

## 1: Role of women in socio-economic growth of the country

*life. The rural population below the poverty line in some of the relatively economically developed states is about 21 per cent, while in some of the other states, more than 65 per cent. The rural.*

Women of the present day has extended her foot in every sphere and excelled through the same. She has broken the boundaries restricted to the house-hold work and has flourished throughout the world with flying colours. Though, education plays a major role in the development of the individual, but even the illiterate women with good intellect shows good attitude towards practical life. From house-hold work to agriculture, a woman has added to the productivity of the country without her literacy. Nevertheless, a literate woman has added much more to the economic development of the country by working at various field viz. The net productivity of the women is definitely much more than the men, as they manage both the home and outside work in a well-balanced way. With respect to the revenue generation of the country, encouragement of women definitely has helped with new innovative ideas for the implementation in various spheres of life, giving a better proposal at the international market. Hence, a women encouraged country is definitely a more developed one. And India still needs to go a long way in this path. The women of today have made significant contributions in several fields. They have broken the prejudice that women are a homemaker and that they cannot compete with men. Along with being homemakers, women have also become great achievers in the outside world. Earlier it was said that if a woman is working she is just fit to do administrative or lower management jobs. But women have proved them wrong and they have been successful leaders and mentors. The sharp mind and sympathetic nature of women has helped them achieve success in the business world. They successfully overcome any challenge posed their way. Some examples of women who have made notable contribution to the economy are Kiran Mazumdar Shaw - the founder and head of Biocon, one of the leading organizations in the field of Biotechnology in India. These are the example of women who had the opportunity and the education to become successful, but there another side to this also. Though women have made successful contributions in the business world, the bias against them still exists they still have to work double hard for their performances to get noticed in the society. People are still prejudiced to give women important roles in business. Women of rural India in spite of not having proper facilities and education still engage themselves various actives such as agriculture handicrafts, weaving etc and gain additional income. The agriculture and handicrafts also contribute to the national economy. Women have been contributing to all field of society in some way or the other whether it is urban or rural, women play an active part toward contributing to the social economic growth of the country. Women despite the lack of education and facing many problems have been engaging in various domestic and community services. The contribution of women has always been omnipresent. I every field they have made notable contributions towards the growth of the Indian economy. The active participation of women has led to the betterment of the Indian society.

### 2: From to How the Indian economy has changed since independence - Firstpost

*India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for % of the GDP in , employed 60% of the total workforce and despite a steady decline of its share in the GDP, is still the largest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic development of India.*

But they need the required support in terms of good health and opportunities skills to transform the future. To put it succinctly, working age population has to be larger than the dependent population. It aims to promote various ways to engage them in becoming more actively involved in making positive contributions. A developing country like India has huge opportunities and challenges with the globalization and rising of knowledge economy. The youth potential not only to meet its own manpower needs but it can also cater to the manpower demand of other nations. India is set to experience a dynamic transformation as the population explosion of the past turns into a demographic dividend. India has to reap the demographic dividend. However, the benefits are subject to addressing the social and spatial inequalities. One of the biggest problems today youth faces is the unequal access to opportunity and the lack of emphasis on education. In order for economic growth to occur the younger population must have access to quality education, adequate nutrition and health. Therefore, economic growth opportunities through youth development are galore if tapped and nurtured appropriately. Indian youth is facing acute pressure from getting a job to performance at the workplace. One of the ways building such workforce is to provide enough opportunities for education, skill development and the spirit of entrepreneurship. One of the sustained ways of addressing poverty is youth skill development. It goes a long way as skills can be used to earn livelihood, assist others and even invest for future use. Skills can be equated with long lasting empowerment. A significant step is to reduce the rural and urban gap, especially in educational infrastructure and attitudes to education. Catching and training them young is a priority. It could be extremely precarious to leave out youth without proper skill set and training. Alienation from employability and job opportunities could invite youth towards crime and create anti-social elements. Therefore, it is critical to build formal institutional mechanisms to address skill development programs. Technical education should aim at raising skilled workforce that is employer ready. A spirit of entrepreneurship has to be inculcated right from the school to create more job providers than job seekers for a vibrant economy. It helps youth engaged in innovation, production, distribution, consumption, regeneration, and etc. Systemic linkages have to be established to link education with training, placement and real life scenario to survive and sustain in the competitive world. They represent courage with wisdom and energy with will power to take leadership. The energy and wisdom has to respected, guided and nurtured for future roles. Youths needs to be in leadership role. Youth can be antidote to bad governance and corruption. They have power to change. Education programs should aim to teach and young minds right from the school level the importance of choosing right people who would take charge of governance. Conventionally, youth have been asked to keep away from politics. Youth should be motivated to consider politics as a means to serve the nation. They should be oriented on anti-corruption drives with focus on prevention, education, and strategies for fighting corruption. Good governance is realistic with youth empowerment. New economy brings fresh challenges along with the spurt of economic development. Therefore to create better work life balance and take up future challenges youth has to be equipped with information on health, nutrition and preventive care. Concerted and outreach programs have to be taken up right from school age. A segment of disengaged youth could be a serious concern for the growing vibrant economy. In India, some of the steps in empowering youth are in the right direction. The Government of India has set a stiff target to impart the necessary skills to million people by The biggest challenge for poor skill levels is largely attributed to, huge high school dropout rates, negative perception toward skilling and dearth of a formal vocational education framework that address industry ready skills. It has following five broad objectives with the action roadmap to put India among top nations, 1 creating productive workforce, 2 develop strong and healthy generation, 3 instill social values for national development, 4 participation in civic engagement, and 5 address youth at risk. In the past youth have been harbingers of change â€” be it leading social revolutions, winning independence or questioning the status

quo for their rights, and now they have demonstrated ground breaking technological innovations, provided out of box solutions, and set up start-ups that have toppled up hegemonies. Companies Act is a wonderful opportunity for corporates to undertake various initiatives to promote youth empowerment. One of the Schedule VII items specifically mentions that the companies can take up activities to promote education and employment enhancing vocation skills and livelihood enhancement projects. Celebrating International Youth Day will instill confidence among the youth of the times that their empowerment will go a long way in achieving national dreams. Nirbhay is associated with Corporate Social Responsibility.

## 3: Socio-economic development in India.

*Socio economic development in india 1. SOCIAL SCIENCE MODULE - 4 Socio-economic Development and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups Contemporary India: Issues and Goals Notes 25 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS We quite often read about different concerns of socio-economic development like poverty, unemployment, development of roads and bridges and.*

One of the greatest problems facing Nigerian intellectuals is how to go about the negotiation process between Nigerian and the international or multilateral aid agencies. Two reasons are responsible for this development. Firstly, negotiations are done in secret and out of public glare. Secondly, the agreements resulting from such negotiation are never made public or published until after twenty five years or more. Instructively, international negotiations between Nigeria and international aid agencies on the one hand and developed countries on the other hand have been infact a virgin forest begging for exploration. As Bonaham observed, although the era of negotiation has begun, we know very little about the process of international negotiations. Do international or multilateral aid agencies dictate, rather than negotiated with developing countries, one may ask? Another question that has continued to agitate the minds of many Nigerians is how to explain the worsening nature of their economy inspite of the numerous agreements with the World Bank and other multilateral aid agencies in the area of agriculture. In most cases, these negotiations have resulted in increasing unemployment, double digit inflation, virtual halt in domestic capital accumulation, breakdowns in the productive apparatuses and widening income inequality. The former Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Balarabe Musa protested against world Bank food production programme in he state because one of the terms of that loan agreement required vesting the management of the programme in the hands of the World Bank Officials. Another thorny issue was the Banks insistence on consultants, preferably foreigners who will ensure that the terms of the agreement are full implemented and employed. The fact is that international aid agencies are in control of who gets what, how and when. It is popular in Nigeria today that World Bank and other multilateral aid agencies dictate rather than negotiate with the government. To bring to an end the activities of these imperialists, Africans on their own decided to find solution to their problems of underdevelopment by way of integration. NEPAD is an acronyms for new partnership for African development, supposedly a developmental partnership between Nigeria, African and the developed countries. Their objections can be summarized under the then environmental climate of war without end in Africa, unsustainable debt burden to which the west is cynical about its abetting, and the unfair terms of trade. All these are to be expected given the multifarious facets of African socio-economic and political problems. It would have been surprising if not disturbing for the introduction of NEPAD by African leaders to attracts a different consternation of reactions. Africa remains relevant on the world socio-economic and political scene. It may be worlds poorest continent, making up more than two thirds of low income countries around the globe, yet the continent harbours an equally disproportionate reservoir of the world natural resources for development. That in itself raises the hope that Africa could occupy a high pedestal of the worlds most developed continents as it was noted by history. Africa therefore needs series of initiatives to turn its resources into real wealth. On these score alone, no one can present a convincing argument against the need for NEPAD at that time. It was originally an effort set by the united nation in the year to achieve the millennium development goals, which include; eradication of extreme poverty, increasing asses to education, promotion of sub-regional and the continental economic integration, to increase infact and child mortality ration by two third and to promote the role of women in social and economic development by This plan was to move in conjunction or agreement with the G8 to achieving the set millennium development goal. It is arguable for instance whether to-date, the current administration in the united states has any serious matching arrangement to assist Africa outside the much trumpeted Bretton woods initiatives and the African Government opportunity Act AGOA , a legacy of the previous administration. Who does not know for instance that the current system and framework of technical co-operation under which external assistance is discharged is bedeviled by the donors control and lack of altruism? In nearly a decade of the Bretton wood implementation of their highly indebted poor countries

initiatives, what is the result and who is fooling who? But Africa must co-operate with the west for NEPAD to success as both have done for centuries to the advantage of the latter. Now is the time to find accommodation for each others interest to the benefit of both. The west must be re-assured in this process. Debt forgiveness will prove its worth only if indeed the environment for the use of limited resources improves in Africa. The African private sector is critical but it can succeed in leading development in African only if the government are transparent accountable and ensure the rule of law, safe property rights, human and national security. Foreign investment can only come if indigenous investment is growing as an evidence of trust in the economy which must employ adequate macro-economic policy and a conducive environment for investment. Above all, the countries must grow in their understanding and practice of democratic government that ensure the rights and participation o the people who actually are the end and means of development. A situation of perpetual wars, skirmishes of religious, ethnic and violent political conflict will only create uncertainty in the continent. Unless African leaders address these problems as critics contend, NEPAD will prove inadequate if not counter-productive in bringing about development. However in Africa integration is an expression of both the need for satisfy the yearning and desires of the citizenry and that of nationalism. In an age of universalism, African is left with little or no choice than to come together, politically and economically what ever the cost are in order to survive and have a stronger voice in the committee of nations. NEPAD is seen from its formation as a nascent platform designed to pull the continent of socio-economic miasma. How its programmes has promoted democracy and good governance which has been an essential component of economic development. So, the research will focus on the following problems; 1 What are the causes of underdevelopment of African states, example Nigeria? These benefits will include both intellectual and practical intellectually, the research will reflect findings which will be of great help to other researchers on the topic impact of foreign aid on Nigeria socio-economic development. This research will also cover the response of the donor agencies to ensuring economic development of Nigeria. The limitations of this research are money constraint, time constraint, non-availability of some of the NEPAD officials. This money if it was available could have as well be used for internet browsing and photocopies in appropriate website at available computer business kiosk, it could as well been used for traveling to rich libraries where international relations documents could be found at ease, even visit NEPAD offices located in some part of Nigeria. The renaissance programme spear headed by president Mbeki of South Africa. The programme was finally recognized as the Omega plan put forward by President Abdoullaye Wade of Senegal. The originality of this initiative is that it is a reflection of the desire of Africans to take its destiny in its own hands, with vital support of international community. Support is the key and not aid as has been the case over the years. NEPAD is regarded as the overhaul of the African, continent desired by a new generation of statesman who advocate regional co-operation to reverse the downward spiral of poverty and set Africa on the road to globalization. It is comprehensive, integrated strategic framework for socio-economic development of Africa. The policy provides the frame-work for the public and private sectors, partnership between and among Africans in the first instance and then with the rest of the world. The merger was finalized on July 3rd Out of this merger the new Africa initiative NAI was born. In this case the study of socio-economic development includes the advancement or improvement in the standard of living and the increase in economic life of the people. The review of these works therefore focus on the contributions and relevance of some materials such as newspaper; journals, magazines relevant books on international relations and internet browsing. Meanwhile crisis, low standard of living, low Agricultural productivity etc in Africa has attracted various minds of foreign aid to her socio-economic development. This assertion stems from the realities that African Nations just like individuals are selfish especially in the pursuit of their national interest. According to Oganski A. He further asserted that it is in the pursuit of interests that conflicts emanate. NEPAD as many observed is a nascent platform design to pull the continent out of socio-economic miasma. Olokun, is disturbed by the observation that the core issues of NEPAD is said to be poverty eradication and wealth creation are being confirmed to the back burned; that indeed, conferences and workshops are being held without these issues taking the centre stage, sometimes not even mentioned. No, this is not all about it. There are millennium development goals. The millennium development goals say that by year , all developing countries especially Africa must try and

reduce the number of people caught in poverty living under one dollar per day. What NEPAD has done and supported by international financial institutions is simply to say, what does this translate? The experts advised the investment of 33 percent of our Gross Domestic Product GDP to enable us to meet the set target. Now we have to be able to ensure that we save more. Save more, that is the only secret to be able to invest more because we are talking about wealth; the secret to long term capital so that businessmen can raise long-term capital and go and turn that bush into factory. The state government are just trying to borrow to revive the bond market. NEPAD is saying, African nations must come in unison and ensure that they develop a mature financial and capital market. And I am saying in addition to that, that there must be capital repatriation. The negotiation that former president Olusegun Obasanjo has had with the Abacha family to bring home these billions of dollar is part of it. The World Bank president Mr. The World Bank president pleaded with the world leaders who attended the United Nations meeting to assist the world poorest countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa-which would not meet the millennium Development Goals to fight hunger, poverty and disease Daily independent September 23, Underdevelopment came at a particular historical epoch when external factors interfered with existing economic of these states thus; distorting and disarticulating them such that they are highly dependent on external economies. Even the euphoria of political independence among the underdeveloped states has worsened dependence and economic backwardness rather than fundamentally or structurally change the status quo. Infact, the popular understanding in Nigeria is that the World Bank as one of the foreign aid agencies dictates rather than negotiate with the government. Although, this is not totally true as we have tried the show, the behaviour of government functionaries who are associated with the project reinforce this belief. As Dunmoye noted, the Nigeria government gave the impression that the Bank had the final say on the matter. Nigeria and Japan on Monday 11October, in Abuja signed an agreement for N million Japanese grant meant to support and enhance the quality and quality of water supply in Oyo State as well as improve sanitation. Magnus Kpakol said at the signing ceremony that owing to the envisioned increased in the current low water supply rate in its rural areas from 4. Kpakol commended Japan for its assistance and expressed optimism that with the execution of project, the water supply rate in the rural areas of Oyo State would increase from 4. But we tend to look further. Even within these countries, we can develop ourselves through this trade and also reduce the cost of doing business. Bamanga in his interview is only canvassing for the creation of an enabling environment for such inter-state trading to thrive. He made a case for a purposeful mobilization of the continent strength and capabilities if only to send a powerful message to those who, at present remain unconvinced that the dream of a buoyant, modern Africa would ever come true. The heated debate over whether Africa stands to remains lost from globalization Agricultural Products from the continent are denied fair access to OECD markets. These are the above modalities observed by different writers that will be of a help to the development of Nigeria socio-economic, particularly eradicating poverty and hardship in the faces of the citizens of Nigeria. His book titled; capitalism and underdevelopment in Latin America, written in the early s and published in English in can be taken to be the opening salvo in the debate over dependency theory. Frank presented this theory as his contribution to development economies and wanted it to be seen along side neo-classical theories viz structuralist theories and traditional Marxist theories all of which he sees as competitors for the explanation of the present condition of the less developed countries. He used the concept of dependency to categories relation of power and control such that the course of development in the underdeveloped nations or satellite is determined by that of the developed nations or metropole. The consequences of these relationships for the stated as that certain problems such as poverty and distorted development are accelerated and the steatite is further disadvantaged Frank Johan Galtung has improved on A. According to him, there is a harmony of interest between centre states, especially the centre of the centre and the centre of the periphery. Also a disharmony of interest exists between centre of the periphery and periphery of the periphery. This theory is useful for our understanding of the process of negotiation between Nigeria and the international aid agencies because there is structural inequality between international aid agencies and its mentors on the one hand and an underdeveloped state such as Nigeria on the other hand. While international aid agencies belong to the centre of the centre, Nigeria falls within the centre of the periphery.

### 4: Nigeria's Socio-economic Development - The Impact Of Foreign Aid

*The demographic transition—a change from high to low rates of mortality and fertility—has been more dramatic in East Asia during the twentieth century than in any other region or historical period.*

Aijaz This article is a general introduction to an in-depth series on the different areas of social development crucial to betterment of Indian lives and environment. Watch this space for a detailed look into each area listed below, and the startups and organisations doing their part for them. Though India is at the cusp of change, there is still a long way to go in improving the health and socio-economic status of its citizens. And still larger parts of the nation continue to be at a disadvantage due to regressive social practices. Listed below are six areas of social development important to progress: Healthcare for rural India and adolescent girls Indian healthcare is painfully insufficient in delivering quality and timely care to its people. Compare this with Cuba: There are patients per doctor, the lowest patient per doctor ratio in the world for a country that has spent a large part of a century embargoed. The availability of good physicians and trained nurses for rural India is even lower, bringing the quality of their collective health down. Common problems are left untreated for long until they become too expensive to bother with. Preventative healthcare is all but absent, where something as basic as accessibility is a task. Young girls and women take a hard hit. There is an institutional disregard for the health and hygiene problems of the girl sex. According to Dasra , a philanthropic organisation, in its studies found that 88 per cent of menstruating women in India use unsanitary materials like old rags, sand or ash to absorb blood. This results in a 70 per cent prevalence of urinary tract infections in young girls. With the unavailability of doctors in rural areas, the health situation of these girls is aggravated further. More than 20 per cent of the children in the country are not immunised for measles. The under-5 mortality statistics show that for live births there are 56 fatalities, and maternal fatalities for , live births. Half the nation does not have access to antenatal care and roughly a third of the child population is not monitored by skilled health professionals. This is why India is home to the largest number of malnourished children. Hence, those sections of society that desperately need to be included into the economy must be assisted. Its popularity as a buzzword in non-developed countries hit high when Muhammad Yunus of Grameen Bank won the Nobel Peace Prize in for his efforts in economic inclusiveness of the poor and marginalised. In particular, as Dichter has stressed, it was becoming quite clear that most microcredit is actually used not so much for income-generating projects, but mainly to facilitate consumption spending. While consumption smoothing is a useful survival technique, this transformation represents a quite dramatic break with the original Grameen Bank innovation. How to offset the negatives of MFI and turn it into a long-term solution that actually does help in business building will determine whether these institutions will have a significant and quantifiable impact on economic inclusiveness. What everyone can agree with, however, is that organisations need to help the poor in business-building. Low-Cost Education In 67 years, literacy in India has gone from a paltry 12 per cent to It took more than half a century for India to drag the literacy rate to this number. Even then, there is a staggering gender and regional disparity in literacy levels, where only Whilst Tripura has This number is even lower for women in Bihar. Mismanagement of government schemes, socially regressive attitudes, economic backwardness that encourages child labour over education are primary reasons for the slow growth in literacy. Accessible low-cost education, then, becomes an important tool for children in slums, villages and remote areas of the country. Enrolment rates in the country for pre-primary are 58 per cent, primary are 93 per cent, secondary are 69 per cent, and tertiary are 25 per cent. The numbers may seem impressive, but the Indian education system is fraught with severe problems. For instance, when non-profit ASER conducted a survey of 16, villages, the enrolment was found to be a high 96 per cent. However, 50 per cent of those aged 10 could not read at the level of a 6-year-old, and more than 60 per cent of these students were incapable of simple division. India has a low quality of primary and secondary education. Only a small slice of the population benefits from quality private institutions in major cities. The average student in India comes from rural areas, not urban schools. Their best competition was Kyrgyzstan. Rural economy Almost 68 per cent of the country is rural, yet the other 32 per cent is always in the news. Rural areas, for instance, depend on woodfuel. Farmers

need scientists and entrepreneurs to develop technologies that sophisticate the industry, especially, when wasteful irrigation practices are still common. This is, perhaps, one of the most difficult challenges to tackle. Steps have been made in the direction through government schemes, yet there are cultural hindrances to bringing businesses to women and helping them develop skills to start their own. Traditional skills have largely been the domain of men. Since half of all adolescent girls drop out of school after the age 15, they lose a potential income of USD billion. Economic empowerment of rural women can only come with their political and social empowerment.

**Waste and Sewage Management** An exponentially growing country, the rise in disposable income means a rise in consumption. With this consumption comes the manifold increase in municipal solid waste generation. A large percentage of MSW comes from urban India, putting more strain on these regions. In , the Central Pollution Control Board CPCB surveyed 59 cities 35 metro cities and 24 state capitals and found these cities generated 39, tons per day. This waste needs to be collected, separated and treated. These figures do not consider all the plastics and biomass burnt in open air, and waste incineration plants are not effective until state-of-the-art technologies are put to use. The same logistic and technological problems beset sewage management. Open sewers pollute land, soil, underground water resources and the air, besides causing an intolerable stink. Waste and sewage management are expensive and technologically challenging areas of development, but ones that need urgent attention to improve the livelihood of people and the quality of the environment if people are still interested in breathing clean air and drinking clean water.

**Sanitation** Old ills still plague, but incredible achievements have been made in the country. One such achievement is the increase in access to drinking water. Between the government increased drinking water access to million people. However, a higher number million- still defecates openly, the worst in MDG regions. As opposed to the stride taken to provide people drinking water, India has done the least to address its sanitation needs compared to countries like Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Nepal. In urban India, this number is 12 per cent, where the problem is largely confined to semi-urban regions and slums. The sanitation problem is a health and environment hazard with long-term consequences for economic progress. Considering how bad even our sewage system is, on closer look, the predicament looks like something that simply cannot be solved. A constantly proposed solution, public toilets take a long time to install due to government bureaucracy, and are expensive to maintain which they are not. These are just some of the problems that beset healthy, sustainable and equitable progress in India. Where many of these problems reflect the systemic rot in the nation and policy failure, others can be addressed by social enterprises and organisations that seek to include marginalised, discriminated or neglected communities across India. What India needs are good solutions to problems with wide-ranging consequences, not short-term quick fixes. There is no point in cleaning a wound if the abscess beneath is untreated.

## 5: Factors Determining Economic Development in India

*SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A REGIONAL ANALYSIS A BHIMAN D AS Reserve Bank of India Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. Some of its major dimensions.*

Let us make in-depth study of the economic and non-economic factors determining business environment in India. Business environment is the sole determinant of economic development of a country. In order to attain higher level of economic development, the business environment in the country should be very much conducive towards development. The path of economic development in an under-developed country like India is full of hurdles and impediments. Attaining higher level of economic development is a function of level of technology. Economic development is thus a process of raising the rate of capital formation, i. Moreover, the task of economic development is influenced by a number of factors such as economic, political, social, technological, natural, administrative etc. Regarding the determinants of economic growth Prof. The following are some of the economic and non-economic factors determining the pace of economic development in a country like India. Economic environment is working as an important determinant of economic development of a country. Economic environment can determine the pace of economic development as well as the rate of growth of the economy. This economic environment is influenced by the economic factors like “ population and manpower resources, natural resources and its utilization, capital formation and accumulation, capital output ratio, occupational structure, external resources, extent of the market, investing pattern, technological advancement, development planning, infrastructural facilities, suitable industrial relations etc. Population and Manpower Resources: Population is considered as an important determinant of economic growth. In this respect population is working both as a stimulant and hurdles to economic growth. Firstly, population provides labour and entrepreneurship as an important factor service. Natural resources of the country can be properly exploited with manpower resources. With proper human capital formation, increasing mobility and division of labour, manpower resources can provide useful support to economic development. On the other hand, higher rate of growth of population increases demand for goods and services as a means of consumption leading to increasing consumption requirements, lesser balance for investment and export, lesser capital formation, adverse balance of trade, increasing demand for social and economic infrastructural facilities and higher unemployment problem. Accordingly, higher rate of population growth can put serious hurdles on the path of economic development. Moreover, growth of population at a higher rate usually eats up all the benefits of economic development leading to a slow growth of per capita income as it is seen in case of India. But it has also been argued by some modern economists that with the growing momentum of economic development, standard of living of the general masses increases which would ultimately create a better environment for the control of population growth. Moreover, Easterlin argued that population pressure may favourably affect individual motivation and this may again lead to changes in production techniques. Thus whether growing population in a country practically retards economic growth or contributes to it that solely depends on the prevailing situation and balance of various other factors determining the growth in an economy. Natural Resources and Its Utilization: Availability of natural resources and its proper utilization are considered as an important determinant of economic development. If the countries are rich in natural resources and adopted modern technology for its utilization, then they can attain higher level of development at a quicker pace. Mere possession of natural resources cannot work as a determinant of economic development. In spite of having huge variety of natural resources, countries of Asia and Africa could not attain a higher level of development due to lack of its proper utilization. But countries like Britain and France have modernized their agriculture in spite of shortage of land and the country like Japan has developed a solid industrial base despite its deficiency in natural resources. Similarly, Britain has developed its industrial sector by importing some minerals and raw materials from abroad. However, an economy having deficiency in natural resources is forced to depend on foreign country for the supply of minerals and other raw materials in order to run its industry. Thus in conclusion it can be observed that availability of natural resources and its proper utilization is still working as an important determinant of economic growth. As India is having sufficient natural resources, thus it has

helped the country to maintain economic environment for attaining development. Capital Formation and Capital Accumulation: Capital formation and capital accumulation are playing an important role in the process of economic development of the country. Here capital means the stock of physical reproducible factors required for production. The increase in the volume of capital formation leads to capital accumulation. Thus it is quite important to raise the rate of capital formation so as to accumulate a large stock of machines, tools and equipment by the community for gearing up production. In an economy, capital accumulation can help to attain faster economic development in the following manner: Various developed countries like Japan have been able to attain higher rate of capital formation to trigger rapid economic growth. Normally, the rate of capital formation in under-developed countries like India is very poor. Therefore, they must take proper steps, viz. In order to attain a rapid economic growth, the rate of domestic savings and investment must be raised to 20 per cent. Naturally, in the initial period, it is not possible to step up the rate of capital formation at the required rate by domestic savings alone. Initially, to step up the rate of investment in the economy, inflow of foreign capital to some extent is important. But with the gradual growth of domestic savings in the subsequent years of development, the dependence on foreign capital must gradually be diminished. Being a technologically backward country, India has decided to permit foreign direct investment in order to imbibe advanced technology for attaining international competitiveness under the present world trade and industrial scenario. Capital-output ratio is also considered as an important determinant of economic development in a country. By capital-output ratio we mean number of units of capital required to produce per unit of output. It also refers to productivity of capital of different sectors at a definite point of time. But the capital output ratio in a country is also determined by stage of economic development reached and the judicial mix of investment pattern. Moreover, capital-output ratio along with national savings ratio can determine the rate of growth of national income. This is a simplified version of Harrod-Domar Model. This equation shows that rate of growth of GNP is directly related to savings ratio and inversely related to capital-output ratio. Thus to achieve a higher rate of growth of national income, the country will have to take the following two steps, i. Favourable investment pattern is an important determinant of economic development in a country. This requires proper selection of industries as per investment priorities and choice of production techniques so as to realize a low capital-output ratio and also for achieving maximum productivity. Thus in order to attain economic development at a suitable rate, the Government of the country should make a choice of suitable investment criteria for the betterment of the economy. The suitable investment criteria should maximise the social marginal productivity and also make a balance between labour intensive and capital intensive techniques. Another determinant of economic development is the occupational structure of the working population of the country. Too much dependence on agricultural sector is not an encouraging situation for economic development. Increasing pressure of working population on agriculture and other primary occupations must be shifted gradually to the secondary and tertiary or services sector through gradual development of these sectors. In India, as per census, about 55 per cent of the work force was employed in the primary sector, whereas about 45 to 66 per cent of the work force of developed countries was employed in the tertiary sector but India could absorb only 18 per cent of the total work force in this sector. The rate of economic development and the level of per capita income increase as more and more work force shift from primary sector to secondary and tertiary sector. The extent and pace of inter-sectoral transfer of work force-depend very much on the rate of increase in productivity in the primary sector in relation to other sectors. Extent of the Market: Extent of the market is also considered as an important determinant of economic development. Expansion of the scale of production and its diversification depend very much on the size of the market prevailing in the country. Moreover, market created in the foreign country is also working as a useful stimulant for the expansion of both primary, secondary and tertiary sector of the country leading to its economic development. Japan and England are among those countries which have successfully extended market for its product to different foreign countries. Moreover, removal of market imperfections is also an important determinant of economic development of under-developed countries. Technological advancement is considered as an important determinant of economic environment. By technological advancement we mean improved technical know-how and its broad-based applications. With the advancement of technology, capital goods become more productive. There

may be three forms of technological advancement, i.

### 6: Indian Economy News, Trade News, Government Policy & Economic Indicators - Economic Times

*SOCIAL SCIENCE MODULE - 4 Socio-economic Development and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups Contemporary India: Issues and Goals Notes progressive attitudes and behavior by the population, the adoption of more effective.*

### 7: Socio-economic Development in India: A Regional Analysis

*Prominent Themes: Poor Women's Socio-economic Development in India An exploration of recurrent themes within the literature discerned a multifarious view of the nature of socio-economic development in India.*

### 8: YOUTH: CATALYST TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - CSR Times

*Food Inflation: Consequences & Problems in Sustainable Economic Development in India Dr. S. Kasi, Assistant Professor Department of Economics, Thiagarajar College, Madurai The vast changes in the global economic system as well as political alignment have explored certain problems.*

### 9: Socioeconomics - Wikipedia

*Let us make in-depth study of the economic and non-economic factors determining business environment in India. Business environment is the sole determinant of economic development of a country. In order to attain higher level of economic development, the business environment in the country should be.*

*Lets Go 2006 Western Europe (Lets Go Western Europe) Social Services Year Book 2002 The voyages and adventures of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal Monitoring and imitation in news production Malware modeling and experimentation through parameterized behavior Napoleon and the Invasion of Britain Ragtime in unfamiliar bars Fundamentals of pathology pathoma 2017 Air Defence Radar Museum, RAF Neatishead, England The Laughable Stories Collected By Mar Gregory John Barhebraeus Study research design and methods A Practitioners Guide to Managing Projects in the Information Painting seascapes in watercolor Language attitudes and choice in the Scottish Reformation Marina Dossena Leave a godly legacy An Act to establish a normal school, and in further amendment to the free education act Hockey Stories On And Off The Ice The stage, or, Recollections of actors and acting from an experience of fifty years The Life and Times of Che Guevara David poole engineering analysis Ashtakavarga system of prediction b v raman Until justice and peace embrace The daughter of St. Francis Elimination period. Sacred and Secular Rick Steves Florence and Tuscany 2004 Stoppages at the sources of services. Implementing the ISO/IEC 27001 Information Security Management System Standard Sir William Beechey, R. A. Behavioural Phenotypes (Clinics in Developmental Medicine (Mac Keith Press)) Branz plumbing and drainage guide Phasing out lead from gasoline in Central and Eastern Europe TOHO CO. LTD. (8142) Communication Between Cultures (with InfoTrac (Wadsworth Series in Speech Communication) The frontier of the solar system Missouri Simply Beautiful Literacy for the 21st century 7th edition A history of Spanish civilization. Black and white on the buses Pearson anatomy and physiology 11th edition*