# SDG 2

# ZERO HUNGER

## INTRODUCTION

*Feeding people, growing knowledge. How SRM University–AP's dining halls, classrooms, outreach teams and laboratories are working, together, toward a food-secure future.*

*SDG 2 at SRM University–AP · FY 2025–26 (1 April 2025 – 31 March 2026)*

Sustainable Development Goal 2 asks the world to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. For a residential university, that mandate is not abstract — it begins **on campus, in the mess hall and the classroom**, and extends outward into the farms and schools of the surrounding region.

SRM University–AP's contribution to Zero Hunger rests on four connected pillars. The first is its own food system — a network of hostel messes, canteens and cafeterias that is expected to deliver safe, nutritious meals daily while managing procurement and food waste responsibly. The second is community engagement: student-led outreach, delivered largely through the Samaj Seva curriculum, that carries nutrition literacy, hygiene practice and food-security awareness into government schools and farming communities in and around Guntur and Vijayawada. The third is institutional events that bring food-security and welfare themes into seminars, workshops and awareness drives. The fourth is a growing base of faculty and student research — spanning precision agriculture, food technology, nutrition science and climate-resilient farming — that connects SRM AP's academic strength to the global SDG 2 agenda.

This section draws together SRM AP's own FY 2025–26 data across these four pillars: campus food and waste statistics, flagship community programmes such as Seva Shakti: Nourish, Educate, Empower, institutionally logged SDG 2 events, and 63 Scopus-indexed publications mapped to Zero Hunger by SciVal. Read together, they trace one continuous story — from the plate, to the classroom, to the field, to the laboratory.

| 4 | 63 | 20 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Connected pillars of SDG 2 contribution* | *SDG 2–mapped publications, 2025–26* | *Food suppliers serving the campus* | *SDG 2–tagged institutional events* |

## FOOD, NUTRITION & SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

*Campus procurement, dining infrastructure and food-waste management, FY 2025–26*

Every hostel at SRM AP is served by a dedicated mess offering a balanced breakfast, lunch and dinner, prepared and served under hygienic conditions and designed to accommodate a range of tastes and dietary needs. Around this core, a wider network of canteens, cafeterias and night canteens keeps nutritious food accessible across the day.

| 65,254 kg | 32 kg | 20 | 1,000 kg |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Food waste generated from food served within the university, per year* | *Food waste per person, per year (FTE students + FTE employees)* | *Total food suppliers serving the campus, of which 15 are local suppliers* | *Capacity of on-campus food-waste processing facilities, across 8 collection points* |

| ₹76.06 L | ₹6.60 Cr | 75 % |
|---|---|---|
| *Total annual food purchase reported for FY 2025–26 (₹7,606,029)* | *Total annual sustainable / local food purchase reported for FY 2025–26 (₹65,979,402)* | *Share of food suppliers that are local (15 of 20 total suppliers)* |

### Dining & facilities infrastructure

| 3 | 2,420 | 11 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hostel messes* | *Mess seating capacity* | *Canteens* | *Night canteens* |

| 4 | 1 | 12 |
|---|---|---|
| *Cafeterias* | *Food court* | *Refreshment areas* |

### From procurement to plate — and back to the soil

The chain begins with procurement: 20 suppliers, three-quarters of them local, all certified sustainable, feed SRM AP's kitchens. It moves into food service, where three hostel messes seating 2,420 students, eleven canteens, four cafeterias, four night canteens and a food court translate that supply into a balanced daily menu — breakfast, lunch and dinner served in clean, monitored dining spaces. This, in turn, shapes nutrition and consumption across a community of thousands of resident students and staff who depend on these facilities as their primary source of food each day.

What is not consumed becomes the final link in the chain: waste management. SRM AP tracks food waste at eight dedicated collection points across campus and can process up to 1,000 kg through its on-site facilities — against a reported 65,254 kg generated annually, equivalent to roughly 32 kg per person once the full FTE student and employee population is accounted for. Closing this loop is the clearest near-term opportunity in SRM AP's food system.

*Source: SRM University–AP Food Data Return, FY 2025–26 (Food Management & Building and Facilities datasets).*

## SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

*Community engagement carrying nutrition, hygiene and farmer-welfare awareness beyond the campus*

SRM AP's Samaj Seva curriculum — a mandatory community-service course for MBA students — is the primary vehicle through which SDG 2 reaches beyond the university gates. Two of its FY 2025–26 outputs, delivered in partnership with the Akshaya Patra Foundation, sit squarely inside Zero Hunger: a four-week nutrition, hygiene and empowerment programme, and a single-day nutrition-awareness activity in government schools. A parallel project-management study by undergraduate students examined farmer income and market access, connecting SDG 2's small-producer welfare target to the university's business curriculum.

#### ● Seva Shakti: Nourish, Educate, Empower

*SDG 2 · 3 · 4 · 5*

**Course:** VAC 207 — Samaj Seva | **Team:** 7 MBA students, Section B | **Partner:** The Akshaya Patra Foundation, Mangalgiri | **Location:** government schools, Guntur district | **Duration:** four weeks, Mar–Apr 2026

Built around the idea that a "nourished body and an empowered mind" are the foundation of quality education, the programme paired nutritional literacy with hygiene training, career counselling and a gender-equality workshop across four weekly modules — rapport-building and needs assessment; nutrition and hygiene; career and gender empowerment; and a final gamified evaluation with a recognition ceremony.

| 15% → 88% | 12% → 95% | 92% | ₹5,926 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Students able to identify local foods by nutrient group (baseline → final)* | *Students demonstrating the WHO 7-step hand-hygiene technique unaided* | *Students scoring 70% or higher on the final assessment* | *Total programme expenditure across the four weeks* |

SEVA SHAKTI
'NOURISH. EDUCATE. EMPOWER'










### ● "Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down" — Nutrition Awareness Activity

*SDG 2 · 3*

**Coordinators:** Dr. Nagalakshmi M V N, Dr. Puviarasu M | **Team:** 7 Paari School of Business students | **Partner:** The Akshaya Patra Foundation | **Location:** ZPHS Revendrapadu & ZPHS Pedavadlapudi | **Date:** 18 March 2026

Students ran an interactive food-sorting exercise in which schoolchildren gave a thumbs up to healthy foods and a thumbs down to unhealthy ones, followed by a short class test covering carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins. The session's low-cost, high-engagement format — total spend of ₹240 on the activity itself — is exactly the kind of scalable nutrition-literacy model SRM AP's own recommendations call for expanding.










### ● Agri-Link: Connecting Farmers and Markets

*SDG 2 · 8 · 9 · 12*

**Course:** BBA — Project Management | **Team:** 8 students, Paari School of Business | **Field site:** Attaluru Palem Organic Farmers Producer Company Ltd. | **Field visit:** 5 September 2025

A project-management study rather than an outreach event, Agri-Link interviewed 100 farmers across Guntur-area villages and studied an organic farmer-producer company to understand why smallholders capture so little value from their own crops. It documented input costs of ₹30,000–45,000 per acre, payment delays exceeding 120 days at the hands of

intermediaries, and essentially no on-farm value addition — and proposed a direct farmer-to-market digital platform as a remedy. The findings speak directly to SDG 2's target on doubling the incomes of small-scale food producers.







## EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

*Institutionally logged SDG 2 events, FY 2025–26*

**3**
*Total events tagged to SDG 2 in SRM AP's institutional events register (each single-SDG tagged; no duplicate or multi-SDG counting)*

**232**
*Combined recorded participants across the three SDG 2 events*

**2**
*Schools/offices involved — Paari School of Business and Easwari School of Liberal Arts*

### ● VAC-507 Samaj Seva for MBA 2025 Batch

*Outreach · PSB*

**Nature:** Community outreach | **Dates:** 5 Jan – 4 May 2026 (120 days) | **Locations:** Amaravati, Guntur, Vijayawada | **Participants:** 170

This is the umbrella course under which SRM AP's MBA students deliver community-facing SDG 2 work, including the Seva Shakti and "Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down" programmes profiled above. Its stated objective — nurturing empathy, social responsibility and civic engagement through direct involvement with underprivileged communities — is realised in practice as sustained nutrition, hygiene and welfare outreach to government schools, NGOs and local communities across the Amaravati–Guntur–Vijayawada corridor.

### ● Cash Transfers and the Politics of Welfare: Rethinking Social Protection in India

*Seminar · ESLA*

**Nature:** Academic seminar | **Date:** 18 February 2026 | **Venue:** Tiered Classroom, HB Block, SRM AP | **Participants:** 21 recorded

Organised by the Department of Economics, this seminar examined the economic and political dimensions of cash and in-kind transfers in India — welfare design, fiscal sustainability and rights-based social protection. It brings SDG 2's welfare and social-protection dimension directly into SRM AP's academic and policy discourse, encouraging critical engagement with how redistribution and food-and-income security are actually designed and delivered in India.

A third SDG 2–tagged event, a 5-Day Workshop on Econometrics and Large-Scale Data Analysis for Social Science Research (Department of Economics, ESLA, 13–17 October 2025, 41 recorded participants), built quantitative research capacity using large national datasets such as the NSSO and IHDS. It is included in the count above for completeness of the institutional register, but — being a methods-training workshop rather than a food-, nutrition- or welfare-focused activity in its own content — is not treated as core SDG 2 programming in this report.

# RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS

*SDG 2–mapped scholarly output, 2025–2026 (Scopus / SciVal)*

SciVal maps 63 SRM University–AP publications from 2025–26 to SDG 2: Zero Hunger — the same 63 records that appear in the university's own SDG 2 publication return. Nineteen of them carry international co-authorship, together they have drawn 176 citations and just over a thousand views, and the body of work as a whole sits close to the global citation benchmark for its field.

| 63 | 0.87 | 19 | 176 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *SDG 2–mapped publications, 2025–26* | *Field-weighted citation impact* | *Publications with international co-authorship* | *Citations to date (1,036 views)* |

Leading keyphrases across the 63 publications, by relevance:

Precision Agriculture · Food Supply · Food Security · Agricultural Machinery · Plant Diseases · Water Conservation · Machine Learning · Disease Classification · Weed Control · Artificial Intelligence · Object Detection · Water Resources Development

## Publications

Rather than list all 63 records, four clusters below highlight the publications most directly aligned with food security, nutrition, agriculture and sustainable food systems.

***Determinants of Nutritional Status among Children under 5 Years in India*** — Singh, Shri & Singh (2026). A cross-sectional analysis of the National Family Health Survey (2019–2021) identifying the drivers of childhood malnutrition — evidence with direct bearing on India's Zero Hunger targets.

***Microalgae-based nutritional supplements: sustainable applications for high-nutritional-value food production*** — Rajamanickam et al. (2025). Reviews microalgae as a scalable route to nutrient-dense food and supplement production.

***Supply Chain Management for Sustainable Food Production Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process*** — Sravanthi & Meriga (2025). Applies a structured decision-making framework to sustainable food-production supply chains.

***Bioactive compounds from food and agro-industrial wastes*** — Chintagunta et al. (2025). Surveys methods for recovering nutritionally and industrially valuable compounds from food-processing waste streams.

***Leaf disease detection and classification in food crops with efficient feature dimensionality reduction*** — Syed et al. (2025). A lightweight deep-learning approach to early detection of disease in staple food crops.

***Comparative Analysis of YOLOv11 and YOLOv12 for Automated Weed Detection in Precision Agriculture*** — Shaik et al. (2025). Benchmarks current object-detection models for real-time weed identification in the field.

***HybridSoilNet: A Novel Approach to Classify Soil Nutrient Deficiencies*** — Karra, Krishnan & Vaddi (2025). A deep-learning model for diagnosing soil nutrient gaps that limit crop yield.

***Unlocking the potential of small-scale irrigation for small farmers in Northwestern Ethiopia*** — Gebrehiwet & Pandey (2025). Examines irrigation access as a lever for smallholder food security.

***Forecasting Milk Production in India: Strategic Insights for Policymakers and Farmers*** — Pachava et al. (2025). Builds forecasting models to support dairy-sector planning and farmer income stability.

***Meta-analysis in Agricultural Research: Unveiling Climate Change Impacts on the Yields Gap Studies*** — Chakraborty & Mondal (2026). Synthesises evidence on how climate change is widening agricultural yield gaps.

*Source: SciVal "Activity of SRM University-AP" report, SDG 2: Zero Hunger (2025), data as of 30 August 2026; Publications_SRMAP_SDG2_2025–26 export (Scopus).*

# CONCLUSION

SRM University–AP's work on Zero Hunger is not a single initiative but a loop: a well-run campus food system creates the operating knowledge that students carry into government-school classrooms and farmer interviews, while faculty research on crop disease, soil health and nutrition feeds back into how the university itself thinks about food. **The task ahead is to tighten that loop** — expanding low-cost nutrition-literacy models like "Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down" to more schools, and translating precision-agriculture research into tools smallholder farmers can actually use. None of it ends hunger on its own; together, it is a credible, evidence-based contribution to the goal.

*Compiled from SRM AP FY 2025–26 institutional data: Food Data Return, SDG 2 Social Activities reports, SDG 2 Events register, and SciVal/Scopus SDG 2 publication data.*