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A Study on Eradicating Global Extreme Poverty

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Abstract

Poverty and Extreme poverty are socio-economic global problems for mankind. There were so many efforts to eradicate poverty in the past. Still now there are so many efforts to eradicate poverty globally. The problem of Eradicating Extreme Poverty has been analyzed in this article. Member countries of UN, USAID and at least 22 international organizations agreed to Eradicate poverty half by 2015 in the first MDG. Developing countries could cut 50% of extreme Poverty in half within 2000. This 50% of total poverty milestone was not met in much of Africa and South Asia. According to World Bank report of 2011 more than 1 billion people worldwide lived in extreme poverty during that period. It is very important to find out a way to eradicate extreme poverty globally. For this reason in 2015 UN has declared SDGs to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. So it is necessary to find out the ways to eradicate extreme poverty globally. Education is a tool for reducing extreme poverty globally. Some research works have been done by scholars in this field. They made important recommendations in their research. The present paper found that Education empowers people as human resource. Situations of global extreme poverty have been represented in figures, graphically and tabular form. Some recommendations are added in this article. Secondary data are used to analyze the result.

Key words: Extreme poverty, education, nutrition, culture, population stability.

Introduction

The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines poor as "having very little money to buy ones needs", and poverty "as a state of being poor". It also defines hunger as a "state of not having enough to eat; lack of food". World hunger means they want or scarcity of food in a country, aggregated to the world level. Malnutrition is considered when the world hunger is discussed.

Extreme poverty is defined as "a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information". It depends on income as well as access to services¹. According to Joseph Wresinski², the lack of basic security leads to chronic poverty when it simultaneously affects several aspects of people's lives, when it is prolonged and when it severely compromises people's chances of regaining rights and of reassuming their responsibilities in the foreseeable future. The World Bank defined the new international poverty line as \$1.25 a day for 2005³.