

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN UZBEKISTAN

## UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

#### *CURRICULUM*

Area of Education:      300 000      Social Sciences, Business, and Law

340 000      Business and Management

MA major:      5A341101-      Economic Diplomacy  
5A340308 -      International Trade and Logistics

5A341102      World Economy and Geopolitics

5A380112 -      Diplomatic and Consular Law

5A380113 -      International Trade Law

5A220501      International Relations

5A380110      International Law

Lectures:      20 hours

Desk study: 20 hours

Workshops:      20 hours

Total:      60 hours

**TASHKENT – 2011**

The course curriculum is developed by  
the University of World Economy and Diplomacy (UWED)

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The curriculum was discussed at the meeting of “*Economic Theory*” chair (Minutes # 1 dated August 25, 2011) and recommended for review at the Academic Council of the UWED.

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The curriculum was discussed at the meeting of the academic council of the Department of International Economic Relations (Minutes # 1 dated August 26, 2011) and recommended for review at the Academic Council of the UWED.

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The curriculum was discussed and approved at the meeting of the Academic Council of the UWED (the Minutes # 2 dated August 29, 2011) and recommended for publication.

## INTRODUCTION

People represent the ultimate goal of development in any democratic nation. Classical economic theoreticians made initial attempts to readdress the importance of an individual in a country's development, recognising his/her importance as the goal of public production. It has only been in recent decades that the concept of human development had gained particularity and practical relevance. Human development is increasingly becoming the focus of attention for government bodies, international organizations, academia, the media and civil society, a fact reflected in the multitude of documents produced by UN institutions and the World Bank. Since 1990 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is issuing special annual reports on human development, addressing relevant economic, social, environmental and civic engagement indicators. The reports have also made a comparative analysis of the progress made by individual countries and groups of countries in terms of human development.

The concept of human development is becoming ever more significant in Uzbekistan. In 1995 the first National Human Development Report was produced, where social policy was designated as the backbone of the nation's development strategy. Since then, eight reports dedicated to Uzbekistan's socio-economic and human development have been published. These reports have facilitated wide-scale discussion concerning the provision of sustainable human development at the national level.

National human development reports are valuable sources of information and have been used for developing various government programs. The overall objective of all socio-economic and institutional reforms in our country, is ***"building an open democratic and law-governed state with a stable developing economy and a society respected in the world, in which a person, his interests, his rights and freedoms are the highest value not in words, but in practice,"***<sup>1</sup> - noted the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov in his report titled "The Concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society in the country" at the joint meeting of the Legislative chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Investment into human development is considered a two-way process. Firstly, human development allows for the empowerment of individuals by improving healthcare, increasing knowledge and enhancing professional skills.

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<sup>1</sup>Islam Karimov. "The Concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society in the country". Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan in 12 November 2010.

These improvements particularly that of knowledge, can then be implemented in economic, cultural and political activities. From this perspective the readdressing and dissemination of the human development concept, including its associated methods and means for implementation among the groups of future economists, researchers, the public, and business administrators, is more relevant than ever.

### **Main Objectives of the course**

To educate postgraduate students in the theory and practical framework of the human development concept, in addition to a detailed review of the scientific and practical approaches used to evaluate and monitor main trends in sustainable human development in both global and a country levels.

### **As a result of course review, students are expected to know:**

- The theoretical framework of the human development concept, including its components, principles, and criteria;
- The human development index calculation methods;
- The nature of the link between human development and models of economic development and growth;
- The objective and prospects of human development, according to the UN Millennium Development Goals;
- Priorities in the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals;
- Basic principles of sustainable development.

### **By passing the course, students must be able to:**

- Analyse the socioeconomic situation of a given country using the system of socioeconomic indicators;
- Analyse the extent of human development in a country or a region based on the indices of human development;
- Use the information obtained to identify problems of sustainable development in a given country or a region;
- Use theoretical knowledge to analyse the role of international institutions in promoting the goals of sustainable development;
- Adequately assess the impacts of economic, social, institutional and environmental factors on the results and trends of sustainable human development in the world, a given country or a region.

### **Link with other disciplines**

The course on *Human Development* is based on the knowledge and theories of many humanities and economic disciplines, and is, thus, intricately linked to other courses including but not limited to *Economic Theory*, *Microeconomics*,

*Macroeconomics, Economic Statistics, Political Science, World Economy, International Economic Relations, Sociology, Psychology and Ecology.*

Opportunities for correspondence courses and interactive methods must be offered during the education process.

The Human Development course is offered to postgraduate students (Semester I). Training has been organized according to the rating system; current and midterm tests are conducted during the tuition, and student is tested by a final exam and an essay.

The given course is defined not only as theoretical, but also as the applied discipline, the main feature of which is a practical importance, the maximum proximity to the decision of concrete problems. The practically-applied aspect of an academic discipline is realized in two directions: first, by the analysis of tendencies of human development on the basis of social system and economic indicators and indices of human development; second, by means of allocation of the problems having special value for maintenance of sustainable growth in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Depending on student's profiles, it is recommended to develop further detailed programs based on this standard course.

#### **I. THEMATIC PLAN OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COURSE**

<b>№</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lectures (# of hours)</b>	<b>Seminars (# of hours)</b>	<b>Independent work (# of hours)</b>
1.	<b>Fundamental Basics of the Human Development Concept.</b> Principles and context of the concept of human development. Measuring human development. The human development index. The concept of human development and the main theories of economic development.	6	2	2	2
2.	<b>The Role of the UN in Human Development. The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</b>	6	2	2	2
3.	<b>Economic Growth and Human Development. Green Economy</b>	6	2	2	2

4	<b>Living Standards and Human Development.</b> The concept of welfare and living standards. Poverty as a socioeconomic phenomenon. The Multidimensional Poverty Index. The regional aspects of improving public welfare. The public welfare system.	6	2	2	2
5.	<b>Globalization and Human Development. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and their Impact on Human Development.</b>	6	2	2	2
6.	<b>The Main Aspects of Human Development.</b> Education and health for human development purposes. Demographic situation and its role in human development. The influence of gender on human development.	6	2	2	2
7.	<b>The Concept of Sustainable Development (Factors, Challenges and Problems).</b>	6	2	2	2
8.	<b>Good Governance and Institutional Aspects in the Context of Human Development.</b> The role of government in human development. Decentralization and human development. The impact of civil society on the achievement of human development objectives. Good governance for the sake of human development.	6	2	2	2
9.	<b>The Concept of Human Security.</b>	6	2	2	2
10	<b>Uzbekistan: Outcomes and Prospects of Socio-Economic</b>	6	2	2	2

	<b>Development in the Context of Human Development.</b> National MDGs as a Strategic Objective of Human Development in Uzbekistan.				
	<i><b>Total</b></i>	60	20	20	20

## **II. COURSE CONTENT FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Theme 1. Fundamental Basics of Human Development Concept.**

#### **1.1: The Principles and Context of the Human Development Concept.**

- The relevance of the Human Development Concept.

#### **1.2: Emergence and Evolution of the Human Development Concept.**

- The original definition of human development;
- Human development as the process of empowerment for maximizing human capacity in economic, social, cultural, and political life, and the fundamental but inadequate nature of this definition;
- The conceptual significance of the fundamental principles of human development, including social justice, sustainability, and respect for human rights;
- Reaffirming human development; Human development is the expansion of people's freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives; to advance other goals they have reason to value; and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet. People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, as individuals and in groups.

#### **1.3: Aspects and the Main Principles of Human Development: Productivity, Equality, Sustainability and Empowerment.**

- The three main components of human development: well-being as expanding people's real freedoms, empowerment and agency, justice;
- Development as freedom, according to Amartya Sen;
- Freedoms related to human choice and related to opportunities, which are considered real freedoms;
- Process freedoms related to the processes of empowerment and democratic practices at different levels;
- An "agency" approach based on the capabilities and its strong association with freedom.

**Basic Principles of Human Development: efficiency, fairness, equity, sustainability, empowerment;**

- The evolution of human development;
- Its flexibility and openness, framework and universal nature;
- Its application in developed, developing and less developed countries.

**Linking human development with economic growth;**

**A Further explanation of the Human Development Concept;**

- Exploring the concept of human development and its main elements;
- Examining human security, politics and human development at global, regional and local levels.

**1.4: The Human Development Index (HDI). Methods of Calculating HDI.**

- The human development sub-components of the HDI;
- Human Development Index (HDI) as a composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living;
- The three core components of human development, including life expectancy, education, and welfare;
- The HDI as an analytical tool used to assess socioeconomic trends and living standards.

**Methods of Calculating HDI;**

- Improving methodologies used to calculate HDI (1990);
- The most recent methods used to calculate HDI (2010);
- Goalposts for the Human Development Index;
- Setting the maximum values on the actual observed maximum values of the indicators from the countries in the time series, (1980–2010);
- Setting the minimum values as subsistence values or “natural” zeros according to each dimension of human development;
- The methods of assessing learning opportunities by estimating the integrated Education index;
- The Educational index calculated as an geometric mean of Mean years of schooling indicator and Expected years of schooling indicator;
- Assessing the potential for life span and healthy living, using the Life expectancy index;
- The Income index, based on the gross national income per capita;
- Estimating the HDI as the geometric mean of the three sub-indices: life expectancy, education, and income.

### **1.5: The Advantages and Disadvantages of HDI.**

- Analysing the advantages and disadvantages of the methodological improvements, using new indicators and the new HDI calculation formula.

### **1.6: The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)**

- Adjusting the HDI for inequality used to measure the inequality of distribution of each dimension;
- The Methods of Calculating Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index;
- Classifying countries by IHDI, including categories ranging from very high, high, medium and low IHDI groups;
- IHDI country classifications based on HDI quartiles, modern human development trends;
- The convergence processes of human development used within global aspects.

#### **The evolution of approaches used to identify human development measurements;**

- The application of integrated human development indices at national and regional levels;
- The quality and accessibility of statistical data;
- Indicators describing other aspects of human development, including the index of human freedom, the index of political freedom, the index of technological progress, good governance indicators, etc.

### **1.7: The Concept of Human Development and the Main Theories of Economic Development.**

- The role of the human being within ancient economic theory.

**An analysis of the human factor of development and the goal of social output within classical and neoclassical economic theory;**

**Following economic development by examining new visions of the human role in the economy;**

- Exploring economic theories of development, linking the concepts of human development and the Keynesian macroeconomic theory ‘socialization of investments and expanding opportunities for personal choice’ as the conditions of economic growth and the concept of the ‘welfare state’;
- Examining the interaction between economic and social policy.

**The concept of basic needs;**

- The mandatory satisfaction of minimal needs and services;

- The impact of the concept of basic needs on the conceptual evolution of human development.

**Human capital as the source of economic growth, in accordance to Schultz's theory;**

- Examining investments into human capital and Bekker's theory for fostering human resources. Formation of the concept of the socially-focused market economy. Interrelation of the human development concept and social development theories, concepts of basic needs and the human capital.

**Critique of the neo-liberal economic theory and the policy of Washington Consensus in the context of Human Development concept;**

- The institutional theories of economic development and their link with the concept of human development;
- The concept of the 'third wave' as developed by Toffler – the assessment of modern trends in economic development in the context of the transformation of public values;
- The recognition of active government roles for economic regulation, production of public goods, protection of vulnerable groups, and development of measures to overcome modern threats and challenges;
- An evolutionary look at the concept of a welfare-oriented market economy; Formation of the concept of the socially-focused market economy.

**Linking the concept of human development, including the theories of social development, with concepts of basic needs and human capital.**

**Theme 2. The Role of the UN in Human Development. The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).**

**2.1: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**

**Human rights as the fundamental basis of the concept of human development;**

- Freedom of choice – the main feature distinguishing the concept of human development from other development theories;
- The close link between human development and human rights;
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the basis for the concept of human development;
- The main elements of a decent human existence, and defining these rights and freedoms in the Declaration of Human Rights.

**Integrity and the mutual link between civic, economic, cultural, social, and political rights;**

- Human rights as the critical impetus for the efforts to promote sustainable development;
- The International Bill of Human Rights;
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights;
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- Human development as a process of empowerment.

**2.2: Human Development as a Key Element of UN Activities.**

- The UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights constitute a practical concept of human development, as do the other main documents and conventions adopted by the UN;
- The UN's participation in developing human development strategies and programs;
- The UN's role in managing public coordination and the balanced integration of socioeconomic development;
- The UNDP's strategy in facilitating human development.

**2.3: The UN as an Initiator for Identifying Priorities for the Progress of Human Development.**

- The unification and coordination of global and national efforts to achieve sustainable development goals and progress;
- The implementation of the Agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> century;
- The activities conducted by UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNCTAD, UNICEF and UNAIDS, and the role these organisations play in creating opportunities for decent and harmonious human development.

**2.4: The Millennium Development Declaration as a Programme Document Determining the Global Development Goals of the International Community.**

- The role of the Millennium Declaration in human development;
- The state's responsibility for progress in human development.

**2.5: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).**

- The significance of MDGs human development progress;
- The MDGS;
  - Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
  - Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education;
  - Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women;

- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality;
- Goal 5. Improve maternal health;
- Goal 6. Combat of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability;
- Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for Development;
- MDGs and the process of international economic integration, including regional cooperation achieved for human development purposes and the progress made towards achieving MDGs worldwide;
- Review of the final document of the UN General Assembly on Unification for the Achievement of Development Goals formulated in the Millennium Declaration (September 20, 2010);
- Review of the progress made towards achieving the MDGs;
- The impact of the financial and economic crisis, in terms of challenges and opportunities it has presented.

## **2.6: National MDGs.**

National reports about MDGs.

- Adaptation of the global agenda for MDGs to national tasks of development. Working out the national target and indicators for monitoring of progress in achievement MDGs, adapted for national conditions;
- Matching MDGs with other strategies of national development;
- Priorities, challenges and possibilities of achievement of national MDGs. Interrelation of progress in achievement of MDGs with the good governance and institutional reforms;
- Additional Measures on Realization of UN Millennium Development Goals in Uzbekistan. Decree of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Additional Measures on Realization of UN Millennium Development Goals in Uzbekistan, 26 January, 2011, № 21”.

## **Theme 3. Economic Growth and Human Development. Green Economy.**

### **3.1: The Main Theories of Economic Growth: Neoclassical, Keynesian and Empirical Theories.**

#### **Models of Endogenous Economic Growth.**

- Economic growth and its interpretation in the concept of human development;
- Economic growth as the means to achieve decent living standards.

#### **The main indicators and means for measuring economic growth;**

- The GDP as the indicator for assessing a country's economic output;

- Economic development and economic growth trends in Kuznetz's model;
- Extensive and intensive economic growth;
- Factors contributing to economic growth, including demand, supply, and distribution.

#### **Institutional factors of economic growth;**

- The Neo-Keynesian and Neo-classical theories of economic growth;
- The Neo-Keynesian model of Harrod Domar;
- Solow's Neo-classical model of economic growth;
- Qualitative and quantitative factors of economic growth and their contribution to economic development;
- Schumpeter's theory of economic growth.

#### **Endogenous economic theory;**

- Economic growth as the source of social progress.

### **3.2: Factors of Economic Growth and their Impact on Human Development.**

- The correlation between growth, education, and health;
- Types of economic growth from the perspective of human development.

### **3.3: Employment in the Context of Human Development.**

- The main indicators of employment;
- The link between employment and human development;
- Categories of employment (including Decent work, Productive work, Equity at work, Security at work);
- The Standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO);
- Differences between economically active and economically inactive populations;
- The links between employment, economic growth and human development;
- The way that gender and age affect employment;
- A sectorial composition of employment, unemployment, its types: employment and underemployment, unemployment, long-term unemployment and youth unemployment; and its impact on human development;
- The main trends in the development of a labour market in Uzbekistan.

### **3.4: The Role of the Industrial Sector in Human Development.**

- The typology reflecting features and trends in the industrialization process;
- The typology reflecting the main concepts of the theory of development in the industrial and post-industrial society;
- Factors which influence structural shifts in the industrial sector;
- Industrial development and environment, and how changes in sectorial, social, and organizational structures of manufacturing can be implemented in the sustainable development framework;
- The special features of industrial development in Uzbekistan;
- The trends in structural shifts.

### **3.5: Agriculture and its Role in Promoting Sustainable Human Development.**

- Agricultural products;
- Food shortages and food security;
- The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and its activities within the context of sustainable development;
- Land use problems, irrigated lands, soil degradation and dryness of soil;
- Land reclamation and irrigation problems;
- The development of land and water resources;
- Productivity and methods of improving soil productivity;
- Improvements in agricultural production as a means to help eliminate poverty in developing countries;
- The need to diversify agricultural sectors and foster the creation of market infrastructure in agricultural regions;
- The issues surrounding the expansion of domestic markets;
- The issues surrounding efforts to enhance the competitiveness of agricultural products;
- The factors surrounding food security.

### **3.6: Energy as a Factor of Sustainable Green Growth.**

- The primary energy resources;
- The composition of fuel and energy balance resources;
- The production, and consumption of the main energy resources (oil, coal, gas, thermal and hydropower);
- Alternative energy sources, renewable energy, alternative energy technologies and energy efficiency for sustainable green growth;

- The impact of the energy sector on environmental and socio-economic issues;
- The link between the energy sector and global challenges, including the growing population, the prevalence of poverty, food and water shortages, and public health;
- The energy resources of Uzbekistan and interactions among Central Asian countries with regards to energy resources;
- The limitations and risks in managing a regional energy complex.

### **3.7: The Impact of Trade on Human Development, within the Framework of Sustainable Development.**

- The link between trade and human development.
- The significance of trade as a factor of economic development, considering trade potential, trade composition, trade policies and barriers;
- The problems associated with trade facilitation and the achievement of the eight MDGs;
- The links between trade development, the finance sector, and the investment climate;
- Regional cooperation between Central Asian countries;
- The potential opportunities for regional cooperation in trade and investments;
- An assessment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO);
- WTO's role in facilitating trade and international cooperation;
- How to sustain small businesses for Human Development?

## **Theme 4. Living Standards and Human Development.**

### **4.1: The Concept of Welfare and Living Standards.**

- The definition of living standards;
- Identification of the components of living standards;
- A system of indicators using the number of material goods and services available, measured as adequate, normal level, poverty, and extreme poverty.

#### **Living standards as the basic aspect of human development;**

- personal income;
- monetary income of a population in the assessment of living standards;
- The absolute and relative indicators of income;
- The main socioeconomic indicators of incomes;

- The monetary expenses involved in the assessment of living standards;
- The composition of monetary income and expenditures of households;
- The sources used for acquiring information about household income and expenditures;
- The methodologies for conducting household surveys.

#### **4.2: The Basic Indicators of the National Accounts (NA) for the Assessment of Living Standards. The Indicators of Income Distribution and Inequality.**

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), GDP per capita;
- Gross National Income (GNI), GNI per capita;
- The purchasing power parity of households;
- The consumer price index.

##### **The indicators of income distribution;**

- Income distribution between social groups;
- Income-based inequality;
- Indicators of income distribution;
- Income ratio of the highest and lowest decile or quintile household group;
- Estimation methodologies;
- The Gini index;
- The processes of stratification by income;
- The cause and effect of economic inequality;
- Differential Ratios;
- Fund Ratios;
- The Lorentz curve.

#### **4.3: Poverty as a Socio-Economic Phenomenon.**

- Poverty as the ultimate indicator of a country's socio-economic status;
- The causes and decisive factors of poverty;
- The nature and types of poverty in various countries around the world;
- Approaches used in determining poverty;
- Understanding poverty from the perspective of income, basic needs, and human development opportunities;
- Absolute, relative and subjective poverty;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers;

##### **Inequality as a complex multidimensional category;**

- Measuring the poverty rate, poverty headcount, poverty gap ratio;
- The concept of multidimensional poverty.

#### **4.4: The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Calculating the MPI.**

- The Multidimensional Poverty Index as a proxy for identifying multiple deprivations at the individual level in health, education and standard of living;
- Methods used to calculate the MPI;
- The MPI as an integrated index of two measures: the multidimensional poverty headcount ratio and the intensity (or breadth) of poverty;
- Measuring deprivations on health using indicators of child mortality and nutrition;
- Measuring deprivations on education using the number of years of schooling and the children enrolment ratio;
- Measuring deprivations in living standards through 6 indicators includes access to electricity, clean drinking water, adequate sanitation, using “dirty” cooking fuel (dung, wood or charcoal), having a home with a dirt floor, and owning no car, truck or similar motorized vehicle, and owning at most one of these assets: bicycle, motorcycle, radio, refrigerator, telephone or television.

#### **A Comparative analysis of multidimensional poverty by countries;**

- The system of indices used in assessing various aspects of human development at a national level;
- The development of poverty reduction strategies;
- The organization of actions to overcome poverty.

#### **Social Exclusion, mechanisms and drivers;**

- Human development and social inclusion – a conceptual background;
- The multidimensionality, mechanisms and drivers of social inclusion;
- The measurement tools of social inclusion and exclusion, European Union (Laeken) indicators and Multidimensional Social Exclusion Index 2011.

#### **The concern of well-being in Uzbekistan;**

- Major poverty risk factors, including employment, age, education and spatial poverty;
- The negative implications of poverty for a country’s population;
- Poverty trends in Uzbekistan;
- Regional distinctions in the prevalence of poverty.
- Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2007-2010.

#### **4.5: The Regional Aspects of Improving Well-being of Population**

- The concept of regional development, including the goals, objectives, types and tools of regional policy and theories;
- Regional policy as a part of the national socioeconomic strategy;
- The objective and subjective causes of regional differentiation;
- The Government's role in reducing regional differentiation;
- The role of local authorities in regional economic development;
- Decentralization and Uzbekistan's territorial structure.

##### **The extent of intra-regional differentiation (high, average, low);**

- The typology of the regions by the extent of socioeconomic development, inter-district differences;
- The prospects of reducing inter- and intra-regional differences;
- Uzbekistan's strategy for common socio-economic development in the regions for 2007-2011.

##### **The rural-urban distinctions in human development;**

- The difference between living standards in rural and urban areas;
- Living standards in agricultural areas;
- The objective to reduce income differentiation in rural and urban areas;
- The objective to provide access to education, quality health services and basic utilities including water, gas electricity and communications;
- The program for improving the well-being of the rural population.

#### **4.6 The System of Social Protection and its institutions;**

- The principles, concept, and content of social protection;
- Social relations and the circumstances of welfare;
- The levels and forms of social protection;
- The principles and components behind social protection;
- The legalities and legal framework of social protection;
- The government's role in the system of social protection.

##### **Social protection in market economies;**

- The international theories and practices of providing social goods;
- The main areas of the rationalization of these theories and practices;
- The classification of the system of social protection in international practices;
- The principles of granting social transfers, as developed in international practices;
- The criteria and methods of public welfare.

**The creation of a welfare system during Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy;**

- The principles of social protection;
- Social protection programs;
- The features of national programs of social protection.

**4.7: Improving the System of Social Protection in Uzbekistan during Economic Liberalization.**

- The social protection objectives for human development;
- The system of social protection and targeted support of the public;
- The forms of protection and support;
- The social policies used to enhance social support.

**Theme 5. Globalization and Human Development. The Global Financial, Economic Crisis and their Impact on Human Development.**

**5.1: The Main Characteristics of the Globalization of the World Economy;**

- The concept of globalization;
- The process of globalization as the general context of human development in contemporary times;
- The factors which facilitate the globalization process;
- The main typical features of modern globalization.

**5.2: Globalization Process: 'Pros' and 'Cons';**

**Arguments from the advocates for globalization;**

- Globalization as the development of global economic relations,
- The factor of growing mobility of labour, capital, goods, and information;
- The new prospects of improving economic efficiency and socio-economic development;

**Arguments from the opponents of Globalization;**

- Asymmetric dependence;
- Western anti-globalism;
- Environmental anti-globalism;
- Civilizational anti-globalism.

**5.3: Globalization and Human Development;**

- The impact of globalization on human development;
- The increasing relevance of human development issues under the impact of globalization;

- The opportunities presented by globalization for human progress;
- The new challenges for sustainable development associated with globalization;
- Economic globalization;
- Geopolitical globalization;
- IT globalization;
- The development of new ICT technologies for human development.

#### **5.4: Socio-Cultural Aspects of Globalization.**

- The globalization of ideas;
- The cultural globalization;
- The distinctive features of globalization, those related to serving human interests as opposed to increasing profits;
- The threats posed by globalization to human security;
- Regional conflicts and globalization;
- Human security in history and modernity;
- The balance between individual, regional, national and pan-human interests.
- How language transformed humanity

#### **5.5: The Modern Challenges and Risks of the Globalization Process;**

- Acute environmental problems related to globalization;
- Increasing economic inequality;
- Growing disparity in living standards among global regions;
- Financial and monetary crises;
- Unmanageable migratory flows;
- The emergence of transnational threats;
- The disintegration of traditional values.

#### **5.6: The Global Financial and Economic Crisis. Impact on Human Development.**

##### **The causes of the emergence of the Global Financial Crisis;**

- The breadth, depth, and implications of the financial and economic crisis for developed and developing countries;
- The financial and monetary system;
- Capitalization and liquidity of national loan institutions;
- The dependence on foreign and corporate banking institutions, gold and hard currency reserves;

- Whether or not foreign and corporate banking institutions, gold and hard currency reserves are capable of repaying foreign loans;
- The sustainability rate;
- Diversification;
- The competitiveness of domestic economy.

### **5.7: The Impact of Global Financial Crisis on the Economy of Uzbekistan, and the Mitigating Factors.**

### **5.8: Anti-crisis Programme for Mitigating the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis, and**

#### **Overcoming the Implications in Uzbekistan.**

- The Anti-crisis Programme developed to reduce the impact of global financial crisis and mitigate its consequences in Uzbekistan;
- The banking sector, modernization, and diversification of manufacturing;
- The broad implementation of innovative technologies as priorities in overcoming the crisis;
- Uzbekistan's access to new frontiers in international markets;
- The implementation of specific measures to support exporter-companies promoting their competitiveness in the external markets during drastic worsening of current market situations and creating additional incentives for exports;
- Enhancing the competitiveness of companies by introducing strict efficiency standards and promoting the reduction of manufacturing expenses and product cost;
- Supporting domestic producers by fostering demand in the domestic market;
- Implementing a wide range of long-term actions, including improving living standards and beautification efforts in villages, developing social and manufacturing income, providing public portable water, providing a constant energy supply, constructing social facilities to improve living standards.

## **Theme 6. The Main Aspects of Human Development.**

### **6.1: Education and Human Development.**

- Educational Indicators.
- Adult literacy rate;
- The enrolment ratio;
- The Expected years of schooling;

- Mean years of schooling;
- Education, human capacity and their influence on living standards, healthcare, development of the socio-economic system;
- The knowledge economy;
- Education as a factor of economic growth;
- The concept of knowledge economy;
- The concept of knowledge as a resource and a product;
- Knowledge economy as the ultimate effect of advancement of information society.

#### **Basics of knowledge economy;**

- An overview of the role of human beings in the knowledge economy;
- The availability of an educated and trained population capable of creating, distributing, and using knowledge;
- Social aspects of evolution of the knowledge society;
- The knowledge economy as a combination of three markets: the knowledge market, services market, and labour market;

#### **The link between human development and the knowledge economy;**

### **6.2 The Intellectual Potential of the Knowledge Economy, and its Impact on Human Development**

- The overall effect on the place of human capital in economic growth;
- The promotion of investments into human capital;
- The effectiveness of using human capital and dependence of income from education, to be further explored through the concept of the 'nation's intellectual capacity';

#### **Measuring knowledge economy;**

- A comprehensive approach towards the integrated assessment of a particular countries' readiness to transition to an innovative model of the development of Knowledge for a Development Programme (2004 Knowledge for Development – K4D).

#### **Prospective dimensions of development of education in knowledge economy;**

- The humanization and environmentalization of education;
- The development of creative teaching;
- The informatization of the education process;
- The system of continuous education, and its role in the emergence of innovative society;

### **Uzbekistan's educational system;**

- The dimensions of Uzbekistan's educational reforms in Uzbekistan, with reference to Uzbekistan's Law on Education of Uzbekistan, the National Human Resources Training Programme;
- Education as a component of the intellectual potential of Uzbekistan.

## **6.3 Health as a Key Precondition of Socio-Economic Development;**

- The concept of health;
- Physical, psychological, and social health;
- The shift in the paradigm of health, within a historical context;
- Global challenges for the health of humanity and individual human beings.

### **Main factors affecting health;**

- Health as a socioeconomic category;
- The link between health and economic development;
- The link between the quality of public health and incidence of poverty;
- Health and employment;
- The feedback loop between education and health;
- Impacts of living conditions and the state of environment on health;
- The direct link between health and life expectancy;
- Morbidity as a description of health;
- Morbidity as grouped according to disease.

## **6.4 Healthcare Reforms in Uzbekistan, Including Public Health;**

- The Reforms of system of public health services in Uzbekistan;
- The relationship between public health and the concept of human development;
- The role of the public and private sector in the healthcare system;
- Financing the health system, improving the quality of health services and trends in public health reforms worldwide.

### **Maternal and reproductive health;**

- Reproductive health and its monitoring;
- Reproductive behaviour;
- Family planning on macro- and micro-levels;
- The national strategy for reproductive behaviour of the population;
- How the reproductive behaviour of the population is addressed within the human development concept;

- Healthcare policies in family planning;
- International organizations and national government actions geared towards improving reproductive health.

## **6.5 The Factor of Gender in Development;**

### **Gender as a sociological definition;**

- The distinctions between sex and gender;
- Gender inequality;
- The link between gender and the concept of human development;
- Gender aspects of education, life expectancy, health, economy and politics;
- Gender differences and their reflection in human development indicators.

### **The Gender Inequality Index (GII);**

- The GII as a measure that captures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities in the dimensions of reproductive health, empowerment and labour force participation.

### **Methods for calculating GII;**

- Consideration of zero and extreme values;
- Aggregating by measurements in the framework of each gender group using geometric mean across dimensions;
- Calculating the index of reproductive health based on two indicators: the maternal mortality ratio and adolescent fertility rates;
- Measuring empowerment based on two indicators: the ratio of female to male representatives in parliament and women, and attainment at secondary and higher education (female and male population with at least secondary education);
- Measuring economic activity in the labour market as a female and male labour force participation rates.

### **Analysis of gender relations in Uzbekistan;**

- The implications of the transition period and gender inequality in political, economic, and social areas;
- The objective and subjective factors of the difficult accession of women into entrepreneurial institutions;
- Promotion to gender equality and extension of the rights and possibilities of women in Uzbekistan.

## **6. Demographic Situation and its Role in Human Development.**

### **Demography and development: determinants of mutual links;**

- Demographic trends as the result of actions of all economic, social, and cultural factors throughout global history;
- Reviewing feedback cycles and mutual impacts of socioeconomic development and demography;
- The indicators used when assessing a demographic situation;
- The demographic composition of a population (using age, gender, social, and territorial indicators);
- The concept of and indicators describing: birth rates, special birth rates, age and gender ratios, rate of natural increase, life expectancy, total fertility, mortality and its indicators, migration.

### **6.7: The Model of Demographic Transition (MDT);**

- The model of demographic transition is an empirical description of demographic trends, based on the changing ratios of birth and mortality rates in the course of the development of countries from pre-industrial to the industrial, post-industrial, and innovative society;
- The stages of demographic transformation.

#### **The first stage of the transformation model;**

- The characteristics of a demographic situation during the pre-industrial era of social development;
- The primitive type of demographic pyramid.

#### **The second stage of demographic transformation model;**

- The distinct features of the second stage;
- The demographic boom.

#### **The third stage of the demographic transition model;**

- The distinct features of the third stage;
- The impact of growing income and living standards, through the Urbanization process, investments into human capital, and institutional actions on demographics;
- The stationary types of demographic reproduction.

#### **The fourth stage of the demographic transition model;**

- The demographic characteristics of post-industrial society as featured in the fourth stage of the demographic transition model;
- The perspective of an age-based population pyramid.

**The fifth stage of the demographic transition model;**

- The depopulation process;
- The negative correlation between higher socioeconomic development and lower birth rates;
- Global demographic development in the future, and the crisis of birth rates;
- Fertility ratios and demographic reproduction.

**The sixth stage of the demographic transition model;**

- Cyclical feedback of demographic trends and progress in human development;
- The emergence of the positive link between fertility ratios and high HDI.

**The factors of socio-economic development, which influence demographic transformation;**

- Factors related to public education;
- Factors related to living standards;
- Social factors;
- Living standards, style and quality;
- The quality of housing and the distinct features of daily lives, social infrastructure and social services;
- Legal factors;
- Socio-cultural factors, including the system and hierarchy of prioritized values;
- The socio-economic implications of the development of an innovative society;
- Urbanization and migration, and the impact of these factors on human development.

**6.8 Demographic Trends in Uzbekistan;****Regional distinctions by age and ethnic composition;**

- Features of natural movement of populations among regions;
- Analysis of the mutual link of main indicators of natural movement of people by regional breakdown.

**Prospective areas of demographic policies for human development;**

- National demographic policy;
- The main dimensions of demographic policy of Uzbekistan.

## **Theme 7. The Concept of Sustainable Development (Factors, Challenges and Problems).**

### **7.1: The Definition of Sustainable Development.**

- The Significance of economic growth, social development and the improved productivity of natural systems and living standards;
- The implementation of innovative processes for the purposes of sustainable development.

### **7.2: Evolution of the Concept of Sustainable Development.**

- 1948 - The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the problem of the link between human health and environmental degradation;
- 1960s - The beginning of the discussion concerning the need to change the economy, based on rational use of natural resources, new technologies, and organizational measures;
- 1972 - Development of the global scientific model the 'Rome Club';
- 1980 - World Environmental Strategy, forming the main provisions of the concept of sustainable development;
- 1987 - Brundland's report 'Our Common Future', the UN International Commission on Environment and Development – and the growing political significance of the concept of sustainable development;
- 1992 - The World Conference on Environment and Development in Rio-de-Janeiro opens, presenting The Agenda for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – a global programme of social, economic, and environmental development in the 21st century;
- 2000 - The Millennium Development Goals are identified at the Millennium Summit (New York);
- 2002 - The UN Global Conference on Sustainable Development is held in Johannesburg and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, a policy document that reflects the consolidated position of the international community on the implementing of sustainable development goals;
- 2010 - The international summit is held in New York.

### **7.3: Basic Sustainable Development Goals.**

#### **The environmental goals of sustainable development;**

- Maintaining ecosystem integrity;
- The threat of Climate change on development and vis-versa.

**The social goals of sustainable development;**

- Decent living standards;
- Social justice;
- Maintaining cultural diversity and constitutional development.

**Green Economy;**

- Greening Economic development;
- Enhancing economic efficiency;
- Overcoming economic inequality.

**Strategic development goals;**

- Improved harmony between people, society and nature.

**7.4: Implementing a Sustainable Development Strategy.**

- Demography and human resources;
- Issues of Urbanization;
- Industrial issues;
- Conflicts at various levels and the degradation of natural environment;
- Food security;
- Energy problems;
- Common ideology in management;
- The reduction of biodiversity and the conditions of ecosystems.

**7.5: The Requirements Needed to Support Sustainable Development.**

- Compliance with environmental laws and norms;
- Application of environmentally appropriate innovations and technologies;
- Development of healthcare, educational and welfare systems;
- Promotion of the fair distribution of resources among people and countries;
- Requirements reflecting needs of future generations;
- The development of democratic institutions.

**Theme 8. Good Governance and Institutional Aspects in the Context of Human Development.****8.1: The Government's Role in Human Development.**

- Decentralization and human development;

## **8.2: The Impact of the Civil Society on the Achievement of Human Development Goals;**

- civil society and its role in human development.
- The institutional aspects of the organization of civil society;
- The main preconditions of the active involvement of citizenry in managing human development;
- Political parties and their role in civil society;
- The development of civil self-governance institutions;
- The development of non-government organizations (NGOs).

## **8.3: Good Governance, in the Interests of Human Development.**

### **The strategic goals of good economic governance;**

- The enhancement of good governance for the benefit of people;
- Supporting sustainable development on local and national levels;
- The transition to sustainable democracy and political pluralism;
- The enhancement of public involvement;
- The link between the concepts of human development and democratic governance;
- Models of the government's role in the economy;
- The role of government and legislation in achieving human development goals;
- The theory of public choice;
- The functions of government;
- Government's role in the creation of programs focused on addressing human interests.

## **8.4: Good Governance and the Main Dimensions of Administrative Reforms in Uzbekistan.**

- The legislative process is an important prerequisite of human development:
- The parliament of Uzbekistan and its role in the law-making process.

## **8.5: The Optimization of Government Functions and the Structure of Executive Power.**

- The optimization of administrative staff;
- The vertical decentralization and capacity building of local authorities;
- The implementation of electronic government, as a tool to enhance the effectiveness of governance;
- The principle of using information technologies in governance;

- The transparency and accountability of government bodies as a prerequisite of the effectiveness of management structure and promotion of sustainable human development;
- Support programs in Uzbekistan; programs for support;
- Programs for small businesses;
- Programs for other forms of ownership and the management of businesses;
- Programs for supporting the privatization of government property;
- The development of private entrepreneurship and the idea of social partnership in society;
- Forms of interaction between the business sector and government institutions.

## **Theme 9. The Concept of Human Security.**

### **9.1: The Definition of Human Security. The Link between Human Security and Conventional Security.**

- Human security as the freedom from need and from fear, and the right to life with dignity.

### **9.2: The Emergence of the Concept of Human Security. The Evolution of the Concept in International Politics.**

#### **Threats to human security;**

- Threats to survival (physical exploitation, violence, persecution, death);
- Threats to existence (unemployment, health threats, food shortages, etc.);
- Threats to dignity (infringement of human rights, inequality, segregation, exclusion, discrimination, etc.);
- Global and local threats.

#### **The evolution of the concept in international politics;**

- The stages of the evolution of human security in international relations;

#### **The link between human security and conventional security;**

- The differences between human security and other concepts and theories.

### **9.3: The Categories of Human Security.**

- Economic security;

- Threats to economic security, including extreme poverty and unemployment;
- Food security;
- Threats to food security, including hunger and malnutrition;
- Health security;
- Risks to health security, which include lethal infectious diseases, malnutrition and a lack of opportunities for obtaining basic medical care;
- Environmental security;
- Risks to environmental security, which include the degradation of the environment, natural cataclysms, the depletion of natural resources and pollution;
- Personal security;
- Threats to personal security, which include physical violence, crimes, domestic abuse and the use of child labour;
- Public security;
- Risks to public security, which include interethnic, religious and other social conflicts;
- Political security;
- Threats to political security, which include political repressions and human rights violations.

#### **9.4: The Link between Human Security and Human Development.**

#### **9.5: Measuring Human Security through its Qualitative Dimensions.**

- Examples of quantitative indicators of human security components;
- Examples of qualitative indicators.

#### **9.6: The Application of the Concept of Human Security in Politics.**

- The principles of policy in the context of human development.

### **Theme 10. Uzbekistan: Outcomes and Prospects of Socio-Economic Development in the Context of Human Development;**

#### **10.1: The Uzbek Model of Economic Reforms.**

- The geopolitical location and status of Uzbekistan within Central Asia;
- The features of the Uzbek model of creating market economy;
- The principles of market reforms;
- The strategy of socioeconomic reforms;

- The prerequisites, hindrances, and factors of economic growth;
- The main results of transformation.

#### **10.2: Human Development Trends during the Transition of Uzbekistan's Market (with a particular focus on macroeconomics).**

- Social policy and its main dimensions;
- Human development indicators, including demography, employment, income and living standards;
- The means of building up the capacity for economic development, education and public health.

#### **10.3: The Main Dimensions and Prospects of Sustainable Development in Uzbekistan.**

- Macroeconomic stabilization measures;
- Structural and institutional reforms for sustainable growth and human development.

#### **10.4: Nationalization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).**

- The development of objectives and indicators for achieving MDGs;
- The methods for monitoring the progress made towards achieving MDGs in Uzbekistan;
- An assessment of Uzbekistan's progress towards achieving MDGs, using basic indicators, target indicators and observed indicators.

#### **10.5: The Implementation of National MDG Programmes.**

- A review of the Welfare Improvement Strategy for 2005-2015, as developed jointly by the Government of Uzbekistan and the Asian Development Bank;
- The implementation of national programs on education, healthcare, public support and the improving of public health, in order to achieve MDGs.

#### **A roadmap towards achieving MDGs in Uzbekistan.**

- Regional cooperation of Uzbekistan: difficulties and prospects.

#### **10.6: The Challenges Faced by Regional Cooperation and Integration.**

- Regional challenges and opportunities, as related to human development and the promotion of human security;
- The link between regional security, the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals, human development and human security;
- The MDG roadmap.

### III. THEMES OF SEMINARS AND PRACTICAL SESSIONS

№	Syllabus of Seminar Sessions
	<p><b>Theme 1. Fundamental Basics Behind the Human Development Concept.</b></p> <p>1.1 The Principles and Context of the Human Development Concept. Emergence and Evolution of the Human Development Concept.</p> <p>1.2 Aspects of the Human Development Concept and Main Principles of Human Development: Productivity, Equality, Sustainability and Empowerment.</p> <p>1.3 Sustainable Human Development.</p> <p>1.4 The Human development index (HDI). Methods of estimating HDI. The Advantages and Disadvantages of HDI.</p> <p>1.5 The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI).</p> <p>1.6 The Concept of Human Development and the Main Theories of Economic Development.</p>
	<p><b>Theme 2. The Role of the UN in Human Development. The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</b></p> <p>2.1 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>2.2 Human Development as a Key Element of UN Activities.</p> <p>2.3 The UN as an Initiator for Identifying Priorities for the Progress in Human Development.</p> <p>2.4 The Millennium Development Declaration as a Programme Document Determining the Global Development Goals of the International Community.</p> <p>2.5 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p> <p>2.6 National MDGs.</p>
	<p><b>Theme 3. Economic Growth and Human Development. Green Economy</b></p> <p>3.1 The Main Theories of Economic Growth: Neoclassical, Keynesian and Empirical Theories. Models of Endogenous Economic Growth. Factors of Economic Growth and their Impact on Human Development.</p> <p>3.2 Employment in the Context of Human Development. The Role of the Industrial Sector in Human Development.</p> <p>3.3 Agriculture and its Role in Promoting Sustainable Human Development.</p> <p>3.4 Energy as a Factor of Sustainable Human Development.</p>

3.6	The Impact of Trade on Human Development, within the Framework of Sustainable Development.
3.7	Green Economy
3.8	
	<b>Theme 4. Living Standards and Human Development.</b>
4.1	The Concept of Welfare and Living Standards.
4.2	The Basic Indicators of the National Accounts (NA) for the Assessment of Living Standards.
4.3	The Indicators of Income Distribution and Inequality.
4.4	Poverty as a Socio-Economic Phenomenon.
4.5	The Multidimensional Poverty Index. Calculation Methods.
4.6	Regional Aspects of Improvement of the Population Well-being.
4.7	System of Social Protection of Population. Improving the System of Social Protection in Uzbekistan during Economic Liberalization.
	<b>Theme 5. Globalization and Human Development. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and the Impacts on Human Development.</b>
5.1	The Main Characteristics of the Globalization of the World Economy; Globalization Process: ‘Pros’ and ‘Cons’.
5.2	Globalization and Human Development.
5.3	Socio-Cultural Aspects of Globalization.
5.4	The Modern Challenges and Risks of the Globalization Process.
5.5	The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Human Development.
5.6	The Impact of Global Financial Crisis on the Economy of Uzbekistan, and the Mitigating Factors.
5.7	Anti-crisis Programme for Mitigating the Impact of the Global Financial Crisis and Overcoming the Implications in Uzbekistan.
5.8	
	<b>Theme 6. The Main Aspects of Human Development.</b>
6.1	Education and Human Development. Educational indicators.
6.2	The Intellectual Potential of the Knowledge Economy, and its Impact on Human Development.
6.3	Health as a Key Precondition of Socio-Economic Development. Healthcare Reforms in Uzbekistan, Including Public Health;
6.4	The Factor of Gender in Development.
6.5	Current Demographic trends and their Role in Human Development.
6.6	The Model of Demographic Transition. Demographic Trends in Uzbekistan.

6.7	
	<b>Theme 7. The Concept of Sustainable Development (Factors, Challenges and Problems).</b>
7.1	The Definition of Sustainable Development.
7.2	Evolution of the Concept of Sustainable Development.
7.3	Basic Sustainable Development Goals.
7.4	Implementing a Sustainable Development Strategy.
7.5	The Requirements Needed to Support Sustainable Development.
	Green Growth and Green Innovation.
	<b>Theme 8. Good Governance and Institutional Aspects in the Context of Human Development.</b>
8.1	The Government's Role in Human Development.
8.2	The Impact of the Civil Society on Achievement of Human Development Goals.
8.3	Good Governance, in the Interests of Human Development.
8.4	Good Governance and the Main Dimensions of Administrative Reforms in Uzbekistan.
8.5	The Optimization of Government Functions and the Structure of Executive Power.
	<b>Theme 9. The Concept of Human Security.</b>
9.1	The Definition of Human Security. The Link between Human Security and Conventional Security.
9.2	The Emergence of the Concept of Human Security. The Evolution of the Concept in International Politics.
9.3	The Categories of Human Security.
9.4	The Link between Human Security and Human Development.
9.5	Measuring Human Security through its Qualitative Dimensions.
9.6	The Application of the Concept of Human Security in Politics.
	<b>Theme 10. Uzbekistan: Outcomes and Prospects of Socio-Economic Development in the Context of Human Development.</b>
	The Uzbek Model of Economic Reforms.
10.1	Human Development Trends during the Transition of Uzbekistan's
10.2	Market (with a particular focus on macroeconomics).
	The Main Dimensions and Prospects of Sustainable Human Development in Uzbekistan.

10.3	The Adaptation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the Uzbekistan Situation.
10.4	The Implementation of National MDGs Programmes.
10.5	The Challenges Faced by Regional Cooperation and Integration.
10.6	

#### IV. THEMES RECOMMENDED FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

<b>№</b>	<b>Themes and their significance in the section</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Type of assessment</b>
1.	Principles and context of human development concept	2	Study
2.	The concept of human development and main theories of economic development.	2	Study
3.	The role of the UN in human development. The Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).	2	Paper
4.	Globalization and human development.	2	Study
5.	Global financial and economic crisis and the impact on human development.	2	Study
6.	Economic growth, living standards, and human development.	2	Paper
7.	Demographic aspects of human development, education, and health for human development.	2	Study
8.	Gender aspects of human development.	2	Paper
9.	Transition economy: main challenges of human development in the period of transformation. Social security.	2	Study
10.	Human development trends during transition periods.	2	Study
	Total	20	

## **V. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE**

### **6.1. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

1. Constitution of Uzbekistan. – Publisher: Uzbekiston. – T., 2003, p.36.
2. Law on Central Bank of Uzbekistan № 154- I dated 21 December, 1995.
3. Law on Banks and Banking of Uzbekistan dated 25 April, 1996. – T.: Adolat, 1996.
4. Law on Joint-Stock Companies and Protection of Shareholder Rights of Uzbekistan dated 26 April, 1996. – T.: Adolat, 1996.
5. Law on Natural Monopolies of Uzbekistan dated 19 August 1999. – T.: Adolat, 1999.
6. Law on External Economic Activities of Uzbekistan– New legislation of Uzbekistan. – T.: Adolat, 2000.
7. Law on Competition and Limiting Monopolist Practices in Commodity Markets of Uzbekistan dated 27 December, 1996. – T.: Adolat, 2001.
8. Law on Guaranteed Protection of Bank Deposits of Citizens of Uzbekistan dated 5 April, 2002. – T.: Adolat, 2002.
9. Law on Banking Secrets of Uzbekistan dated 30 August 2003. – T.: Adolat, 2003.
10. Law on Denationalization and Privatization of Uzbekistan dated 19 November, 1991. – T.: Adolat, 2003.
11. Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Law on Currency Regulation of Uzbekistan № 556-II dated 11 December, 2003.
12. National Human Resources Training Programme for the Period up to 2010. – T., 1997.
13. Law on Guarantees and Protection of the Rights of Foreign Investors of Uzbekistan.
14. Labor Code of Uzbekistan.–T., 1997.

### **6.2. Decrees of the President of Uzbekistan**

1. Decree of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Additional Measures on Realization of UN Millennium Development Goals in Uzbekistan, 26 January, 2011, № 21”.
2. Decree UP-40-2004 on Granting Tax Exemptions to Foreign Direct Investments, and the Resolution 60, 61 of the Ministry of Finance, State Tax Committee, and Ministry of Economy to approve corresponding statutes.
3. Decree of the President of Uzbekistan on Acceleration of the Actions for Further Advancement of Market Reforms and Liberalization of the Economy dated 14.06.2005.// Xalq sozi, June 15, 2005.
4. Decree of the President of Uzbekistan on Additional Actions to Promote Foreign Direct Investments.// Xalq sozi, April 12, 2005.
5. Decree on Making Changes and Amendments of the President of

Uzbekistan № UP-3376 dated January 8, 2004.

6. Decree № UP-3202 of the President of Uzbekistan on Measures for a Comprehensive Increase of the Share and Significance of the Private Sector in the Economy of Uzbekistan dated 24 January, 2003.

7. Decree № UP-3151 on Further Liberalization and Improved Governance of Foreign Economic Relations of the President of Uzbekistan dated 21 October, 2002.

8. Decree № VII-1919 of the President of Uzbekistan dated 19 January, 1998.

9. Decree # 29 dated March 14, 2005, of the President of Uzbekistan on Denationalization and Privatization of Companies in 2005-2006.

### **6.3. Literature on Economic Development in Uzbekistan**

1. Karimov, I.A. The Concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society in the country. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan in 12 November 2010.

2. Karimov, I.A. Our ultimate goal – further development of country and improving people's welfare. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2010.

3. Karimov, I.A.. The ultimate criterion is reflecting living truth. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2009.

4. Karimov, I.A. Global financial and economic crisis, ways and means to overcome it in the context of Uzbekistan. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2009.

5. Karimov, I.A. Further modernization and renewal of the country – demand of the time. Address of the President at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dedicated to the outcomes of socioeconomic development in 2008 and ultimate priorities of economic programme for 2009 // Narodnoe slovo, 13.02.2009.

6. Karimov, I.A. Promoting human interests –the ultimate goal of all reforms and transformation. Address of the President at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan dedicated to the outcomes of socioeconomic development in 2007 and ultimate priorities of economic programme for 2008 // Narodnoe slovo, 08.02.2008.

7. Karimov, I.A. Facilitating sustainable development of the country is our ultimate objective. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2008.

8. Karimov, I.A. On the course of the country's modernization and sustainable development. Volume 16. – T.: Uzbekistan, 2008.

9. Karimov, I.A. Uzbekistan on the threshold of the XXI century: security threats, requirements of stability, and guarantees of progress. – T., 1997.

10. Karimov, I.A.. Uzbekistan on the course of advancing economic reforms. – T., 1995.

11. Karimov, I.A.. Main principles of political, social, and economic development of Uzbekistan. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1995.
12. Karimov, I.A.. Uzbekistan: its own model of transition to market relations. –T.: Uzbekistan, 1993.
13. Karimov, I.A.. Uzbekistan's own course of development and prosperity. – T., 1992.

#### **6.4. Special Literature**

1. Human Development. Textbook. – T.: UWED, UNDP, 2008, 462.
2. Human Development: new dimension of socioeconomic progress: Textbook /Edited by Prof. Kolesov, V.P. (Economics faculty of MSU) and McKinley, T. (UNDP, New York). – M.: Human Rights, 2008.
3. An introduction to the Human Development and Capability Approach, HDCA, 2010

#### **6.5. Human Development Reports**

1. Regional Human Development Reports. UNDP, 1990-2010.
2. Global Human Development Reports. UNDP, New York: Oxford University Press, 1990-2010
3. National Human Development Report, Uzbekistan, UNDP. 1995-2008

#### **6.6. Additional Literature**

1. Amartya Sen. Decade of Human Development// Journal on Human Development. Pub. 1, №. 1. – 2007.
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