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Descargar CONTPAQi® Contabilidad 13.1.8. The last G20 ministers meeting ended with a hope for a “more stable and prosperous world economy”. But it didn’t address one crucial, yet unreached goal: the elimination of poverty. How to achieve that? How to count the “uncounted”? Two new books, a follow-up from Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, together promise to deliver solutions: a Bangladesh study, Hunger in a Changing World, and another volume from Oxford University Press, Polity. Both produce a very strong case for solving poverty. But they also recognize a major challenge: achieving an equitable distribution of wealth, a core element of peace and stability in any nation. The first book offers insights from Bangladesh. The poorest 50 million people in a developing nation can be considered the developing world’s poor; many of these people reside in the remote, impoverished hinterland. They survive on subsistence agriculture, fishing, or on what few mercantile opportunities they find in a mostly rural country. The study, led by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Commission, found that this group was among the most vulnerable to “food poverty” during the 2005-09 Green Revolution. It found that 75% of the poor were vulnerable to “food stress” – of which 69% were in the hinterland – just before the harvest. This stress varied by social group: 21% of Scheduled Castes, 18% Scheduled Tribes, and 19% other ethnic groups faced the highest risk of food stress. As a result, more than 40% of all households were predicted to go hungry. Those with the lowest levels of assets – half of whom were in the hinterland – faced the highest risk of hunger. Other groups, including women and children, were at lower risk. Migrants carried a higher risk than local populations, and people from other occupations a lower risk than those with farming backgrounds. The implications of food stress on school attendance were profound. Children from households that were moderately stressed in terms of both food security and asset ownership missed more than five days of school per year than children in the least stressed households. Women were also more likely to drop out of school due to their vulnerability to food stress. The rural-urban gap was similar. Those with no assets, and who were food-stressed, were

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