
Problem of Hunger

- India is ranked 102 in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) out of 117 qualified countries.

Hunger:-- Hunger is defined by caloric deprivation; protein hunger; hidden hunger by the deficiency of micronutrients.

- Nearly 47 million or four out of 10 children in India do not meet their potential because of chronic undernutrition or stunting.

Nutrition garden:-- Recently, the Ministry of Human Resources Development brought out school 'nutrition garden' guidelines encouraging ecoclub students to identify fruits and vegetables best suited to topography, soil, and climate. The students will also learn to grow fruits and vegetables in their homes.

- India is a center of origin of rice, brinjal, citrus, banana, cucumber species.
- Across the world, 37 sites are designated as Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), of which three are Indian— Kashmir (saffron), Koraput (traditional agriculture) and Kuttanad (below sealevel farming).

CEBPOL:-- Government of India in collaboration with the Norwegian Government has established a "Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law (CEBPOL)" in the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Chennai, to develop professional expertise in biodiversity policies and laws and develop the capacity building.

1. To provide professional support, advice, and expertise to the Government of India and Norway on a sustained basis on matters relating to biodiversity policies and laws.
2. To help develop India as a regional and international resource Centre for Biodiversity Policy and Law.

Biological Diversity Act, 2002:--

- The government passed the biodiversity act to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity and to regulate the access to biological resources of the country with an equitable share in benefits.
- It sets up the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), State Biodiversity Board (SBB) and

Biodiversity Management Committees.

- Besides, it aims to respect and protect knowledge of local communities' traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and secure sharing of benefits with local people as conservers of biological resources and holders of knowledge and information relating to the use of biological resources.
- Besides, it also has provisions for notifying heritage sites by the State Government in consultation with the local body.