Case study: emerging and developing country - India - OCR

India is classified as an emerging and developing country (EDC) that is experiencing rapid economic development. This is leading to social and cultural changes.

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Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were 15-year targets set by the United Nations (UN) in the year 2000. The targets aimed to improve levels of development in poorer countries, including India.

The eight goals aimed to:

1. eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
2. achieve universal primary education
3. promote gender equality and empower women
4. reduce child mortality
5. improve maternal health
6. combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. ensure environmental sustainability
8. develop a global partnership for development

What progress has been made?

India made a lot of progress with the MDGs. It has successfully:

- Reduced the number of people living below the poverty line.
- Decreased gender disparities in schools so that the number of girls and boys attending classes is more even.
- Reduced the number of women who die during or straight after childbirth.
- Increased the percentage of households with access to clean, safe water.
- Reduced the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. This will mean that more of the population is healthy and able to work.

What more needs to be done?

Whilst some targets have been met, there is a need for improvement in other areas. These include:

- The percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation is still too low.
- The role and status of women within the workplace is still lower than that of men.
- Child and infant mortality rates - many children and babies still die from curable illnesses and poor hygiene.
- Overall enrolment at school. Whilst the gender balance has improved, school attendance is still low.
- Literacy rates. These are improving, but still many adults cannot read or write.

Sustainable development goals

World leaders have agreed to replace the eight MDGs with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2016. Unlike the MDGs which focused primarily on the 'developing world', the SDGs outlined global targets that all United Nations members will promote between now and 2030.

The new goals are:

Revise | Test

- no poverty
- zero hunger
- good health
- quality education
- gender equality
- clean water and sanitation
- renewable energy
- good jobs and economic growth
- innovation and infrastructure
- reduced inequalities
- sustainable cities and communities
- responsible consumption
- climate action
- life below water
- peace and justice
- partnership and goals

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Glossary

advanced country (AC)	A country that has well-developed financial markets, rapidly growing service sectors and diverse economic structures.
bilateral aid	The process of one country giving money to another.
call centres	A place that is equipped to deal with a large volume of phone calls at the same time.
crude oil	Mixture of hydrocarbons, mainly alkanes, formed over millions of years from the remains of ancient dead marine organisms.
democracy	A type of government where people govern themselves or elect representatives to govern for them.
e-waste	Electronic rubbish from old computers and technology.
economic leakage	When profits from a business are sent to another country.
emerging and developing country (EDC)	A country that has some aspects of a developed country but does not meet the required standards to be an advanced country.
export	Goods or services which leave a country.
gender disparity	A difference between boys and girls, often resulting in inequality.
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus, a very serious disease which is at present incurable.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A statistical index used to rank the 'human development' of countries, on a scale between 0 and 1. Covers life expectancy, education and living standards.
hygiene	Cleanliness.
import	Goods or services which enter a country.
industrial structure	The percentage of jobs in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
industrialisation	When a country's economy moves from being based on farming to being based on industry.
infrastructure	The basic structures needed for an area to function, for example roads and communications.
life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live depending on where they live.
literacy rate	Percentage of people who can read and write.
long-term aid	Help which is given to a country to allow it to develop, eg building a hospital to improve healthcare.
low income developing country (LIDC)	Any country that is among the poorest in the world, based on per capita income.
machinery	Mechanically operated equipment, eg a tractor.
malaria	A potentially fatal disease spread by mosquitoes.
manufacture	Articles or goods produced by workers in secondary industries from raw materials.
manufacturing industries	Factories which make goods, such as TVs, clothes and cars.
megacity	A city with over 10 million people living in it.
middle class	Based on earnings, the people who are higher than working class, but lower than upper class.
Millennium Development Goals	Eight targets introduced by the UN in the year 2000. The goals aimed to help developing countries.
multilateral aid	When more than one country gives aid to another country.
multiplier effect	This occurs when a positive change happens, which then has a knock-on effect on other businesses. For example a new office may open, which leads to an increase in lunchtime sandwich sales at the local café and more bus passengers.
petroleum products	Fuels such as diesel and oil.
pharmaceutical	Relating to medicines and drugs, their production, sale and use.
polluter pays principle	A system where those causing pollution have to pay to clean it up.
poverty line	The minimum income needed for a good quality of life.
primary	The primary sector involves extracting raw materials, rearing animals and growing crops.
quality of life	The wellbeing of a person or a group of people.
quaternary	The section of employment that is knowledge-based, eg ICT and research.
raw material	Basic material that goods are made from such as crops, metals, wood and animal products such as wool and leather.
secondary	A type of industry where raw materials are made into something. Often called 'manufacturing'.
short-term aid	Help which is given to a country in times of need, eg after a natural disaster.
subsistence	Farming which produces food only for the farmer's dependents.
tax	Money paid by individuals or businesses to the government.
tertiary	Providing services - includes retail, tourism, education, health and banking.
tied aid	Aid that is given with conditions attached.
trans-national corporation (TNC)	A company that operates in many different countries.
urbanisation	A growth in the urban population, usually resulting in the extension of towns or cities.
youthful population	A population with a higher proportion of young people.

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