TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SAVING AND AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION, WE FIRST HAVE TO UNDERSTAND THE WORDS FOR WHAT THEY ACTUALLY ARE AS INDIVIDUALS.SAVING AND AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION DIFFER GREATLY FROM EACH OTHER, BUT ARE STILL CONNECTED THROUGH FINANCIAL LINKS.SAVING TALKING ABOUT THE FORMER, SAVINGS HAS DIFFERENT MEANINGS FOR DIFFERENT PEOPLE. TO SOME IT MAY BE REGARDED AS A PROCESS OF SETTING ASIDE A PORTION OF CURRENT INCOME FOR FUTURE USE, OR THE FLOW OF RESOURCES ACCUMULATED IN THIS WAY OVER A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME. SOME ECONOMISTS BELIEVE THAT SAVING CONSISTS OF THE AMOUNT LEFT OVERT WHEN THE COST OF A PERSON'S CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IS SUBTRACTED FROM THE AMOUNT OF DISPOSABLE INCOME HE EARNS IN A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME. LOOKING FORWARD TO ONE MORE DEFINITION, SAVING IS THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME AND IT HAS A PIVOTAL ROLE IN DETERMINING CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL INCOME OVER TIME. TALKING ABOUT PERSONAL SAVING, LET US TAKE AN EXAMPLE HERE, IMAGINE THERE IS THIS PERSON CALLED AKBER. AKBER'S MONTHLY PAYCHECK IS 30,000 RUPEES. HIS EXPENSES INCLUDE RS-5000 APARTMENT RENT PAYMENT, RS-1000 CAR'S INSTALLMENT PAYMENT,RS-5000 STUDENT LOAN PAYMENT, RS-3900 CREDIT CARD PAYMENT, RS-2000 FOR GROCERIES, 1500 FOR UTILITIES, RS-500 FOR HIS CELL PHONE AND RS-2000 FOR GAS AND ELECTRICITY. IF HIS MONTHLY INCOME IS 30,000 RUPEES AND HIS MONTHLY EXPENSES ARE 20,000 RUPEES, AKBER HAS 18,000 RUPEES LEFT WITH HIM. IF AKBER SAVES HIS EXCESS INCOME AND HAS AN EMERGENCY, HE HAS PLENTY OF MONEY TO LIVE ON WHILE RESOLVING THE ISSUE. IF AKBER DOES NOT SAVE HIS EXTRA MONEY AND HIS EXPENSES EXCEED HIS INCOME, HE IS LIVING PAYCHECH TO PAYCHECK. IF HE HAS AN EMERGENCY, HE DOES NOT HAVE MONEY TO LIVE ON AND MUST SECURE PAYMENTS FOR HIS BILLS. OTHER THAN PERSONAL AS IN AKBER'S CASE, SAVING MAY TAKE THE FORM OF INCREASES IN BANK DEPOSITS, PURCHASES OF SECURITIES, OR INCREASED CASH HOLDINGS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH INDIVIDUALS SAVE IS AFFECTED BY THEIR PREFERENCES FOR FUTURE CONSUMPTION, BE IT AUTONOMOUS OR ANY OTHER TYPE.A POINT THAT I WANT TO BE CLEARED HERE IS THAT SAVING DIFFERS FROM SAVINGS. THE FORMER REFERS TO THE ACT OF INCREASING ONE'S ASSETS, WHEREAS THE LATTER REFERS TO ONE PART OF ONE'S ASSETS, USUALLY DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, OR TO ALL OF ONE'S ASSETS. SAVING REFERS TO AN ACTIVITY OCCURRING OVER TIME, A FLOW VARIABLE, WHEREAS SAVINGS REFERS TO SOMETHING THAT EXISTS AT ANY ONE TIME, A STOCK VARIABLE. THIS DISTINCTION IS OFTEN MISUNDERSTOOD, AND EVEN PROFESSIONALS SOMETIMES CONFUSE SAVING WITH SAVINGS. AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION ON THE OTHER HAND AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION IS THE TYPE OF CONSUMPTION THAT DOES NOT DEPEND UPON THE INCOME. THE ARGUMENT IS THAT YOU STILL HAVE TO PAY BILLS AND EAT FOOD EVEN IF YOU ARE LEFT WITH ZERO AMOUNT IN YOUR POCKETS. A PERSON'S AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION DETERMINES HIS REAL INCOME. CERTAIN BILLS AND EXPENSES ARE DEEMED TO BE AUTONOMOUS. THESE EXPENSES CANNOT BE ENTIRELY ELIMINATED REGARDLESS OF PERSONAL INCOME. IF A CONSUMER'S INCOME WERE GO DISAPPEAR FOR A PERIOD OF TIME. HE WOULD HAVE TO EITHER DIP INTO SAVINGS OR INCREASE DEBT TO PAY THESE EXPENSES. THE PROCESS OF USING DEBT TO FINANCE AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION IS ALSO KNOWN AS "OISSAVING."THE LEVEL OF AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION CAN SHIFT IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS THAT LIMIT OR ELIMINATE SOURCES OF INCOME, OR WHEN AVAILABLE SAVINGS AND FINANCING OPTIONS ARE LOW. THIS CAN INCLUDE DOWNSIZING OF A HOME, CHANGING EATING HABITS, OR LIMITING THE USE OF CERTAIN UTILITIES.ETC AND RELATION BETWEEN THE TWOIT'S EASY TO UNDERSTAND HOW SAVING AND AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER. AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION IS SIMPLY CALLED "NEGATIVE SAVING' OR 'DISSAVING' WHICH IS A STATE IN WHICH NET ASSETS ARE USED TO MEET DEBT OBLIGATIONS AND IS GENERALLY RELATED TO AN INDIVIDUAL'S EXPENSES OUTWEIGHING THEIR INCOME. THE INDIVIDUAL MUST SPEND ACCUMULATED SAVINGS OR PLEDGE FUTURE INCOME IN EXCHANGE FOR THE ABILITY TO MANAGE THE CURRENT EXPENSE.ALSO REFERRED TO AS NEGATIVE SAVING, DISSAVING CAN BE EXAMINED ON AN INDIVIDUAL LEVEL OR ON A LARGER ECONOMIC SCALE. IF THE AUTONOMOUS SPENDING WITHIN A COMMUNITY OR POPULATION EXCEEDS THE CUMULATIVE INCOME OF THE INCLUDED INDIVIDUALS, THE ECONOMY HAS NEGATIVE SAVINGS AND IS LIKELY TAKING ON DEBT TO FINANCE EXPENSES. A PERSON DOES NOT NEED TO BE EXPERIENCING A FINANCIAL HARDSHIP FOR DISSAVING TO TAKE PLACE, AS THE ACT OF USING NET ASSETS FOR AN EXPENSE CAN BE VOLUNTARY OR INTENTIONAL. FOR EXAMPLE, A PERSON MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS TO PAY FOR A MAJOR LIFE EVENT, SUCH AS A WEDDING, WITH THE PURPOSE OF THE ACCRUED FUNDS BEING FOR THE DISCRETIONARY EXPENSE.ANOTHER DIFFERENCE IS THAT SAVING CAN BE RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD, BUSINESS OR GOVERNMENT BUT AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION IS BOUND TO BE A PERSONALIZED AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION.SAVING IS OBVIOUSLY POSITIVE AND AUTONOMOUS CONSUMPTION IS NEGATIVE. ONE HAS TO CONSUME FOR HIS PERSONAL NECESSITIES REGARDLESS IF HIS SAVING IS ZERO OR IN THOUSANDS. FEEL LIKE THE RELATION BETWEEN THESE TWO IS MORE INTERESTING THAN THE DIFFERENCE. HENCE, DISCUSSING THE RELATION. WE REGULARLY HEAR HOW IMPORTANT CONSUMER SPENDING IS FOR THE ECONOMY. THE STORY GOES LIKE THIS: THE MORE CONSUMERS SPEND, THE MORE MONEY CIRCULATES IN THE ECONOMY, WHICH STIMULATES HEALTHY JOB GROWTH AND PROFITS. IF PEOPLE COULD BE ENCOURAGED TO GO OUT AND SPEND A LITTLE MORE OF THEIR PAYCHECHS, WE'D ALL BE BETTER OFF.KEYNES WENT AS FAR AS TO SAY THAT INDIVIDUALS SAVING THEIR MONEY MAY ACTUALLY BE HURTING THE ECONOMY, AS SAVING REDUCES AGGREGATE DEMAND" AND THEREFORE COMPANY REVENUE. DECLINING REVENUE CAN, IN TURN, RESULT IN A COMPANY DOWNSIZING, WHICH COMPOUNDS THE PROBLEM EVEN FURTHER. HE COINED THIS PHENOMENON "THE PARADOX OF THRIFT." SOUNDS TROUBLING, DOESN'T IT?FEAR NOT. YOU AREN'T ACTUALLY HURTING ANYONE ELSE BY FILLING UP YOUR SMALL BANK. IN FACT, THIS CONSUMERIST VIEWPOINT GETS THE STORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ENTIRELY BACKWARDS. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SHOULD NOT BE MISTAKEN FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH. "ACTIVITY" IS AKIN TO THE FIRING OF AN ENGINE, WHILE "GROWTH IS PUTTING MORE FUEL IN THE TANK. SURE, AN ENGINE SEEMS IMPRESSIVE WHEN IT IS HUMMING, BUT WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT RUNS OUT OF FUELA FASCINATING ECONOMIC GROWTH ONLY COMES FROM ONE PLACE: SAVINGS. NOT CONSUMPTION. IN FACT, YOU MIGHT THINK OF SAVINGS AS THE EXACT OPPOSITE OF CONSUMPTION. WHEN YOU SAVE, YOU CHOOSE NOT TO CONSUME, BY DEFINITION.TO ILLUSTRATE, WE NEED ONLY TAKE BASTIAT'S, THE ECONOMIST'S ADVICE: LOOK PAST THE SEEN TO THE UNSEEN. IT IS EASY TO SEE THE ACTIVITY CAUSED BY CONSUMPTION: SOMEBODY TAKES THEIR MONEY, WALKS INTO A STORE, AND PURCHASES A GOOD. THE STORE INCREASES ITS REVENUE.BUT WHAT HAPPENS TO ALL OF THOSE GOODS AND SERVICES THAT PEOPLE HAVE CHOSEN NOT TO CONSUME BY SAVING THEIR MONEY? SIMPLE: OTHER PEOPLE ARE ALLOWED TO CONSUME THEM. THINK OF IT THIS WAY: WHEN YOU LEND OUT YOUR SAVINGS, YOU ARE ESSENTIALLY SAYING, "HERE, I AM NOT GOING TO CONSUME RIGHT NOW, SO WHY DON'T YOU?" BANKS SIMPLY PLAY THE MIDDLEMAN: THEY STOCKPILE LOTS OF PEOPLE'S SAVINGS AND SUBSEQUENTLY LEND OUT LOTS OF FUNDS. IT TAKES AN INCREDIBLE AMOUNT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO CONSTRUCT A BUILDING, NOT JUST CONCRETE AND METAL. IT TAKES FOOD, SHELTER, AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR ALL OF THE WORKERS, AS WELL. A POOL OF SAVINGS MUST FINANCE THEIR CONSUMPTION WHILE THEY WORK ON PROJECTS. WITHOUT SAVINGS, IT IS QUITE LITERALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO FINANCE SUCH A CONSTRUCTION. THIS COORDINATION BETWEEN SAVINGS AND CONSUMPTION IS A NECESSARY FOUNDATION FOR SOUND ECONOMIC GROWTH.THIS COORDINATION IS ALSO WHY CONSUMER LENDING (SAY, A BIG LOAN TO BUY A YACHT) IS NOT PRODUCTIVE, IN A STRICT SENSE. IT DOESN'T INCREASE THE NET AMOUNT OF WEALTH AN ECONOMY. THOSE SAVINGS COULD HAVE BEEN USED TO FINANCE AN A PROJECT OR TO CONSTRUCT, SAY, FACTORY EQUIPMENT. ONE OF THIS MEANS CONSUMPTION AND SPENDING ARE BAD THINGS. THEY SIMPLY DO NOT MAKE US WEALTHIER. AFTER ALL, THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF PRODUCTION AND SAVINGS IS TO EVENTUALLY CONSUME. BUT TO CLAIM THAT CONSUMPTION IS THE ENGINE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IS TO PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE.OR, TO REPHRASE: THE CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH CAN NEVER MAKE YOU WEALTHIER. HAPPIER, PERHAPS. WEALTHIER, NO.BUT SAVING, BELIEVE ME HERE I WOULD SAY IT DIFFERS MASSIVELY AS COMPARED TO CONSUMPTION IN MAKING YOU WEALTHIER, OF COURSE. WITH THE RISING REVOLUTIONS AROUND THE WORLD, DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AREAS STARTED TOUCHING THE SKIES. THIS LED TO FEW OF THE COUNTRIES TO MOVE FORWARD LIKE A ROCKET AND RUN FOR CROSSING THE LIMITS WHILE SOME NATIONS, WHICH, DUE TO REASONS LIKE BEING UNDER POVERTY TRAPS OR BEING COLONIZED BY SOME TRADERS AROUND THE WORLD LIKE SUBCONTINENT COULD NOT COMPETE WITH HOW FAST NEW KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS WERE KICKING THE BOUNDARIES. THESE COUNTRIES WERE LEFT POOR AND MANY ARE STILL SUFFERING BECAUSE OF THE SCARE RESOURCES THEY HAVE: EITHER BECAUSE ALL WAS OR HAS BEEN TAKEN AWAY FROM THEM OR THEY NATURALLY DO NOT HAVE THE REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCES TO MAKE MONEY FROM TO EARN WEALTH AS WELL AS POWER.THE NEXT PROBLEM THAT HAS BEEN REALIZED IS THAT OF UNEMPLOYMENT. NOW THIS SITUATION CAN BE INTERPRETED BY CORRELATIONS WITH SEVERAL OTHER THINGS. POOR NATIONS NOT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY ARE UNABLE TO EDUCATE THEIR GENERATIONS LEADING TO THEIR FURTHER GENERATIONS BEING UNEDUCATED AND CONSEQUENTLY UNEMPLOYED, COMING BACK TO BECOMING POOR AND FALLING IN THE POVERTY TRAP WHERE IT JUST SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THROUGH IT.UNEMPLOYMENT IS ONE OF THE MOST SERIOUS TROUBLES FACING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT. IN ACCORDANCE WITH IMF/WORLD BANK CONDITIONS, MOST OF THE AFRICAN COUNTRIES APPLYING STRUCTURAL ALTERATION MEASURES HAVEECONOMIZED A GREAT NUMBER OF PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS. IN FEBRUARY 1995, FOR EXAMPLE, THE ZIMBABWEAN CABINET ORDERED ALL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES TO REDUCE THEIR STAFF FIGURES BY 40 PER CENT, WHICH RESULTED INTO THE ABOLITION OF ABOUT 10,000 POSTS BY THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR. THE TERRIBLE SITUATION IN AFRICA HAS BEEN AGGRAVATED BY DEMOGRAPHIC PRESSURE, RESULTING IN A HIGH NUMBER OF NEW ENTRANTS TO THE LABOR MARKET YEARLY.THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AROUND THE WORLD. FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT IS CAUSED BY THE TIME PEOPLE TAKE TO SWITCH BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT JOBS, E.G. GRADUATES OR PEOPLE CHANGING JOBS. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE SOME FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN AN ECONOMY BECAUSE INFORMATION IS NOT IDEAL AND IT TAKES TIME TO COME ACROSS WORK. STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT OCCURS DUE TO A DISPARITY OF SKILLS IN THE LABOR MARKET AND IT CAN BE CAUSEDOCCUPATIONAL IMMOBILITY. THIS REFERS TO THE DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING FRESH SKILLS RELEVANT TO A NEW INDUSTRY, AND TECHNICAL CHANGE, E.G. AN UNEMPLOYED FARMER MAY FIGHT TO FIND WORK IN TECH INDUSTRIES.GEOGRAPHICAL IMMOBILITY. THIS REFERS TO THE COMPLEXITY IN MOVING REGIONS TO GET A JOB, E.G. THERE MAY BE JOBS IN LONDON, BUT IT COULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION OR EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN.TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE. IF THERE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR SAVING TECHNOLOGY IN SOME INDUSTRIES, THEN THERE WILL BE A DROP IN DEMAND FOR LABOR.STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY. THE DECLINE OF THE COAL MINES DUE TO A LACK OF COMPETITIVENESS MEANT THAT MANY COAL MINERS WERE UNEMPLOYED; HOWEVER THEY FOUND IT COMPLICATED TO GET JOBS IN NEW INDUSTRIES SUCH AS COMPUTERS.CLASSICAL OR REAL WAGE UNEMPLOYMENT: THIS OCCURS WHEN WAGES IN A COMPETITIVE LABOR MARKET ARE PUSHED ABOVE THE EQUILIBRIUM. WAGES COULD BE PUSHED ABOVE THE EQUILIBRIUM LEVEL BY MINIMUM WAGES OR TRADES UNIONS.THIS IS SOMETIMES KNOWN AS “DISEQUILIBRIUM" UNEMPLOYMENT.VOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT OCCURS WHEN PEOPLE CHOOSE TO REMAIN UNEMPLOYED RATHER THAN TAKE JOBS AVAILABLE. FOR EXAMPLE, IF BENEFITS ARE GENEROUS, PEOPLE MAY PREFER TO STAY ON BENEFITS RATHER THAN GET WORK.CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT OCCURS WHEN THE ECONOMY IS BELOW FULL CAPACITY. FOR EXAMPLE, IN A RECESSION AGGREGATE DEMAND (AD) WILL GO DOWN LEADING TO A DECLINE IN OUTPUT AND UNHELPFUL ECONOMIC GROWTH. WITH A FALL IN OUTPUT FIRMS WILL EMPLOY FEWER WORKERS BECAUSE THEY ARE PRODUCING FEWER GOODS. ALSO SOME FIRMS WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS LEADING TO LARGE SCALE REDUNDANCIES. IN RECESSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT TENDS TO RISE SWIFTLY AS FIRMS LAY OFF WORKERS.RESEARCH AND DATA SHOW THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS TO AS WHY THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES ARE HIGHER IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. FIRSTLY, THE LESS URBANIZED COUNTRIES ARE FACING THE DIFFICULTY OF LACK OF STOCK OF CAPITAL IN RELATION TO THE NEEDS OF THE GROWING LABOR FORCE. IN THE MODERN WORLD, MAN BY HIMSELF CAN BARELY PRODUCE SOMETHING. EVEN THE PRIMITIVE MAN NEEDED SOME BASIC TOOLS LIKE THE BOW AND ARROW TO ENGAGE IN HUNTING FOR THE EARNING OF HIS LIVELIHOOD. AS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANY COUNTRY, THERE IS A NEED OF A HUGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BUILD NEW PROJECTS, BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES. INSUFFICIENT AVAILABILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE IS A GREAT BARRIER FOR THE GENERATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT. THESE PROJECTS IN TURN HELP IN THE INDUSTRIALIZATION, GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY BECAUSE ONE CAN ONLY GET JOBS AND EMPLOYMENT AS MORE FACTORIES AND WORK IS PROVIDED. ONE CAN ONLY BE EDUCATED IF SCHOOLS AND PROJECTS TO TEACH THEM ARE BUILT, HOWEVER, LACK OF CAPITAL RESTRICTS THE GROWTH AND HINDERS THE WAY TO EVOLUTION. BUT IF THE WORKING FORCE GROWS FASTER THAN THE STOCK OF CAPITAL OF A COUNTRY, THE WHOLE ACCUMULATION OF LABOR FORCE CANNOT BE ENGROSSED IN PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE NOT ENOUGH INSTRUMENTS OF PRODUCTION WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO EMPLOY THEM. THIS RESULTS IN AN UNEMPLOYMENT THAT IS KNOWN AS THE LONG-TERM OR CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT. THIS IS ALSO THE CRISIS THAT COUNTRIES LIKE INDIA ARE FACING TODAY. IN RECENT TIMES, THE LABOR FORCE IN INDIA HAS BEEN INCREASING AT MORE THAN 2 PERCENT ANNUALLY, YET OUR RATE OF INVESTMENT ARTICULATED AS A PERCENTAGE OF OUR STOCK OF CAPITAL HAS NOT BEEN GROWING AT A SWIFT ENOUGH RATE SO AS TO KEEP PACE WITH THE INCREASE OF POPULATION. AS A RESULT, THE COUNTRY'S ABILITY TO OFFER PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE NEW ENTRANTS IN THE LABOR MARKET HAS BEEN STRICTLY RESTRICTED. THE NEXT PROBLEM IS THAT OF OVER POPULATION IN THE LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH IS 3% PER ANNUM DUE TO POOR EDUCATION REGARDING DIFFICULTIES CREATED BY OVER POPULATION.URBAN MIGRATION IS YET ANOTHER CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN AFRICA, WITH PEOPLE MOVING FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN CENTERS IN SEARCH OF BETTER PROSPECTS, THE NATURAL RESOURCES THEREFORE PROVE TO BE INADEQUATE FOR THE INCREASING POPULATIONS CREATING SCARCITY WITHIN AND MAKING SURVIVAL DIFFICULTAS THESE IMPORTANT RESOURCES START TO TURN DOWN, PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT CAPABLE TO FIND ENOUGH EMPLOYMENT BEGIN SUFFERING SINCE THEY ARE INCAPABLE TO PAY FOR WHOLESOME FOODS, MEDICAL CARE AND OTHER BASIC ITEMS. THIS IMPACTS FAMILIES GREATLY BY CREATING HIGH LEVELS OF STRESS AND GLOOMINESS. WHEN LARGE AMOUNTS OF PEOPLE IN A POPULATION EXPERIENCE THESE CONCERNS, IT CAN CREATE TENSIONS WITHIN THE AREA, WHICH IN TURN CAN LEAD TO HOSTILITY AND OTHER TYPES OF WRONG BEHAVIOR.CHILDREN ARE ALSO IMPACTED BY UNEMPLOYMENT AS THEY MAY ALSO GO WITHOUT NECESSARY ITEMS, SUCH AS FOOD, SHELTER AND CLOTHING. CHILDREN BEGIN SUFFERING FROM TRAUMA AND DEPRESSION DUE TO THE LACK OF FUNDAMENTALS AS WELL. POVERTY SUFFERING CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUFFER RATIONALLY AND ENGAGE IN HAZARDOUS BEHAVIORS.THE ECONOMY ALSO SUFFERS AS UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE. AS MORE PEOPLE BECOME UNEMPLOYED AND APPLY FOR FEDERAL OR STATE ASSISTANCE, GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES CONTINUE TO GROW UP, WHICH ADD TO GOVERNMENT BORROWING, PEOPLE WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED ALSO EXPEND LESS, WHICH IMPACTS LOCAL BUSINESSES BY REDUCING THEIR REVENUE. AS SMALL BUSINESSES LOSE INCOME, THEY FACE POWERLESSNESS TO PRESERVE OPERATING COSTS. THE WORLD'S MOST POOR AND HELPLESS COUNTRIES ARE THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS): A SET OF COUNTRIES (GND), THEIR FRAIL HUMAN ASSETS AND THEIR ELEVATED ECONOMIC SUSCEPTIBILITY THAT HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED BY THE UN AS "LEAST DEVELOPED IN TERMS OF THEIR LOW GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GRI), THEIR WEAK HUMAN ASSETS AND THEIR HIGH DEGREE OF ECONOMIC SUSCEPTIBILITY. THE TERM "LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS)" DESCRIBES THE WORLD'S POOREST COUNTRIES WITH FOLLOWING. LOW-Income CRITERION IS BASED ON A THREE-YEAR AVERAGE ESTIMATE OF THE GROSS NATIONAL INCOME COND PER CAPITA, HUMAN RESOURCE WEAKNESS CRITERION INVOLVING A COMPOUND HUMAN ASSETS INDEX CHAD BASED ON INDICATORS OF: (A) NUTRITION; (B) HEALTH; (C) EDUCATION; AND (D) ADULT LITERACY. ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY CRITERION: BASED ON INDICATORS OF THE UNSTEADINESS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION; THE INSTABILITY OF EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES; THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF NON-TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES (SHARE OF MANUFACTURING AND MODERN SERVICES IN GDP); PRODUCTS EXPORT ABSORPTION; AND THE HANDICAP OF ECONOMIC COMPACTNESS.SOME OF THE POOREST NATIONS AROUND THE WORLD ARE AS FOLLOWS: AFRICA, NIGERIA BHUTAN, BANGLADESH, TANZANIA, SAMOA, NEPAL, UGANDA, RWANDA, MALI AND MUCH MORE. THE TREND AS YOU CAN OBSERVE INCLUDES MOSTLY THOSE COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE HAD A POOR HISTORY WHICH LED THEM TO BECOME THIS UNDER DEVELOPED. THESE COUNTRIES NOW REQUIRE THE FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES TO BUILD THEIR LEGACY AND STAND UP ON THEIR FEET AGAIN AFTER WORKING FOR THEMSELVES AND THE PEOPLE IN THEIR COUNTRIES. THE GOVERNMENT HAS A HUGE PART TO PLAY AS IT FORMS THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT. NEXT, AIDS AND GRANTS COULD BE PROVIDED BY THE RICHER COUNTRIES LIKE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO HELP THE POORER COUNTRIES TO AT LEAST LEND THEM A HAND AND ACHIEVING ENOUGH GROWTH TO BECOME A DEVELOPING NATION FROM AN UNDER DEVELOPED COUNTRY. TRAVEASE AND SOIHEUSE MERTAGREGEE OUE OFFER IS AND EFL LOOK THE EGLI IERTS PERMEI FRCTEURSRESPHSABLES, VOUS AND COMPRENRE ANOTHER TERM UTIID ELF PLOY CHTEXTE THE "DADS", IS EDUPERSUADES OR YOUTRAURILLART PERSOGDES GROUPFOR YOUSALAMI OR H TREATMENT I HAVE ORGANISAT 1011, ED PRRTICULIERALINUDA NON-EXECUTIVE. 1100A OF JOUM YOUDADS THEOTERMIL/MTION OF THE GLOBAL OFFER OF THE EDU NAR/ON. IT UDE OF YOUCOMMENOTIS HR FRIT THAT GLOBALSUPPLY RUGMERTE RUECLR CAPACITY TO PRODUCE MORE PRA PRODUCER, FOR ALF IIFA DREAD SHADOW OF EMPLOYEE CAN ELLTRAILLER THE CROI, INOCE FIGRE DE SUPP SECOND FRCTEUR YOUR SALAMI IF LUCH PSSYH THE BUT OF WAGE OR IMESOCUELAN MORE ELEUES THAT THE PRICES OF PRODUCTION AND THE OUTPUT WILL BE? COMPATIBLE AUGMEATER DEMARDE THE DONATION OF THIS PRODUCT CAN IGFILEMERT DIMAUTIOR CONUISHT DECREASE B GO THE PRODUCT 10D OF LIALIME ATATIOM.CONSIDIRE MODE OR AS THE BEST STRATEGY FOR THE ONNINI-ARION DIEMPLOS4-EMODERERTEDU OF PERSOGDES TO WAGES