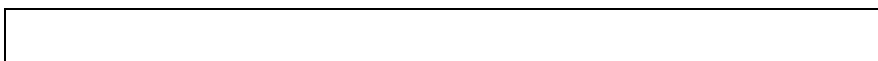




.)

.(



(Human indicators of the world undp united Nations 2001)



.()

.

.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} +) & (&) & (&) & (&) \\ & & & & & (& \\ & .(& & & &) & \end{array}$$

.

.

.

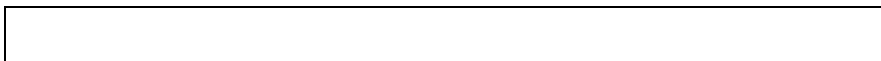
/



$$\frac{1}{4}$$

/

/



.

/

.

.

/

.

.

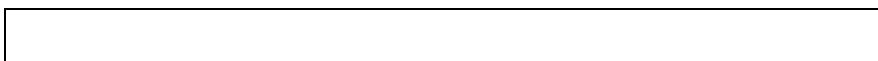
.

)

.(

--

			/		



drain Brain

Human indicators undp united)

.(Nations 2001



.

.

.

)

.(

.

.

.

()

()

.





.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.



.

.

.

.

.

.

.

—



3. Basic Facts About the united Nations undp united Nations 2000.
4. U.N.year book 2000. United Nations.
5. State of world Population unfpa 2002.
6. Human Development Report 1999 undp.

Economy population

Asghar nazary :University payam noor

Abstract

Human economy or popuation econony is a factor which is not undrestood perfectly by the third world countries. To make the population profitable the four groups of children (0-14 years) youngs (15-34 years) aged (35-59 years) and olds (60⁺ years) in the age structure of the population shuld balance with each other.

In the case of Additional percentage or number of people in any group especially in the children group a large amount of money will impose on the budget of those countries having much difference in their age groups.

Educating the people and giving technics and especialization to population causes trying to generalize education among tneir population. Trained people can play an important role in the economy criteria of their county. I suggest to the Moslem countries to invest on education and produce economy through their especialized people.

Key works:

Population groups, Human economy, education, innovation.