02 Proposal

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**Outline**

* Introduction
* Discussion
* World Food Crises
* Resolving the Crises
* Summaries of Academic Sources
* A Way Forward
* Conclusion

02 Proposal

**Introduction**

The transformation of the middle class and the population has led to the majority of the population to directly affect the dilemma of hunger. It is a matter of debate for many as the world food crises are systematic and well determined. The rise of population in India and China is the case in point which reflects the clear change in the demographics and demand for excessive food resources. Other factors that contribute to the crises are the increasing demand and requirement for the basic needs of people living in developing regions. The growth rate in these regions is extensively at the rise and the corresponding increase in the middle class has provided for the adoption of certain modifications in the lifestyle and eating habits. *However, the question arises what behind it and what can we do to reduce the crises of food security in the world.*

**Discussion**

Over time, there are various measures that are undertaken by the authorities, international aid agencies and other stakeholders. These steps were based on the elimination of hunger and success to a certain level is also achieved. Similarly deregulation of the prices, process and practices of food supply chain management contributed to the intense rise and exploit the poor from accessing their basic needs (Bouët & Debucquet, 2016). On the starvation and through a series of restrictions, these vulnerable people are unable to reach out for the fulfilment of their needs. There are various systematic approaches that can be achieved through practical and professional movements.

**World Food Crises**

The natural disaster of world food crises is not new to the individuals of this planet. It goes back to the era before World War I, II and especially after both wars were fought. The unaware population became helpless due to the massive destruction of those who have power in one or other way. When these deprived people have no choice to approach their particular area and especially the basic needs for food, it is commonly referred to as world food crises (Farrell, 2017). Billions of people have their risk of hunger due to varied and professional reasons. Multinational companies and investors are becoming rich by exploiting these poor people of the world. The arguments are well supported by the researchers and scholars who work for the food crises that are prevailing in the entire world.

**Resolving the Crises**

Various steps can be taken to counter the issues of hunger like the localization of food power and the renegotiation of trade agreements that are done globally should be done accordingly. On the fair prices, World Food Organization should purchase the food locally. Fair distribution is one of the major factors that should be considered and such practices should avoid the dumping of feeding more people with cheap grains. The improvement in safety nets for poor individuals should also be supported. Through the state level welfare programs there should be an increase in food banks with healthy and fresh commodities.

The support for the independent community has based on the businesses at a local and global level. The sovereignty of food is the basic right for everyone and it should be given to the states in the Asian and African region. It is the right of these people to define their own system of agriculture and food distribution. Further the fixation of the food system and the regulation of the market can be a positive point (Bernstein, 2016). The decrease in power of oligopolistic food corporations and the development in the ecologically resilient system is the requirement of time. There is a need for affordable food that could turn the system into economic and social development. Every single person from the middle class cannot be able to afford the expensive prices and a shortage of food in their localities.

**Summaries of Academic Sources/Literature Review**

*Bernstein, H. (2016). Agrarian political economy and modern world capitalism: the contributions of food regime analysis. The Journal of Peasant Studies, 43(3), 611-647.*

Through the selective survey of food regime, the author pointed out key elements like the international state system, patterns of trade and the international system of labor. There is a discussion on the relation of industry and agriculture along with the modalities of accumulation. Further the tension and contradiction among the specific food regimes are effected by social forces and other elements. The peasant turn of the corporate food regime is the empirical weakness related to it. In other words neo liberal globalization has put the entire burden on peasants of the contemporary era.

*McMichael, P. (2016). Commentary: Food regime for thought. The Journal of Peasant Studies, 43(3), 648-670.*

In response to the analysis under taken by the Bernstein in his research article, the present paper claim that there is a misinterpretation of the food regimes that are misguided as peasant turn. It focused on the class position of peasants to face this situation of food crises and supported the fact that based on changes and progression in the social and world environment. Advancement and the idea of neo liberalism have unmasked the dirty politics and undemocratic steps like free trade which provided a comparative edge to the corporate sector.

*Epule, T. E., Peng, C., & Lepage, L. (2015). Environmental refugees in sub-Saharan Africa: a review of perspectives on the trends, causes, challenges and way forward. Geo Journal, 80(1), 79-92.*

These authors in their research have critically analyzed the challenges, causes and trends as a way forward for the environmental refugees in the African region. The challenges for these people living in deserted areas of Africa have increased over the last three decades. The rise of the population is seen as the main dynamics for causing the crises along with wars, vegetation and droughts. Stressing up of the resources through economic, political and environmental pressure is also the reason for crises.

*Fraser, E., Legwegoh, A., Krishna, K. C., CoDyre, M., Dias, G., Hazen, S., & Sneyd, L. (2016). Biotechnology or organic? Extensive or intensive? Global or local? A critical review of potential pathways to resolve the global food crisis. Trends in Food Science & Technology, 48, 78-87.*

The paper discussed the effects of political and scientific pathways for the global food crises. While reviewing the policy, sovereignty, distribution and technology, these authors have viewed that local food system is good and preferable over the globalized enforcement of policy options for reducing the crises. A fair distribution of power must be accepted in the particular policy formulation.

*Akbarzadeh, S., & Conduit, D. (2016). The Syrian refugee crisis. Ethos, 24(2), 8.*

The paper reflects the crises in Syria, which are one of the most disturbing and destructive challenges for the people to remain normal and stable with the food requirements. It is the greatest humanitarian challenge to settle the displaced person from their localities to new places. These people have cost their lives and have no access to basic needs like food and clothing.

**Conclusion**

To improve in the power of consumers we must fill the gap that hinders their access to basic needs. Further, extensive research and conferences on the subject matter can also resolve the crises. Development in poor states in every aspect of their life is mandatory; otherwise, the impacts of these will flourish to other parts of the world. Basic governance, health, technology, infrastructure should be given to vulnerable people of this planet.

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