

**Subject: Geography CBCS (HONS)**

**Teacher: Prof. Shubhra Chandra**

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## INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

The UN has suggested seven criteria to evaluate a development style. These are:

- 1.) Extent and nature of national autonomy.
- 2.) Extent and nature of popular participation.
- 3.) Emphasis given to production.
- 4.) Distribution of the fruits of development.
- 5.) Forms of individual or collective consumption of goods and services.
- 6.) Extent and nature of protection of human environment.
- 7.) Extent and nature of protection of human relationships.

Economic development is concerned with the structure of a society's economy and the predominant methods of production of goods and services. Development also implies certain social and demographic characteristics. The annual World Development Report, produced by the World Bank, contains a compilation of world development indicators. It provides statistical details of production, consumption and investment, demand, industrialization, energy consumption and supply, trade, capital flows, population growth, fertility, labour force, urbanization, life expectancy, health, education and income.

distribution of 125 countries. The state of development may be defined by such variables, and by bringing them into quantitative or qualitative relationship with each other, the process of development may be modelled.

#### A. Economic Characteristics of Development:

The economic indicators of development of a nation or region include: (i) average income of the people (ii) structure of the economy (iii) production per workers (iv) access to raw material and (v) availability of consumer goods.

#### B. Social Characteristics of Development.

The production of a relatively high amount of wealth enables more developed countries to provide people with relatively advanced levels of education, health and welfare services. These services result in a relatively well-educated and healthy population, relatively well-protected from the economic hardships of unemployment, disability, and retirement. A relatively literate, healthy, and secure population in turn is the basis for a more productive economic structure.

### c. Demographic Characteristics of Development

The general demographic attributes of the developed and developing countries are different. The relatively high levels of health and welfare in more developed countries enable people to survive infancy and live longer. At the same time, the demographic characteristics of a country are strongly influenced by the structure of the economy. The rates of infant mortality, crude birth, and natural increase, plus the age distribution of the population and energy consumption are relevant.