

## **Global Hunger Index & India**

### **What is the issue?**

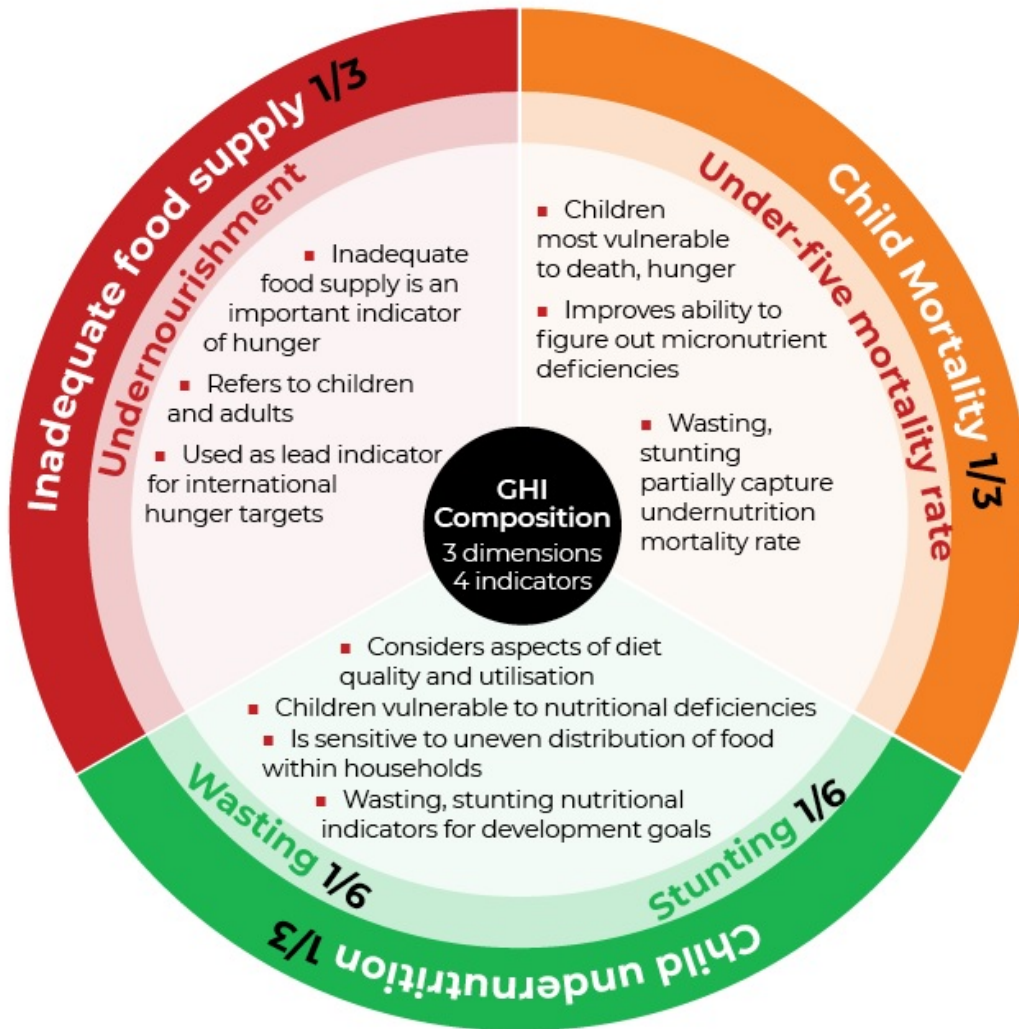
- The Global Hunger Index (GHI) has ranked India at 101 out of 116 countries in the category of having a 'serious' hunger situation.
- The Government has objected to the methodology of the Global Hunger Index stating that it is not based on facts.

### **How are GHI rankings calculated?**

*The GHI is a tool that measures and tracks hunger globally as well as by country and is prepared by European NGOs of Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe.*

- GHI rankings are based on Hunger Index Scores, which are a weighted normalised average of four indicators.
  1. Percentage of undernourished in the population - PoU
  2. Percentage of children under five years who suffer from wasting - CWA (low weight-for-height)
  3. Percentage of children under five years who suffer from stunting - CST (low height-for-age)
  4. Percentage of children who die before the age of five - CM (child mortality)
- The respective thresholds for PoU, CWA, CST and CM are 80, 30, 70 and 35, respectively.
- The standardized scores take a value from zero to 100, where zero is the lowest level of a given measure of undernourishment and 100 the highest.
- The aggregate GHI score is a weighted average of the four indicators where PoU and CM have a weight of one-third and CWA and CST have a weight of one-sixth each.
- Looking at each of these indicators separately, India shows a worsening in PoU and CWA in comparison with 2012.

## Composition of Global Hunger Index



### Why has the Indian government objected the methodology?

- The assessment has been made based on the results of a opinion poll which was conducted telephonically by Gallup and not based on facts.
- All the data used are from official data sources of respective national governments.
- In the absence of food consumption data in most countries, this indicator is estimated based on a modelling exercise using available data and therefore subjected to some margin of error.
- Most of the criticism of the FAO's PoU data has been about how it underestimates hunger.

### What do the national reports say on India's status of hunger?

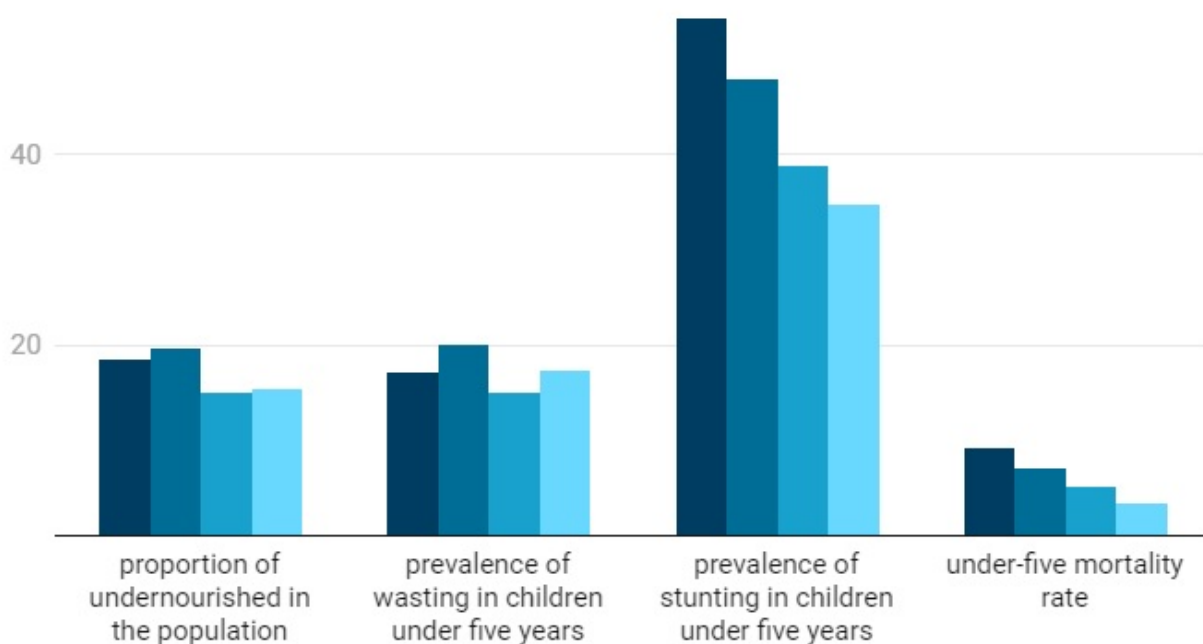
- The partial result of the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-20) shows that stunting and wasting indicators have stagnated or declined for most States.

- The leaked report of the consumption expenditure survey (2017-18) showed that rural consumption had fallen between 2012-18.
- All these data are for the period before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Many of the surveys find that over 60% of the respondents are eating less than before the national lockdown in 2020.
- Disruption of services such as Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and school mid-day meals would further slowdown in improvement in malnutrition.

## Trends in components of India's Global Hunger Index Score

all figures are in percent

2000-02 2005-07 2011-13 2018-20



Source: Global Hunger Index, 2021 • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

### What aggravated the situation of hunger?

- Provision of additional free foodgrains through the Public Distribution System (PDS) is the only substantial measure taken.
- And even this leaves out about 40% of the population and includes only cereals.
- Higher food Inflation, especially edible oils is also affecting people's ability to afford healthy diets.
- Budget 2021 saw cuts in real terms for schemes such as the ICDS and the

mid-day meal.

- The distant dream of diverse nutritious diets for all Indians has to be met.
- Focus has to be on the big states, where both the population of children and prevalence of undernutrition among them is big.

## References

1. <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/a-reminder-that-india-still-trails-in-the-hunger-fight/article37168319.ece?homepage=true>
2. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/has-hunger-increased-in-india-101634579740013.html>

