

Q. Discuss the role of National Food Security Act 2013, in addressing food insecurity in Madhya Pradesh. What are its major challenges in implementation? (30-marks).

Ans.

The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013, aims to provide subsidised food grain. In Madhya Pradesh, it targets poor and vulnerable section to ensure food security and reducing malnutrition. *approx. 2/3 of India's population live in MP*

1. Coverage :- NFSA covers around 75% of rural and 50% of urban population under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) & Priority Household (PHH). *this is true for PHH households.*

80.10% of rural poplⁿ
69.61% of urban poplⁿ.

2. Entitlement :- Provides 5kg of food grain per person per month at highly subsidised rate (₹3 per kg).

For Antyodaya Anna Yojna
35kg / Household.

3. Nutrition Support :- Include supplementary nutrition for pregnant women, lactating mother & children under 14, addressing malnutrition.

4. Social Inclusion :- Helps marginalised communities, tribal areas and women headed households, promoting equality.

Challenges in Implementation :-

* Leakage & Diversion :- Significant food grain leakage reduce effectiveness.

try to include leakage and diversion rate.

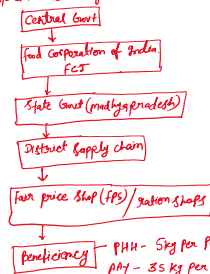
* Identification Issue :- Error in identifying beneficiary and outdated ration cards cause exclusion.

* Infrastructure Gap :- poor storage and transportation affect timely distribution.

* Awareness :- low awareness in rural areas limit utilization.

Remark :- 1. Try to include more data/facts in your answer.

2. make implementation flow chart.



Conclusion - NFSA has significantly enhanced food security in MP, but improving governance, infrastructure and targeting mechanism is essential for full effectiveness. *always write full form in answer sheet.*

4.5
10