

# UNIVERSITY OF WORLD ECONOMY AND DIPLOMACY

Approved

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Deputy Rector Khojaev, B.A.  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2011

## INNOVATIVE MODELS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STANDARD CURRICULLUM

For undergraduate students majoring in  
**340000 – *Business and Management***  
**5341100 – *World Economy and International Economic Relations***

*Lectures 30hours*  
*Seminars 24 hours*  
*Total 54 hour*  
*Course/Semester 4/8*

**Tashkent – 2011**

**Annotation:** The course on *Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development* is dedicated to the review of the theoretical framework of an innovation-driven economy and generation of analytical skills for assessment of the conditions, factors, and socioeconomic results of innovative development models. The course's main objectives are to generate a system of knowledge related to an innovation-driven economy both on a macro-level (theory of innovative process, concepts and models of innovative development, general nature of innovation) and micro-level (key factors of innovation, choice of innovative strategy), and to review the social aspects of an innovation-driven economy. The course is designed for fourth-year undergraduate students majoring in *World Economy and International Economic Relations*.

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The programme was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Economic Theory (on 24.08.2011, Minutes №1) and was recommended for discussion at the Research and Methodological Council of the Faculty of International Economic Relations, UWED.

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The programme was discussed at the meeting of the Research and Methodological Council of the Faculty of International Economic Relations (on 26.08.2011, Minutes №1) and was recommended for discussion at the Research and Methodological Council of the UWED

Dean, Khusainov Sh.A.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

A typical feature of modern global economic development is the transition of lead countries to a new stage of evolution of the innovative society – building an economy based primarily on the generation, dissemination, and utilization of knowledge. Investments in intellectual (human) capital are the most effective means of placement of resources. Global experience indicates that progressive socioeconomic development of a country and the promotion of its competitiveness in the external markets (for instance, in overcoming technological lag) is ensured by the existence of a well-developed national system that incorporates innovation. Evolution and the effective interaction of all elements in the national innovative system is the ultimate goal of a government's innovation policy.

In modern times, the implementation of the complete range of any society's goals is linked to a specific innovative development type. The continuous and focused process of searching for, preparing and implementing new ideas, which enhance the effectiveness of the operation of social production, augments the level to which the needs of the society and its members are met and, therefore, ensures an improvement of living standards. In essence, innovative development presents an opportunity for the application of the scientific method across the breadth of human activity.

This system envisages the comprehensive interaction of a variety of innovative developments, where technological, institutional, social and value-based improvements are the most important. Many countries around the world are now adopting an innovative development strategy, which would enable it to not only enhance the effectiveness of industry and economy, but also to enrich significantly the fulfilment of human needs and choice whilst improving living standards.

The prospect of an emerging national innovation system has a significant place in modern economic research. As noted by Mr. Islam Karimov, the President of Uzbekistan *“In the century of globalization and ever more intensive competition we have to realistically and self-critically assess our place in the ongoing cardinal changes in the world today, keep pace with growing demand of the time.*

*The life never stops, the particular country and the particular nation will be victorious, if it has a deeply thought-out program and the strategy of its implementation with clear-cut guidelines and priorities, and what is mostly important, capable to preempt possible crises and various cataclysms, the highs and the lows of the world economy.*<sup>1</sup> In this context, is quite necessary “*first of all, proceeding from demand of the future, to give a fresh and powerful impetus to our progressive movement along the path of reforming and modernizing the country.*”<sup>2</sup>

In order to assess adequately the existing prospects and identify the possible prioritized dimensions of socioeconomic development, it is important to review both the existing models of economic modernization and the types of national innovation systems that support this modernization; the course on *Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development* is dedicated towards this objective. The course objective is to explain the theoretical framework of an innovation-driven economy and to develop the analytical skills required to assess the conditions, factors, and socioeconomic outcomes of particular innovative development models.

**Main Objectives of the Course** – to give students the means to understand an innovation-driven economy on the macro-level (the theory of innovative processes, the concepts and models of innovative development and the general characteristics of innovation) and the micro-level (the key factors of innovation and the choice of innovative strategy), while reviewing the social aspects of an innovation-driven economy.

**As a result of course review, students need to know:**

- The main features of an innovation-driven economy, including its content, special features and the typology of innovation-driven development models;
- The role of a variety of economic and institutional theories of socioeconomic development in the emergence of innovation-driven economies;
- The nature of the links between the concept of human development and the models of innovation-driven development, including the

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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.

<sup>2</sup>same.

goals and prospects of innovative development in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals;

- The principles of government regulation, the modification of government functions in the innovation-driven economy, the goals and instruments of economic policy and the mechanisms of its generation;
- The connections and mutual influences between the various aspects of the globalization process and innovative development.

### **After taking the course, students must be able to:**

- Analyze the quality of innovative-driven development, based on the system of socioeconomic indicators and indices of innovative development;
- Analyze information concerning the main dimensions of innovation-driven development, with a consideration of economic, social and institutional factors;
- Identify the major problems related to the choice of innovation strategy for a country, amid existing global challenges to sustainable development;
- Observe and identify the general trends for countries focused on modernization, specifically in regards to individual countries, reflecting the baseline conditions and features of transformation processes.

### **Links with other disciplines**

The course on *Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development* is based on the knowledge of many economic disciplines and is, thus, intricately linked to other courses including, but not limited to, *Economic Theory, Microeconomics, Economic Statistics, Macroeconomics, History of Economic Thought, World Economy, International Economic Relations* and *Sociology*.

The course is offered to 4<sup>th</sup> year undergraduate students majoring in the area of *World Economy and International Economic Relations*. The course is based on a rating system; current and mid-term tests are conducted during the tuition process, and student knowledge is tested by a final exam and essay. Methods of teaching include lectures, workshops and practical sessions. Lectures are followed by seminars, which will involve an interactive discussion of proposed issues, analyses of specific situations and game modelling.

**Thematic Syllabus of the *Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development* Course**

<b>№</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Lectures (hours)</b>	<b>Seminars (hours)</b>	<b>Independent Work (hours)</b>
1.	<b>Innovative Development</b>	6	2	1	2
2.	<b>Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development in the Main Economic Theories</b>	6	2	1	2
3.	<b>Human Development as the Goal of Innovation-driven Development</b>	6	2	2	2
4.	<b>Measurement and Monitoring of the Socioeconomic Progress of Innovation-driven Development</b>	6	2	2	2
5.	<b>Modern Economic Growth and New Economy. New Models of Economic Growth (Contribution of Human Capital)</b>	6	2	2	2
6.	<b>Innovation-driven Development and the Socioeconomic Polarization of Society</b>	6	2	2	2
7.	<b>Emergence of Knowledge Economy as the Framework of Innovative Development Strategy</b>	6	2	2	2
8.	<b>Globalization and Innovative Development. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on the Socioeconomic Aspects of Development</b>	6	2	2	2
9.	<b>Impact of Innovation Policy on a Country's</b>	6	2	1	2

	<b>International Competitiveness</b>				
10.	<b>Impact of the of Innovation-driven Development on Macroeconomic Environment</b>	6	2	1	2
11.	<b>Institutional Aspects of Innovative Development</b>	6	2	2	2
12.	<b>Impact of Innovative Development on Demographic Trends of the Modern World. Model of Demographic Transition</b>	6	2	1	2
13.	<b>Sustainable Development Model (Factors, Challenges and Problems of Sustainable Development)</b>	6	2	1	2
14.	<b>Formulation and Implementation of Innovation Policy</b>	6	2	2	2
15.	<b>Innovative Development Models: International Experience</b>	6	2	2	2
	<b>Total</b>		30	24	30

## II. MAIN PART

### 2.1 Contents of Lectures

#### Theme 1.

#### Innovative Development

##### **The definition of innovative development.**

Innovative development is a typical feature of modern development. There has been a paradigm shift between economic development and the transition to the 'knowledge-based economy'.

##### **The basic principles and features of an innovation-driven economy.**

- The infrastructure of innovation-driven economy: techno-parks, research parks, business incubators, innovation and technological centres.
- The role of innovation in the process of development shifts.
- The current state and features of the transition of economies to innovative development; problems and contradictions.
- Innovative development and social aspects of development.
- Innovative development as an essential prerequisite for implementing a range of socioeconomic objectives.
- The role of innovation in developing social production and culture.
- The new vision of the human role in the economy.
- Human capital.

#### Theme 2.

#### Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development in the Main Economic Theories

##### **The stages of development of innovation theory.**

- The main trends and stages of the theory of innovation in the context of the general evolution of socioeconomic development.
- Kondratieff's explanation of non-equilibrium economic developments, based on the laws of long waves (1924-1928).
- Joseph Schumpeter as the founder of the theory of innovation.
- Modern approaches and trends in the emergence of innovation theory.
- The fundamental platform for understanding innovation: innovation-products, innovation-processes. Models of the innovation process.
- The definition of the innovation cycle.
- The concept of technological cycles.



- The consecutive shift of technological cycles.
- Mainstream innovation theories of long-waves.
- Kondratieff's theory of *long-waves* and structural crises.
- The chronology of large cycles of economic trends, according to Kondratieff.
- Institutional theories of socioeconomic development.
- Emergence of the concept of a welfare-oriented market economy.
- The main elements of a welfare-oriented market economy.
- Development of the theory of a post-industrial society in the works of Bell, D.
- The concept of the economy of the 'third wave' of Toffler, O.
- The assessment of the modern trends of economic development, in the context of the transformation of social values.
- The transformation of development goals from economic growth to the qualitative indicators of human well-being.

### **Theme 3.**

#### **Human Development as the Goal of Innovation-driven Development**

- The essence and content of the concept of human development.
- Human development as the process of expanding equal opportunities for maximum use of human capacities in economic, social, cultural, and political life.
- Evolution of the concept of human development.
- The aspects and main principles of the concept of human development.
- The link between human development and economic growth.
- The qualitative criteria of economic growth.
- The link between the concept of human development and social development theories, concepts of basic needs, human capital and the innovation-driven economy.
- Millennium Declaration as a programme document, which defines the global development goals of the international community.
- The priorities, challenges, and opportunities in achieving global and national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Final document of the UN General Assembly "Unification for Achievement of Development Goals formulated in the Millennium Declaration (September 20, 2010)". *The progress towards MDGs and the impact of the financial and economic crisis: challenges and opportunities. The Action Programme for the achievement of*

*development goals formulated in the Millennium Declaration (September 2010) by 2015.*

- 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 4.**

#### **Measurement and Monitoring of the Socioeconomic Progress of Innovation-driven Development**

- Measuring human development.
- The human development index.
- HDI as an analytical tool for the measurement of socioeconomic indicators of living standards.
- The methods for calculating HDI (1990).
- Innovation in the methodologies used to estimate HDI.
- Methods for calculating HDI (2010).
- Inequality-adjusted human development index.
- Methods for calculating Inequality-adjusted human development index.
- HDI accounting.
- The classification and ranging of countries, using HDI indicators.
- Innovative development indicators.
- Innovation index.
- Global innovation index.

#### **Theme 5.**

#### **Modern Economic Growth and New Economy. New Models of Economic Growth (Contribution of Human Capital)**

- The fundamental theories of economic growth.
- The link between economic growth and innovative development in miscellaneous concepts - the neoclassical theories of economic growth.
- Economic development and dynamics in the Kuznets model.
- Schumpeter’s theory of economic growth.
- Theories of economic growth and development (using a historic-sociological approach).

- Theories of the linear growth stages developed by Rostow, U; model of structural transformation developed by Cheneni, Kh and Lewis, A.
- The theories of external dependence (the neocolonial dependence model, the false development paradigm and the dual development theory, explaining the dependence of the underdeveloped world and the supremacy of rich countries).
- Solow's neoclassical model of economic growth.
- Economic growth as the source of social progress.
- Criticism of the neoliberal economic theory and the policy of Washington consensus, in the context of social and value-based economic growth.
- Theories and models of endogenous economic growth.
- Analysis of the causes and factors of economic growth, as the platform for the emergence of miscellaneous concepts of innovation-driven economic development.

### **Theme 6.**

### **Innovation-driven Development and the Socioeconomic Polarization of Society**

- The social and value-based dimension of innovation-driven development.
- Living standards and development.
- Income distribution indicators.
- Economies of scale in the measurement of household income.
- Inequality as complex multidimensional category.
- The causes and implications of economic inequality.
- The category of poverty as a vital indicator of a countries' socioeconomic situation.
- The definition of multidimensional poverty.
- The index of multidimensional poverty and methods for its estimation.
- The index of multidimensional poverty as an indicator of multiple deprivations related to education, health, and living standards.
- The index of multidimensional poverty as an integrated index of two indicators: the multidimensional poverty headcount ratio and the intensity (or breadth) of poverty.
- The comparative analysis of multidimensional poverty by countries.

- The role of innovation-driven development in the process of drafting a poverty reduction strategy and developing methods of overcoming poverty.

### **Theme 7.**

#### **Emergence of knowledge Economy as the Framework of Innovative Development Strategy**

- The definition of knowledge economy.
- The concept of knowledge economy as the vital implication of the development of an information society.
- The concepts of codified and tacit knowledge.
- The classification of knowledge.
- Knowledge economy as a combination of three markets: the knowledge market, the services market and the labour market.
- The human role in knowledge economy.
- Intellectual capital.
- The structure of intellectual capital.
- Social capital.
- Innovative capital.
- Investments into intellectual capital.
- The infrastructure of knowledge economy.
- Production infrastructure (including clusters, venture funds, information and communications infrastructure and technology transfer centres).
- Financial infrastructure.
- Public-private partnership.
- Venture business.
- The organizational forms of innovation-driven areas, including research parks, special economic zones, techno-parks, R&D parks and industrial parks.
- The measurement of knowledge economy.
- An integrated approach to assessing a particular country's readiness to transition to the innovative model of development – '2004 Knowledge for Development – K4D'.
- The aggregated index of knowledge economy as an average of four indices: (1) the index of institutional regime; (2) the educational index; 3) the innovation index; 4) the index of information technologies and communications.
- Knowledge index.

- Innovative society – knowledge-based society.
- The social aspects of the evolution of knowledge society.
- The prospective dimensions of the development of education in the knowledge economy.
- Continuous education and its role in the emergence of innovation-driven economy.

## **Theme 8.**

### **Globalization and Innovative Development. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on the Socioeconomic Aspects of Development**

- The main characteristics of the globalization of world economy.
- The links and impacts between the miscellaneous aspects of the globalization process and innovative development.
- Information and communications-based globalization.
- Globalization as the catalyst for accelerated modernization.
- Overcoming the *digital divide* in developing countries.
- The implementation of new IT technologies for human development purposes.
- Globalization of ideas and cultural globalization.
- The global financial and economic crisis and its impact on innovation-driven development.
- The scale, depth, and implications of the financial and economic crisis concerning developed and developing countries.
- The package of anti-crisis programs.
- The degree of sustainability, diversification, and competitiveness of a country's economy.

## **Theme 9.**

### **Impact of Innovation Policy on a Country's International Competitiveness**

- Innovative development as a factor of a country's international competitiveness.
- Innovation as a factor of global competition.
- Porter's theory of a country's international competitiveness.
- Innovation potential and its impact on competitive development.
- Transforming international companies from multi-local to global entities.
- Supporting a high level of investments into R&D.

- Porter's rhombus: the conditions for manufacturing factors, the state of demand, related and satellite sectors, and sustainable strategy, structure and competition between local companies.
- Innovation activities and competitive advantages as a strategic aspect.
- The role of innovative business in global competition.
- A comparative analysis of the competitiveness and innovation indices of countries around the world. Comparison of research and technological activities in advanced countries.
- Analysis of technological and innovation activities in the OSCE countries (main science and technology indicators - MSTI).
- The concept of open innovation, including modern trends.
- Research into experiences of managing open innovation.

### **Theme 10.**

#### **Impact of the of Innovation-driven Development on Macroeconomic Environment**

The impact of the macroeconomic environment on a country's opportunities of innovation-driven development.

- Major macroeconomic indicators used for assessing a country's innovation-driven development.
- The integrated indicators of assessing innovation-driven development, and their main advantages and shortcomings.
- The index of innovative development (IID, Innovation Capacity Index).
- The methods of calculating integrated index of innovative development, based on the indices of institutional environment, human development, legal framework, R&D and IT.
- Comparative analysis of country ratings based on the innovative development index.

### **Theme 11.**

#### **Institutional Aspects of Socioeconomic Development**

**The institutional domain of innovation-driven development.**

- Institutions and their role in innovative development.
- Democracy and development.
- Interaction of the government, market, and civil society for the purposes of innovative development. Social capital and its role in innovative development.

- The role of civil society in achieving development goals.
- Good governance for development purposes.
- The link between the concept of innovative development and democratic governance.
- The role of innovation in governance.
- The implementation of electronic government as the tool to enhance effective governance.
- The E-readiness index, which reflects the technological readiness of countries.
- The Concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society in the country"
- Good governance and the priorities of implementing the concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society.
- Small business support programs in Uzbekistan.
- The development of individual entrepreneurship and the idea of social partnership in a society.

## **Theme 12.**

### **Impact of Innovative Development on Demographic Trends of the Modern World. Model of Demographic Transition**

- Demography and development, and the determinants of mutual links between the two.
- Trends concerning population, as a result of results of all economic, social, and cultural factors in world history.
- An integrated and interdisciplinary approach to reviewing the impacts of socioeconomic development and demographics.
- The model of demographic transition.
- The model of demographic transition as an empirical description of demographic trends based on the changes in birth and mortality rates during the course of country's development from its pre-industrial society, up into its industrial, post-industrial, and finally its innovation society.
- The stages of demographic transition.
- The factors of socioeconomic development, influencing demographic transition.
- The promising areas of demographic policies.

### **Theme 13.**

#### **Sustainable Development Model (Factors, Challenges and Problems of Sustainable Development)**

- The definition of sustainable development.
- The significance of economic growth, social development, improved productivity of natural systems and living standards, and the implementation of innovation processes for sustainable development purposes.
- Formulating the concept of sustainable development.
- The fundamental goals of sustainable development.
- Maintaining the integrity of ecosystems and improving of global habitats as the environmental goal of sustainable development.
- Identifying the strategic development goal – achieving harmony between people, society, and nature. The key areas of its implementation, including demography and human resources, the issues of urbanization, industrial issues, conflicts on miscellaneous levels and environmental degradation, food security, challenges of energy sector and reduced biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Green economy and green innovation.
- The requirements of sustainable development: compliance with environmental norms and laws, and the application of environmentally justified innovation and technologies.

### **Theme 14.**

#### **Issues of Formulation and Implementation of Innovation Policy**

- Formulating a government's innovation policy.
- Models of innovation policy.
- Mechanisms and tools of government's innovation policy.
- The main dimensions of innovation policy.
- Encouraging innovation-oriented cooperation between domestic businesses and academia (universities).
- Integration into international innovation networks.
- Economic incentives for innovation activities.
- Protection of intellectual property rights.
- Methods and tools for implementing a government's innovation policy.
- The general tools for implementing an innovation policy.



- The specific tools for implementing an innovation policy. Innovation policy: experience of implementation and development priorities.
- The socioeconomic features of the implementation of an innovation strategy (on micro-, macro-, and meso-levels).
- The classification of countries by types of innovation policies.
- The functions of Innovation management.

## **Theme 15.**

### **Innovative Development Models: International Experience**

- Innovation contours of global economy in the short-run and long-run.
- The formulation of national innovation systems: essence, composition, and main links.
- The main dimensions of national innovation systems, based on the criteria of the centralization of participants in the innovation process, the volume and structure of resources and the outcomes of innovation (including patents, new products and technologies, and publications).
- The national innovation systems of advanced countries.
- The national innovation system of the United States.
- The national innovation systems of large Western European countries.
- The national innovation system of Japan.
- The Innovation systems of small developed European countries.
- The national innovation systems of East Asia.
- An alternative model of innovative development.

### III. THEMES OF SEMINARS, PRACTICAL SESSIONS, AND INDEPENDENT WORK

#### 3.1. Themes of Seminars and Practical Sessions

№	Seminar Plan
<b>Theme 1. Innovative Development</b>	
1.1	The definition of Innovative Development
1.2	The basic principles and signs of an innovation-driven economy
1.3	The role of innovative activities in the process of shifts in development types
1.4	Innovative Development and the social aspects of development
1.5	The role of innovation in development of social production and culture
1.6	The new vision of the human role in the economy; human capital
<b>Theme 2. Innovative Models of Socioeconomic Development in the Main Economic Theories</b>	
2.1	The stages in the Development of the Innovation Theory
2.2	Modern approaches and trends in the development of the Innovation theory
2.3	The models of innovation process
2.4	The concept of technological designs
2.5	The main modern innovation theories of long waves
2.6	Institutional theories of socioeconomic development
<b>Theme 3. Human Development as the Goal of Innovation-driven Development</b>	
3.1	The essence and content of the concept of human development
3.2	The aspects and main principles of the concept of human development
3.3	The link between human development and economic growth
3.4	The link between the concept of human development and social

	development theories
3.5	Millennium declaration as a programme document, defining global development goals of the international community. MDGs
<b>Theme 4. Measurement and Monitoring of the Socioeconomic Progress of Innovation-driven Development</b>	
4.1	Measuring human development. The human development index
4.2	The inequality-adjusted human development index
4.3	The evolution of approaches to definition of human development indicators
4.4	Innovative development indicators
<b>Theme 5. Modern Economic Growth and New Economy. New Models of Economic Growth (Contribution of Human Capital)</b>	
5.1	The main theories of economic growth
5.2	The quantitative and qualitative factors of economic growth
5.3	The theories and models of endogenous economic growth
5.4	Economic growth as a source of social progress
<b>Theme 6. Innovation-driven Development and the Socioeconomic Polarization of Society</b>	
6.1	The social and value-based priorities of innovative development
6.2	Living standards and development
6.3	The basic indicators of National Accounts, used to assess living standards
6.4	Inequality as a complex multidimensional category. The indicators of income distribution
6.5	The concept of multidimensional poverty. The methods for calculation of the multidimensional poverty index
<b>Theme 7. Emergence of knowledge Economy as the Framework of Innovative Development Strategy</b>	
7.1	The definition of knowledge economy

7.2	The concepts of codified and tacit knowledge
7.3	The human role the in knowledge economy. Intellectual capital and its composition
7.4	Infrastructure of a knowledge economy
7.5	Measuring a knowledge economy
7.6	The prospective dimensions of the development of education in a knowledge economy
<b>Theme 8. Globalization and Innovative Development. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on the Socioeconomic Aspects of Development</b>	
8.1	The main features of the globalization of world economy
8.2	The mutual links and impacts of miscellaneous aspects of the globalization process and innovative development
8.3	The contemporary challenges and risks of the globalization process
8.4	The global financial and economic crisis and its impact on innovative development
<b>Theme 9. Impact of Innovation Policy on a Country's International Competitiveness</b>	
9.1	Innovative development as a factor of a country's international competitiveness
9.2	Porter's theory of country's international competitiveness
9.3	The role of innovative business in global competition
9.4	The index of competitiveness. The comparative analysis of the indices of competitiveness and the innovative index of countries
9.5	Concept of open innovation
<b>Theme 10. Impact of the of Innovation-driven Development on Macroeconomic Environment</b>	
10.1	The impact of the macroeconomic environment on the prospects of a country's innovative development
10.2	Integrated indicators of assessing innovation-driven development, and their main advantages and disadvantages

10.3	The methods of estimating the integrated index of innovative development
10.4	Comparative analysis of country ratings, based on the innovative development index
<b>Theme 11. Institutional Aspects of Socioeconomic Development</b>	
11.1	Institutions and their role in innovative development
11.2	The interaction of the government, market, and civil society for innovative development purposes
11.3	The implementation of electronic government as a tool to enhance the effectiveness of governance
11.4	Good governance and the priorities of implementing the concept of the further deepening of the democratic reforms and the formation of the civil society in a country
11.5	E-readiness index, which reflects the technological readiness of countries
11.6	Small business support programs in Uzbekistan
<b>Theme 12. Impact of Innovative Development on Demographic Trends of the Modern World. Model of Demographic Transition</b>	
12.1	Demography and development: mutual link determinants
12.2	The demographic transition model. The demographic transition stages.
12.3	Socioeconomic development factors, which influence demographic transition
12.4	The promising areas of demographic policies for socioeconomic development
<b>Theme 13. Sustainable Development Model (Factors, Challenges and Problems of Sustainable Development)</b>	
13.1	The definition of sustainable development.
13.2	The formulation of the concept of sustainable development
13.3	The fundamental goals of sustainable development
13.4	The requirements of promoting sustainable development
13.5	The green economy and green innovation

<b>Theme 14. Formulation and Implementation of Innovation Policy</b>	
14.1	The formulation of a government's innovative policy
14.2	The main dimensions of innovation policy
14.3	The methods and tools of implementing a government's innovation policy
14.4	Innovative policy: the experience of implementation and development priorities
<b>Theme 15. Innovative Development Models: International Experience</b>	
15.1	The innovative contours of global economy in the short-run and long-run
15.2	National innovative systems: essence, composition, and main links
15.3	National innovation systems of developed countries
15.4	National innovation systems of East Asia

## **IV. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE**

### **4.1. Laws of Uzbekistan**

1. Constitution of Uzbekistan – T.: Uzbekistan, 2003. –36 б.
2. The Law “On Informatization” dated from 11.12.2003, №560-II.
3. The Law “On principles and guarantees of information freedom” dated from 12.12.2002, №439-II.
4. The Law on External Economic Activities of Uzbekistan – New legislation of Uzbekistan. – T.: Adolat, 2000.
5. The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Foreign Investments” dated from 30.04.1998, №609-I.
6. The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees and Measures of Protection of Rights of Foreign Investors”, 30.04.1998, №611-I.
7. The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Education” dated from 29.08.1997, №464-I.
8. The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Authors’ and Neighboring Rights” dated from July 20, 1996.
9. The Labor Code of Republic of Uzbekistan dated from 06.05.1993 №839-XII, “On Labour Protection”.
10. The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Standardisation” dated from 28.12.1993, №1002-XII.

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

1. The Resolution of the President of Republic of Uzbekistan “On Organization of the Agency for Intellectual Property” dated from May 24, 2011.
2. 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”.
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