

## ANSWERS

1. Hunger, lack of shelter, irregular income, poor health, illiteracy, helplessness.
2. Poverty measured through multiple deprivations beyond income.
3. Health, education and standard of living indicators.
4. Indicators relating to income, consumption, health, education, and living conditions.
5. Being forced to live with the poor and excluded from opportunities enjoyed by better-off groups.
6. Higher probability of becoming or remaining poor due to social/economic disadvantages.
7. Rural: 2400 calories/day; Urban: 2100 calories/day.
8. By determining the minimum consumption expenditure needed to meet basic needs.
9. Because needs, prices, and living standards differ across countries.
10. Percentage of people below the poverty line.
11. Because population increased, keeping the total number poor nearly unchanged.
12. Both poverty ratio and number of poor declined significantly.
13. Health, education, standard of living.
14. Nutrition, sanitation, drinking water, electricity (any four of the twelve).
15. Poverty levels vary widely across states; some states are below 10% HCR.
16. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
17. Rural agricultural labourers and urban casual labourers.
18. 43%.
19. \$2.15 per person per day.
20. It allows standard comparison across different currencies.
21. China and Southeast Asia.

22. Sub-Saharan Africa.
  23. Nearly 9 in 10 people.
  24. Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere.
  25. Reducing poverty by at least half in all its dimensions.
  26. Destruction of traditional industries and stunted economic growth.
  27. Industrial jobs were too few for the growing population.
  28. Due to migration and lack of affordable jobs/housing.
  29. It restricts productive capacity and income generation for the majority.
  30. Borrowing due to need and inability to repay due to poverty worsens the cycle.
  31. Promoting economic growth and targeted programmes.
  32. Higher growth generates more opportunities and resources for development.
  33. Provide 100 days of wage employment and promote sustainable development.
  34. Improve nutrition and increase school enrolment/attendance.
  35. Reduce maternal and infant mortality through quality antenatal care.
  36. Provide clean cooking fuel (LPG) to poor households.
  37. BPL families, SC/ST, forest dwellers, and marginalised groups.
  38. To empower women and encourage LPG adoption.
  39. Deprivation of education, health, shelter, job security, dignity, etc.
  40. Due to wide disparities, vulnerable groups, and complex socio-economic factors.
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