

**17-10-2022****Global Hunger Index 2022****Why in Newspapers?**

In the Global Hunger Index 2022, India has performed worse than all countries in the South Asian region except war-torn Afghanistan. It is ranked 107th out of 121 countries.

Quick Issue?

- India was ranked 101st out of 116 countries in the Global Hunger Index, 2021.
- The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional and country levels.

Historical Background?

- **Calculation :-** It is calculated on the basis of four indicators:
 - Under nutrition
 - Child wasting
 - Child stunting
 - Child mortality
- The GHI assesses hunger severity on a 100-point scale where 0 is the best possible score (zero hunger) and 100 is considered the worst.
- Annual report: published jointly by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe.
- The GHI is an annual report and each set of GHI scores uses data over a period of 5 years. The year 2022 GHI score is calculated using data from the year 2017 to the year 2021.
- Global development: progress against hunger globally has largely stagnated in recent years; the global score of 18.2 in 2022 has improved slightly as compared to 19.1 in 2014. However, the GHI score for 2022 is still "moderate".
- The main reasons for this stagnation in progress are conflicts between countries, climate change, the economic fallout of the Kovid-19 pandemic as well as overlapping crises such as the Russo-Ukraine war, which has led to a rise in the prices of food, fuel and fertilizers globally. And fears have been expressed that "starvation will increase further in the year 2023 and beyond".

Other Key Facts?**Related other indices/reports**

- **Status of food security and nutrition in the world:-**
 - Presented by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNICEF, the World Food Program and the World Health Organization.
- **Global Nutrition Report, 2021:-**
 - It was conceived after the first Nutrition for Growth Initiative Summit (N4G) in the year 2013.
- **National Family Health Survey (NFHS):-**
- The survey provides information related to India's national and state level fertility, infant and child mortality, family planning practices, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, access and quality of health and family planning services, etc.



- According to the index, there are 44 countries that currently have 'severe' or 'alarming' levels of hunger and neither globally nor nearly 46 countries that are projected to be starved by the GHI by 2030, can it be resolved without any major changes.
 - Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, China and Croatia are the top five countries in the GHI 2022.
 - Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Central African Republic and Yemen are the worst performing countries in the index.
 - India and neighbouring countries: India (107), Sri Lanka (64), Nepal (81), Bangladesh (84) and Pakistan (99) are also not in a good position among South Asian countries.
 - India's score is 29.1, which places it in the 'severe' category. Afghanistan (109) is the only country in South Asia to perform worse than India in the index. With a score of less than 5, China is among the top countries in the index along with 16 other countries.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Que. In which of the following countries, millions of people were either affected by severe famine and malnutrition or died due to starvation caused by war-ethnic conflict?

- (a) Angola and Zambia (b) Morocco and Tunisia
(c) Venezuela and Colombia (d) Yemen and South Sudan

Answer - (d) Yemen and South Sudan

Que. Which of the following is/are the indicators used by IFPRI to calculate the Global Hunger Index report?

- ## 1. Under nutrition 2. Child Stunting 3. Child Mortality

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Answer: (c) 2 and 3 only

Que. Which of the following are the objectives of 'National Nutrition Mission'?

1. To create awareness about malnutrition among pregnant women and lactating mothers.
 2. Reducing the incidence of anaemia in young children, adolescent girls and women
 3. Promotion of consumption of millets, coarse cereals and unpolished rice.
 4. Promoting the consumption of poultry eggs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only



Chola Empire (Historically Important Topic)

Why in Newspapers?

The reign of the Chola dynasty lasted from 850 AD to 1279 AD, from 'Vijayalaya Aditya I' to 'Rajendra III'. Rajendra III was the last ruler of this dynasty.

Quick Issue?

- Literary sources such as Tamil literature flourished during this period.
- The rise of Bhakti saints and the compilation of hymns reflect the socio-cultural characteristics of this period.

Historical Background?

- Great epics like Muvarula and Kamba Ramayanam were composed during this period.
- The 'Uttameruru Inscription' issued by the Prataga Chola gives details of the election of local self-government bodies.
- **Rajaraja I (985 - 1014 AD):** - Rajaraja I made many naval campaigns and conquered Sri Lanka and Maldives in the western coast and Indian Ocean.
- He completed the construction of the famous 'Rajarajeshwara Temple' or 'Brihadeshwara Temple' at Tanjore in 1010 AD.
- **Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD):** - He founded the city of 'Gangaikondacholapuram', established his authority over the whole of Sri Lanka, assumed the title of 'Pandita Chola' and built the famous 'Rajeshwaram temple'.
- **Rajendra III:** - The last Chola ruler of this dynasty 'Rajendra III' was defeated by 'Jatavarman Sundrapandy II'. The Pandya and Hoysala kingdoms arose on the remnants of the Chola Empire.
- **Administration during the Chola period:** - The 'Chol Empire' was divided into mandalas and each was divided into Mandalam, Valanadu and Nadu. Each 'nadu' consisted of several autonomous villages. The royal prince or officials were in charge of the 'mandalam'.

Other Key Facts?

Architecture

- The climax of 'Dravidian temple art' can be seen in Chola art.
- In the Chola period, the architectural style of the Pallavas was followed.
- During this period stone material was used in place of bricks due to its greater durability.
- a sanctum sanctorum (deity room) in temples; Vimana (Brihadeshwara Temple); Shikhar (stone weighing 90 tons); And the pavilions were a feature of the architecture of this period.
- Metal Art: The statue of Nataraja in the Chidambaram temple and the high gates of the temple are examples of 'metal art' during this period.
- The presence of 'jalakunda or ponds' is a unique feature of Chola architecture.
- Chola-era bronze sculptures: The famous dance figure of Shiva as 'Nataraja', developed during the Chola period.
- The 'techniques of smelting bronze' and the making of 'bronze images of traditional symbols' reached a high level of development during this period.



- Various units of land measurement were prevalent such as Kuli, Ma, Veli, Patti, Padgam etc. Rates of taxes were determined on the basis of 'soil fertility'.

Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

Que. The first important ruler to emerge from the Chola dynasty was _____.

Answer - (b) Rajaraja Chola

Que. The Chola kingdom had to face the invasion of which of the following Rashtrakuta rulers?

Answer - (c) Krishna III

