Hungry For Change:
Reforming the Food Distribution System In India

Abstract
• Decrease hunger and malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh, India.
• A corrupt food distribution system prevents government subsidized food from getting to people.
• Portioning and protecting food in air tight bags will eliminate spoiling and theft.

Background
• Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of malnutrition in India (55%).
• ~50% of childhood deaths are the result of malnutrition
• 1/3 of crops are lost to spoilage.
• Second largest grain stockpile globally, yet 1/5 of Indian people suffer from malnutrition

Project Goals
• Higher percentage of subsidized food will reach people
• Food will be fresh
• Decrease in theft
• Appropriate portions due to family need

Results
• Weight of food sent out will be compared to weight of food received in villages
• Malnutrition and hunger statistics taken by UNICEF and the WHO will be compared before and after implementation

Methods
1. Properly dried and stored grain purchased
2. Packaged in portioned, airtight plastic bags
3. Placed in brown paper bag and sealed
4. Delivered to villages, distributed to people

Conclusion
• With increased amounts of food reaching people, malnutrition rates will drop
• Overall health will improve
• If found to increase food distribution, the system will be continued and implemented in other Indian states

References

Nutrition of Children in India By Region (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu (30)</td>
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<td>Maharashtra (37)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uttaranchal (38)</td>
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<td>INDIA (43)</td>
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<td>Bihar (56)</td>
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<td>Jharkhand (57)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh (60)</td>
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Madhya Pradesh suffers from drastic malnutrition affecting children and adults alike.

Conclusions
• With increased amounts of food reaching people, malnutrition rates will drop
• Overall health will improve
• If found to increase food distribution, the system will be continued and implemented in other Indian states

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