

**TREND ANALYSIS OF THE INCLUSIVE GROWTH ORIENTATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

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ABSTRACT

The inclusive growth has been the focus areas of the recent times. The governments across world have strived for the inclusive growth. The inclusive growth has been a challenge for the developing world where the basic needs of the populations have not been achieved. The developing countries have under the banner of the United Nations Framework. This paper focuses on the recent trends in the developmental agenda and its impact on the inclusive growth among the developing countries. The work also undertakes the analysis of the growth orientation framework of the developing countries.

KEYWORDS: - Inclusive Growth, Developing Countries, United Nations framework on development, Millennium Developmental Goals

STUDY BACKGROUNDER

The sustainable growth model as adopted by developing countries is based on the United Nations framework on development and UN Millennium Developmental Goals. The United Nations framework on development has advocated for the inclusive and sustainable development across all the sectors of the economy. The suggested framework for sustainable development as prescribed by the Millennium Developmental Goals are:-

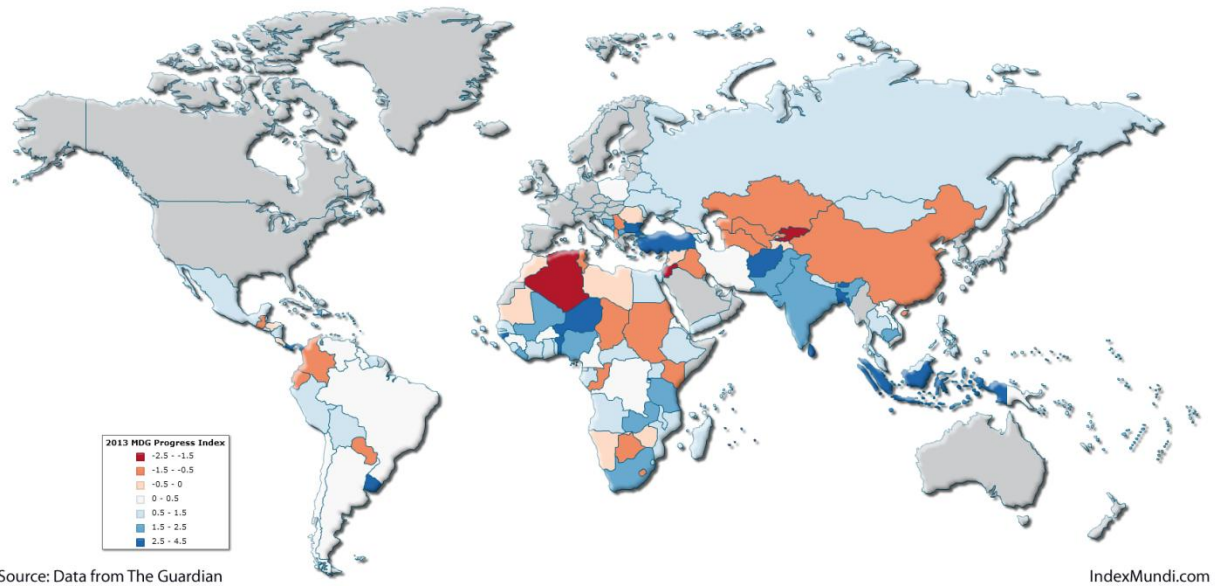
- People development
- Dignity preservation
- Prosperity of masses
- Planet's ecosystems protection
- Social partnerships
- Preserved justice



As sustainable developmental goals the above said targets should be achieved in order to secure inclusive social development. In the developing countries the orientation of the governments is shifting from the economic development to the inclusive development. Various studies show that the perceptions regarding the economic growth only have diluted over the period of time and the inclusive growth approach is gaining momentum. As depicted in the figure above the people, the planet, the dignity, the justice, the prosperity and the safe planet are turned as the goals to the sustainable development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

THE EVALUATION OF THE MDG PERFORMANCE

Recent trends show the achieved progress by the Millennium Developmental Goals. The quest for the inclusive growth has been under much more focus in the developing countries than the least developed countries. The inclusive growth has been measured on certain criteria such as human development index, global corruption index, global poverty index, world literacy index, world health index, world developmental index etc. the inclusive growth has been critically looked after by the policy framework as prepared and adopted by the governance of the countries across the board. The Millennium Developmental Goals have been achieved in the developed countries at a much faster pace than the developing and least developed countries. The trend analysis shows that the gap between the least and the developing countries is much wider than the gap between the developing and developed countries.

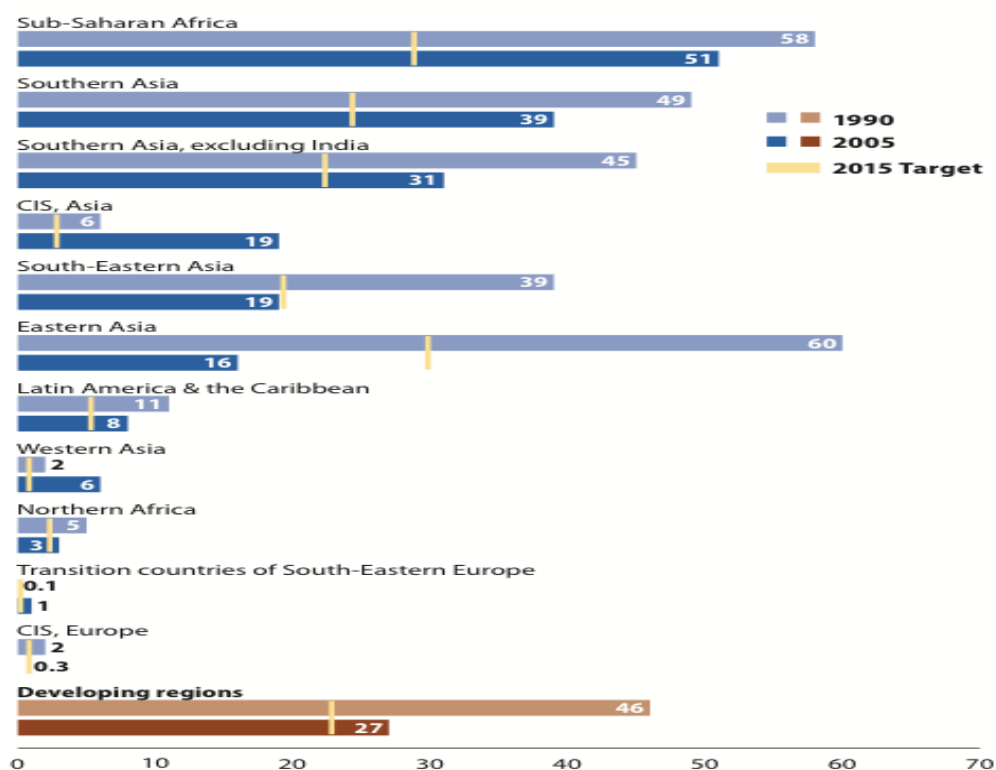


As shown in the illustration above it is clear that the Millennium Developmental Goals have been achieved impressively in the developed world and is being undertaken by the developing and the least developed countries at the lesser rate of growth. The developing world has been striving for the better execution of their plans and accordingly is designing their framework and parameters for taking the Millennium Developmental Goals seriously in their future agenda for development. The trends as on 2013 are clearly underling the orientation of the developing countries towards the inclusive growth and the related progress is being seen in this regard. Still there are countries in which the fundamental needs have not been satisfied. These countries may be having resources but they don't have the technology and the necessary execution implements to execute the inclusive growth framework in their respective countries. The social development issues have also been influenced by the environmental or climate related issues. If in the developed countries the green technology is being adopted in much faster speed the same is not in case of developing countries. The rapid industrialization in the developing countries has led to the challenge of climate change. This has posed another challenge in the way to the inclusive growth in those developing countries.

THE STATE OF REAL GROWTH- THE EVIDENCES

The wide gap in the distribution of the income in the developing and the least developed countries has also brought a concern to the leaders of the countries across the board. If we look at the statistics we can easily draw the conclusion that even in today's time there are handsome portions of the population which don't have sufficient income to live properly satisfying their needs and basic requirements. The widening of the gap between the distributions of the income has led to the poor getting poorer and rich getting richer. Still there are countries whose populations are living for less than 1.25 dollar a day.

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990 and 2005 (Percentage)



As depicted in the figure above the following are some of the regions of the world where the populations live for less than 1.25 dollar a day:-

- The Sub Saharan Africa with 58% in 1990 and 51% in 2005 .
- Southern Asia excluding India this percentage was 49% in 1990 and 39% in 2005.
- In northern Africa it was 5% in 1990 and 3% in 2005.
- In Western Asia it was 2% in 1990 and 6% in 2005.
- In Europe it was 2% in 1990 and 0.3% in 2005.
- In the developing regions other than mentioned above this figure was 46% in 1990 and 20% in 2005.

Although the trends mentioned a decrease in the percentage of the populations living for 1.25 dollar a day, still the gap is enormous and needs to be addressed by the proper policy framework

as formed and developed by the developing countries.

CONCLUSION

Although the approach to the inclusive growth has picked up a momentum and the growth is being witness as a result of the adoption of the common principles as agreed upon between the member states all the multilateral system of trade and commerce. The consensus between the governments of the developing and developed countries is gaining a momentum and accord taking the co-operation and mutual understanding for the adoption of policies and frameworks as adopted between the members of the World Trade System. The orientation towards the inclusive growth has been the policy statement and focus area for the regional co-operation and economic integration. The regional co-operation and developmental processes have the common understanding between the governments of the developing countries as far as the inclusive growth and common understanding on the regional balance.

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