

Agricultural policy makers need to typically focus on investing in improved nutrition for high economic payoffs. Analyse.

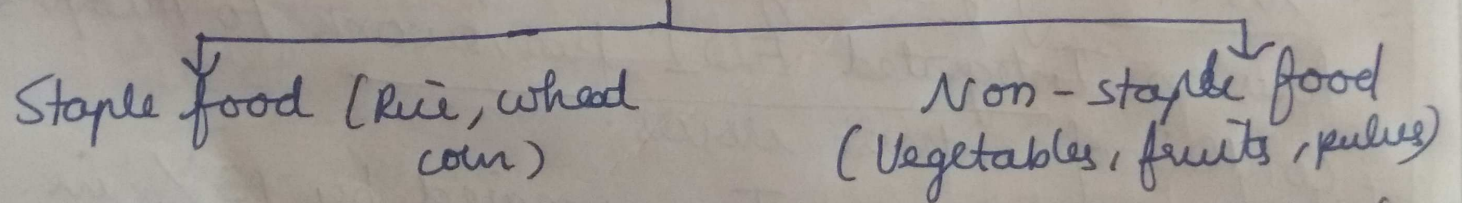
According to US-FDA, the USA has achieved an economic return benefit of 2 USD due to their investment in improved nutrition in last 10 years. This sensitise the importance of biofortification of food for the people to have better health society which will eventually decrease Out of pocket expenditure from people.

Indian health economy drawbacks:

- 1. Indian health expenditure is 3-5% of GDP
- 2. Out of which 63% expenditure is from individuals
- 3. Means more out of pocket health expenditure.
- 4. UNDP => India loses annually 1.5% GDP due to health related aspects.

Improved nutrition Necessity:

Indian Food



- 1. Indian BPL, LIG, MIG => Mostly staple food
- 2. HIG people => Eat non-staple food more.

3. Non-staple food \Rightarrow More micronutrients, vitamins, zinc, iron etc. \Rightarrow Good health

4. Non-staple food \Rightarrow Expensive food for poor.

Subsidy to bio-fortification fertilizers:

1. To fertilizers containing zinc, vitamins etc.
2. To fertilize the staple food crops
3. Biofortification of PDS rich staple crops ensure non-expensive biofortified food to BPL

Biofortified seeds through Seed Corporation:

1. Policymakers can give biofortified seeds through IARI / state corporations.
2. Thus non-staple food crops can easily be cultivated and then marketed & distributed.

Revising National Food Safety Act:

1. Providing iron foli enriched rice grains to satisfy 2² meals per day.
2. Reduces Anaemia and decreases the OPE of the people of India

Future Prospects:

1. Targeted PDS \Rightarrow Supply of free biofortified grains
2. Policy to incorporate bio-fortified seeds with Poshan Abhiyan through Ministry of Women.
3. Hospital may supply biofortified food to pregnant women & child-ICDS to financially decrease their OPE