

Question

Explain the various measures that are required to fix the imbalances in the distribution of food grains in the country.

Answer:-

India ranked 94 out of 107 countries in World Hunger Index in 2020. Definitely it is good compared to last ~~year~~ year (2019). COVID-19 crisis and nation wide lockdown make Indian population more vulnerable to food security and required meals.

It also indicate some loopholes in distribution of food and imbalance between procurement and distribution of food grains and cereals.

GOVERNMENT POLICIS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD GRAINS

Under many schemes and programmes government distributes food grains and cereals to eligibles who are poor and vulnerable to get enough food. Schemes such as:

- Antyodaya Anna Yojana - 2000
- Public Distribution System
- National Food Security Act - 2013
- Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)
- Midday Meal (in schools.) programme.

Government took many effective steps to mitigate food insecurity and imbalance ~~the~~ distribution of food grains.

After independence Agricultural production steadily increase and nearly it is doubled in recent time but still there are many people who can't get enough food.

More effective and more planned structure require to reduce imbalance between procurement and distribution of food grains.

MEASURES TO FIX IMBALANCE :-

To attain food security in India a proper way of distribute food grains must require. There are many govt. schemes which are effectively performing but still there is imbalance between Agriculture Procurement (wheat & rice) and distribution

- Buffer stock of wheat & rice is nearly doubled than its limits
 - Recently announce of PMKSY - extra distribution of food grains is reduce this gap but it is temporary reduction.
- Boost Exports of Agricultural products.
 - 1991 reforms were boon to Agriculture market of India but high subsidy and high MSP to provided by government to farmers make challenges for exporting (wheat & rice)
 - Follow WTO guideline for subsidies and MSP can boost exports of food grains and cereals.
- Increase Cereal production :-
 - ~~Buffer stock of wheat and rice~~
 - MSP and subsidies for wheat and rice production should be controlled and high MSP for cereals can make effective for controlling high production of wheat & rice
- Rise state wise NFSA Allocation :-
 - State should be allow for decide how to use additional quotas of NFSA to the beneficiaries.
- Increase PDS centers in rural and urban areas :-
 - With the increasing population need for effective and abled Public distribution system centers for cover more public which who need food and vulnerable for achieving their food sufficiency

Reduce gap between cereal and food grain
Production is also an effective way. steps for
short term fix this imbalance is more effective

→ Include pulse in PDS also encourage ^{small} farmers
for produce pulse and cereals rather than
wheat and rice.

Imbalance between Procurement and distribution
not only affect food security but also it affect
Agro economy of India in many ways. This
wide gap also make lose of perishable Oilseeds,
pulses and foodgrains, nearly 10 Per cent foodgrains
cereals and pulses perish before reaching ^{to} consumers.
This also affect health of the Indian population also
as it increase not only malnutrition but enough it
also affect food security of India.