

Global Hunger Index (GHI) – Short Note

Institute of Objective Studies (IOS), New Delhi has followed to pick important Indicators/Indices for showing the trends in Global scenario as well as scenario depicting State-wise and/or Religion-wise of India for its calendars. Similarly, for the calendar 2014, IOS has picked up **Global Hunger Index (developed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) along with Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide)** for fifty countries for the years 1996, 2001 and 2012 (data of 2011) covering different regions of the world (for one of the pages of the calendar - copy attached). At the time of printing of IOS calendar for the year 2014, the County-wise data on GHI was available till the year 2011. But now the data is available for the year 2012 and GHI has slightly improved for India to 21.3 in 2012 (being 22.9 for the year 2011) but still remains a point of concern.

Hunger can be defined as an uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also the exhausted condition caused by want of food, the want or scarcity of food in a country. World hunger refers to the aggregated to the world level. The target set at the 1996 World Food Summit was to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015 from their number in 1990-92. The estimated number of undernourished people in developing countries was 824 million in 1990-92. In 2009 the number had climbed to 1.02 billion.

According to the IFPRI's Global Hunger Index 2011 India's food security continues to be alarming. It ranks 67 of the 81 countries of the world with the worst food security status. This means that there are only 14 countries in the world whose citizens have worst nutritional status.

The GHI is based on three indicators as mentioned below:–

1. **The proportion of the population that is undernourished,**
2. **The proportion of children who are under weight and**
3. **Under five child mortality.**

India's GHI for 2011 was 23.7 lower than it was 15 years ago giving it a rank of 67. Pakistan, Nepal, Rwanda and Sudan did better than India while Bangladesh, Haiti and Democratic Republic of Congo were countries which are worse than India.

(<http://www.azadindia.org/social-issues/global-hunger.html>)

It has been depicted by **Country-wise Hunger Index that in most of the Muslim countries the Hunger Index is low (1996) and it has further come down over time (2001 and 2012).** It shows that there is improvement in the health of the undernourished population and also that of children younger than the age of five and the mortality rate of children younger than the age of five has also reduced.

(<http://www.ifpri.org/book-8018/ourwork/researcharea/global-hunger-index>)

The level of hunger remains at ‘alarming levels’, says report

India has moved from 65 to 63 in the Global Hunger Index, making a marginal improvement since 2012, but continues to languish far behind other emerging economies. The score for the country improved slightly from 22.9 in 2012 to 21.3 this year (2013). As has been the trend, within SAARC countries too, India continued to trail behind Pakistan and Bangladesh on the index.

The index is prepared by the International Food Policy Research Institute along with Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide.

The level of hunger in India remained at ‘alarming levels’, the report read, noting that it is one of the three countries outside Sub-Saharan Africa to fall in this category. The other two are Haiti and Timor-Leste.

Other emerging economies doing better

In comparison to India, other emerging economies with high growth trajectories have done a much better job at pulling people out of hunger, the report showed.

China improved its ranking by 57.69 per cent between 1990-2012 whereas India showed a 34 per cent improvement in the same period.

Brazil, in comparison, had a much better score to begin with and by 2012 entered the select block of nations doing the best to fight hunger.

Countries that have achieved the highest progress on this front included Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Ghana, Thailand and Vietnam – all achieving more than 55% increase in their GHI score.

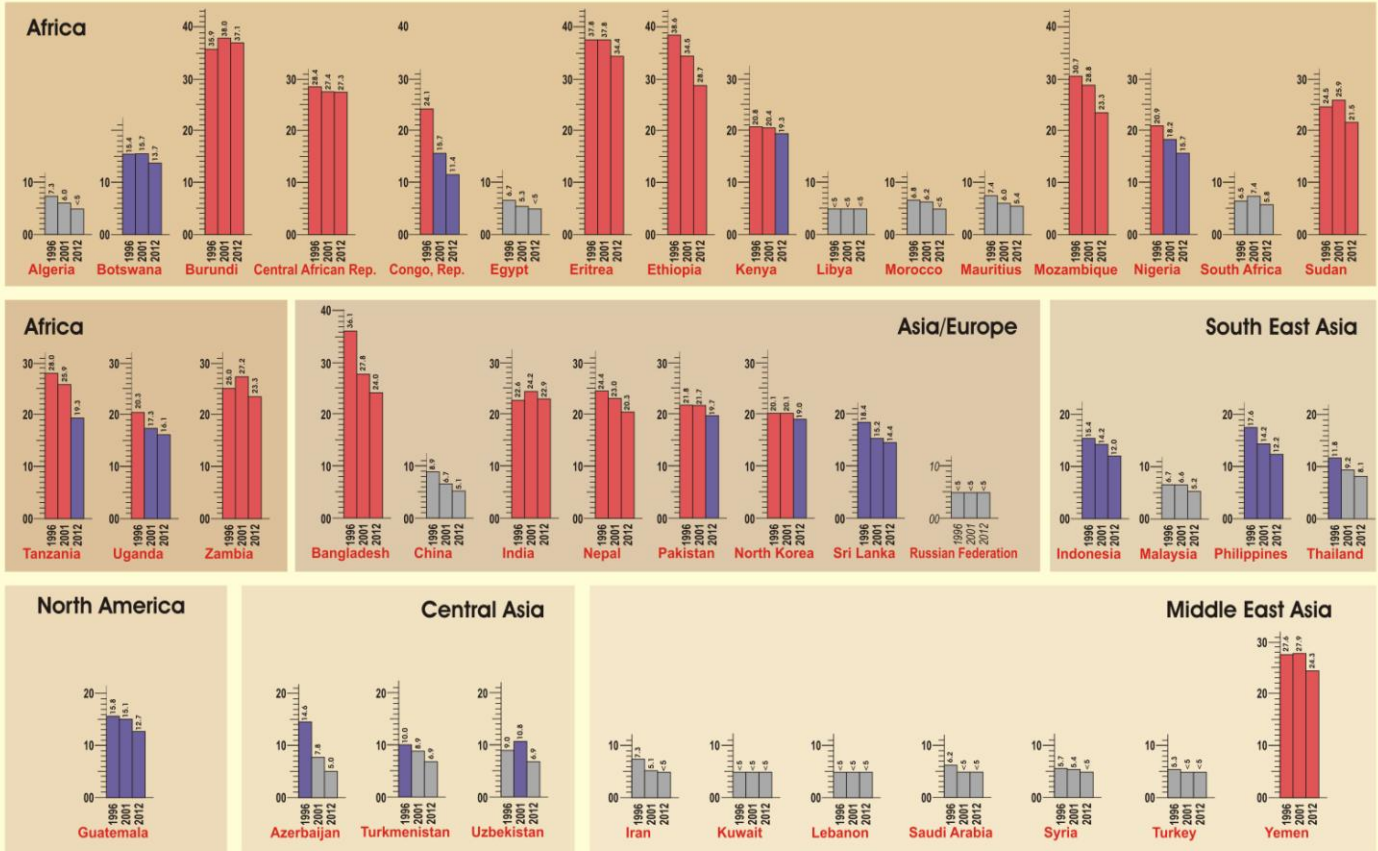
(<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-still-far-behind-in-the-global-hunger-index/article5234511.ece>)

2014
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العالم
تنتائج مؤشر الجوع العالمي
1996، 2001، و2012م.

دنيا
عالمی فاقہ کی شرح
2012 اور 2001-1996

WORLD
Global Hunger Index (GHI) Scores
1996, 2001 and 2012



Source: <http://www.ifpri.org/book-8018/node/8058>

GHI Severity Scale

Alarming	20.0 above
Moderate	10.0 - 20.0
Low	< 10.0

THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX IS CALCULATED AS FOLLOWS

(1) $GHI = (PUN + CUW + CM) / 3$
with GHI: Global Hunger Index
PUN: proportion of the population that is undernourished (in %)
CUW: prevalence of underweight in children under five (in %)
CM: proportion of children dying before the age of five (in %)

Calculation of GHI

Each year, IFPRI calculates the Global Hunger Index (GHI), which is designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger globally and by country and region. To reflect the multidimensional nature of hunger, the GHI generates one index number three equally weighted indicators: (1) the percentage of people who are undernourished; (2) the percentage of children younger than age five who are underweight; and (3) the mortality rate of children younger than age five. According to the 2012 GHI, global hunger has declined somewhat since 1990, but remains at a level characterized as "serious" (see specific country).



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13th Mahavir Jayanti مہاویر جینتی	7	14	21	28	MON پیر	27th Shab-e-Miraj شب میراج	5	12	19	26	MON پیر	2	9	16	23	30
1	8	15	22	29	TUE منگل		6	13	20	27	TUE منگل	3	10	17	24	13th Shab-e-Barat شب برات
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