



## Zero Hunger: Status of India

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### *Abstract*

Zero hunger is the second goal of Sustainable Development Goals which to achieve up to 2030. India is a country who is also bound her with this goal. India's situation in this field is worsening on today. The report of Global Hunger Index 2019 published in October 2019 shown India's difficult condition. India's rank among 117 countries of the world is 102<sup>nd</sup> in this report with the GHI value 30.3. Pakistan the country is ahead of us at 94 ranks with GHI value 28.5. After 2014, India's rank got down from 55 to 102 in 2019. All four parameters, India's situation is difficult and not as much as required choices available to overcome on the problem. NITI Aayog is publishing report on that and showing condition and national targets towards SDG's. Hunger is more dangerous for the sustainable development and India is far away from it.

**Key Words:** Hunger, Sustainable Development, Malnutrition

### **Introduction:**

India is known as developing economy in the sense of per capita income and Human Development Index. Indian is highly depended on primary/agriculture sector on account of workforce dependency. Even though India is facing biggest problem of hunger which effect present and future of the quality of human capital<sup>1</sup>. UN has published the report on Global Hunger Index GHI in October 2019 of 117 countries. India's average score in four parameters of GHI is 30.3 which were 31.1 in 2018 report. India's rank in GHI was 100 in 2017 among 119 countries and slipped in 2018 at 103<sup>rd</sup> rank and now in the report of 2019, India's rank is 102<sup>nd</sup> among 117 countries<sup>2</sup>. Now it became harder to India to achieve zero hunger up to 2030 as the second goal put in 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals by United Nations Development Programme UNDP.

World's 193 countries came together and made 17 Sustainable Development Goals to achieve during 15 years from 2015 to 2030. India is also a member country of 193. 17 Sustainable Development Goals are: 1) No poverty, 2) Zero Hunger, 3) Good health and well being, 4) Quality Education, 5) Gender equality, 6) Clean water and sanitation, 7) Affordable and clean energy, 8) Decent work and economic growth, 9) Industry innovation and infrastructure, 10) Reduced inequalities, 11) Sustainable cities and communities, 12) Responsible consumption and production, 13) Climate action, 14) Life below water, 15) Life on Land, 16) Peace, Justice and strong institutions, 17) Partnerships for the goals. These seventeen goals are interrelated and supportive to each other and hope these will prove to achieve up to 2030<sup>3</sup>.

The study is focused on the 2<sup>nd</sup> sustainable goal which is Zero Hunger. It is tried to see the India's current situation about hunger and the possibility to achieve this goal up to 2030. To analyze the problem, Reports of NITI Aayog, UNDP, World Bank, and Government of Indians institutions are being referred.

**Zero Hunger:** "Hunger is a condition in which a person, for a sustained period, is unable to eat sufficient food to meet basic nutritional needs". Figure of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) shows, the number of people suffering from chronic hunger has been increasing from 2015. The report also mentioned there is a strong correlation between increase in hunger and economic slowdown of Economy<sup>4</sup>. Zero hunger is to be achieved with the help of to achieve food security and improved nutrition and to promote sustainable agriculture<sup>5</sup>.