Q3. Describe poverty trends in India since 1973?

Ans— As per the data, there has been a substanial decline in poverty ratios in India from 45 percent in 1993-94 to 37·2 percent in 2004-05. There was a further decline to 22 percent in 2011-12. Although the number of poor people declined from 1973 to 1993, there was a significant reduction in the number of the poor in 2004-05 and a further 270 million in 2011-12 with an average annual decline of 2·2 percent. It may also be noted that poverty ratios always remained higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. If the present trend continuoes, the people below the poverty line may come down to less than 20 percent in the next few & years.

Q.6 Describe global poverty trends.

Ans- The proportion of people in developing countries living in extreme economic poverty - defined by the World Bank as living on less than $1 per day - has fallen from 28 percent in 1990 to 21 percent in 2001. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. The number of poor people in China has come down

from 606 million in 1981 to 212 million in 2001.

In the countries of South Asia, the decline has not been as rapid. Despite the decline in the percentage of the poor, the number of poor has declined marginally from 475 million in 1981 to 428 million in 2001. Because of different poverty line defination, poverty in India is also shown higher than the national estimates. In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty in fact rose from 41 percent in 1981 to 46 percent in 2001. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty remained the same.

Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was noexistent earlier. The proportion of people living under poverty in different countries is defined by the international poverty line