

JEL CLASSIFICATION: B00, B10, B20, B30

## THEORETICAL CONCEPTIONS OF INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

**Mariia V. LUTSYK**

*Postgraduate student of Feodosiia Finance and Economics Academy of Kyiv Market Relations University*

*Summary. The article discusses theoretical conceptions of the development of resources in general as well as intellectual resources. The correlation scheme between intellectual resources, human resources, and intellectual property is drawn. The peculiarities of intellectual resources*

*in comparison to the material factors of social production are analysed. The logical and structural scheme of the development of the theories defining the notion of "intellectual resources" throughout historical research periods is developed.*

**Key words:** *resources, intellectual resources, intellectual capital, intellectual property, human capital, national economy, competitiveness.*

The aim of the research is to overview intellectual resources and the evolution of their meaning; to outline the typology of intellectual resources; to point out considerable characteristic features of intellectual resources comparing to material factors of social production.

The notion of «intellectual property» includes the results of creative and intellectual work of a person, as well as organisational knowledge of a given company, which are manifested in the following forms: human resources, intellectual property, information, knowledge, innovations, business techniques, and corporate culture. The issue of intellectual resources has been discussed from view of different branches of Economics. Existing theories as a rule deal with certain types of intellectual resources: scientific and technical progress, human capital, social capital, intellectual capital, information, knowledge, and intangible resources.

The research into human capital in Ukrainian economic study split into two related approaches. In the first case the stress is on the analysis of the notion of human capital as a factor of production with transition to the problem of its management within an enterprise. In the second case the main object of analysis is its formation, its function in human capital shaping and the economy of a given branch. On this background there are certain differences in the interpretation of the notion of human capital on micro and macro levels and alongside it the notion of intellectual resources is widely used. In spite of un-

deniable affinity these notions should not be considered identical. Human capital is a part of intellectual resources of society, which include also other elements, namely knowledge, potential, scientific and technological advances etc. Human capital does not exist beyond specific personalized carriers, who are entitled to view it as their own property. Although even on the level of an enterprise one can speak not only about human capital involvement, but also about other elements of intellectual resources (program products, innovative solutions, inventions etc.) which are being used as production factors.

The quality of intellectual resources and level of their implementation in social production have direct influence on the pace of economic growth and the level of national wealth in certain countries. On the basis of this we can develop a new extended concept of national wealth, which includes not only material wealth of society which is created by the work of many generations and natural resources, but also intellectual resources or human capital, which have diverse structure of its origin and can be considered as economy development engine.

Economic and productive strength of businesses consists first of all in their intellectual resources, not including such existing assets as land, premises and equipment.

An enterprise serves as a repository and coordinator of intellectual resources. Intellectual capital is a valuable resource of enterprises, which is created by way of combining and exchange of intellectual

resources, as well as efficient management methods both on micro and macro levels.

Knowledge created in the operation of enterprises is a complex aggregation of knowledge owned by employees and it is of great value. Experts in the field of strategic management consider that intellectual resources of a company include competences or capabilities (for instance, capability for research activity or production of inexpensive products) which can be supported by such resources and assets as patents, licenses, equipment and other.

Considering intellectual resources as a factor of economic growth one should point out their significant features in comparison to the material factors of social production, which makes it impossible to put them in one row with the latter. It would be better to say that it is a «second plan» factor and it stands behind material production factors and determines their quality. For this reason the role of intellectual capital seemed to be not very important in the conditions of relatively stable preindustrial production and it grew so rapidly nowadays. The first peculiarity lies in the fact that formation of intellectual resources is provided by a set of industries which relatively recently became independent alongside with the branches of the real sector of economy and are fully dependant on it. Economics of education and Economics of science became separate branches of study as well as separate branches of knowledge quite recently in relation to exacerbation of questions of education efficiency and quality.

The second peculiarity lies in the fact that the interaction of the intellectual production fields with

the real sector of the economy does not fit into usual scheme of market relations. The formation of educational and cultural potential of population and accumulation of knowledge has always been prerogative for state and different public institutions.

Other no less important peculiarities are the following:

1) an entrepreneur assumes intellectual capital as largely gratuitous;

2) common good, not catching existing connections through funding of respective activities through the processes of redistribution of the social product;

3) valuation of intellectual resources on the macro level as a factor of economic growth is extremely difficult if possible at all, such problem is very vivid in Economics of education;

4) analysis of the effectiveness of education according to the «input-output» scheme is virtually impossible in view of complete inadequacy of output valuation of actual performance of the industry;

5) intellectual resources comparing to other production factors can be characterized as long-term investments, returns on which can be obtained much later than on other types of investment;

6) absence of such data in the expanded concept of national wealth which includes not only material wealth of society created by work of numerous generations and natural resources will give rise to fair evaluation and origin of intellectual resources, as well as effective incentives for their development, growth and transformation into new innovational form of knowledge.

### References

1. Vinarnik L. S., Shchedrin A. N., Vsilieva N. F. (2002) *Informacionnaja ekonomika: stanovlenie, razvitie, problemy* [Information Economy: Formation, Development, Problems]. Donetsk: IEP NAN Ukrainy.
2. Heiets V. (2004) *Kharakter perekhidnykh protsesiv do ekonomiky znan* [The Nature of Transition Process towards Knowledge Economy]. *Ekonomika Ukrainy*.
3. Hrishonova O. A. (2001) *Liudskiy kapital: formuvannia v systemi osvity i profesiinoy pidhotovky* [Human Capital: Formation of Education and Training System]. K.: Znannia, KOO.
4. Markova N. S. (2006) *Doslidzhennia chynnykiv formuvannia i rozvytku liudskoho kapitalu* [Research of the Factors of Human Capital Formation and Development]. *Upravlinnia rozvytkom*.
5. Mykhailova L. I. (2003) *Ekonomichni osnovy formuvannia liudskoho kapitalu v APK* [Economic Basis of Human Capital Formation in Agriculture]. Sumy: Vyd. «Dovkillia».
6. Mochernyi S. V. (1996) *Sutnist ta struktura intelektu natsii* [The Essence and Structure of Nation Intelligence]. Lviv: IRD NANU.
7. Petrenko V. P. (2008) *Klasyfikatsia rehionalnykh suspilnykh system za stanom i rezultatamy vykorystannia intelektualnykh kharakterystyk yikh liudskykh resursiv* [Classification of Regional Social Systems by State and Results of Human Resources Intelligent Characteristics] Ye. I. Boiko (Ed.). *NAN Ukrainy*. Lviv.
8. Poplavska Zh., Poplavskiy V. (2002) *Liudskiy kapital. Ne zabarytys by z investytsiamy* [Human Capital and Investments]. Viche.

9. Revva A. N. (2004) **Rol intelektualnoho kapitala v innovacionnom razvitii ekonomiki** [Role of Intellectual Capital in Innovative Development of Economy] Problemy razvitiia predpriatii i novykh ekonomicheskikh struktur v sovremennykh usloviakh: vseukr. nauch.-prakt. konf. (pp. 65–68). Donetsk.
10. Ruban O. V. (2002) **Osoblyvosti rozvytku liudskoho kapitalu v umovakh perekhidnoi ekonomiky** [Features of Human Capital Development under the Conditions of Transitive Economy]. Visnyk SumDU.
11. Chornomorchenko N. V. (2000) **Efektivnist vykorystannia trudovoho potentsialu ta yoho sotsialno-ekonomichna otsinka** [Efficiency of Labor Potential Use and Its Socio-Economic Assessment]. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Lviv.
12. Smit A. (1993) **Issledovanie o prirode i prichinakh bohatstva narodov: (v 2 t.)** [Investigation of Nature and Nations Wealth Reasons: (in 2 Vol.)]. M.: Nauka.
13. Shultz T. (1971) **Investment in Human Capital**. The Free Press, New York.
14. Bekker G. (1993) **Chelovecheskij kapital (hlavy iz knigi)** [Human Capital (chapters from the book)]. USA: ekonomika, politika, ideologia.
15. Mincer J. **Investment in human capital and personal income distribution** // Journal of Political Economy, 1958
16. Marks K., Enhels F. (1857–1859) **Ekonomicheskie rukopisi** [Economic Manuscripts].
17. Solow R. A. **Contribution to the Theory of Economic Growth** // Quarterly journal of Economics. Vol. 70, 1956
18. Shumpeter I. (1982) **Teorija ekonomicheskoho razvitija** [Theory of Economic Development]. M.: Prohress.
19. Nelson R., Winter S. **An Evolutionary Theory of Economic Change**, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1982.
20. Romer R. **Human capital and growth: Theory and Evidence** / NBER Working Paper Series, Working Paper №3173 – National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge MA, November. 1989
21. Lucas R. E. **On the Mechanics of Economic Development** // Journal of Monetary Economics, Vol/22
22. Dosi G., Orsenigo L. **Coordination and transformation: An Overview of structures, behaviours and change in Evolutionary Environments** / Dosi G., Freeman C. **Technical Change and Economic Theory**. – Pinter, London 1988.
23. Amendola M., Gaffard J. **The Innovative Choice** – Oxford, 1988.