



India and the Hunger Fight

The United Nations has set the year 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger and **India as of now has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger with most states not on track to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goal-2 (SDG-2).**

Sustainable Development Goal-2 (Zero Hunger)

- Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions **to end hunger in all its forms by 2030** and **to achieve food security.**
- The aim is to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life.
- Achieving this Goal requires better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture. **This entails improving the productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology and markets,** sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices.

Goal-2 is closely related with other goals as below



एनडीए
The Vision



Goal 1: No Poverty

Which aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, which includes ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, particularly for the poor



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

by aiming to end all forms of malnutrition, including stunting and wasting



Goal 4: Quality Education

which aims to ensure all children have access to quality early childhood development



Goal 5: Gender Equality

which aims at ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere



Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

which aims to achieve access to adequate sanitation and hygiene, lack of which can be a threat to good health and well being



Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

that seeks to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services



Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

by aiming to double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers



Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

that aims at empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all



Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production

aiming to halve per capita global food waste at consumer level and reduce food losses along production and supply chains



Goal 13: Climate Action

by aiming to ensure sustainable food production systems that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change



India's Performance (NITI Aayog Baseline Report, 2018)

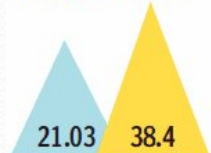
The UN has set 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger and India, with its massive population, has a big role to play. But nationally, India has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger with most states not on track to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A look at where Indian states stand

TARGETS FOR 2030

Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution to rural households in which the highest earner makes Rs 5,000

Target	1.29
Current	1.01

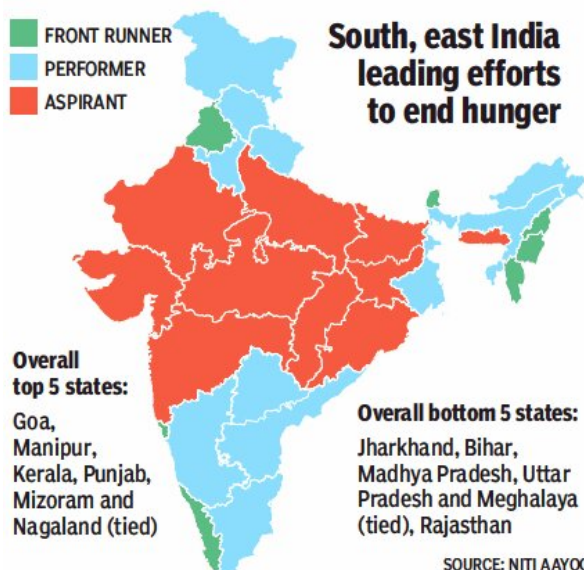
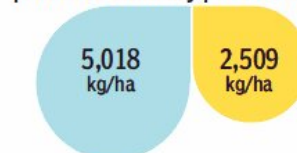
% of children under 5 who are stunted



% of pregnant women aged 15-49 who are anaemic



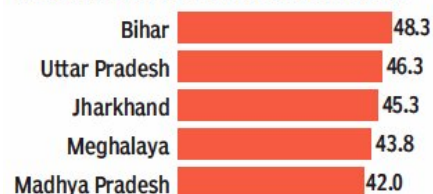
Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area



PDS EFFECTIVENESS Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where the highest earner makes less than Rs 5,000 (Worst 5 states)



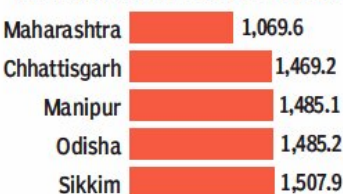
STUNTING IN CHILDREN % of children under 5 who are stunted i.e. their height-for-age is below the WHO standards (Worst 5 states)



ANAEMIC EXPECTING MOTHERS % of pregnant women aged 15-49 who are anaemic (Worst 5 states)



FOOD PRODUCTION Kg of rice, wheat, coarse cereals produced annually per hectare (Worst 5 states)



Government of India Initiatives

- The National Nutrition Strategy aims to accelerate the decline of malnutrition in India. **The National Nutrition Mission monitors growth of children**, as well as checks the pilferage of food rations provided at Anganwadi Centres.
- **POSHAN Abhiyaan**, launched in 2017-18, aims to reduce stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies through synergy and convergence among different programmes, better monitoring and improved community mobilisation.
- **Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)** aims to provide food at subsidized prices to poor families.
- The **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)** envisages comprehensive early childhood care and development by focussing on children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and adolescent girls.
- **Mid-day Meal (MDM)** scheme aims to improve nutritional levels among school children which also has a direct and positive impact on enrolment, retention and attendance in schools.
- Under the **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**, Rs.6,000 is transferred directly

to the bank accounts of pregnant women for availing better facilities for their delivery.

- **The National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology** enables delivery of appropriate technologies and improved agronomic practices for farmers.
- **The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture** and the **National Food Security Mission** aims to enhance agricultural productivity, and the **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)** aims to improve water-use efficiency.

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