

THE ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE INNOVATION ECONOMY

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The article presents an analysis of the role of human capital in the innovative economy. It is noted that the innovative development of economic systems is practically impossible without the corresponding development of human productive forces.

Keywords: innovative economy; human capital; innovative development.

РОЛЬ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА В ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

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В статье представлен анализ роли человеческого капитала в инновационной экономике. Отмечено, что инновационное развитие экономических систем практически невозможно без соответствующего развития производительных сил человека.

Ключевые слова: инновационная экономика; человеческий капитал; инновационное развитие.

The successful development of an innovative society has a very significant role today. It is almost impossible to create competitive products without introducing innovations.

Innovative development of the Belarusian economy follows contradictory paths. On the one hand, the country has already created a significant potential in the field of scientific developments, research and skilled labor. On the other hand, bringing the results of research to the introduction of innovations is experiencing certain difficulties.

The modern state innovation policy determines the goals, directions, forms of activity of state authorities in the field of science, technology and the implementation of scientific and technological achievements.

Innovative development, being the main priority of the modern economy, is an incentive for business activity. Such a system is not only the basis for the competitiveness of the economy, which creates conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual through creative self-realization and investment in human capital. The main element in this case is the human capital, which becomes the main resource of innovative production. Thus Belarusian government has invested heavily in research and development and maintains partnerships with universities and research institutes around the world. Belarus has a highly educated workforce and many of its residents have higher education and advanced degrees. Same time there are still a number of problems in the way of increasing the scientific potential of Belarus. Including limited funding], aging infrastructure and brain drain. However, with the right investment and innovation, Belarus could become a leader in research and development in the region.

To assess the scientific potential of a country in international practice, the analysis of the publication activity of scientists are used. The number of publications indexed by Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus is one of the indicators of certain progress in the field of research at the world level (table 1).

Table 1

The volume of scientific productivity of the regions of the Republic of Belarus, ranking by the number of publications per 1000 people [2]

Territorial unit	The number of inhabitants, thousand people	Number of organizations in Scopus	Number of publications in Scopus	Publications per 1000 people
Minsk	1996,6	335	42142	20,8
Brest region	1324,0	27	526	0,39
Vitebsk region	1103,8	35	1371	1,2
Gomel region	1357,9	62	3657	2,6
Grodno region	1006,6	24	2246	2,1
Minsk region	1465,8	32	950	0,64
Mogilev region	1000,8	29	717	0,7

In 2022, 2,460 publications of Belarusian scientists were included in the Scopus database; 2,358 publications were included in the WoS database. Compared to 2021, the number of publications in the Scopus database increased by 5.4 % and by 2.3 % in the WoS database. However, despite a slight increase in the number of publications in recent years, the level of publication activity of Belarusian science in comparison with other European countries remains quite low (table 2).

Table 2

Bibliometric indicators of the regions of the Republic of Belarus according to WoS, ranking by the number of links [2]

Territorial unit	Number of articles in WoS	Number of links in WoS	Average citation	% of articles without links	Number of HCP
Minsk	39923	364168	9,12	40,01	219
Brest region	456	2581	5,66	42,32	5
Vitebsk region	1179	5301	4,49	54,36	2
Grodno region	1710	9081	5,31	51,46	6
Gomel region	2826	2270	7,81	41,05	12
Minsk region	833	9134	10,97	55,98	12
Mogilev region	580	1977	3,41	54,48	1

Note: HCP – highly cited publications (highly cited papers – HCP) according to the database Essential Science Indicators (ESI).

Human capital is a key driver of innovation of modern economy. Belarus is gradually becoming the largest regional center of science and innovation. We are actively developing scientific and scientific-technical cooperation with leading international organizations and centers within the framework of joint programs and projects. Human capital, in the context of innovative transformations of the state, there is a basic resource, the effective use of which significantly increases the chances of successful development of an innovative economy.

Knowledge plus professionalism are becoming the main source of economic growth and the most important production resource. The main condition for the formation of the knowledge economy is to ensure the high quality of professional education, especially higher education. In such conditions, the qualitative development of higher education remains the main condition of innovative development, a priority of the modern economy of the state policy of the Republic of Belarus.

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