

A Study on Progress in Maintaining its Sustainable Development Goals towards Zero Hunger: with reference to Karnataka State.

Shivamurthy J

Research in Development Studies
Institute of Development Studies
University of Mysore,
Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
shivamurthyj7@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the progress made in achieving SDG2 (Zero Hunger) specifically focused on the context of Karnataka State. Zero Hunger is a critical goal for global development, and rural areas often face unique challenges in achieving food security and ending hunger. Zero Hunger is the most important key goal delineated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations. This research will provide intuitions into the tasks and successes in addressing hunger and malnutrition, shedding light on the strategies and initiatives undertaken to improve nutrition & food safety. Study's discoveries will provide a comprehensive indication of the current state of food safekeeping and nourishment. It will highlight the challenges faced by the local population and assess the effectiveness of existing programs and policies. By employing a mixed-methods research approach, this study aims to deliver a nuanced sympathetic view of the progress made and challenges faced in maintaining SDG 2 towards Zero Hunger. By examining the local initiatives, policies, and collaborations, this study sheds light on the challenges faced, strategies employed, and successes achieved in the journey towards a more sustainable and prosperous future.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals, Zero Hunger, Rural Areas, Food Security, Malnutrition.*

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 global objectives that the UN adopted in 2015, will replace the Millennium Development Goals as the main framework for expansion from 2015 to 2030. It is an all-encompassing, indivisible, and revolutionary vision with the aim of eliminating extreme poverty in 15 years and creating a foundation of lasting peace for people and the planet. The Agenda for Sustainable Development was developed as a course of action for people, the environment, and prosperity. Among other social and environmental issues, the interconnected goals address poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, climate change, water and sanitation, energy, urbanization, the environment,

and social justice. These goals aim to eradicate poverty, protect the environment, and promote equitable development through sustainable environmental development and ensure prosperity.

These goals are an element of the larger 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which, according to the UN General Assembly (2015), offers an integrated evidence-based framework with 169 targets and 232 indicators that must be achieved by 2030. It comprises a non-binding contract in which nations are supposed to establish their own goals and priorities. Their implementation typically takes place at the national level, adhering to the general phases of the policy-planning cycle, which include setting priorities for targets and indicators, evaluating policies, making decisions, and putting them into action.

Sustainable Development Goal 2, known as "Zero Hunger," represents a worldwide commitment to eradicate hunger, ensure food security, enhance nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by the year 2030. Rural areas often face unique challenges in achieving these goals due to limited resources and infrastructure. Mysore, located in the southern part of India, represents a typical rural setting with its own set of challenges and opportunities concerning food security. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), introduced by the United Nations in 2015, present an ambitious agenda for global progress, with the overarching aspiration of building a more equitable, sustainable, and prosperous world within the next decade. Among these objectives, Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2), the cornerstone, aims for Zero Hunger, envisioning a world where every individual, regardless of their location or circumstances, enjoys access to an ample, safe, and nutritious food supply, thereby eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

The fight against hunger in rural areas takes on a special significance despite the fact that it is an issue that must be addressed on a universal gauge. Limited admittance to resources, infrastructure, and markets are just a few of the unique issues that rural towns frequently face. This study examines the complex web of progress made towards reaching SDG 2 in different rural contexts with the goal of illuminating the achievements, disappointments, and promising approaches that make up the quest for Zero Hunger. This Research intention is to offer a thorough analysis of the multifaceted problem of hunger in rural areas within the complex interplay of socioeconomic, environmental, and political elements. In order to help policymakers, stakeholders, and development organizations in their efforts to provide food and nutritional security for rural communities, we plan to examine the advancements and initiatives put forth during the past ten years. In the end, striving for Zero Hunger in rural regions is more than a self-contained objective; it also serves as a catalyst for more extensive sustainable development, better livelihoods, and a more promising future for billions of people around the world.

Statement of the Problem

Sustainably developing societies is still hampered by extreme poverty and malnutrition, which traps people in a situation from which they will never fully recover. A person suffering from hunger or malnutrition is less likely to be productive, more likely to fall ill, and often unable to raise their income and standard of living. Approximately 2 billion individuals worldwide do not consistently have access to enough safe, wholesome food. Establishing a haven for the 144 million stunted children under 5 worldwide in 2019 and the 47 million wasting individuals. Essential resources, including innovative farming methods, high-quality healthcare, and educational opportunities, are typically inaccessible to rural people. Their ability to create and obtain enough healthy food is hampered by these resource constraints. The difficulty of reaching Zero hunger is frequently linked to other Sustainable Development Goals, such as gender equality (SDG 5), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), and excellent education. Progress can be hindered by ignoring these interdependencies. In order to develop more effective policies

and methods to end hunger in rural areas, this study aims to analyse the underlying causes, new trends, and potential solutions to these problems.

Significance of the Study

One of the main components of the Sustainable Development Goals is to end hunger (SDG 2). For the total growth of these global goals to be tracked, it is crucial to comprehend the obstacles and progress in rural areas. It has a significant humanitarian impact to achieve Zero Hunger, which is more than just a statistical goal. Millions of people can directly benefit from the effective solutions found in this study, especially those who reside in rural areas where hunger affects them disproportionately. It improves the resilience and stability of these communities to ensure food security in rural areas. In turn, this may help lessen conflicts and migration brought on by food insecurity. Sustainable agriculture methods, which are essential to achieve Zero Hunger, can also help to maintain the environment. This study can provide insight into approaches that strike a balance between environmental protection and food production. The study might be a useful tool for academics, campaigners, and organisations that promote hunger relief and rural development. It can offer arguments backed by facts to promote change and mobilise funding. The research contributes to the long-term resilience of these communities in the face of upcoming difficulties by addressing the underlying causes of hunger in rural areas and identifying sustainable remedies. This work has significance because it has direct implications for enhancing the quality of life, food security, and general well-being of rural populations in addition to supporting the larger global objective of reaching the SDG2. In order to get closer to ultimate objective of achieving Zero Hunger in rural regions, it offers a roadmap for action, policy development, and resource allocation.

Review of Related Literature

Ar. Uma. S M, Shankar. B, Joshua Rego (2021), An Overview of Agriculture in Mysore District; Proposal of an Agriculture Hub in Mysore City, In order to meet the demands of an increasingly populous country and sustain an anticipated expansion of its economy, India's agriculture will have to concentrate more on measures such as the most efficient use of its limited resources, including land, machinery, and labor, increased productivity, production of high-quality products, and research and adoption of integrated farming systems and controlled-environment agriculture (CEA). Research and development as well as training and teaching in agriculture are important additional disciplines. In order to provide the reader with the information and abilities necessary to implement the above measures, this essay will examine the condition of agriculture in Karnataka, identify trends and problems, and suggest the creation of a district-level agriculture hub in karnataka.

Ankeeta Menona Jacob¹, Dinesh Rajaram², Bhanu Manjunath³, Radhika Kunnavil²,(2018), Evaluation of food insecurity and associated factors in a rural Karnataka community: a case study, It has been determined that food insecurity occurs when people are undernourished as a result of inadequate food usage, social or economic access to sufficient food, and physical food scarcity. India is home to 25 percent of the world's hungry people and 194.6 million undernourished individuals between 2014 and 2016, according to the FAO. Evaluating food insecurity and determining its contributing causes in a rural Karnataka community is the aim of this study. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.0, and accurate mean, percentage, and chi-square computations were done. Research indicates that, with 80.8% of the rural community centered on agriculture experiencing food insecurity, there is a need for adjustments in the stability, accessibility, and consumption of food supplied through the use of fair pricing stores and garden kitchen promotion.

Dr. Sharyn Prabhakar Bangera, A STUDY ON PROGRESS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BY INDIA, It has been determined that sustainable development stands as a major obstacle for the modern world we live in, since environmentally conscious economic growth necessitates a complete rethink of the existing economic production systems. India, the second-most populated nation in the world and a highly impoverished nation, must balance the demand for rapid growth in GDP with the need to protect ecological systems. India has embraced the SDG 2, which act as a guide for sustainable development, as a member of the UN. The author has concentrated on the importance of the Goals, India's progress toward achieving them, and the difficulties that come with achieving so.

Akash Raj D P1, Mahesh T M (2017), Evaluation of Tribal Food Security in Mysuru District-Karnataka, the aim of the article was to evaluate the food security and experience in the tribal areas of the Mysuru district. Three taluks—H D Kote, Periyapatna, and Hunsur—from the Mysuru district were chosen for the investigation. A primary survey including 500 houses was conducted using a series of distinct questions for analysis. According to the survey, 64.8% of households frequently cannot afford purchasing balanced meals; 53.6% of households do not have enough money to buy more food, and what they do buy does not last long; 70% of people reduce the magnitude of their meals; 51% of people skip meals; and 44% of families have members who are famished all day or all dark. The researcher came to the conclusion that acute food insecurity results from certain tribes' daily experiences with insufficient food.

UJOY CHAKRAVARTY, SEJAL A DAND, Economic and Political Weekly the author's study on food insecurity in rural India, using data from surveys in Maliya and Jasdan (non-tribal households in the Rajkot district of Saurashtra) and sample households in the tribal Panchmahaals-Dahod area of rural Gujarat, reveals a significant prevalence of widespread food insecurity. Less than 10% of the surveyed population reported having full year-round food security. Particularly noteworthy is the finding that a staggering 73.66% of those in the Panchmahaals region experience food insecurity for more than six months annually. It has been determined that food insecurity is observed to be very stable across categories of poverty, with comparable distributions of food deprivation both above and below the poverty line. Residences inside our sample. The author has finally come to the conclusion that food scarcity is a seasonal phenomenon, rising during the summer and monsoon and then declining just before winter.

Joana Vidal Lopes, (2023), Roadmap to Zero Hunger: International, Regional, and Domestic Remedies to Conclude the Global Food Crisis, It has been recognized by the virtual panel "Globalization, Regionalism and Nationalism in World Politics" that a number of reasons, including conflict, inflation, the economic effects of the COVID-19 epidemic, and climate change, are contributing to the world's acute food issue. The United Nations estimates that roughly one in three people experience food insecurity and that one in ten people globally suffer from hunger. This essay seeks to examine the ways in which national, regional, and global governments and non-governmental groups are attempting to address the difficulties brought about by the global food crisis and their capacity to provide organized ways to end this situation. At last, the author has compiled the contributions from research institutes, governments, and non-governmental groups into a plan to achieve zero hunger.

Veerabhadrapppa Bellundagi 1, K. B. Umesh 2 & B. C. Ashwini, (2020), Is food insecurity exists among the households in rural-urban interface of Bangalore? An economic analysis, the state of food security and household food consumption patterns at Bangalore's rural-urban interface are evaluated in this article. The survey solutions (computer assisted personal interview) technique was used to gather the necessary data. According to the suggested daily calorie intake, 71.3% & 67.5% of the homes in the north and south transects, respectively, were found to be food secure, suggesting that most of the households in the research area were secure in their food. The author has determined that food diffidence exists to a certain

level & indicates necessity of consolidation current food security initiatives in addition to educating households about the need to diversify their perspectives toward production, income and consumption.

Thejaswini P K, (2022), A Study on Progress of Sustainable Development Goals with Special Reference to Karnataka State, India, the second most populous nation in the world and one with a high rate of poverty, has been found to need to step carefully when it comes to balancing the demand for quick economic expansion with the need to protect ecological systems. This essay aims to educate readers on the notion of sustainable development goals, their necessity and the state of Karnataka's implementation of these objectives. Secondary data were utilised in this study's research methodology. According to the author, Karnataka moved up from fourth place to third place and increased its score from 66 in 2019–20 to 72 in 2020–21. In nine of the sixteen goals, the state has made progress. Karnataka's performance on measures of lowering poverty and promoting health improved and well-being, equality between women & men, equality in industry, invention and substructure, inexpensive and clean energy, bearable municipalities & communication, peace, justice, and solid structures.

Todd Benson, (2021) Making the achievement of zero hunger and malnutrition a policy priority: A critical assessment of recent national Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews from Asia and the Pacific, The objective of this paper is to identify Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews, provide national governments with a framework for achieving the 2030 targets for achieving zero hunger and zero malnutrition under the second Sustainable Development Goal, and offer suggestions for how such strategic reviews could accelerate the achievement of those targets. An extensive and critical assessment of Zero Hunger Strategic Reviews carried out in 13 countries across Asia and the Pacific from 2015 to 2019 was undertaken. This qualitative study, led by the researcher, involved a comprehensive examination of all the documents pertaining to the 13 strategic reviews, including the reports, implementation guidelines, and relevant conceptual frameworks. The researcher has concluded that any recommendations emerging from these strategic assessments must be weighed against competing development priorities.

Dr. Ashok Kumar H, Naveena T.M, (2014), Public Distribution System in the context of social security and poverty alleviation in Mysore District, Karnataka the World Food Summit's characterization of food security asserts that it is achieved when every individual consistently possesses the means to acquire an adequate quantity of food that is not only safe but also nutritious. Survey has discovered that, the average number of cards per fair price business is high. This paper reveals that the Public Distribution System faces a number of challenges, including poor quality of the delivered goods, weight reduction, leakage of products to the open market, a lack of commodities, etc. The researcher has suggested that, overall, the current Public Distribution System is working well.

Karnataka and the SDGS

Karnataka State is a "Performer" with a score of 52 on the 2018 SDG Index, which was created by the NITI Aayog. Tamil Nadu, on the other hand, is a "Front runner" with the highest score of 76 out of all the Indian States. With the exception of Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17, NITI Aayog and UN India collaborated to create the SDG India Index Baseline Report and Dashboard for States and Union Territories in 2018. Karnataka's SDG Index Score for the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 falls between 36 and 88.

Karnataka, as one of the forward-looking states in the country, demonstrates a high degree of openness and responsiveness to global development initiatives initiated by organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and various foreign organizations. The state has taken the lead in developing the sustainable development goals' action plan, vision, and targets. It also takes the initiative to establish and carry out programs that will help the SDGs' targets be met. The State has made implementing and

keeping an eye on the SDG targets and goals a top priority. Karnataka's Planning, Programmes Monitoring and Statistics Department (PPMS) is developing plans to achieve SDGs by 2030. The State Action Plan's preparation for the SDGs' implementation has been handed to the Department. The department established the State level Steering Committee and the Monitoring and Coordination Committee in order to create an efficient and successful action plan for reaching the SDGs. To monitor the advancement of the diverse Sustainable Development Goals, a distinctive technical unit has been established, and specialized committees have been set up to offer technical assistance. The integration of the SDGs is presently underway in alignment with the Karnataka vision for 2020 and 2025.

Objectives

To evaluate the current grade of food security and nutrition in Karnataka.

To identify the key challenges and obstacles hindering progress towards Zero Hunger.

To evaluate the efficiency of administration programs and ingenuities aimed at addressing hunger & malnutrition.

Research Methodology

A mixed-methods research methodology is used to thoroughly evaluate the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) towards the achievement of Zero Hunger in rural areas. This strategy combines quantitative and qualitative research techniques to offer a thorough understanding of the theme. Rural communities, farmers, & regional organizations will be surveyed to get quantitative information on SDG 2 awareness, food security, nutritional status, and resource accessibility. Analyse trends in hunger rates, agricultural production, and policy implementation over the previous ten years using data that is already available from governmental organisations, international organisations, and academic institutes.

Discussion of the study

Table 6.1



Zero Hunger

In the 2023 Global Hunger Index, India is positioned at the 111th spot among the 125 nations for which sufficient data is available. The country exhibits a substantial level of hunger, as indicated by its score of 28.7 on the Global Hunger Index. Resilient food production systems and sustainable agricultural practices are the fundamental tactics for eradicating hunger and malnutrition. In order to reach this goal, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) seeks to maintain food production through sustainable and adaptive agricultural practices in partnership with other Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change⁹. The two main programmes for increasing agriculture production and productivity are the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and the RKVY. Additionally assisting the concepts pertaining to integrated agriculture.

The National Food Security Act of the nation (Act No. 11) and the Antoydana Anna Yojana (Act No. 12) are two distribution techniques that have further boosted nutrition security. They have also improved access through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana¹⁶, the Mid-Day Meal Programmes¹⁵, and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)¹⁴ all address the nutritional needs of youngsters, expectant women, and nursing mothers.

The State's "Annabhagya," "Matrupoorna Yojane," and "Ksheerabhagya" shrushti programmes are also tackling the problem of malnutrition. Four indicators were found under this goal and they cover three out of the eight SDG targets. The leading states, Goa and Delhi, excel in all four categories with scores of 80 and 72, respectively. This highlight stark disparities in food and nutrition security when compared to the national average, which is a lower score of 48. Karnataka, with a performance score of 54, slightly outperforms the national average.

Table 6.2

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG2 on 'Zero Hunger'

Indicators	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	2030	Kar	India	2030
Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	1.1	1.01	1.29	76	64	100
Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	36.2	38.4	21.03	44	36	100
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-40 years who are anemic (11.0g/dl) (%)	45.4	50.3	23.57	51	40	100
Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2157.8	2509.2	5018.44	43	50	100
SDG 2 Index Score				54	48	100

Securing nutritional well-being and tackling the challenge of low agricultural productivity involve a range of strategies that have been devised to sustain and build upon the current progress. Improving the nutritional condition of children and expectant mothers through creative, demand-driven, interactive programmes that better integrate departmental efforts. Throughout the first 1000 days after childbirth, early and continuous care is provided to reduce undernutrition through the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) platform, which is supported by strong campaigning. The prevention of anaemia in women and children should be monitored using a variety of strategies, including fortification, periodic deworming, iron and folic acid (IFA) supplementation, and dietary basket diversity. The agriculture department aims to enhance productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, and fortify farmers' cooperatives and market

connections through the implementation of precision farming methods, value chain development, public-private collaborations, agro-processing, and related initiatives. Aggressively promoting integrated farming as a means of fostering sustainable agriculture Climate-resilient crops, organic farming, and systems (crop & enterprise diversification) - "farm-preneurs." In addition, drought resistance can be achieved through promoting climate-resilient crops, creating watersheds, and using resources efficiently (micro-irrigation). By the year 2030, the goal is to eliminate hunger and ensure that all individuals, particularly the impoverished and those in vulnerable situations like young children, have consistent access to an ample and nutritious food supply. It's worth noting that Bidar has the lowest per capita energy consumption, followed by Bagalkote, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, and Gadag. Importantly, over 75% of the talukas in these districts are currently grappling with drought conditions, which can significantly impact food security.

Table 6.3

National Indicator No.	State Indicator No.	Indicators	Baseline year	State Baseline Value	2022	2030
2.1.1		Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight	2015-16	35.20	25	10
2.1.2		Proportion of population (marginalized and vulnerable) with access to food grains at subsidized prices	2017-18	58.05	75	100
	2.1.2.1	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	2016	24	18	10
	2.1.2.2	Malnutrition & Underweight Children (0-5 years)	2015-16	18.97	15	8
	2.1.2.3	Under 5 Child Mortality Rate	2015	31	23	20
	2.1.2.4	Proportion of Priority households to total households	2017-18	85.64	100	100

Table 6.4

Hunger Index for districts in Karnataka

Category	District	Per capita daily calorie consumption	USMR	Stunting	Wasting	Hunger index	Rank	
Alarming	Raichur	1837	81.8	37.2	34.9	88.9	30	
	Kalaburagi	1710	59.8	52.2	34.0	86.38	29	
	Yadgiri	1710	59.8	55.5	31.3	86.32	28	
	Koppal	1861	70.7	55.8	26.4	86.27	27	
	Gadag	1756	60.5	34.8	43.1	84.12	26	
	Bellary	1807	66.6	49.5	26.9	83.81	25	
	Bagalkote	1762	52.3	47.3	24.6	77.23	24	
	Serious	Chitradurga	1782	51.7	28.6	31.8	73.83	23
		Dharwad	1840	43.1	37.4	33.8	72.73	22
		Vijayapura	1888	41.2	44.9	29.1	71.58	21
Belagavi		1960	44.8	36.7	31.7	70.50	20	
Bidar		1707	37.2	42.8	23.6	70.40	19	
Davanagere		2007	46.5	46.4	22.4	69.81	18	
Moderate	Haveri	2011	43.2	43.8	20.4	66.87	17	
	Tumkuru	2179	41.6	28.6	26.2	61.73	16	
	Kolar	2103	41.2	32.0	18.4	60.51	15	
	Mysore	2117	47.3	25.1	17.3	59.60	14	
	Uttara Karnataka	2008	30.5	37.9	18.3	59.16	13	
	Chikkballapura	2426	41.2	37.7	17.2	58.16	12	
	Chamarajnagar	2310	41.3	30.5	19.1	57.96	11	
	Chikkamagaluru	1905	26.8	21.1	22.3	55.71	10	
	Bengaluru Rural	2294	33.0	28.7	22.8	55.64	9	
	Shivamogga	2066	29.0	35.3	14.3	55.43	8	
Low	Bangalore	2104	18.5	28.1	28.9	54.15	7	
	Kodagu	2340	355.5	29.8	16.4	54.03	6	
	Ramanagar	2319	33.0	22.0	20.3	52.40	5	
	Mandya	2287	31.5	18.6	23.3	52.24	4	
	Hassan	2199	24.2	27.0	19.1	51.18	3	
	Udupi	1857	13.4	21.1	20.9	50.48	2	
	Dakshina Kannada	2250	23.1	23.9	17.1	48.45	1	

Inadequate nourishment throughout the first 1,000 days of life from conception to the child's second birthday can result in permanent harm that has profound effects on all spheres of life. Progress 88 is required to provide momentum for advocacy and programme convergence at the ICDS platform within the first 1000 days of a child's life. The guidelines for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) should be incorporated into all relevant policies. It is necessary to develop a more rapid plan to safeguard, advance, and assist IYCF practices.

Food Security and Nutrition Programs: Karnataka has established forward a number of nutrition and food security initiatives, such as the National Food Security Act (NFSA). Subsidised food grains are provided to qualified households under the NFSA, which has increased food access and reduced hunger.

Agricultural Initiatives: Karnataka has been implementing several agricultural initiatives to improve food production and food security. These initiatives include the Karnataka Raitha Suraksha Prakalpa (crop insurance) and various schemes to support farmers, such as subsidies for seeds, fertilizers, and equipment.

Nutrition Programs: The state has been implementing nutrition initiatives to combat malnutrition, particularly in youngsters and expectant mothers. A key factor in enhancing nutritional results is the mid-day meal programme in schools and the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS).

PDS Reforms: To ensure the effective and transparent distribution of food grains, the state has implemented reforms to the Public Distribution System (PDS). Reaching vulnerable groups and guaranteeing them access to sufficient nourishment depend on this.

Sustainable Agriculture: Initiatives promoting sustainable and organic farming practices have gained traction in Karnataka. These practices not only help in producing healthier food but also contribute to the long-term sustainability of agriculture.

Drought-Resilient Agriculture: Given Karnataka's susceptibility to drought, there have been efforts to promote drought-resilient agriculture, which is crucial in ensuring food security in the face of climate change.

Data and Monitoring: Monitoring techniques and accurate data are essential for following the path towards zero hunger. Karnataka has made investments to enhance data gathering and analysis in order to more precisely target actions.

Women Empowerment: Programs aimed at empowering women in agriculture and addressing gender disparities in access to resources can contribute to reducing hunger.

Partnerships: Achieving Zero Hunger requires cooperation with NGOs, private sector companies, and international organisations. To achieve this, Karnataka has been collaborating with a range of partners.

Challenges: Despite these endeavours, hurdles to attaining Zero Hunger in Karnataka persist, including but not limited to disparities, inadequate infrastructure in isolated regions, and unpredictability associated with climate change.

Conclusion

In conclusion, efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) are important and continuous, affecting both the global community and specific areas like Karnataka, India. Food security, agricultural sustainability and nutrition have all received a lot of attention, but there are still issues that need to be addressed. Prioritizing equitable access to food for vulnerable populations while embracing efficient and sustainable agricultural practices, reducing food waste, improving access to nutrition programmes, and adapting strategies to changing circumstances are all necessary to maintain and accelerate progress towards Zero Hunger. Making significant progress towards a world without hunger requires observation, data collecting and cooperation between governments, organization's and people.

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