



## 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)

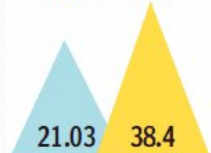
The UN has set 2030 as the deadline to end global hunger and India, with its massive population, has a big role to play. But nationally, India has performed poorly in its efforts to eliminate hunger with most states not on track to meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. A look at where Indian states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

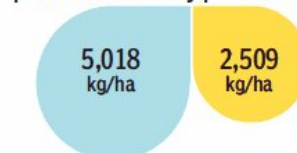
% of children under 5 who are stunted



% of pregnant women aged 15-49 who are anaemic



Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area



FRONT RUNNER  
PERFORMER  
ASPIRANT

South, east India leading efforts to end hunger

Overall top 5 states:

Goa, Manipur, Kerala, Punjab, Mizoram and Nagaland (tied)

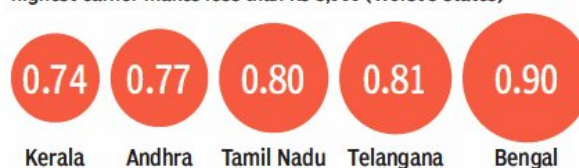
Overall bottom 5 states:

Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya (tied), Rajasthan

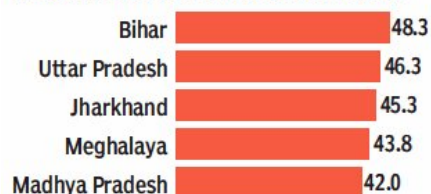
SOURCE: NITI AAYOG



**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)



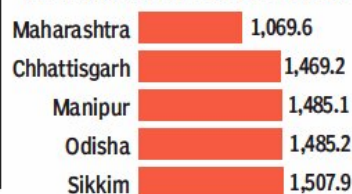
**STUNTING IN CHILDREN** % of children under 5 who are stunted i.e. their height-for-age is below the WHO standards (Worst 5 states)



**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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