

TEXT ANALYSIS

Myths about Hunger by Institute for Food and Development Policy Backgrounder.

I have identified the following key words:

- **Hungry Countries:** Are those where there is not enough availability of foods to feed adequately an important amount of their population. So the text try to sum up several topics linked with hunger and the unequal distribution of this situation.
- **Demographic Transition:** Process where the population experiments a big growth because of decreasing of mortality and maintaining of birth rate according with several social and economic changes which influences in this kind of behaviours. In the text is used to link the availability of food the population growth
- **The Green Revolution:** Set of changes towards new agriculture system induced by developing countries which wants to motivate shifts in their economic structure. During the last years of XX century and nowadays it has been also called “High external input agriculture”.
- **Free Trade:** Economic situation where the there are not obstacles in the market or they are so light, to traffic with products and services. In the text is linked this situation with the attempt to solve the hunger problems.

The text tries to sum up twelve myths about hunger and their different distribution around the world; then is explained the myth and how it runs under the opinion of those writes the text. Firstly they say that the myth that there is not enough food to go around is false, really there are enough basic foods to feed in whole world but the problem is that the poor countries do not have money as much as necessary. Sometimes people blames the nature disaster as an evil in developing countries, but truly this kind of things affects because of malnutrition caused by hunger. People also blames the population growth but the certain is that could be a better distribution of food resources through some advances in the agriculture techniques in the cultivations, although it looks like that ruins the environment, today there are a lot of modern techniques respectful with the environment. Another important thing is the land distribution, when it is necessary to finish with the property in few hands and concentrating the lands with the aim to increase the productivity. On the other hand the free market and trade are note the solution because, as we can see, here are a lot hanger countries which has a lot of exports while the famine is attacking the population, the state has to take part with

measures towards the people or a new land distribution. So the state has to take responsibilities because the populations has so hungry to fight against this situation. In addition the foreign support contributes to maintain the system and even gets to make rich enterprises of the private sector in the developed world. So in the global economy the poor countries have the worker position of the system, with the lowest work conditions and wages. Finally, is said that the freedom and the end of hunger are compatible, but not under the current idea of freedom, so based in property.

I think that in the text are put a lot ideas which are used very often by those controls important issues in the world just to take a justification. But I think that it is true that we live in an unequal world, the global and free trade positions can helps sometimes these bad situations because the big corporations can employ people and improving the industry in some countries, favoring a change in the economic structure.