

FOOD SECURITY SCENARIO IN INDIAN CONTEXT

*Devendra Kumar Sharma

**Dr Rakesh Goyal

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Corresponding Author: Devendra Kumar Sharma; doi:10.46360/cosmos.ahe.xxxxxxx**Abstract***“No person shall be empty his life or personal liberty except in step with the procedure established by law.”*

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, amongst different articles, places the difficulty of food security within the right perspective. In India, it's currently believed that the correct to Food may be a secure elementary right of each subject. This comes from the actual fact that our very independence from British people rule was supported a vision for the country wherever while not adequate provision of balanced food to its people, Asian country can ne'er actually accomplish Swaraj. thought of to be landmark legislation to alleviate the conditions of the poor and also the population's food insecurities, the **National Food Security Act (NFSA)** of 2013 offers legal rights and entitlements with relevance food for all. this text talks concerning the varied necessities of the NFSA.

Keywords: NFSA, Food, India, Security.**Introduction**

The introduction of the worldwide Hunger Index revealed by International Food Policy Analysis Institute, Washington DC begin with the quote-“The dogs of hunger aren't dead; some square measure sleeping, others square measure biting”. Unsurprisingly, the difficulty of hunger and food insecurity arising out of financial condition or otherwise continues to concern the policy manufacturers, directors, social researchers and also the domain, particularly within the Third World countries. Asian country has been quite triple-crown in guaranteeing ample accessibility of food within the country. however, creating food obtainable is simply one side of food security, the' a crucial one. Economic access to food and its absorption by folks for higher nourishment square measure different necessary aspects of food security.

Food insecurity in and of itself, exists once all folks, in the least times, don't have physical and economic access to the ample, safe and wholesome food to satisfy their dietary desires and food preferences for a lively and healthy life. Food insecurity will result in lower psychological feature ability, diminished work performance and substantial productivity losses. All of those will hamper the expansion and development of economic system. Asian country has created substantial progress in health determinants over the past decades. The crucial indicators of health, together with death rate, maternal mortality quantitative relation, sickness prevalence, and morbidity moreover as mortality rates have shown consistent decline over the years.

Review of Literature

Employmath, et al (2017), The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and its effects on growth and stability in the production of pulses in India's main states-exclusively in the State of Karnataka - have been examined in this research. Data were gathered for the period 1997-98 to 2013-14, which was divided into two eras, namely Pre NFSM (1997-98 to 2006-07) and Post NFSM, in order to examine the impact of NFSM on the production of main pulses (2007-08 to 2013-14). The results show that red gramme and Bengal gramme showed a growing trend in area, production, and productivity following the adoption of NFSM at both the national and state levels in Karnataka. In the case of green gramme, area growth at the all-Indian level was negative after the NFSM while it was considerable and positive at 1% levels before the NFSM. Red gramme, green gramme, and Bengal gramme productivity in India as a whole ranged from 682, 350, and 804 kg per hectare before NFSM to 730, 406, and 913 kg per hectare after NFSM, respectively. In contrast, the overall growth of green gramme output in Karnataka State for the H-K region was negative (-5.42%) and non-significant during the pre-NFSM period, but it was positive (11.22%) and non-significant during the post-NFSM period. However, during the study's pre-NFSM and overall periods, the productivity of the H-K region was negative. In terms of Bengal gramme, the post-NFSM period saw a significant increase in productivity and production. Thus, it was discovered that NFSM was effective in raising pulse production and productivity, which helped to ensure the population's nutritional security.

**Research Scholar, Himalayan Garhwal University, Shiv Nagar, Phokra, India.

**Research Supervisor, Himalayan Garhwal University, Shiv Nagar, Phokra, India.

Dattagupta and others (2016), 7.7% of India's total geographical area, or 255,088 km², is made up by Northeast India. Due to its location at the meeting point of the Indo-Malayan, Indo-Chinese, and Indian biogeographic subregions, the area boasts a wide variety of plants and animals, and there are also over 200 different ethnic groups. Numerous communities in this region have historically relied on forest resources, particularly non-timber forest products (NTFPs), which are essential to their ability to sustain themselves and provide for their basic needs. According to the report, in some areas of Arunachal Pradesh, up to 94% of the population depends on the forest for survival. Similar to this, 60-90% of the indigenous population in states like Tripura, Manipur, and Nagaland depends on forest resources for a variety of reasons. The amount of reliance on forest products is high, even in the other regions of Northeast India. As a result, this report gives a general summary of NTFP availability, use, and conservation in Northeast India.

Food Security in India

India's life has improved and death rate, nearly halved within the last fifty years. There has been a powerful economic progress with achievements within the domain of agriculture contributive considerably. Asian country ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like biology, work and fishing accounted for eighteen.6% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005 and utilized hr. of the whole hands. However, the matter of chronic hunger and deficiency disease appears to prevail on an oversized scale. Asian country presently has the most important range of underfed folks within the world i.e. 212 million. the whole range of underfed folks was 172.4 million in 1990-92 that rose to 237.7 million in 2005-07 i.e. nearly thirty eighth increase in underfed folks.

The basic thought of food security globally is to confirm that everyone folks, in the least times, ought to get access to the fundamental food for his or her active and healthy life and is characterized by accessibility, access, utilization and stability of food. the' the Indian Constitution doesn't have any specific provision relating to right to food, the basic right to life enshrined in Article twenty-one of the Constitution could also be understood to incorporate right to measure with human dignity, which can embody the correct to food and different basic wants.

Though the difficulty of 'food security' at the house is unceasingly being self-addressed by the govt. since long, through the general public Distribution System and also the Targeted Public Distribution System, the enactment of the National Food

Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 on July five, 2013 marks a paradigm shift within the approach to food security from welfare to rights based mostly approach.

The Act lawfully entitles up to seventy fifth of the agricultural population and five hundredth of the urban population to receive sponsored food-grains beneath Targeted Public Distribution System. concerning 2 thirds of the population so is roofed beneath the Act to receive extremely sponsored food-grains. As a step towards girl's authorization, the eldest lady of the house elderly eighteen years or higher than is remitted to be the pinnacle of the house for the aim of supply of ration cards beneath the Act.

The Act is being enforced all told the States/UTs, associate degreed on an all-Asian country basis, out of most coverage of eighty-one.34 large integer persons, around eighty large integer persons are lined beneath NFSA at this time for receiving extremely sponsored food-grains. The identification of beneficiaries by States/UTs may be a continuous method, that involves exclusion of ineligible/fake/duplicate ration cards and additionally exclusion on account of death, migration etc. and inclusion on account of birth as additionally that of real left-out households.

One of the guiding principles of the Act is its life-cycle approach whereby special provisions are created for pregnant girls and fresh mothers and kids within the cohort of vi months to fourteen years, by entitling them to receive nourishing meal freed from price through a widespread network of Integrated Children Development Services (ICDS) centers, referred to as Anganwadi Centres underneath ICDS theme and additionally through faculties underneath Mid-Day Meal (MDM) theme. Higher nutritional norms are prescribed for ill-fed youngsters up-to vi years older. Pregnant girls and fresh mothers square measure any entitled to receive money maternity advantage of not but Rs. 6,000 to partially complete the wage loss throughout the amount of physiological condition and additionally to supplement nutrition.

In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of food-grains or meals to entitled persons underneath NFSA, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the involved government to be paid to every person, among such time and manner as is also prescribed by the Central Government. These provisions square measure ruled through the Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015.

Eat food is crucial for living like air and water. it's quite obtaining 2 sq. meals. It has 3 dimensions-

- food handiness i.e. total food production within the country and the foreign food and offer stocks maintained in govt. granaries like FCI in previous years.
- food accessibility i.e. food ought to be among the reach of each person.
- food affordability i.e. a personal ought to have enough cash to shop for correct, safe and nourishing food to satisfy his dietary desires.

Conclusion

The need for achieving food security is felt considerably within the recent years thanks to monumental pressure from the ever increasing population in Asian country. Asian country when 66th year of independence has not solely seen development and progress however additionally changing into one amongst the quickest growing economies within the world. This accomplishment takes a shattering twist once one appearance at the hunger drawback booming among it. Out of the estimate one.27 billion populations, a complete of seventy-seven square measure thought of poor and vulnerable, and many folks fail to induce 2 sq. meals daily.

In the recently free international Hunger Index of 2013, India hierarchic 63rd out of a hundred and twenty countries and this report is sort of distressful as a result of India is one amongst the biggest producers of food within the world. The existence of this drawback isn't simply confined to rural areas however additionally reach urban region. To combat this perennial drawback, Government did introduce some major programmer like Public food distribution system (PFDS), the Integrated Children Development System (ICDS), spiritual leader National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Antyodaya Pakistani monetary unit Yojana etc. This major programmer fails to penetrate in each section of the society and hunger continues to thrive among the poor folks.

The disappointment within the failure of this programmer will chiefly be attributed to the prevalence of difference among the society, unsuccessful delivery of public services, pathetic liability system and infringement within the implementation of pro-poor policies. during this scene, the National Consolatory Council written a brand new "Food Security Bill" in 2010, the bill that is taken into account because the biggest ever experiment within the world for distributing extremely backed food for any government through a "rights based" approach.

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