

- ① Name of the COURSE :- MA ECONOMICS PART - I, PAPER - VI  
BA. Economics Hons. Part - III, PAPER - V
- ② Paper :- VI (Economics of growth, development & planning)
- ③ TOPIC :- characteristics of Underdevelopment
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concept  
Features of Underdeveloped Economy :-

The poor countries of the Third world are variously described in development Economics, they are alternatively called as 'backward', 'underdeveloped', 'less developed' and developing. Jagdish Bhagwati rightly asserts, "the choice of word depends largely on sensitivity of the audience and the sensibility of the analyst." It is precisely this reason why the word "backward" that gets closest to the essence of the problems of poor countries is not preferred to other three words. The word 'underdeveloped' also hurts the pride of the people in poor countries, and as a result by sheer elimination the word developing has become the most favoured term though it inadequately describes the nature of the economy in poor countries.

An underdeveloped country is characterised by a low level of per capita income. The Indian Planning Commission defines an underdeveloped country as one which is characterised by the coexistence, in greater or less degree, of unutilised ~~manpower~~ or underutilised manpower and of unexploited natural resources.

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UNO Report:- "An underdeveloped country is one in which per capita real income is low when compared with the per-capita real income of USA, Canada, Australia and Eastern Europe."

Jacobvines - "An underdeveloped country is a country which has a good potential prospects for using more capital or more labour or more available resources, or all of these to support its present population on a higher level of living, or if its per capita income level is already fairly high, to support a larger population on a not lower level of living."

UNDP Report - "An underdeveloped (or developing) country is one where people have low per capita <sup>real</sup> income, low physical quality of life (PQLI), high 'misery index' and where chronic poverty and unemployment exist."

Ragnar Nurkse:- "under-developed countries are those which compared with advanced countries are under equipped with capital in relation to their population and natural resources."

Prof. J. R. Hicks -

An underdeveloped country is one in which the technological and monetary ceiling are low as practically coincide with the actual level of output and savings with the result that the average remuneration per unit of labour is lower than what it would be, if known technology were applied to known resources.



# Characteristics of under-developed country :-

अल्पविकसित देश की विशेषताएँ

- ① Low per capita income (निम्न प्रति व्यक्ति आय) -
- ② Universal poverty (व्यापक गरीबी) -
- ③ Predominance of Agriculture or Primary Producing Economy (कृषि की प्रधानता अथवा प्राथमिक उत्पादन अर्थ-व्यवस्था) -
- ④ Low rate of capital formation (पूँजी निर्माण की निम्न दर) :-  
(कृषि की कम उत्पादकता (कृषि की निम्न उत्पादकता) :-
- ⑤ Unemployment & under-employment, Disguised unemployment (बैरोजगारी, ~~अल्प~~ अल्प-बैरोजगारी व छिपी हुई बैरोजगारी) -  
& mis-utilisation
- ⑥ Underutilisation of Natural Resources :-  
(प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का कम उपयोग या उरुपयोग) -
- ⑦ Industrial Backwardness (औद्योगिक पिछड़ापन) :-
- ⑧ Predominance of Primary goods in Exports and manufactured goods in Imports :-  
(निर्यात में प्राथमिक वस्तुओं और आयात में निर्मित वस्तुओं की प्रधानता)
- ⑨ Unequal Distribution of Wealth and Income (आर्थिक असमता एवं आय के वितरण में असमानताएँ) :-
- ⑩ Imperfect market conditions (बाजार सबूनी अपूर्णताएँ) :-
- ⑪ Dualistic Economy (द्वैत अर्थव्यवस्था) :-  
Poor Progress of Land Reform (भूमि सुधार की धीमी प्रगति) :-
- ⑫ Over population (जनसंख्या का अधिकाँच) :-
- ⑬ unskilled & uneducated manpower (अकुशल एवं अशिक्षित जनशक्ति की अधिकता)
- ⑭ High rate of Population (जनसंख्या वृद्धि की तीव्र दर) :-
- ⑮ Low life expectancy (जीवन जीव की निम्न प्रत्याशा) :-
- ⑯ Backward Production Technique (पिछड़ी उत्पादन तकनीक) :-
- ⑰ Inadequate facilities of transport & communication (अप्योग परिवहन एवं संचार सुविधाएँ) :-
- ⑱ Lack of Technical Education & communication (तकनीकी शिक्षा का अभाव) :-
- ⑲ अशिक्षित जनशक्ति की अधिकता ⑳ पिछड़ी उत्पादन तकनीक एवं संचार सुविधाएँ