

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

Soln India procure food grains from farmers and at a Minimum Support Price they store mainly wheat or rice.

Acc to Global Hunger Index 2020 the people of India who are below poverty line may face food shortage which leads to death.

Problem:

(I) The procurement has reached to 200 million tonnes in 2019-20 & in procurement increasing every year.

(II) The waste of food grain due to no proper consumption or usage.

(III) The unconsumed food grain is used as biofuel etc.

Soln:

(I) Let State Govt to distribute

State Govt to be allowed to distribute since they have good reach of people.

distribution to be through PDS

(i) the distribution amount to increase

• the wheat and rice to distributed more

• the quantity to be increased from 5 kg to 7 or 8 kg & so on

(ii) the MSP price can be reduced

• leads to less procurement and

• farmers can sell as they want.

(iii) No procurement diversification

• the a common target can be set for procurement for various food grain variety.

• need to include the pulses since it will face shortage in near future

• there lack of consumption among Indians women and child

• MSP to equal for all food grains

★ Conclusion:

The food grain procurement to be restricted and the state govt to be given independent open hand to distribute grain using PDS which lead to proper distribution and less burden on Central Govt