



GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

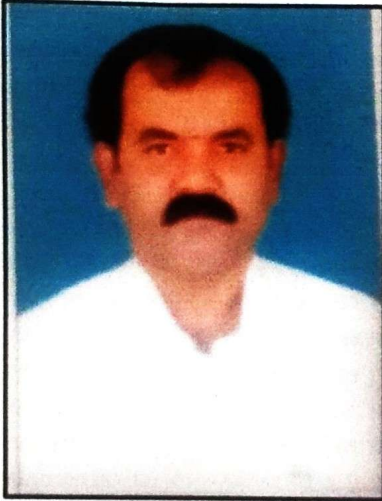
MANDAPETA -533308 Dr. B.R Ambedkar Konaseema Dist., A.P

Accredited with **NAAC 'B' Grade**

(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University, Rajamahendravaram)

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INVITED LECTURE

BY

Dr. J. NEHRU NAIK

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Lecturer in Economics

Government Degree College

Mandapeta

Dr.B.R.AmbedkarKonaseema Dist A.P533308

Topic: Features of Economic Developments

Venue: Government Degree College

Ravulapalem,Dr. B.R. Abedkar Konaseema District

Date: 05-11-2022.

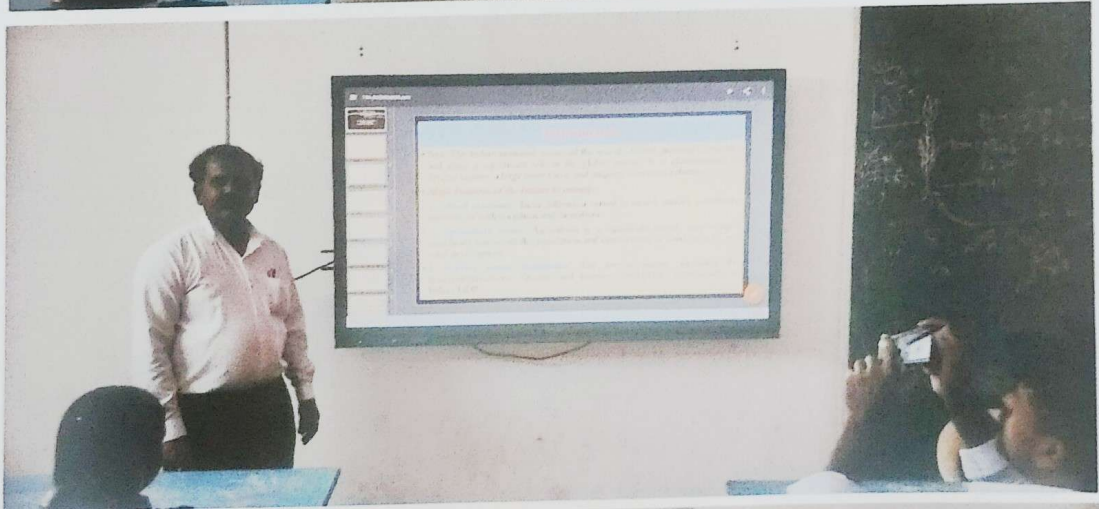
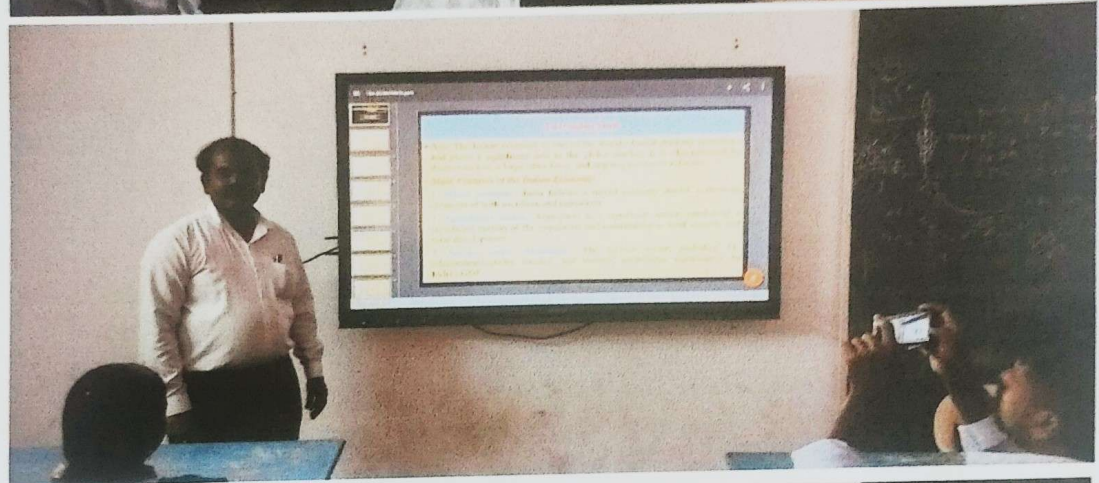
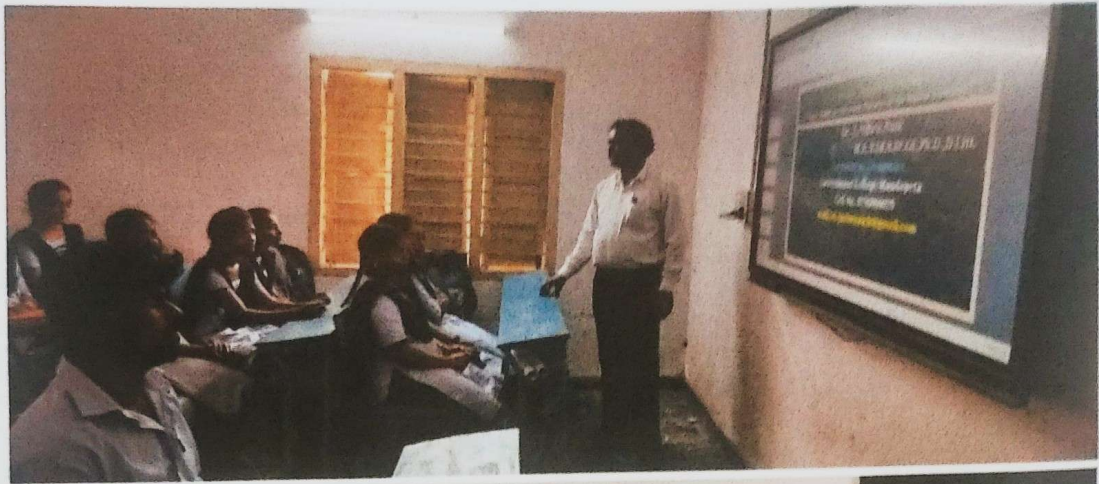
SYNOPSIS:

Introduction □ The term 'developing economies' or 'developing countries' are being used interchangeably. □ A developing country (or a low and middle income country (LMIC), less developed country, less economically developed country (LEDC), medium-industrialized country or underdeveloped country) is a country with a less developed to other countries. [However, this definition is not universally agreed upon

A nation's GDP per capita compared with other nations can also be a reference point. In general, the United Nations accepts any country's claim of itself being 'developing'. □ a country that is poor and whose citizens are mostly agricultural workers but that wants to become more advanced socially and economically. □ Even though developing nations have very different backgrounds in terms of resources, history, demography, religion and politics, they still share a few common characteristics. Today, we will go over six common characteristics of developing economies.

Low Per Capita Real Income □ Low per capita real income is one of the most defining characteristics of developing economies. They suffer from low per capita real income level, which results in low savings and low investments. □ It means the average person doesn't earn enough money to invest or save money. They spend whatever they make. Thus, it creates a cycle of poverty that most of the population struggles to escape. The percentage of people in absolute poverty (the minimum income level) is high in developing countries. 4 **High Population Growth Rate** □ Another common characteristic of developing countries is that they either have high population growth rates or large populations. Often, this is because of a lack of family planning options, lack of sex education and the belief that more children could result in a higher labor force for the family to earn income. This increase in recent decades could be because of higher birth rates and reduced death rates through improved health care.

High Rates of Unemployment □ In rural areas, unemployment suffers from large seasonal variations. However, unemployment is a more complex problem requiring policies beyond traditional fixes. □ In India, With the gradual development of various sectors of the economy, the country started to generate employment opportunities for the people of the country. The volume of employment generated in India during the First, Second and Third Plan was to the extent of 70 lakh, 100 lakh and 145 lakh respectively





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RELIEVING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dr. J. NEHRU NAIK, Lecturer in Economics of this college is relieved on his normal duties on the A.N of 04-05-2022 to enable him to attend a Invited lecture on 05-11-2022 on "**Features of Economic Development**" at GDC Ravulapalem. This is tread as on duty.

in Sir



A. [Signature]
Yours Sincerely 9/11/22
Principal
Govt. Degree College
MANDAPETA-533 308

Government Degree College : Ravulapalem			
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS			
Guest Lecturer Topic: "Features of Economic Development"			
Sl.No.	Name of the Students	Branch	Signatures
1	BUDAM RAMU	BA HEP	B. Ramu
2	CHUNDRU PUSHKARINI	BA HEP	G. pushkarini
3	G VEERA VENKATA SATYANARAYANA	BA HEP	G. Satya Narayana.
4	GUTTULA SATYA POORNA DEVI	BA HEP	satya purna devi
5	INDUBUKAYALA VENKANNA BABU	BA HEP	T. Venkana Babu.
6	JALEM AJAY	BA HEP	J. Ajay
7	JILLELLA NAVEEN HARSHA	BA HEP	J. N. Harsha
8	KADALI ADILAKSHMI	BA HEP	K. Adilakshmi
9	KAMUJULA LAKSHMI PRASANNA	BA HEP	Lakshmi Prasanna.
10	KONDRAPU VEERA VENKATA MOUNIKA	BA HEP	K. Monika
11	KOTA PRAVALIKA	BA HEP	K. pravalika
12	KOTTURU SRINIVASU	BA HEP	K. Srinivasu
13	MADASU HEMANTH	BA HEP	M. hemanth
14	MUTYALA KUMAR VENKATA RAMANA	BA HEP	M. K. V. Ramana
15	PALIVELA SUNNY RAJU	BA HEP	P. sunny Raju
16	PAMARTHI DEVISRI PRASAD	BA HEP	P. devisri prasad
17	PAMIDIPALLI VINITHA	BA HEP	P. Vinitha
18	PRASANGI KRISHNA MAHA LAKSHMI	BA HEP	P. K. M. Lakshmi
19	SATYALA PUJITHA	BA HEP	S. pujitha
20	TAMARAPALLI V.S.N.S.BHASKARA RAO	BA HEP	T. Jyothi, prakash
21	TELU JYOTHI PRAKASH	BA HEP	T. prakash
22	UDDANDI GUNA VEERA VENKATA DEEP	BA HEP	U. G. V. Venkata Deep
23	VYRALA TRISHA	BA HEP	V. Trisha
24	M VENKATESWARA VINAY KUMAR	BA HEP	M. Vinay kumar
25	BHARATHI SRINIVAS	BA HEP	B. Srinivasu
26	BONAGALA JAYA KRISHNA	BA HEP	B. Krishna
27	GOLLAPALLI ABHINAY	BA HEP	G. Abhinay
28	GUTTULA ESWARA PRASAD	BA HEP	G. Prasad
29	ILLA SRIRAM	BA HEP	T. Sri Ram.
30	KALDARI SWARNALATHA	BA HEP	K. Swarnalatha
31	K SAI CHANIKYA	BA HEP	K. Sai chanikya
32	KATE VIJAYA RAJKUMAR	BA HEP	K. Rajkumar
33	MEDISETTI DURGA SWAMI	BA HEP	M. Durga swami
34	PALLETI ARUNA	BA HEP	P. Aruna

