considered a source of innovations in production and various fields of intellectual activity [2; 3].

IP is also formed by acquiring and renting (giving, buying) highly qualified staff from foreign sources, and various intellectual property objects (for example, patents, licenses, know-how, technologies, etc.). The modern experience is characterized by the emergence of intellectual corporate potential through

interaction such as the formation of research networks, open innovation platforms, etc. The formation of IP also occurs due to its international migration.

Formation of IP is a serious matter. The analysis of scientific literature shows that the following main issues – characteristics should be considered during the formation and improvement of IP [4]:

- the number of students per 1000 people of the population in comparison between countries according to the level of education;
- specific weight of the adult population with higher education;
- continuous education;
- self-education (self-education);
- stimulation of research conducted in scientific and technical directions aimed at the production of high-tech and scientific capacity products;
- control over the activities of scientific and industrial enterprises;
- supporting the conditions for maintaining and improving the perspective directions of the activity of scientific-technical and industrial enterprises;
- creation of priority areas of scientific and technical activity for the purpose of production of scientific technologies;
- supporting the implementation of information technologies in the region;
- providing financial support for the implementation of prospective scientific, technical, technological and innovative projects;
- improvement of innovation infrastructures;
- maintenance of personnel engaged in scientific activity, etc.

As a result, we should note that today the biggest wealth of every state is its intellectual potential, and countries with high intellectual potential play a leading role in the world. The formation of the IP, its evaluation by various indicators, the analysis of the collected data, and various forecasting issues in this direction are the subject of our future research.

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