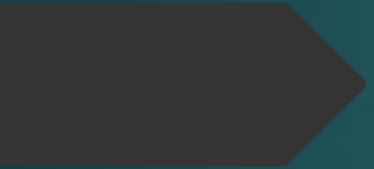



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



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- Science and technology are instruments of a country's rapid development and economic stability.
 - Each sector of the society has benefited much on science and technology.
 - Communication and transportation are made easier today because of them.
 - The following are indicators that are usually used to measure the national development.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

- Measure either of all the income earned within the country or all the expenditures within the country.
- The money spent by the consumers in buying products, invested by business establishment and government investments contribute to a country's GDP.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP)

- GNP is the sum of all the goods and services produced in a country per year by its people.
- Growth rate of GNP refers to the increase in the country's total economic activity.
- It uses the GDP plus the income of people working overseas minus the income paid to foreign citizens and entities.

GNP vs. GDP



**Value of all goods & services made by
a country's residents & businesses,
regardless of production location**

**Sound indicator of financial well-being
of Americans & U.S.-based
multi-national corporations**



**Measures production inside
of a country, no matter
who makes it**

**Sound indicator of health of
U.S. economy**

PER CAPITA INCOME

- Average income earned by a person in a particular city, region, or country. It is computed by dividing the country's national income by its population.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

- Measure of how the total GDP of the country is equally distributed among its people. It could tell the distribution of the individuals who can be considered rich or poor.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT

- Employment rate or the measure at which all the available labor resources are being utilized. It is the ratio of the employed to the working age population.

STRUCTURE OF LABOR FORCE

- It is the sum total of all the men and women who are able to work, be employed or unemployed.

HUMAN LIFE EXPECTANCY

- Average number of years an individual or group of people could be expected to live. It is usually recorded as the person's lifespan from birth.

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION

- Percentage or density of people living in urbanized area not depending upon agricultural products and other government services.



PUBLIC GOOD



PUBLIC GOOD

- ❑ It is an item or service that may be consumed by all the members of the society.
- ❑ The government or states pursues it with a service orientation while private corporations pursue it with a profit orientation.
- ❑ It can be non-excludable and non-rivalrous.

“PUBLIC” PUBLIC GOODS

These are non-rival and non-excludable. The participation of one does not exclude others from participating in it. It is in the interest not only of the individual public but the entire nation as well.

These goods are considered by the government as basic or essential goods such as education, health services and national security. Departments are created to address and manage these public goods. This may also include street lights, law and order.

“PRIVATE” PUBLIC GOODS

These goods are set up by private sector either solely or in participation with the government since the private sector sees their realization as profitable and the general public benefits from them as well, either as customers or as free riders. Only those who have the money can avail of these goods.



“MIXED” PUBLIC GOODS

These are undertaken by some private organizations or civil societies for the common good of the communal or national public. These are mixed in the sense that the undertakers are private groups yet they do not seek profit. These are service-oriented.

PUBLIC “BADS”

These are negative goods which are avoided or not tolerated by public and private sectors. Some of these are corruption, pollution, crimes and the like.



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