

**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX WITH
INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**



**STUDENT'S STUDY PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION, HYDERABAD**

Under the

JIGNASA

Submitted by

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DECLARATION

We do hereby declare that the work presented in this study project entitled “**A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX WITH INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**” is an original one and has been carried out by us in the Department of Economics, S.K.N.R. Govt. Arts & Science College, Jagtial and has not been submitted either in part or in full for the award of any Degree or Diploma of any University earlier.

Date:

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the **JIGNASA-Student Study Project** entitled **A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX WITH INDIAN PERSPECTIVE** has been carried out by **S.Bharath, M.Vamshi, CH.Nagaraju, K.Mahitha, M.Maheshwar** students of B.A Department of Economics, Govt. Arts & Science College, Jagtial under my supervision. It is a bonafide work done by them and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any Degree or Diploma. This study is of the standard expected and I strongly recommend that it may be sent for evaluation for Award.

Date:

(K.Srinivas)

Place:

Study Project Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Introduction: The Global Hunger Index is compiled by a team of technical experts and is a peer-reviewed publication. The peer-review process is of the highest standard to guarantee independent scrutiny of academic work. GHI score calculations for all countries in the report are based on the same methodology.

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool that attempts to measure and track hunger globally as well as by region and by country, prepared by European NGOs of Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. The GHI is calculated annually, and its results appear in a report issued in October each year.

Components of Global Hunger Index:

Undernourishment: share of the population with insufficient caloric intake.

Child stunting: share of children under age five who have low height for their age, reflecting chronic under nutrition.

Child wasting: share of children under age five who have low weight for their height, reflecting acute under nutrition.

Child mortality: share of children who die before their fifth birthday, reflecting in part the fatal mix of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments.

India's Performance in the Four Indicators:

Child Wasting: India's child wasting rate (low weight for height), at 19.3%, is worse than the levels recorded in 2014 (15.1%) and even 2000 (17.15%).

It is the highest for any country in the world and drives up the region's average owing to India's large population.

Undernourishment: Prevalence of undernourishment has also risen in the country from 14.6% in 2018-2020 to 16.3% in 2019-2021.

It implies that 224.3 million people in India (out of 828 million globally) are considered undernourished.

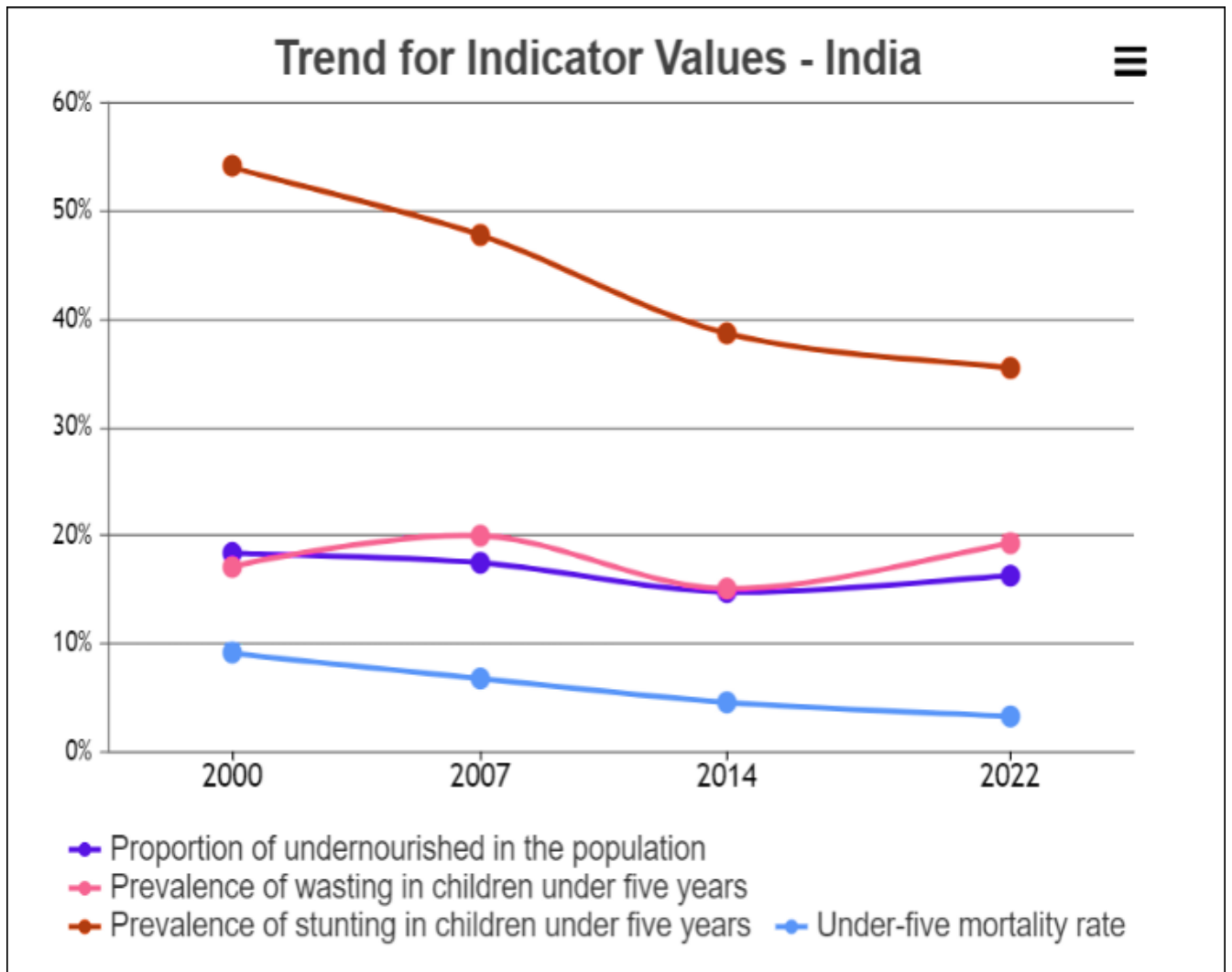
The indicator measures the proportion of the population facing chronic deficiency of dietary energy intake.

Child stunting and Mortality: India has shown improvement in child stunting and child mortality.

Child stunting (low height for age) has declined from 38.7% to 35.5% between 2014 and 2022.

Child mortality (mortality rate under the age of five) has dropped from 4.6% to 3.3% in the same comparative period.

Trend for Indicator values – India from 2000 – 2022



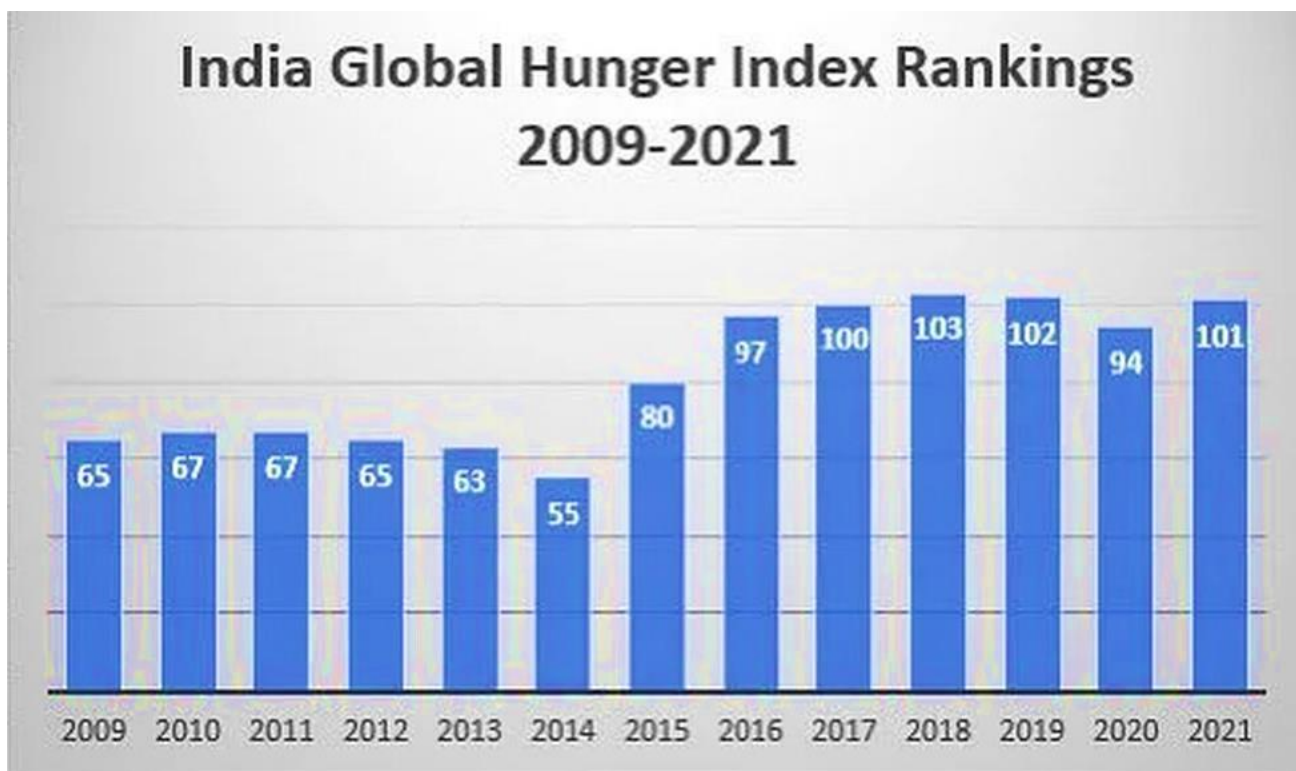
Calculation of GHI scores:

Based on the values of the four indicators, a GHI score is calculated on a 100-point scale reflecting the severity of hunger, where 0 is the best possible score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst. Each country's GHI score is classified by severity, from low to extremely alarming.

LEVEL	VALUE
LOW	9.9
MODERATE	10.0-19.9
SERIOUS	20.0-34.9
ALARMING	35.0-49.9
EXTREMELY ALARMING	≥ 50.0

In the 2022 Global Hunger Index, India ranks 107th out of the 121 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2022 GHI scores. With a score of 29.1, India has a level of hunger that is serious.

Comparison of G.H.I Rankings of India from 2009 – 2021:



In previous years, topics included:

2010: Early childhood under nutrition among children younger than the age of two.

2011: Rising and more volatile food prices of the recent years and the effects these changes have on hunger and malnutrition.

2012: Achieving food security and sustainable use of natural resources, when the natural sources of food become increasingly scarce.

2013: Strengthening community resilience against under nutrition and malnutrition.

2014: Hidden hunger, a form of under nutrition characterized by micronutrient deficiencies.

2015: Armed conflict and its relation to hunger.

2016: Reaching the UN Sustainable Development Goal of zero hunger by 2030.

2017: The challenges of inequality and hunger.

2018: Forced migration and hunger.

2019: Climate change and hunger.

2020: One decade to Zero Hunger: Linking health and sustainable food systems".

2021: Hunger and Food Systems in Conflict Settings.

2022: Food Systems Transformation and Local Governance.

India's Initiatives to Eradicate Hunger/Malnutrition:

Eat Right India Movement: An outreach activity organized by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for citizens to nudge them towards eating right.

POSHAN Abhiyan: Launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2018, it targets to reduce stunting, under nutrition, anemia (among young children, women and adolescent girls).

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana: A centrally sponsored scheme executed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is a maternity benefit programme being implemented in all districts of the country with effect from 1st January, 2017.

Food Fortification: Food Fortification or Food Enrichment is the addition of key vitamins and minerals such as iron, iodine, zinc, Vitamin A & D to staple foods such as rice, milk and salt to improve their nutritional content.

National Food Security Act, 2013: It legally entitled up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System.

Mission Indradhanush: It targets children under 2 years of age and pregnant women for immunization against 12 Vaccine-Preventable Diseases (VPD).

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme: It offers a package of six services (Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-school non-formal education, Nutrition & health education, Immunization, Health check-up and Referral services) to children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

THANK YOU