



Economics, Management and Finance

Mohammad Amir Rizvandi

Rank: Commendable in the Adult Section

Degree: Ph.D

Research Title: Investigating the Priority of Institutions in Transition to the Knowledge-based Economy in Iran

Kind of Research Work: Doctoral Dissertation



About Researcher

Mohammad Amir Rizvandi was born in Kermanshah in 1985. He became accustomed to Historical and literary books through their home library when he was a teenager, and then faced with fundamental questions by studying the works of Iranian contemporary thinkers. Studying economics was a good way to deal with these questions systematically. He was accepted for a bachelor's degree in Economics at Razi University in Kermanshah and then received a master's degree in Economics from the University of Tehran. In 2019, he defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "Investigating the Priority of Institutions in Transition to the Knowledge-based Economy in Iran" and received his doctorate degree in Economics from Tarbiat Modares University. His area of expertise is "knowledge-based Economics with an Institutional Approach". Moreover, institutional economics, economic history, economic development, and understanding of great socio-economic transformations are other areas of his interest. His studies focus on finding a way to free Iran from the historical trap of underdevelopment.

Abstract

The knowledge revolution, due to its outcomes in increasing divergence and inequality between countries, transforming the components of national power and the emergence of a new arrangement of power in the global arena, declining competitive advantages of developing countries and thereby reducing their bargaining power in global interactions and ..., has made necessary Iran's transition to a knowledge-based economy. The research question is how to deal with the modern economy and Iran's transition to it. Transition is a process based on economic changes and learning is the source of economic change. The type of learning which determines the up and down of societies is the result of the reward system. Therefore, the success or fail of different countries in transition to a knowledge-based economy should be explored through their different types of learning that relate to their different reward systems and institutional frameworks. With this approach, the dictatorship-nomadic life of the past centuries, along with policies encouraging redistributive activities in recent decades, have made the incentive structure and reward system of the Iran economy unproductive. Under such an ineffective institutional framework, efforts to achieve a knowledge-based economy through the development of higher education, increasing R&D costs, upgrading ICT infrastructure, and so on would be useless. Therefore, the transition to a knowledge-based economy for Iran is a two-step process that begins with a transition to a production-based economy, in which the institutional framework has been transformed to encourage productive activities (including knowledge production) and increase the cost of unproductive redistributive activities.

