

## CHAPTER 2

### AFRICAN STUDIES

#### Doctoral Theses

01. MEHRA (Nidhi)  
**Assessment of Health Status of Nigeria with Reference to Millennium Development Goals.**  
Supervisor : Prof. A S Yaruvingam  
Th 23229

#### *Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Conceptual analysis of health and the millennium development goals 3. Importance of health and the need for incorporation of MDGs by Nigeria 4. Maternal and child health – Goal 4 and goal 5 4. Policy initiatives of Nigeria : Assessment of the performance and future prospects 5. Conclusion and bibliography.

02. SINGH (Utsav Kumar)  
**Critical Analysis of Economic Paramenteres of Millennium Development Goals : Gauteng (South Africa) and Bihar (India).**  
Supervisor : Prof. Suresh Kumar  
Th 23228

#### *Abstract (Not Verified)*

The Millennium Summit of September 2000 adopted the UN Millennium Declaration for a new global partnership to reduce poverty, with a deadline of 2015 that is known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The MDGs are a set of numerical and time bound targets related to key achievements in human development. They include halving poverty alleviation and hunger, achieving universal primary education and gender equality, reducing infant and child-mortality by two-thirds and maternal mortality by three –quarters, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, and halving the proportion of people without access to safe water. The MDG mandate says that the prime responsibilities for achieving these goals lie with the individual countries. This research studies the effectiveness of MDGs in achieving basic conditions of life through a comparative study of South Africa's province of Gauteng and the Indian State of Bihar. India and South Africa share many commonalities, which can be taken as common point of reference as well as analysis of existing problems. Both have colonial history where similar methods of anti colonial struggle were used to get political independence. Both are nations of mixed race which add to their strength as well as weakness. They have high levels of poverty, unequal levels of income, low rate of skills and literacy and unavailability of basic amenities of life. The data sources for many of the millennium indicators are relatively accessible in Gauteng and Bihar in the form of reports and periodical by government and international agencies. However, the data on various socioeconomic indicators are not available uniformly. Keeping these limitations in mind, this research aimed at utilizing the available data from reliable sources in assessing the progress at national and sub national level. The research framework of this comparative analysis is explained further.

*Contents*

1. Introduction 2. Implementation of Millennium Development Goal in Gauteng 3. Implementation of Millennium Development Goal in Bihar 4. Parameters of MDG in Gauteng and Bihar 5. MDG 2015 onwards : Target for sustainable development 6. Conclusion and bibliography.