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Agriculture

Analysis of food crisis in the upcoming World Trade Organisation ministerial conference is crucial for the food security of the country. Examine. (200 words)

India and its Food Management System :

During 1960s we have faced extreme poverty and food crisis was all time high. After the Green revolution we were able to surpass the food crisis and able to supply the adequate stocks to all over the country.

Challenges in WTO for developing Countries :

For all of the developing countries, the WTO provisions on Agricultural Produce is major impediment, it is not only India which is suffering.

India is leading the group in the WTO ministerial conference against developed countries contentions, such as

- * Subsidies
- * Food Procurement Program
- * Minimum Support Price etc,

Developed Countries are against these provisions as it is hindering their trade.

For developing countries, it is not only trade related, it is for ^{supplying} the whole country with adequate food i.e. zero hunger (SDG 2).

India's Contentions and leading role in WTO:

For us, we are making surplus production and trading the surplus stock with the countries at low price, in order to alleviate the food crisis.

Developed countries led by US had put forward the WTO provision "not to trade the surplus which we got by way of giving subsidies, MSP etc."

India also demanding developed countries to stop providing export subsidy that is for research and development on food/ agricultural produce.

Solution :

Developing Countries couldn't invest huge on research & development, & its subsidy program would continue to make sure there is adequate food for themselves and for the least developing Country.

Developed Countries should encourage Developing Countries by financing or technology transfer to make sure that developing Countries stop giving subsidies.

Conclusion :

To achieve World's Goal, it is imperative for the developed Countries to invest in developing Countries for adequate food stock for the world.