

6. Describe global poverty trends

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% in 1990 to 21% 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 developments. The no. of poor people in China has come down from 606 million in 1981 to 212 million in 2001.

In countries of South-Asia (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh) the decline in the ^{percentage} of the poor has not been rapid. Despite the decline in the %age of poor has marginally declined from 475 million in 1981 to 428 million in 2001. Because of different poverty line definition, 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% in 2001. In Latin America ratio remaining the same.

Poverty has also resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.

The proportion of people living under poverty in diff countries is defined by the international poverty line.