

In spite of the advances made in agriculture, many people around the world still go hungry.

Why is this the case?

What can be done about it?

Though agricultural industry has been considerably developed over the past few decades, we are witnessing of increasing hungry-hunger and poverty rates more than ever before. In this essay, I would address two contributing factors in-to this global problem along with some viable solutions s-for them.

For one, the global population has soared during the last four decades, particularly in less developed countries. However, the considerable advancement in the farming sector could not be overlooked, but the fact of diminishing natural resources to feed this population should be also be taken into the account. In-as a result of excessive utilization of fertile- soils and water tables, the world is being threatened ed by food shortage. It should be mentioned that the rate of hungry-hunger is by far more-higher in populous countries like India. It might depict that the population rate correlates strongly with that of hungryhunger. The Exorbitant cost of food is another contributing factor in high rate of hungry hunger. The reasons behind this upsurge might be that most of-tracts of agricultural lands had-have been converted to residential areas and at the same time the demand for food has been increasing. Because of this, providing a meal has become unaffordable for many social stratumstrata, such as stragging-struggling working class of society.

To solve-overcome the first obstacle, some restrictions should be imposed by governments to control the population rate, as it had been done-implemented in China for a long time. Increasing public awareness about the different ways of preventing pregnancy is also an effective way. Teaching them in secondary schools could be an effective first step. Providing free tablets and other contraceptives for low-income partners could be another way in order to keep the world population in balance. To ameliorate the latter problem, governments are responsible to offers s some subsidies on production of basic food substances such as rice, wheat, vegetables and fruits. Governments also should allocate a specific budget for low-income families in-terms-of in the form of bonuses, for example. Also farmers should be offered by-inexpensive farm land in order to reduce the cost of food production.

To sum up, with existing and already limited natural resources and continuously increasing global population, advances in agricultural technology could not alleviate the problem of (starving) hungry people alone.