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Food Security in India: Problems and Challenges

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Abstract: ***The World Food Conference1974 resolved that the food security ensures adequate provides and convenience. Food security has become a major issue across the globe preponderantly in developing countries like Republic of India. during a report of International Food Policy analysis Institute's international Hunger Index, 2016, has declared India's 67th rank of the eighty one countries of the globe with the worst food security standing. Food security within the United Nation's (UN) Development Programmes original construct of human security has been thought-about united of the necessary issue together with economic, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. the aim of this joint paper is to stress the policies, problems and challenges for the food security in connection to Republic of India.***
Keywords: Food Security in India: Issues and Challenges, Element of the Millennium, United Nation's (UN)

I. INTRODUCTION

Security (Food and Human) is one in all the key challenges endeavour the globe these days. Food security, in conjunction with impoverishment demolition and ecological conservation, is one in all the foremost important parts of the millennium development goals. The thought of food security is represented as that understand of each physical and economic admittance to food that congregate people's dietary wants yet as their food predilection (FAO, 2009). Food security exists "when all folks in any respect times have access to adequate, safe, alimentary food to take care of a healthy and active life" (The World Food Summit, 1996).Food Security is pedestal on 3 essential pillars of Food availableness on an even basis, Food access for applicable alimentary diet and Food use for basic nutrition and care yet as adequate water and sanitation. For accomplishing the target of independency within the developing countries, the most concern is nominal to food stability and availableness (Arya, 2009). Over one billion Populations in every of the country of China and Republic of India have generated a challenge and pressure for each. analysis indicates that these countries hold regarding half the world's reserves of wheat and therefore the largest reserves of rice (Rice Market Monitor, 2009). Republic of India toughened a bumper harvest in year 2010, however, thanks to inadequate storage facilities has dismantled nearly one third of food grains. therefore the govt. has strong-minded to avoid wasting instead of to sell the stocks within the market (International Business Times, 2010).India is that the world's largest food security puzzle because the country vestiges tremendously important within the international food and nutrition security equation.

II. SCHEMES FOR FOOD SECURITY IN REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Achieving food security through enhancing agricultural production has been the key focus in most developing countries. many countries have succeeded, to a motivating extent, in achieving this objective. However, organic process Adequacy has not been addressed effectively. In India, a stress on initiatives has been taken by introducing consequent schemes so as to spice up the food security in country:

A. Public Distribution System

Public distribution system (PDS) is one in all the instruments for making certain menage level food security. The prime objective of PDS is to make sure adequate and just distribution of essential things of consumption to household's at socially moderate costs through a regulative mechanism. this may not solely contribute to attaining a form of independency in food production and procural, however will keep costs in balance. The PDS mechanism was used before independence to manage food costs and shortages however since then currently it's deployed as a tool of inclusive policy – for the dual goals of equality and social justice.(DFPD 2010). Wheat, rice, sugar and coal oil area unit provided to a target of 330 million folks calculable to be nutritionally in danger through 499,000 'fair worth shops'

B. National Food Security Mission

This theme was launched in 2007-08 throughout Eleventh arrange with the target to extend the assembly of ten million tones, eight million tones and a pair of million heaps of rice, wheat and pulses severally. the target of the theme is to spice up the assembly through space enlargement and productivity; making employment opportunities and additionally schemes to revive the boldness of farmers. This theme has been presently enforced in seventeen states of the country.

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C. National Horticultural Mission

Government of Republic of India entrenched the National gardening Board in 1984 to reinforce the standard of food security within the country. The Board introduced the National husbandry Mission with the target to develop advanced industrial gardening in known belts, trendy post-harvest management infrastructure as integral a part of space enlargement comes or as common facility for cluster of comes, energy economical cold chain infrastructure for recent gardening product, promoting applied R & D for standardizing PHM protocols, fitting Common Facility Centers in gardening Parks and Agri-Export Zones and finishing up The Board carries out studies so as to spot weak areas in gardening development and devise methods to strengthen gardening development by providing technical services and practice services to developers.

D. National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility

To reinforce the soil fertility and productivity by rising the soil nutrients, the GOI instituted the National Project on Management of Soil/Health and Fertility Project, The Project aims at strengthening the Soil Testing Laboratories, promoting the employment of integrated Nutrient Management and chemical internal control Labs. of these institutional arrangements are brought good to market the balanced use of chemical fertilizers and yard manure, supported soil take a look at and demonstrations.

E. National Theme On The Promotion & Strengthening Of Agricultural Mechanization Through Coaching, Testing And Demonstration

The theme is enforced through four Farm Machinery coaching and Testing Institutes settled at Budni (M.P), Hissar (Haryana), Garladinne (A.P), and BiswanathChariali (Assam) and therefore the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation with the target to demonstrate new and technologically advanced equipments at farmers field for induction of latest technology in agricultural production system, to assess quality of machines.

Support to State Extension Programs for extension reforms

This theme could be a centrally sponsored theme and being enforced since 2005-06. This theme is currently operational in 591 rural districts of the country. The theme has options to supply coaching and HRD wants of extension functionaries coordinate and manage the agricultural extension connected add the District, providing innovative support through a 'Farmer Friend' at Village Level, making essential infrastructure and additionally providing services to Rashtriya **Krishi** Vikas Yojana.

F. Rashtriya Krish Vikas Yojana

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched in 2007-08 with Associate in Nursing outlay of Rs twenty five,000 crores throughout Eleventh set up with the target to spice up public investment within the states thus on bring home the bacon the target of four p.c rate in agriculture and allied sectors. throughout this theme many package of technologies has been provided in states of state, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Eastern UP, and province for increasing crop productivity.

G. The Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM)

This theme was launched on Apr one, 2010, being enforced in fourteen major states for the assembly of oilseeds, fifteen for maize and ten for feather palm. The element of pulses was united with NFSM. This theme is act as a valuable approach for crop diversification. the target of the theme is to produce help for the acquisition of stock raiser seed, production of founder seed, production and distribution of certified seeds, plant protection incentives that has chemicals, equipments, and weedicides. This theme has been enforced within the state of state, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Goa, Orissa, Kerala, Tripura, Assam, and Mizoram.

III. ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD SECURITY

The rising world food costs of 2007-08 inflicted chaos in lots of families, LED to political unrest and contributed to shift the complacence of governments round the world concerning the unconscionably high levels of chronic hunger (FAO, 2013). Soaring food prices along side different shocks like drought, floods and economic crises will have a serious impact on food and nutrition security as these push the foremost vulnerable households more into economic condition and weaken their ability to access adequate food. These sufferings will force poor folks to unload assets or forgo different necessities that make a protracted lasting situation that becomes even tougher to flee (Gustafson, 2011).

In its search comprehensive growth, food security for the folks of Bharat adorns the centre stage of economic coming up with since independence. tho' Bharat manages to apparently bring home the bacon self-reliance in foodstuff production throughout 1970, however average food accessibility per head continued to say no. Not solely adequate food intake exhibit a difficulty, however additional serious was the specter of biological process consumption --- inflicting human deficiencies and diseases—adversely

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impacting capability and potency to supply Over twenty two large integer folks in Bharat stay unfed and since 2000, over 1/2 the agricultural youngsters suffer from chronic energy deficiencies. this is often Associate in Nursing abysmal wastage of human resource. (Akoijam, 2011). massive proportionof India's population still doesn't have access to safe potable and first health care. In India, 21.9% of the population in 2011-12 is below personal income and is exposed to conditions of adverse sanitary setting in line with a committee estimate (Arya, 2009).

Food security cares with the art of managing provides particularly in agricultural economies to counter balance the conventional alternate shortages and so dependence on external help. There may be 2 ways in which of achieving food security. One may be to extend the assembly of basic food product i.e. food grains at the domestic level. And second doable approach is to like World food trade. So, food security becomes a basis for rising human welfare, achieving social justice, securing democracy and saving the pride of nation by preventing demeaning dependence on foreign food (Kaur and Kaur, 2009). Access to food at the unit level and nutrition square measure interconnected. Access to food depends on increase in getting power thanks to increase engaged and social protection programmes (Dev, 2010). however on the opposite hand, there square measure sure problems associated with food security. These are:

IV. CLIMATE CHANGE

The dynamic climate is that the another challenge that came forward just in case of food security, because it has uncommon consequences on the assembly of food grains within the country. The obstacles just like the low/ significant downfall, extreme high/low temperature has it influence in type of drought (due to less moisture) or floods (due to high moisture) and every one this perilously result the crop production and vis-à-vis farm profit of the country. The global climate change has important result on each smart production and socio-economic aspects through the outstanding changes in land utilization pattern and additionally water resource accessibility. These crucial upshots are often removed solely through the combination of bio-physical and socio-economic aspects of food system.

V. MISMATCH BETWEEN WATER DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

The major constraint within the path of future agricultural growth and food security is that the negative relationship between demand and provide of water. Globally it's been determined that annual demand for water is regarding a pair of.4 p.c as compare to produce. regarding 2 hundredth of the globally cultivated space is irrigated, utilizing associate degree calculable seventieth of the worldwide water use for fulfilling the expectation of high yields. however this is often not verified as a relevant step during this case, because it cause lesser yield as a result of the access of squat quality seeds (Brahmanand 2013)

VI. AGRICULTURAL PRICES

The lack of remunerative costs for the tip merchandise, distress sale, high cost of cultivation in the midst of the unreasonable market prices, alliance of of these act as a challenge within the lane of food security. Yes, it's true that the thought of globalisation has brought openness in trade, however it's incapable to make sure healthier market costs. Thus, there's a requirement to manage agricultural value policy for the welfare of selling community that will useful in facilitating food security in Republic of India (Ghosh, 2013).

VII. PRODUCTION OF HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES

With the dynamic climate state of affairs, the new styles of field crops square measure another huge confront for food product production. The poor harvest index has been computed just in case of pulses and oil seeds (Gustafson, 2011) This challenge are often achieved by introducing plant breeding programmes, using trendy biotechnology techniques and additionally by creating farmers attentive for availing the knowledge and utilizing the new techniques of production.

VIII. NEW TRENDS OF GLOBALISATION

The introduced new trends of globalisation admire technology of quicker communication, transport, high growth in commission sectors, has resulted in challenges of inequity among varied sections of the society, lukewarm competition among entrepreneurs. As a consequence these prohibit the poor farmers to access the offered facilities and additionally discouraged the globalised world and this indirectly have amplified the food insecurity within the country.

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IX. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Special Economic Zones are promoted to stimulate industrial and economic activities. In SEZs several benefits and inducements square measure given to corporations, however putting in place of SEZs has displaced farming activities. Land and farmers square measure separated having injurious consequences for food security of the country. No doubt, the construct of SEZ in Republic of India, have resulted in generation of extra economic activity and additionally supported the exports of products and services. however some initiatives like Land Acquisition Bill of the govt., on the one hand promotes industrial enterprise within the country and on the opposite hand produce tribulations within the passage of food security. The Polepally SEZ of Andhra Pradesh has set associate degree example of food insecurity as out of 358 farmers 166 lost their farming occupation thanks to such proposal of SEZ back-up(Kumar, 2013)

X. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The percentage share of capital investment in gross domestic product for agriculture has been stagnant in recent years. Although, in 5 Year Plans, the cost has shown improvement, but it's been noted that from year 2007-08 to 2009-10 the agriculture sector giving firm contribution to GDP(Economic Survey, 2010-11). the important challenge is to reinforce the capital investment each from public and personal sector.

Infrastructure Requirements: The facilities of ware homes, roads and transports and markets ought to air priority for the govt. In agriculture sector encouragement to surgical operation model can ensures quicker development of infrastructure.

Conservation: The rising challenge is that the policy of conservation. The laws connected with Climate flexibilities, agriculture, management of agricultural waste, building carbon sequestration of soil and overall resource management is instantly fascinating.

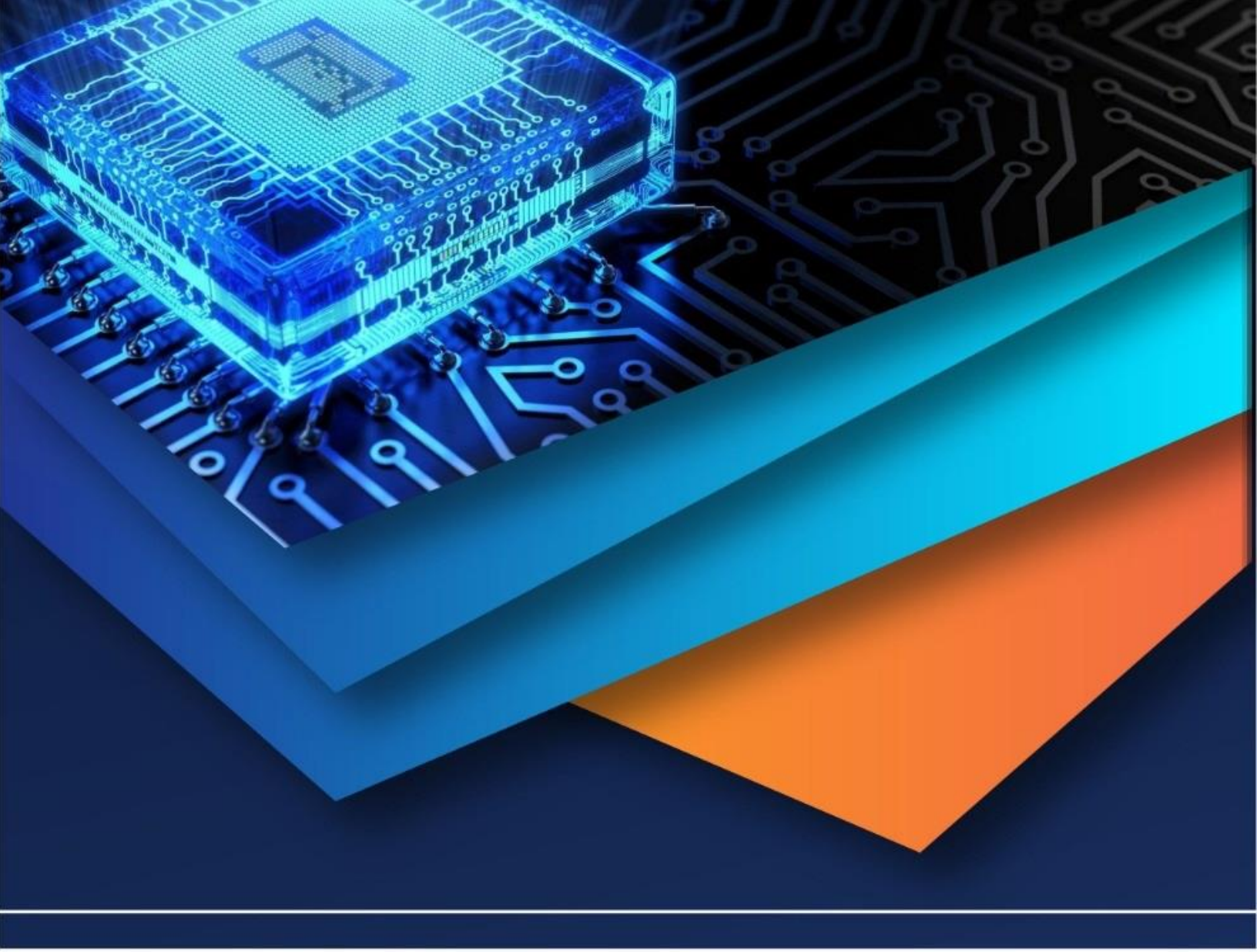
XI. CONCLUSIONS

Over the two decades of rapid climb of the Indian economy, the urban economy is mostly perceived as having done o.k.. However, high urban economic process needn't by itself imply improved living standards for all urban residents. above all, the recent and continued development of rising food costs reminds North American nation that appreciable sections of the urban population might face serious food insecurity even whereas the urban economy grows speedily.

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