

Ethos and Impact of Globalization

Module 2

Ethos of Globalization

- Globalization as a social process has altered the environment of the societies and communities across cultures and countries.
- Particularly, the cultural impacts of globalization has created new ethos.
- Increasing individualism, growing sense of freedom and rising consumerism signalize the new ethos generated by the cultural transformation initiated by globalization.

Integration of world Cultures



Integration of world Cultures

- The concept of globalization is in modern science the most popular term for the analysis of social processes.
- The term “globalization” in sociology refers to a broad range of events and trends: the development of world ideologies,
- Intense struggle for the establishment of world order;
- Spike in the number and influence of international organizations,
- The weakening of the sovereignty of nation states,
- The emergence and development of transnational corporations,
- The growth of international trade, intensive mass migration and
- The formation of multicultural communities, the creation of planetary mass media and the expansion of Western culture in all regions.

Integration of world Cultures

- The analysis of relevant theories of globalization trends shows that they have become a kind of synchronous social change in the early - mid 20th century, and there was this transformation so that it can be characterized as a social and cultural shift.
- Currently, globalization contributes to the exchange of cultural values. In the scientific explanation was added the term “globalization of culture”
- Globalization of culture - is accelerating the integration of the nations in the world system with the development of modern means of transport and economic relations, and the formation of transnational corporations and the global market, thanks to the people of the media.

Integration of world Cultures

- It has positive and negative aspects. On the one hand, it allows people to communicate more with each other and learn about each other.
- Expansion of cultural contacts in the modern world, communication and knowledge to bridge gaps between nations. Globalization describes the acceleration of the integration of nations into the global system with the development of modern means of transport and economic links, thanks to the people of the media.
- It contributes to the expansion of cultural ties between the peoples and human migration. However, it is continuing the dangerous loss of cultural identity.
- The younger generation learns from each other's fashion, habits, preferences, habits, causing them to become like, a frequently simply faceless.
- Potential loss of cultural identity lies in the growing threat of assimilation – absorption of low culture of the larger, dissolution culturally minority in the culture of a great nation, heedless of the paternal culture in mass emigration to another country and getting their citizenship.
- Preservation of cultural identity in contemporary society was measured as the highest achievement of civilization.

Integration of world Cultures

- Thus, in spite of serious problems, globalization has given the development of modern art a positive trend, has allowed the local artistic scene enter into the international context, encouraged the funding of various initiatives in the field of contemporary art, and also contributed to the development of the market and the mass interest in the field of creativity and critical reflection.
- Globalization of culture contributes to the exchange of cultural values of different countries, the convergence of traditions. For cultural globalization characterized convergence of business and consumer culture between the different countries of the world and the growth of international communication.
- On the one hand, this leads to the promotion of individual national cultures around the world.
- On the other hand, the popular international cultural phenomena may displace national or turn them into international.
- Many regard this as a loss of national cultural values and fight for the revival of the national culture.

The Ethos of Globalization

- Individualism
- Freedom
- Consumerism

Increasing Individualism

- Increasing individualism is a facet of the ethos created by cultural globalization. Individualism is a social value. It is a sense of feeling as well as a practice.
- When the cultural values change due to globalization, the sense of individualism rises and dominates.
- It is opposed to the concept of collectivism which the sociologists like Durkheim describe as the foundation of a society. There are sizable cross-cultural differences between personal and interpersonal social values such as individualism/collectivism among the people.
- Independence brings a sense of individualism while interdependence brings a sense of collectivism. With the wake of cultural globalization collectivism is giving way to individualism.
- Theories and evidence have repeatedly suggested that individualism or independence is more frequently observed in European American cultural contexts whereas collectivism or interdependence is more frequently observed in East Asian cultural contexts.

Increasing Individualism

- However, globalization is a powerful and unstoppable force in recent decades. It is a process by which cultures influence one another.
- Due to the cultural influence of this process cross-national or cross-cultural distinctions are getting smaller.
- Globalization enables greater mobility of people, objects, money, and information across countries.
- Especially since the 1980s, international trade by transnational companies and enterprises has been expanding, and the ongoing developments in improved transportation and information technologies have created a globalized world.

Increasing Individualism

- Globalization is not only making societies more international, but also more Westernized or European-Americanized.
- Indeed, globalization is sometimes called Americanization or Westernization as people perceive globalization to be related to the Western cultural values.
- This means that European American culture is one of the most potent cultures in the world that has a strong influence on other cultures.
- There have been many cultural changes due to globalization, especially in East Asian cultures, that have been affected by the spread of westernized cultural values, ideas, practices, and systems.
- The spread of individualism is a visible emblem of this process of change.

Increasing Individualism

- According to Triandis individualism is “a social pattern that consists of loosely linked individuals who view themselves as independent of collectives”.
- It is one of the most influential “global values”. Importantly, individualism has long been fostered by the European American cultural contexts.
- For instance, Weber noted individualism ingrained in the Protestant ethics. The decreased control of the social norms and collective spirit give rise to individualism.

Increasing Individualism

- Individualism has its positive influences on individuals as well as on the society.
- Individualistic systems enable individuals to act autonomously and choose freely, with high social mobility such as being able to choose desirable persons to interact with, which tends to increase happiness.
- Furthermore, people in individualistic cultures can have strong sense of self-efficacy. They feel themselves not only self reliant, but empowered too.

Increasing Individualism

- However, such individualistic systems or environments can also have potentially negative effects.
- In particular, individualistic systems urge people to pursue personal achievement, which creates competition between individuals.
- These systems can also result in high social mobility, self dependence which sometimes leads to high social anxiety.
- In addition, the focused attention on personal achievements can bear a significant cost on interpersonal relationships.
- Globalization of culture is rooting this individualism in the culture heavily affecting collectivism. Sociologists sometimes visualize that this has the propensity for economic progress on the one hand and on the other for social destruction.

Increasing Individualism

- To cite some glaring cases a reference can be made to the Japanese culture. Through globalization, Japanese society has been influenced by European American cultures.
- This is especially true for the aspects of Japanese society that are adopting the individualistic systems imported from European American cultures. For example, the number of companies introducing pay-per-performance systems in Japan has increased.
- Moreover, it has been argued that education that fosters children's autonomy has recently been emphasized in schools. With the increase of individualistic environments in Japan, people have also become more individualistic in certain respects.
- For instance, the average family size has decreased, the divorce rate has increased, and independence in child socialization has been increasingly prioritized.
- This affects the traditional social processes like accommodation, cooperation, social institutions like marriage, family, education, religion, social values of cooperation, tolerance, sympathy, empathy etc.
- All over the world, due to the cultural influence of globalization, this rising individualism is distancing people from interdependent relationships.

Growing Sense of Freedom

- Globalization creates a new cultural environment where individual freedom is not only protected, but is being promoted.
- Globalization improves the markets and opens it for competition from different competitors.
- This expands the range of choice, improves product quality, and reduces the prices.
- It delivers an immediate gain to workers by raising the real value of their wages. It transfers wealth from formerly protected producers to newly liberated consumers.
- Domestic producers gain access to a wider range and better quality of intermediate inputs at lower prices.
- On the export side, domestic industries can enjoy a quantum leap in economies of scale by serving global markets rather than only a confined and underdeveloped domestic market.

Growing Sense of Freedom

- Corporations restrict consumers' choices and freedoms. As people become acclimatized to television, they are gripped by media-produced images and symbols and they start hankering after brand names.
- Consumerism establishes a hold over them and they do not bother to verify the properties of goods demanded.
- They do not care to see whether the goods they are going to buy really satisfy a genuine need.
- People tend to believe that their being is shaped by what they consume. An important feature of present-day globalization is the advent of consumer credit society.
- Till the arrival of credit cards, the cash at his disposal or his ability to raise loans limited a person's consumption.

Rising Consumerism

- The ongoing globalization aims at bringing in cultural uniformity throughout the world without leaving any scope for diversities.
- It wants to impose American culture and way of life everywhere. The American culture which is out and out consumerist is fast spreading to the other nations and there is the scenario of rising consumerism as an aftermath effect of globalization.
- Globalization promotes a capitalist culture. Capitalism thrives under extreme commercialization. Under capitalism, the aim is to sell as much as possible to maximize profit.
- Availability and quality of products increase the consumer's choice. In order to do this, advertisement becomes necessary not in order to disseminate knowledge about the produce but to create a demand by underlying the fact that its consumption will enhance the status of the consumer in the eyes of the society.
- An attempt is made to create product differentiation, in many cases, imaginary. Fashion shows, selection of beauty queens, employment of well-known models, sportsmen, actors and actresses etc. are the ways to attract potential consumers. With the increasing reach of newspapers, films, radios and cable television, the power of advertisement to lure the potential consumers has increased manifold.
- The easy availability of loans, attractive hire-purchase schemes, and credit card facilities enable people to translate their desires into demand.

Rising Consumerism

- Under consumer culture, consumption is regarded as the principal form of self-expression and the major source of demonstrating one's identity.
- When consumerism dominates as the expression of a culture, both material and non-material items, including kinship, affection, art, and intellect become commodified.
- Everything is measured in terms of exchange value. Minute differences between products or minute improvements in them can determine variations in demand.
- Under the influence of globalization 'brand names' determine the consumption and the class differentiation is made on the basis of the pattern of consumption. In simple language, 'taste', 'fashion' and 'lifestyle' become key sources of social differentiation, displacing class.

Rising Consumerism

- There are, broadly speaking, two views about the way consumer culture goes global and is able to influence and dominate an individual. First, individual identity is linked to culture.
- Capitalism transforms people into consumers by altering their self-images, their structure of wants so that they serve capitalist accumulation.
- Second, the phenomenon, known as 'McDonaldization', constitutes the other view. This is the process by which the principles of fast food restaurant chain McDonald's are fast bringing the entire world into their fold.
- They include efficiency (expressed in the declining gap between placing the order and its execution); calculability (indicated by the calculation by a consumer of costs in terms of money, time and effort rather than quality of the product); predictability (standardizing the products so that the trust of the consumer is won); and control of human beings through the application of material technology.
- This results in the growing tendency towards the unification of lifestyles, cultural symbols and the modes of behavior.

Rising Consumerism

- However, it should be kept in mind that even if consumerism is on rise, the sovereign powers of the consumers are withdrawn and they are made docile conformists. Standardization in dress, diet is responsible for this.
- The fixed menu at Mc Donalds and Pizza huts and the standardized production and sell at Adidas, Puma often disregard the choices of the consumers and put them at fixed menus and fixed styles.
- Human tastes and fashions are made conducive to the consumption of the western products. By this the western countries capture and expand the market for them.
- Consumerism is an important feature of ongoing globalization. “Lifestyle choices lie at the heart of consumerism as dreams are marketed over genuine needs.

Rising Consumerism

- The potency of Reebok or Nike, Camel or Marlboro, McDonald's or Kentucky Fried Chicken, Coca Cola or Sprite, Levi-Strauss Or Wrangler's advertising imagery has made it easy to sell these products everywhere on the planet.
- These products use the global media that play a central economic role.
- Today, the products of everyday needs and the global media are working together to occupy or to colonize new consumers.

Impact of Globalisation: Nuclear Family

- Traditionally, in India, the basic unit of society was not individual but the joint family.
- Ever since independence, Indian Society has undergone and continues to undergo great change in every walk of life. By enacting number of laws an attempt is made to change social, working and living conditions of people.
- The impact of globalization on Indian family can be viewed in two different ways.
- Some argues that in the era of economic restructuring the institution of family is emerging as a much stronger institution than ever before; others argue that family is becoming progressively weak due to globalization and individualism is growing up.

Impact of Globalisation: Nuclear Family

- Increasing mobility of younger generation in search of new employment and educational opportunities allegedly weakened the family relations.
- The family bondings and ties started loosening due to physical distance as it rendered impracticable for members of family to come together as often as earlier.
- This affected the earlier idealized notion of 'family' as the caring and nurturing unit for children, the sick and elderly.

Impact of Globalisation: Nuclear Family

- Another striking impact is a gradual change took place in the family structure from joint / extended families to nuclear family pattern.
- The small or nuclear families almost all have replaced the joint family. One can hardly find any joint family in the urban India.
- The traditional authority structure i.e. head of the family i.e. father / grandfather started losing his authority to the bread winner of the family.
- Even within the nuclear family one can witness the changing marital roles and distributions of power.
- Total subordination of women to men and strict disciplinarian / authoritarian role of father towards children are also changing. Younger generation, particularly those with higher education and jobs, are no longer believe in total surrender of their individual interests to family interest.
- The individualism is increasing even within the family structure. The increasing costs of education, health services and new job opportunities opened up for the women outside the house once again brought the role of family into question.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- Globalization has brought about numerous changes that dramatically affect the lives of women.
- It has proved to be a double edged process for the women. On the one hand, it has heightened the risks and insecurities for women and on the other it has created avenues for greater autonomy and opportunities for women.
- Globalization affects different groups of women in different places in different ways.
- Particularly, within the past two decades, globalization has created a tremendous impact on the lives of women in developing nations. It has created new standards for the treatment of women, and helps women's groups to mobilize.
- In situations where women have been historically repressed or discriminated under a patriarchal division of labour, some features of globalization have proved to be having liberating consequences.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- Globalization has indeed promoted ideas and norms of equality for women that have brought about awareness and acted as a catalyst in their struggle for equitable rights and opportunities.
- On the other hand it has exacerbated gender inequality in a patriarchal society, especially in the developing world.
- In the economic realm it has led to further marginalization of women in the informal labor sector or impoverishment through loss of traditional sources of income.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- The positive effect of globalization is that it has opened up broader communication lines and attracted more companies as well as different organizations into the developing countries.
- This provides opportunities for not only working men, but also women, who are becoming a larger part of the workforce. With new jobs for women, there are opportunities for higher pay, which raises self-confidence and brings about independence.
- This, in turn, promotes equality between the sexes.
- Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional treatment towards women.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- Despite the positive effects of globalization through increased employment opportunities for women, globalization has a darker, more sinister side.
- It has pushed female into the unorganized sector.
- Accordingly, although more women are now seeking paid employment, a vast majority of them obtain only poorly paid, unskilled jobs in the informal sector, without any job security or social security.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- Within the past two decades, due to globalization gender differentiation has assumed new dimensions in the economic arena.
- Multinational Corporations have realized that the cheap labor of Asian women is the most lucrative way to enhance profits.
- Women in developing countries are a 'flexible' labor force. The shift from a stable/organised labour force to a flexible workforce has been a feature of globalization.
- Sub-contracting, home-based production, the family labour system, all have become the emerging norms to get cheap labour force.
- But, they prove to be detrimental to the position of women in work. They devalue, undervalue women's capacity and reduce their job certainty and security.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- For the same amount of work women are underpaid, deferred paid and sometimes unpaid. There is no doubt that the economic empowerment of women due to globalization.
- This feminization of work brings about an array of opportunities and a sense of independence for educated and tech savvy women who are increasingly taking on more responsibilities in the corporate scenario.
- However, the glass ceiling continues to exist for a sizeable majority of women in both the formal and informal sector.

Impact of Globalization on Women

- The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization underscores, globalization has a mixed impact on women's rights. On the one hand, due to the withering away of the welfare state, feminization of poverty is taking an ugly turn.
- Gender inequality is on rise due to the rising gender gap created in work. Globalization also means that a new international division of labor has emerged.
- Economic globalization, deep economic restructuring across countries and neo-liberal economic policies have led to informalised and decentralized processes of production that have transformed labor markets and the world of work in industrialized and developing countries.
- In the process, social security and statutory protection to workers have been dismantled.
- The women workers have become the worst victim of this. For example in India the SAP has forced working women into the unorganized sector and deprived them of their rights.

Impact of globalization: income inequality

- Studies have shown that income inequality reduces by greater participation in international trade and growth which offers a channel through which international trade reduce the distribution of income inequality.
- We live in an unequal world in which descriptors of global inequality—especially inequalities in income—abound.
- The world's richest 500 individuals have a combined income greater than that of the poorest 416 million ... 2.5 billion people are living on less than \$2 a day

Impact of globalization: Income inequality

- A common narrative frames globalization as the cause of inequality: by shifting low-skilled jobs from wealthier countries to poorer countries, economic integration has increased inequality within countries while lowering inequality between them.
- It's true that people living around the 80th percentile of global income (the poor and middle class of the developed world) have seen little real income gain from globalization,
- Whereas many of the poor and middle class of the developing world have benefited greatly.
- At the same time, the global elite have continued to experience substantial gains, while the poorest people in the world have not seen much growth at all.

Impact of globalization: Income inequality

- Clearly, the benefits of economic change have not reached everyone equally. Yet, globalization is only one factor in this unequal distribution.
- These numbers also reflect developments of the late twentieth century, such as the collapse of the Soviet Union and Japan's period of economic stagnation.
- Those events contributed to the low income growth of the world's middle class, but they were not directly related to globalization.
- Other factors like new technology, unequal education, deregulation, and differing social welfare policies help to explain these trends as well.

Impact of globalization: Income inequality

- There's a certain amount of disconnect present between the ways policymakers and civil society think about inequality and the way economists think about inequality
- The alternative explanations for today's patterns of inequality must be taken seriously on their own, but they can coexist and interact with globalization, too.
- Trade can induce the adoption of new technology, and political factors can cause countries to embrace globalization while lowering their social safety nets.

GLOBAL INCOME INEQUALITY

Based on
"Inequality and
Globalization" by
Martin Ravallion,
which appears in
the June 2018
issue of the
*Journal of
Economic
Literature*.



TRENDS

- Inequality between countries has been falling.
- On average, inequality within countries has been rising.

- Globalization is one of the forces contributing to patterns of inequality.
- Trade openness can help to explain these trends, but technology, social policies, education, and other factors play a role as well.

GLOBALIZATION

ECONOMICS

- Economists must embrace alternative measures of inequality to better inform the public discourse on inequality.



Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Globalization generally means integrating economy of our nation with the world economy.
- The economic changes initiated have had a dramatic effect on the overall growth of the economy. It also heralded the integration of the Indian economy into the global economy.
- The Indian economy was in major crisis in 1991 when foreign currency reserves went down to \$1 billion.
- Globalization had its impact on various sectors including Agricultural, Industrial, Financial, Health sector and many others.
- It was only after the LPG policy i.e. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization launched by the then Finance Minister Man Mohan Singh that India saw its development in various sectors.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Agricultural Sector is the mainstay of the rural Indian economy around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve and any change in its structure is likely to have a corresponding impact on the existing pattern of Social equity.
- The liberalization of India's economy was adopted by India in 1991. Facing a severe economic crisis, India approached the IMF for a loan, and the IMF granted what is called a 'structural adjustment' loan, which is a loan with certain conditions attached which relate to a structural change in the economy.
- Essentially, the reforms sought to gradually phase out government control of the market (liberalization), privatize public sector organizations (privatization), and reduce export subsidies and import barriers to enable free trade (globalization).

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Globalization has helped Indian Agriculture in:
- Raising living standards,
- Alleviating poverty,
- Assuring food security,
- Generating buoyant market for expansion of industry and services,
- Making substantial contribution to the national economic growth.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry started when the government opened the country's markets to foreign investments in the early 1990s.
- Globalization of the Indian Industry took place in its various sectors such as steel, pharmaceutical, petroleum, chemical, textile, cement, retail, and BPO.
- Globalization means the dismantling of trade barriers between nations and the integration of the nations economies through financial flow, trade in goods and services, and corporate investments between nations.
- Globalization has increased across the world in recent years due to the fast progress that has been made in the field of technology especially in communications and transport.
- The government of India made changes in its economic policy in 1991 by which it allowed direct foreign investments in the country.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- The benefits of the effects of globalization in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India, especially in the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, manufacturing, and chemical sectors and this helped to provide employment to many people in the country.
- This helped reduce the level of unemployment and poverty in the country.
- Also the benefit of the Effects of Globalization on Indian Industry are that the foreign companies brought in highly advanced technology with them and this helped to make the Indian Industry more technologically advanced.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Reforms of the financial sector constitute the most important component of India's programme towards economic liberalization.
- The recent economic liberalization measures have opened the door to foreign competitors to enter into our domestic market. Innovation has become a must for survival. Financial intermediaries have come out of their traditional approach and they are ready to assume more credit risks.
- As a consequence, many innovations have taken place in the global financial sectors which have its own impact on the domestic sector also.
- The emergences of various financial institutions and regulatory bodies have transformed the financial services sector from being a conservative industry to a very dynamic one. In this process this sector is facing a number of challenges.
- In this changed context, the financial services industry in India has to play a very positive and dynamic role in the years to come by offering many innovative products to suit the varied requirements of the millions of prospective investors spread throughout the country.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- Growth in financial services (comprising banking, insurance, real estate and business services), after dipping to 5.6% in 2003-04 bounced back to 8.7% in 2004-05 and 10.9% in 2005-06.
- The momentum has been maintained with a growth of 11.1% in 2006-07.
- Because of Globalization, the financial services industry is in a period of transition. Market shifts, competition, and technological developments are ushering in unprecedented changes in the global financial services industry.

Impact of Globalization: Development orientation

- India's Export and Import in the year 2001-02 was to the extent of 32,572 and 38,362 million respectively.
- Many Indian companies have started becoming respectable players in the International scene.
- Agriculture exports account for about 13 to 18% of total annual of annual export of the country. In 2000-01 Agricultural products valued at more than US \$ 6million were exported from the country 23% of which was contributed by the marine products alone.
- Marine products in recent years have emerged as the single largest contributor to the total agricultural export from the country accounting for over one fifth of the total agricultural exports.
- Cereals (mostly basmati rice and non-basmati rice), oil seeds, tea and coffee are the other prominent products each of which accounts fro nearly 5 to 10% of the countries total agricultural exports.

Poverty and Globalization

- Many of the studies in Globalization and Poverty in fact suggest that globalization has been associated with rising inequality, and that the poor do not always share in the gains from trade.
- The poor in countries with an abundance of unskilled labor do not always gain from trade reform.
- Also in some cases the poor are more likely to share in the gains from globalization when workers enjoy maximum mobility, especially from contracting economic sectors into expanding sectors (India and Colombia).
- Gains likewise arise when poor farmers have access to credit and technical know-how (Zambia), when poor farmers have such social safety nets as income support (Mexico) and when food aid is well targeted (Ethiopia).

Poverty and Globalization

- The evidence strongly suggests that export growth and incoming foreign investment have reduced poverty everywhere from Mexico to India to Poland.
- Yet at the same time currency crises can cripple the poor. In Indonesia, poverty rates increased by at least 50 percent after the 1997 currency crisis in that country, and the poor in Mexico have yet to recover from the pummeling of the peso in 1995.
- Globalization produces both winners and losers among the poor. In Mexico, for example, small and medium corn growers saw their incomes halved in the 1990s, while larger corn growers prospered.
- In other countries, poor workers in exporting sectors or in sectors with foreign investment gained from trade and investment reforms, while poverty rates increased in previously protected areas that were exposed to import competition. Even within a country, a trade reform may hurt rural agricultural producers and benefit rural or urban consumers of those farmers' products.

Poverty and Globalization

- The relationship between globalization and poverty is complex, one conclusion is that the relationship depends not just on trade or financial globalization but on the interaction of globalization with the rest of the economic environment:
- Investments in human capital and infrastructure, Promotion of credit and Technical assistance to farmers, Worthy institutions and governance, and Macroeconomic stability, including flexible exchange rates.
- Evidence suggests that relying on trade or foreign investment alone is not enough to alleviate poverty. The poor need education, improved infrastructure, access to credit and the ability to relocate out of contracting sectors into expanding ones to take advantage of trade reforms.



World poverty and hunger fact sheet

Background

- 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1 a day, the absolute poverty level.¹
- 24,000 persons die each day due to hunger, 16,000 of whom are children under five years of age.²
- 800 million people, or one in every six, are malnourished, 200 million of whom are children.
- The average life expectancy of people living in areas with chronic hunger is 38 years. People living in wealthy nations have an average life expectancy of 70 years.³
- Access to food is a basic human right that is no different from the right to life.

Poverty and hunger are closely linked - those who live in poverty are likely to suffer from hunger or malnutrition. Poverty and hunger are often caused by lack of education, employment and healthcare.

Regional Manifestations

- Nearly one half of the world's hungry are in South Asia and one third are in sub-Saharan Africa.⁴
- South Asia is home to about one third of the world's malnourished; about one out of every five persons in the region is chronically undernourished.
- In Latin America and the Caribbean, about 55 million people have suffered from some degree of malnutrition in the past decade.
- Undernourished populations in India (233 million), South Asia, China (119 million) and sub-Saharan Africa (196 million) represented roughly 9 per cent of the world's population in 2000.⁵

Global Hunger Index

- The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool that measures and tracks hunger globally as well as by region and by country.
- The GHI is calculated annually, and its results appear in a report issued in October each year.
- After declining since 2000, hunger at the global level is classified as moderate, according to the 2020 report.
- Many individual countries have also achieved reductions in hunger since 2000, but in some countries hunger persists or has even worsened.

Global Hunger Index

- The Global Hunger Index measures hunger on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, although neither of these extremes is reached in practice.
- The severity of hunger associated with the range of possible GHI scores is as follows:

Level	Value
Low	9.9
Moderate	10.0-19.9
Serious	20.0-34.9
Alarming	35.0-49.9
Extremely alarming	≥ 50.0

2020 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX



- Alarming (35.0 – 49.9)
- Serious (20.0 – 34.9)
- Moderate (10.0 – 19.9)
- Low (≤ 9.9)
- Not included or not designated

