

Trends in the socio-economic development of Asia: population and innovative development

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Abstract

In the changing conditions of the world economy, the role of Asian countries as the leading vector of its further strategic development grows. Such factors as Asian economy growth, volumes and rates of economic growth as interrelations between population growth and economic development are being observed in the article. Trends, peculiarities and changes in the demographic situation in the largest Asian countries are revealed. The impacts of population growth in the development of industrial production, concentration of capital, means of production and labor force which lead to changes in allocation of labor resources and further development of urbanization in major Asian countries are being analyzed. Attention is paid to changes in the age structure of the population of Asian countries. The author substantiates the influence of intellectual capital, which is part of the system of labor resources of the leading Asian countries, on the quality and prospects of economic growth. The role of innovative technologies and scientific and technical progress as a driving force for the further development of productive forces and production relations is disclosed. The economic history of the countries of the East and west are provided as an example to emphasize the role of government's aid in terms of scientific potential as a catalyst for economic development, its strategy and economic policy practice. It is illustrated that in modern conditions, intellectual capital contributes to solving as economic as major environmental problems. Particular attention is paid to the long-term prospects of the disclosed factors.