

Das Recht auf Nahrung - Fallbeispiel Indien

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UNRISD GENF/BONN



Schader Stiftung



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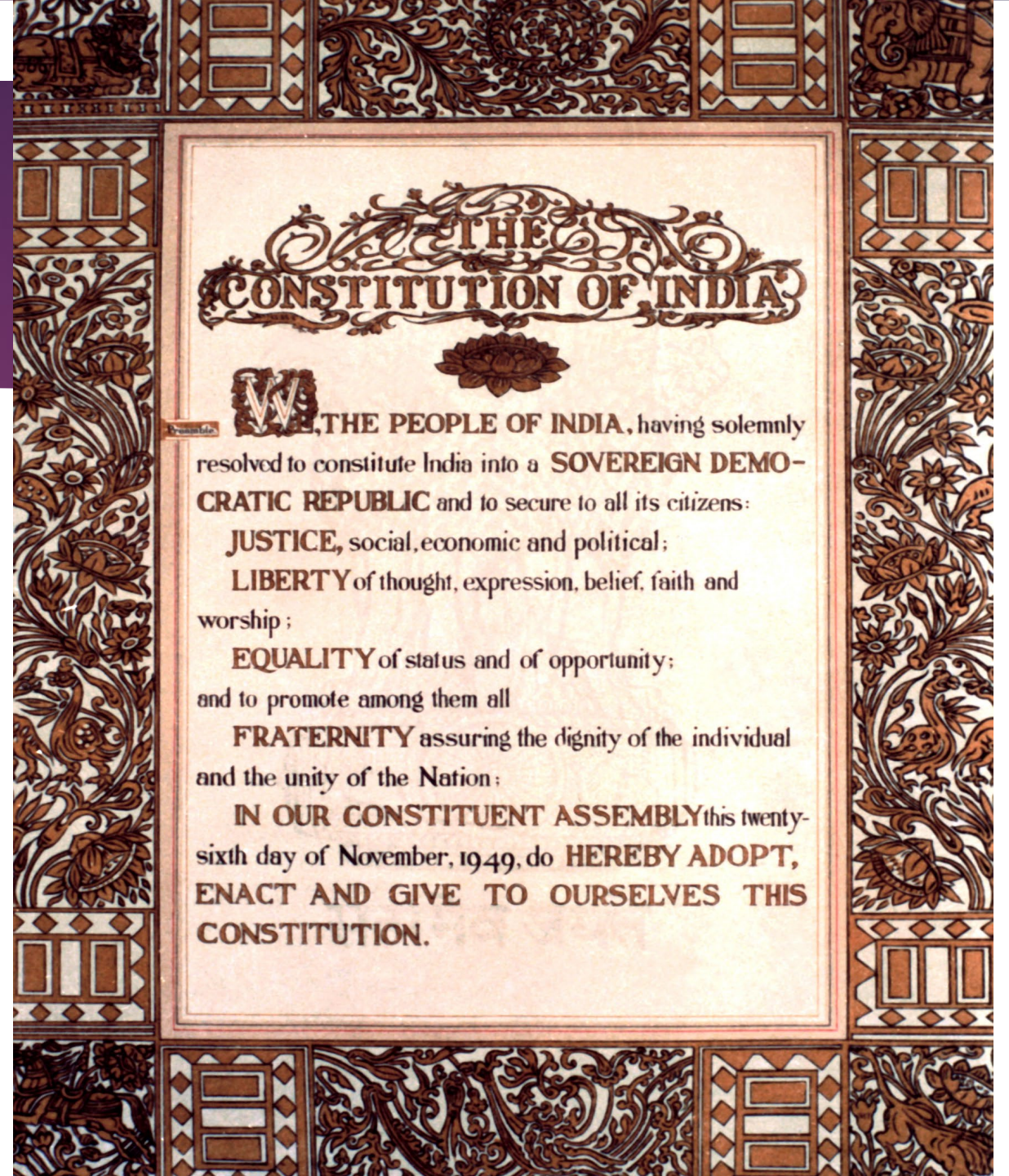


Übersicht: Anspruch und Wirklichkeiten

- ▶ **THE GOOD**
- ▶ **THE BAD**
- ▶ **THE UGLY**
- ▶ **SO WHAT?**

THE GOOD

► Verfassung von Indien 1949



Das Versprechen der Verfassung:

- **Gerechtigkeit**
- **Freiheit**
- **Gleichheit**
- **Brüderlichkeit –**
- **Und: Ernährungssituation verbessern**

Fortschrittliche Regierung 2005-2013 (“United Progressive Alliance”)

- ▶ Right to **Information** (RTI) Act (2005)
- ▶ Protection of Women from **Domestic Violence** Act (2005)
- ▶ Commissions for Protection of **Child Rights** Act (2005)
- ▶ Mahatma Gandhi National **Rural Employment Guarantee** (MGNREGA) Act (2006)
- ▶ Scheduled Tribe and Other **Forest Dwellers** (recognition of forest rights) Act (2006)
- ▶ The **Unorganised Workers** Social Security Act (2008)
- ▶ The Right of Children to **Free and Compulsory Education** Act (2009)
- ▶ Protection of Children from **Sexual Offences** Act (2012)
- ▶ **Sexual Harassment of Women** at Workplace (prevention, prohibition, redressal) Act (2013)
- ▶ Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in **Land Acquisition**, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (2013)
- ▶ **National Food Security Act 2013**

National Food Security Act, 2013

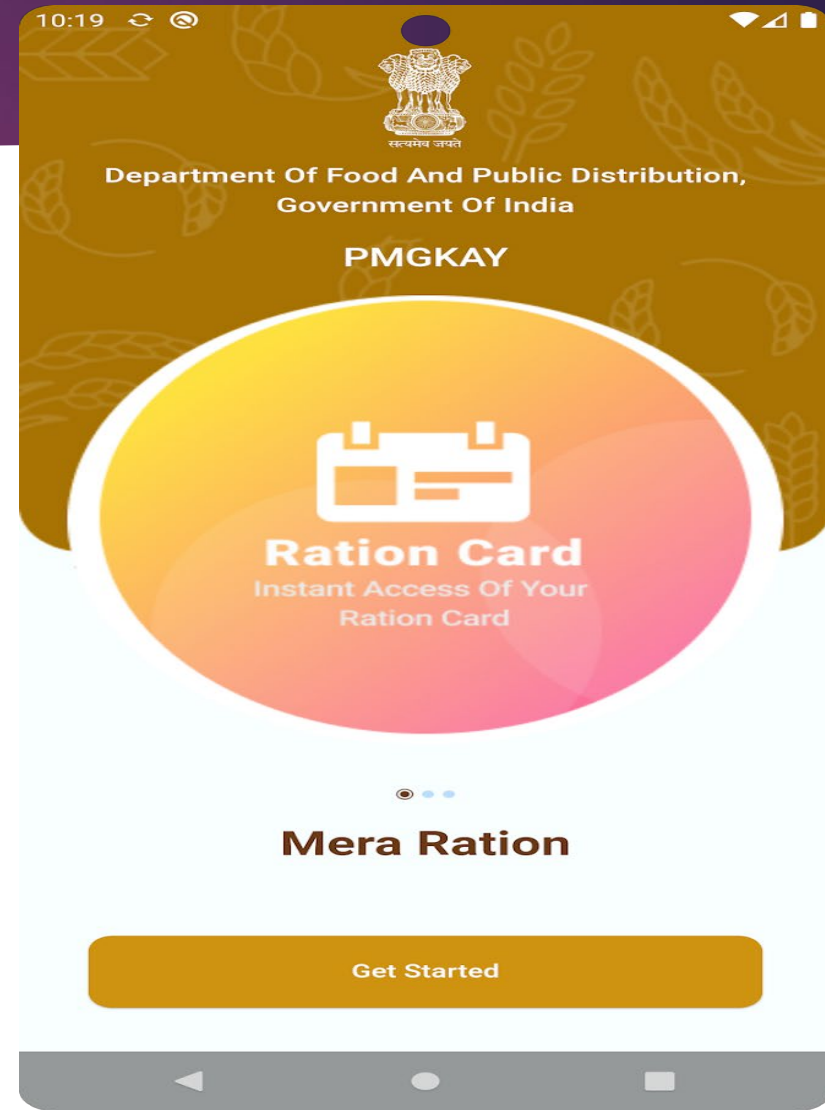
- ▶ Subsidized food grains to approximately **two thirds** of India's 1.2 billion people.
 - ▶ 5 kilograms per eligible person per month of cereals at the following prices:
 - ▶ Rice at INR 3.00 per kg
 - ▶ Wheat at INR 2.00 per kg
 - ▶ Coarse grains (millet) at INR 1.00 per kg.
- ▶ The **poorest** covered under the Antodaya anna yojna remain entitled to 35 kg of grains
- ▶ The eldest woman in the household, 18 years or above, is the **head of the household** for the issuance of the ration card.
- ▶ The cost of the implementation is estimated to be approximately **1.5 % of GDP**.

National Food Security Act, 2013

- ▶ **Pregnant women and lactating mothers** are entitled to a nutritious "take home ration" of 600 Calories and a maternity benefit of at least Rs 6,000 for six months.
- ▶ **Children 6 months to 14 years** of age are to receive free hot meals or "take home rations".
- ▶ The central government will provide funds to states in case of short supplies of food grains.
- ▶ The state government will provide a food security allowance to the beneficiaries in case of non-supply of food grains.
- ▶ There will be state and district-level **redress** mechanisms

Zugangskarte – überall einlösbar

One Nation One Ration Card plan ensures distribution of subsidised foodgrains to ration card holders under NFSA to lift the entitled foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop (FPS) **anywhere in the country** by using their same/existing NFSA ration card after biometric/Aadhaar authentication on an electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) device. Under this scheme, beneficiaries will continue to get Rice, Wheat and Coarse Grain at the rate of Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 per Kg respectively in other States as well.



(Warme) Schulspeisung

Mid-day meals to approximately **100 million** children at primary and upper primary school

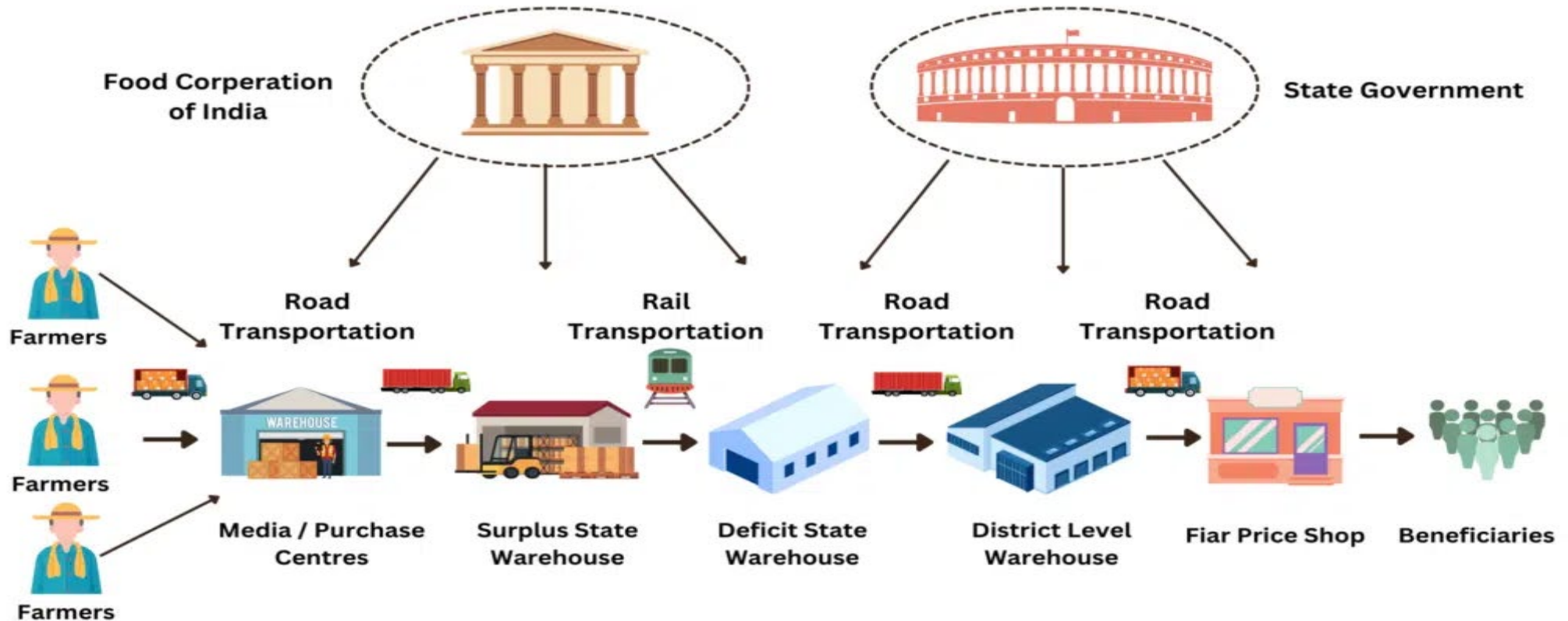


Preisstützungs-Zusage an die Landwirtschaft

- ▶ **Staatlicher Ankauf von Agrarprodukten**
- ▶ **Mindeststützpreise**
- ▶ **Keine echte Garantie, aber wird von Regierungen verschiedener politischer Einstellung beibehalten**

Public distribution system

STRUCTURE OF THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN INDIA



THE BAD

- ▶ **190 Millionen Menschen haben Hunger**
- ▶ **Noch viel mehr Menschen in Indien leben in Nahrungsmittelunsicherheit**
- ▶ **100 Millionen Menschen vielleicht gar nicht erfasst (fehlender Zensus)**

India's malnutrition crisis: 17% of children underweight. 36% stunted. 6% wasted. reports

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THE TIMES OF INDIA

WCD

India's malnutrition crisis: 17% of children underweight, 36% stunted, 6% wasted, reports WCD

TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Jul 26, 2024, 06.58 PM IST



NEW DELHI: More than 50% children, under the age of 5, suffer from chronic malnutrition in India. Responding to a question in Lok Sabha, women and child development minister Annapurna Devi citing the Poshan Tracker data for June said that, approximately 8.57 crore children under 6 years of age were measured, out of which about 17 per cent children were underweight, while 36 per cent were stunted and 6 per cent were wasted.

Stunted growth refers to children who are too short for their age, wasted refers to the children who are too thin for their height, and underweight children have low weight for their age, indicating both stunting and wasting.



UNITED NATIONS



WE, THE PEOPLE

A Report by the Civil Society of India for the Decade of Action
2021–2030

Systemisch ausgegrenzt:

- Dalits
- Adivasis
- Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes
- Bonded Labour and Human Trafficking Affected
- Religious Minorities
- Smallholder, tenant farmers, landless labourers
- Migrants and Urban Poor
- North-Eastern Region
- Persons Living with HIV
- Persons with Disabilities
- Sexual Minorities—LGBTQIA+
- Refugees and Asylum Seekers
- Women
- Children
- Adolescents, Youth and Youth Workers
- Elderly

Zugang zu Reis/Weizen unterlaufen

Public Distribution System (PDS) in India: Related Concerns and Enhancing Effectiveness

**Korruption
Schwund
Verfall**

Last updated on November 13th, 2024 Posted on November 12, 2024 by NEXT IAS Current Affairs Team

High Leakage: approximately 28% of the food grains do not reach beneficiaries

Inefficiencies: substantial portion of the food grains is lost due to systemic inefficiencies.

Impact on Food Security: significant portion of the population still lives below the poverty line

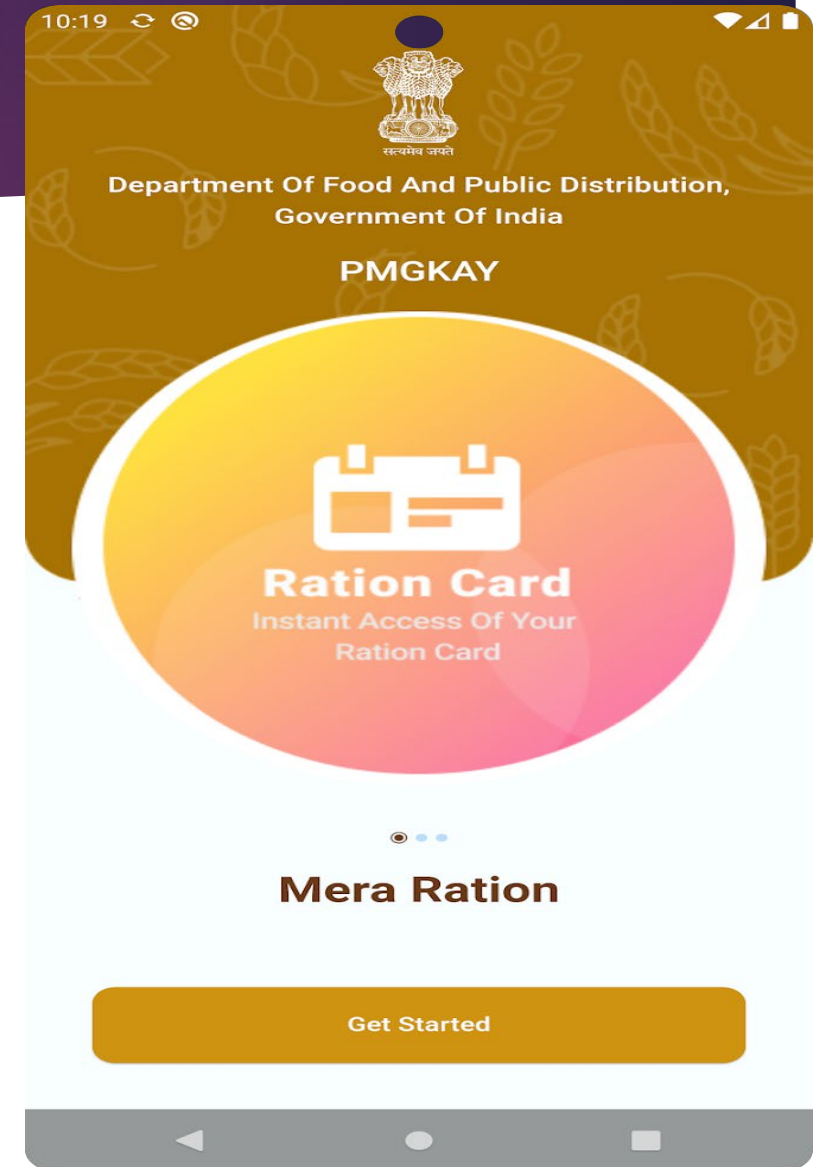
Nutritional Security: The current system **does not adequately address nutritional security**

Corruption and Inefficiency: Efforts to curb leakage include **Point-of-Sale (PoS) systems at Fair Price Shops (FPS)** and use of **Aadhaar-based biometric authentication**.

While these measures have reduced leakage to some extent, the problem persists, particularly in states with **higher rates of corruption and inefficiency**.

Zugangskarte

Karte funktioniert nicht überall
– trotz Handybezahlung für
andere Lebensmittel :



Mittagsmahlzeit



- ▶ Qualität der Schulspeisung sehr unterschiedlich
- ▶ Kastenausgrenzung
- ▶ Kampagne der Hindutva-Ideologen gegen Eier als Proteinzugabe

Anjali, Class VIII student of MNM Government Girls School

Situation von Bäuerinnen und Bauern

- ▶ **Farmer suicides: 2023: 2,851 farmers in India took their own lives in 2023**
- ▶ **Reasons:**
 - ▶ **Financial Distress:**
 - ▶ **Crop Failure and Debt:**
 - ▶ **Emotional Stress and Social Stigma**

Landwirtschaft:

Es fehlen:

- ▶ **Fairer Zugang/Sicherung zu/von Landtiteln**
- ▶ **Düngemittel, Saatgut**
- ▶ **Bewässerung/Strom**

Umfassende faire Landreform wäre nötig!

„Legislating food provisioning without protecting sustainable food production is like wiping the floor while leaving the tap running.“

Bauern/Bäuerinnen- protest seit 2020



Minimum support price

“To protest for 13 months was not easy, as it stretched across many seasons. So we followed a formula where each village would send **one tractor** carrying **15 people** to the Delhi border and after **10 days** they would return while another batch from the village replaced them. It was a show of strength and solidarity by India’s farmers and it emerged from this connected reality of falling incomes and increased expenses.”

Rakesh Tikat of the Bhartiya Kisan Union

Indian farmers are protesting again. Legal guarantee on Minimum Support Price is the key demand

14 February 2024



THE UGLY

- ▶ Landwirtschaftskomitee der WTO macht Druck auf Indien
- ▶ Vorwand: Subventionen auf Nahrungsmittel, Preisgarantien für Bauern, Exportbeschränkungen seien gegen das Common Agreement on Agriculture
 - ▶ “trade disorting”
- ▶ Bislang konnte Indien sich behaupten

WTO and Indian Agriculture
Issues, Concerns and Possible Solutions

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

December 2021

Gegenargumente der indischen Verhandler

Indian government arguments: The Minimum Support Price (MSP): safeguard the well-being and livelihoods of those sustaining the nation's agricultural sector.

- ▶ Humanitarian Grounds
- ▶ Food Security: fair compensation
- ▶ Shield farmers from market uncertainties and exploitative practices.

UND:

Massive Landwirtschaftssubventionen in EU – USA???

SO WHAT?

- ▶ **In Deutschland:**
 - ▶ Klimagerechtigkeit beschleunigen!!!
 - ▶ Menschenrechtsbasierte Klagen einreichen!!!
 - ▶ LieferkettenG auf De-, EU-, UN-Ebene
- ▶ **Auf UN-Ebene:**
 - ▶ SDG 2 – zero hunger - voranbringen
 - ▶ Voluntary National Review Deutschland: 2025
- ▶ **In Indien:**
 - ▶ Zivilgesellschaft politisch unterstützen (FIAN Indien)

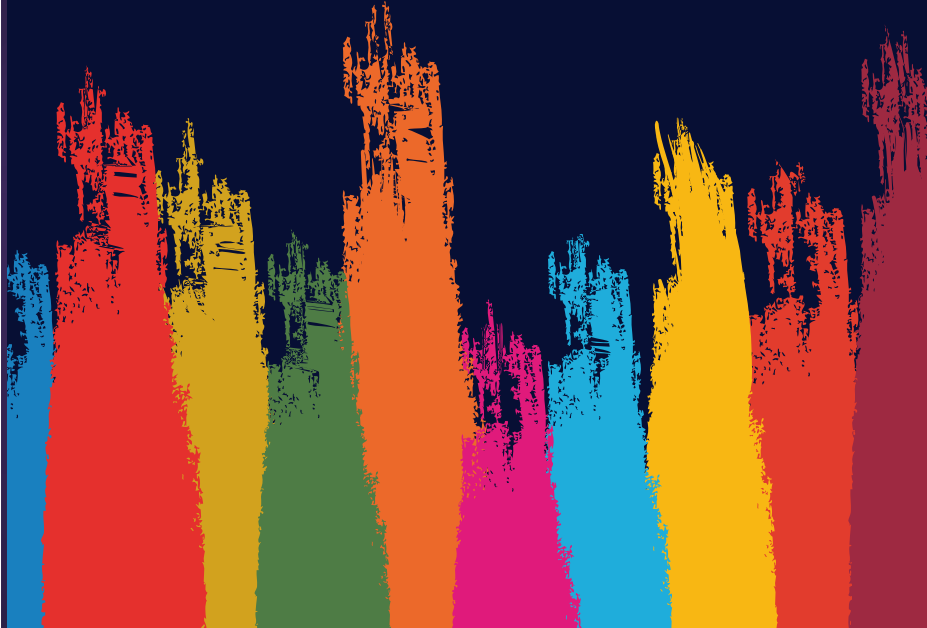


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Zum weiterlesen

- ▶ Alina Saba and Gabriele Koehler. Contestation movements and the Emergence of Eco-Social Contracts in India and Nepal- UNRISD Working Paper
<https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/296626/1/1890210862.pdf>
- ▶ Wada Na Todo Abhiyan. WE, THE PEOPLE . A Report by the Civil Society of India for the Decade of Action 2021–2030
https://www.wadanatodo.net/_files/ugd/7bfee1_0f8b9ab3736c48b4bbea141e9ebabeb6.pdf

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