

## **A Study on Food Security in India: Issues and Challenges**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*State of nourishment security in India is desolate and it is more like African nations. Both the demand side and supply side components have their role in the current state of nourishment security and undernourishment in India. This examination bolsters that if horticulture creation develops; expanding nourishment costs has less bearing on low sustenance security. India has an issue of sustenance security is especially identified with low interest on the off chance that request of individuals can be improved, sustenance security can be accomplished. The disaggregated pattern of sustenance security demonstrates that issue of nourishment weakness is high in poor states. The research brings up that sustenance security which is difficult to accomplish in India without improving the dimension of in general agribusiness creation. Improving horticultural creation is one of the option to guaranteeing long haul sustenance security and advancing destitution decrease. State level capacity limit of nourishment grains brings up that how a state like Bihar with low storeroom will figure out the option to execute the Bill. Without recognizing job of market, achievement of Food Security Bill and decrease of neediness sustenance security is a dream.*

*Keywords: food security, Hunger, Challenges, National Food Security.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Sustenance security is the establishment of national flourishing and thriving. The quality of any nation is clearly associated with sustenance security. The recent report of World Food Summit (1996) on sustenance security states that sustenance security exists when all people, at all events, have physical and budgetary access to satisfactory, protected and nutritious sustenance to meet their dietary needs and sustenance tendencies for a working and strong life. This importance of sustenance security has progressed over some stretch of time. As a thought, sustenance security started in the mid-1970s, in the wake of overall sustenance crisis. The basic point of convergence of thought was ensuring the openness and fairly the esteem strength of major foodstuffs at the worldwide and national measurement. This was then enlarged to join the intrigue side of sustenance security in mid-eighties. In the midst of the nineties issues such sustenance prosperity, sustenance, dietary needs and sustenance tendencies were similarly seen as fundamental components of sustenance security. Giving sustenance security has been point of convergence of the Government's organizing and approach. In order to address the issue of sustenance security at the nuclear family level, Government is executing the Targeted Public Distribution System under which financed sustenance grains is given to qualified families.

### **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT**

To fortify the endeavours to address the sustenance security of the general population, the Government has sanctioned the National Food Security Act, 2013. It denotes a change in outlook in way to deal with nourishment security from welfare to rights Based methodology. The Act lawfully qualifies up for 75% of the provincial populace and half of the urban populace to get sponsored sustenance grains under Targeted Public Distribution System. Populace Growth The requirement for accomplishing sustenance security is felt altogether in the ongoing years because of gigantic weight from the regularly expanding populace in India. The number of inhabitants in the nation has expanded colossally amid each decadal period. As per 2011 census the number of inhabitants in India is 1,210,726,932 billion. The expanding populace is a danger to nation development, in light of the fact that each individual ought to get nourishment to endure. In the event that the nourishment creation is net multiplied there will be more increment in destitution, malnourishment of kids and increment in the death rates.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To study the trends in production of food grains in India. Period year (2009-10 to 2018-19)
2. To study the Performance of India in Global Hunger Index

**METHODOLOGY**

For the present study secondary data sources have been collected from the data Hand book of statistics on India economy on Concept of methodology.

**FOOD PRODUCTION IN INDIA**

**Table 1 Trends in production of food grains in India 2009-2010 to 2018-2019**

Year	Production in (Million tonnes)					Population of India year wise (in billions)
	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Pulses	Total food grains	
2009-10	89.09	80.80	33.55	14.66	218.11	1,230,984,504
2010-11	95.98	86.87	43.40	18.24	244.49	1,247,446,011
2011-12	105.30	94.88	42.01	17.09	259.29	1,263,589,639
2012-13	105.24	93.51	40.04	18.34	257.13	1,279,498,874
2013-14	106.65	95.85	43.29	19.25	265.04	1,295,291,543
2014-15	105.48	86.53	42.86	17.15	252.02	1,326,801,576
2015-16	104.41	92.29	38.52	16.35	251.50	1,326,801,576
2016-17	110.15	98.38	44.19	22.95	275.68	1,342,512,706
2017-18	111.01	97.11	45.42	23.95	277.49	1,352,617,328
2018-19	115.60	99.12	42.64	24.02	281.37	1,370,306,986

Source: Hand book of statistics on India economy (various issues)

The above table: 2 shows the production of food grains from 2009-10 to 2018-2019 along with growth of population in India. After the introduction of new national food security act in the year 2013 there is decline in the production of food grains. The growth of population is very much higher but the food grain production is more or less constant over the period of ten years. The food grain production in India is not enough for the tremendous growing population of India.

**India’s food security challenges**

Global hunger index: this index basically measures malnutrition and hunger based on three parameters.

- 1) Proportion of people who are under nourished.
- 2) Proportion of children under five who are under weight.
- 3) The child mortality rate.

**Table-2: Performance of India in Global Hunger Index**

Year	Rank in hunger index	Out of total number countries	Score	Status
2010	67	84	24.10	Alarming
2011	67	81	24.20	Alarming
2012	65	79	22.90	Alarming
2013	63	120	21.30	Alarming
2017	100	119	31.40	Alarming
2018	103	119	31.10	Alarming
2019	102	117	30.30	Alarming

India is home to the largest number of hungry people in the world with over 200 million people. In the recently released global hunger index of 2019, India was ranked 102 out of 117 countries and this report is quite disturbing because India is one of the largest producers of food in the world and also it is kept in the

position of serious category. Therefore, the government of India should certain serious steps to revive the various food security policies and programme to eradicate poverty in the country.

## FOOD SCHEMES IN INDIA

India has the largest food schemes in the World Food Subsidy Programmes,

- Targeted Public Distribution System (36 kgs/month of subsidized food grains)
- Annapurna (10 kgs of free food grain for destitute poor)
- Employment Programmes
- National Rural Employment Scheme (100 days of employment at minimum wages)
- Social Safety Net Programmes
- National Old Age Pension Scheme (Monthly pension to BPL)
- National Family Benefit Scheme (Compensation in case of death of bread winner to BPL families)

## CONCLUSION

Worldwide Hunger Index of 2019, India positioned .102". out of 117 nations and this report is very irritating in light of the fact that India is one of the biggest makers of nourishment on the planet, Overall it might be reasoned that sustenance security in India can be accomplished by giving higher consideration to issues, for example, environmental change, coordinated water the board farming estimating, deficient capacity limit, fruitless conveyance of open. Administrations fumble of sustenance items and yield protection.

## SUGGESTION

Open Distribution System can, best case scenario be a Blood Transfusion work out. It doesn't go about as a changeless destitution easing measure. While it provides some quick help, it neglects to give suffering sustenance security to poor people.

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