
Dissecting Approaches and Understanding the Measurement of Food Security

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ABSTRACT

Cereal production has increased in India and now the country is one of the world's largest producers of cereals such as rice and wheat. However, the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition is still very high. India's strategy for agricultural development and food security has proven its resilience in the wake of the recent global food crisis, which has created political and social unrest in several developing countries. The same precedent helped India face a major food crisis in the mid-60s and proved its legitimacy in the aftermath of economic independence and globalization since the early nineties. Although India's performance in reducing poverty and malnutrition has not been remarkable in terms of political and social conditions, the success has been quite significant. Indian agriculture has undergone dramatic changes over the past fifty years. Metamorphosis was brought about not only by technological changes such as the green revolution, but also by new institutional processes in the production of farm inputs and the sale of produce. Contract farming is one of the institutional initiatives undertaken in recent years to address some of the problems faced by Indian farmers. The National Agricultural Policy (2000), announced by the Government of India, aims to promote contract farming by private companies in order to accelerate technology transfer, lower costs and guaranteed marketing for crop production. Food security at the national and domestic level has been the main focus of agricultural development in India. The new approach aims to increase grain production and involves building the basis for food security in three key areas, namely, the vision of an improved agricultural technology package for farmers, the delivery of modern farm equipment, technical knowledge and institutional credit to farmers. To achieve these goals, a number of policy tools were used to influence productivity. This paper focuses on India's challenges in meeting food security, food security measures and discusses food security initiatives.

Keywords: Food Security, Agricultural, Liberalization, Malnutrition

INTRODUCTION

Food security is not just about growing more food. It depends on the purchasing power and the availability of food. It also refers to the type of food that is on the table, who eats it and when. It is about public health issues such as drinking water, supply and sanitation. At the global level, food security for all requires that the food supply be adequate to meet the full need for food. Although this is a necessary condition for food security, it is not enough. At present, enough food is produced worldwide, but some 800 million people in the developing world do not have enough to eat, largely because they cannot afford it.

This paper looks at the origins of the concept of chronic food insecurity, measuring effects, and suggests the need for focused research on the effects of temporary food insecurity on trade freedom. Food security is a dynamic concept as evidenced by many attempts to explain it in research and policy implementation. Even ten years ago, there were about 200 interpretations in published texts. Whenever a concept is introduced into a research topic or

its purpose, it is necessary to look for a clear or stated meaning. The continuous development of food security as a working concept in public policy has shown widespread recognition of the complexity of technical problems and the policy involved. The government is committed to fulfill the party's voting promise to enact such legislation, and it has even provided extensive details on the proposed legislation. The Rural Action Plan and Information Act was developed and tested by the National Advisory Council (NAC). The Food Rights Amendment Act (Security and Security Guarantee) guarantees freedom from hunger and malnutrition as a fundamental right.

The most recent careful definition of food security is the one discussed in the international consultation process that led to the World Food Program (WFS) in November 1996. As well as the official FAO and World Food, the contradictory definitions of food security adopted in 1974 and 1996. The mid-1980's bank statements are listed below for each major change in the underlined definition. A comparison of these definitions highlights the major reconstruction of formal thinking about food security that has been underway for 25 years. These statements also provide indications for policy analysis, which further shaped our understanding of food security as a problem of international and national responsibility.

Food security as a concept only began in the mid-1970s, in discussions of international food crisis during the global food crisis. The first focus was on food security problems - ensuring food security and a certain level of basic food security at the international and national level. That side of the dedication, international and institutional set concern has highlighted the changing global food organization that has created this problem. Problems with hunger, malnutrition, and food shortages were also closely monitored, following the events of the mid-1970. The result was a redesign of food security, which recognized that the behavior of potentially vulnerable and affected individuals was an important factor.

Significant progress has been made in reducing food insecurity in the 40 years since the founding of the first World Congress in 1974. However, maintaining food security at the national and domestic levels continues to be a major problem in India, both for the welfare of the country people and political stability. To improve food security, the Government of India has adopted a number of strategies that include concerted efforts to increase grain production, grain market intervention, a community distribution center and the storage of large grain stocks.

The union cabinet passed the Draft National Food Security Bill. It seeks to supply grain food to more than half of India's 1.2 billion people. The bill is introduced in parliament and has been referred to a permanent committee.

FOOD SAFETY IDEAS

This concept of food security is explained in more detail in this regard: "always having access to enough food for everyone to live a healthy life". In the mid-1990s food security was recognized as a major concern, ranging from the individual to the global level. However, access now included adequate nutrition, indicating ongoing concern for protein-energy malnutrition. But the definition was expanded to include dietary safety and nutritional balance, reflecting concerns about food composition and low nutritional requirements for living an active and healthy lifestyle. Food preferences, determined by social or cultural factors, are now being considered. A high level of contextual clarification suggests that the concept has lost its simplicity and was not the goal, but a central set of actions that contribute to an active and healthy life.

India experienced two of the worst droughts in 1965 and 1966. Food Aid to India was banned every month by the USA under P.L. 480 system. India has long strongly criticized American intervention policy and the war in Vietnam. This was unpopular with then-President Lyndon Johnson.

In addition, there are three related factors, in addition to the improved and less expensive support, which should be noted. First, the demand for grain will lead to a change in agricultural patterns across the country and with farmers focusing entirely on rice and wheat. This will create a shortage of crops and cash crops. The Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had seen such a situation and said, "It is only when we get food satisfaction that we can improve ourselves. Other than that there is a constant flow of stress, problems and grief and sometimes embarrassment and humiliation."

To address this deficit, the government will have to use imports, which will increase the price of petrol. Second, a system of this type can only be used if there is a flawless storage and distribution system as it does not exist, the implementation will suffer.

Third, the biggest problem with NAC-produced cockamamie programs is that they are based on the concept that one type of solution fits in all the problem solving. There may be States that choose to spend money on projects that can bring long-term benefits and sustainable economic protection for the poor.

DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION OF FOOD SAFETY

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, food security means ensuring that all people have access to the physical and economic necessities of life that they need. , the physical availability of food stock and the economic and physical access to food stocks are not only the issues involved in food security issues, but the biological use of processed foods is also important. . That is, a holistic view of food security, encompasses environmental factors such as the availability or otherwise of safe drinking water and sanitation as well as nutritional processes and information that can assist or prevent the absorption of nutrients from the body.

The most complex definition (World Food Summit 1996): "Food security, individually, at home, nationally, at the global level [is achieved] where all people, at all times, have access to physical and economic access to adequate, safe and nutritious food. to meet their dietary needs and preferences in order to live an active and healthy life ”.

In 2001 this definition was further clarified in The State of Food Insecurity: "Food security is a situation in which everyone, at all times, and has access to the physical, social and economic access to adequate, safe and nutritious food that meets their food and food needs Favorites for active living and health. This new emphasis on consumption, the demand side and issues of access to vulnerable people in food, is closely linked to a new study conducted by Amartya Sen Eschewing on the use of the concept of food security, focusing on the rights of individuals and households. .

The international community has embraced these growing statements of similar principles and obligations stated. But its real answer has been to focus on small, simple goals of organizing international and national public action. The main objective announced in the international development policy discourse is growing through the reduction and eradication of poverty. WFS 1996 demonstrated this policy direction by making the main goal of

international action on food security reducing the number of hungry or malnourished people by 2015. Basically, food security can be defined as an individual's experience. The nutritional status of each family member is the most important, as well as the risk of that adequate condition being unattainable or underestimated. The recent danger explains the dangers for individuals in this context. As the above definitions point out, vulnerability can occur both as a permanent and a temporary phenomenon. Useful working descriptions are described below.

Home food security is the application of this concept to the family level, with a focus on individuals at home. Food insecurity occurs when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food as described above.

FOOD SUPPLY

Food Security In the post-independence era, one of the country's greatest achievements was gaining independence on grain at the national level. Nearly two decades after independence, India remained a food insecure country but later became self-sufficient in producing grain on a large scale. Grain Food Production in the country, which was close to 50 million, in 1950-51 tons, increased to about 234.47 million tons in 2008-09.

Availability of a sufficient amount of quality food imported for domestic production or imported (including food aid). Food access: Individual access to adequate resources (rights) to provide the right food to eat nutritious food. Rights are defined as a set of all the assets that a person can lay down order by providing for the legal, political, economic and social benefits of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources). Consumption: Consumption of adequate nutrition, clean water, sanitation and health care to achieve a state of well-being where all physical needs are met. This highlights the importance of food intake in food security. Stability: For food security, individuals, households or individuals must be able to obtain adequate food at all times. They should not put themselves at risk of losing access to food due to sudden shock (e.g., economic or weather crisis) or cycle events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity). The concept of sustainability can therefore refer to both the availability and attainment of maximum food security.

PROSPECTS OF FUTHER RESEARCH

- (i) Further research needs to be done to compare provincial performance in agriculture (especially focusing on provinces where agriculture provides a larger share compared to domestic production) and the implementation / implementation of the PDS.
- (ii) Research can be done researching the various causes of national action and analyzing specific strategic policies adopted by successful provinces and analyzing the feasibility and challenges of implementing similar policies in other provinces.

Food security is not a major food security problem in South Asia. The supply of basic food in this grain region varies from 130 kg to more than 180 kg per person per year. Overall, cereal sales in all SAARC countries amount to less than 5% of the total amount, a level considered independent.

This production is one of the reasons why at first glance, there seems to be enough food in the SAARC region. However, many studies suggest that South Asia may experience an increase in food shortages over the next decade.

The amount of food needed to maintain consumption at the current level is likely to rise sharply, influenced by factors such as population growth, available agricultural land and the impact of a lack of income on food consumption.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOOD POLICY

The Indian government food policy has two parts. One is the sale of food grains at subsidized prices by PDS and the other is the adjustment of the minimum price support for grain and the purchase of grain to build stocks through the tax system. In PDS, cereals are sold to low-income (BPL) families at lower prices and above BPL families at higher prices are targeted PDS. In order to sell cereals in PDS the government buys food in the market. Sometimes the purchase is bought directly from the producers and sometimes it is bought from retailers through a levy system. The price decided by government, requires traders to be able to sell food. Only grains in the market have been sold to the government for a fixed price. The announcement of a small amount of support ensures that the market price does not fall below this level as long as the government is willing to buy the total amount sold at this price. Through this program both manufacturers and consumers directly benefit from obtaining reasonable prices.

ACCESSIBILITY OF FOOD GRAINS

In 1950-51 the total value of grain exported reached 4.1 million tons. This figure was 10.3 million tons during 1965-66. Since then there has been a decline and after 1995-96 India became a grain trader. Over the past 50 years, there has been a 9% increase in grain availability per person.

Yet the country has failed to increase the production of pulses that meet the needs of the growing population. This is important as the vast majority of vegetarians in the country depend on pulses for their protein needs. System Ten data shows that consumption of milk and meat products as well as vegetables and fruits has increased as a natural consequence of economic development.

WEAKNESSES IN THE FOOD POLICY

The following are the main weaknesses of the food policy-

- i) In many districts the measurement system is faulty. Poor people do not get grain in grocery stores at subsidized prices. Unscrupulous stockbrokers sell cereals in the open market at high prices through PDS and food security for the poor is compromised.
- ii) The BPL family list is correct. In fact there are really poor families not included in the list and some rich families are included in the BPL list due to the intervention of political parties.
- iii) Rice, wheat and sugar only and are sold in PDS. But people need other essential nutrients such as pulses, edible fats and raw vegetables etc. which are sold at high prices and that are why food security is compromised.

FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENSES

Next we divide the households by the above income category. As noted, we are considering 10 income classes, 5 of which are for rural and urban people.

Total gross income and unpaid remuneration are allocated to households in proportion to their initial grants (income and unpaid income). In addition, families receive transfer payments from the government and remittances. In terms of revenue generation, different family classes maintain different levels of income after the payment of income taxes at fixed

rates. The amount of tax revenue and savings determines the total cost of household use. The need for the sector is therefore a function of revenue and all prices. Engel's proposed expansion of the various family groups stems from the available economic research on consumer behavior, based on the survey data for household use conducted by the National Sample Survey in India. The estimates provided by Radhakrishna and Ravi (1992) for different groups in the rural and urban quartile were a useful guide in this regard. Consumer price index (CPI) is calculated on each category of revenue as the average amount of a combination of sector, quantities which are the specific basic consumption weights. The actual income of each family class is then determined by the reduction in quartile income by the specific class CPI.

Nutritious food, often thought in official literature as a word that evokes feelings of hunger, is the result of an inadequate diet consistently to meet the nutritional needs of the diet. Estimates are generally inaccurate and are based on food balance pages and the distribution of national revenue and consumer spending data. Linking hunger to malnutrition and malnutrition allows measuring the insecurity of food in terms of availability and the obvious consumption of basic food or food intake. This type of measurement is consistent with previous earlier definitions of chronic food insecurity. When comparing international and national time series, such as SOFI 2001, national estimates are based on the average individual food security, or expenditure. Estimates can also be measured by the cost of food in income categories in countries where consumer spending surveys are not available. Because poverty lines, such as those calculated by the World Bank, also show consideration for food security, there is inevitably a high level of correlation in these situations with rates of extreme poverty and poverty.

International comparisons of world standards for chronic food insecurity therefore reflect different patterns and styles in food production, complemented by recordings of the basic food trade (active grain) as included in the national food balance sheet. These comparisons show broad differences in food security between the developing, middle- and high-income countries of the developing world, as well as significant differences between the categories. Attempts to explain these differences between categories, as well as changes over time in malnutrition, have had limited success. SOFI 2001 notes that volatile groups showing the shock and growth of agricultural production are important factors in explaining the periodic differences in the country's performance but concludes: "... efforts to find one simple reason for good or bad performance are futile. The dynamics of a few variables explain the difference between the two, and the unique world conditions are limited"

To assess the impact on food security at the local level, we need to evaluate changes in usage patterns in line with policy changes. Considering consumer preferences and preferences, changes in usage patterns can be expected in the following-

- (1) Rising revenue levels and
- (2) Changes in the relative values of various assets.

We noted earlier that incomes of all households, including the poor, rise in both cases.

LIBERALIZATION AND FOOD SECURITY TRANSITORY

Policy statements on food security provide a gradual highlight of past food insecurity and the risks of an eating disorder. The recurring assurance that there is enough food around the world to feed everyone is supported, in addition, by success in reducing the impact of the 1991/92 South African drought crises. Such reflections may also suggest that the risk of a

natural disaster, economic shock, or humanitarian crisis leading to a major food crisis is reduced. Before accepting that comfortable conclusion, it is worthwhile to reexamine the issue of food insecurity and the possible links to freedom. According to the World Bank, in 1986 “the main sources of food insecurity are the annual variation in global food prices, foreign exchange earnings, and domestic food production and household income. These are usually related. A sharp short-term decline in people's ability to produce or buy food and other essentials undermines long-term development and causes demographic losses that take years to recover”

RISE IN FOOD SUBSIDY

Already, we use Rs. 67,310 crore on food subsidies, and there will be a slight increase in some Rs. 30,000 crore if the NFSB is hit, which is 4 percent of the small taxes levied on the economic and government organization. But consider the positive impact these costs have on humanity.

It will maintain human standards and feed the currently 770 million hungry people. The Indian government will only provide subsidies of Rs. 1,188 per person per year or Rs. 3.25 per day. Social politics has become more important in the last decade or so.

The government has been running Integrated Child Development Services, which has a plan to use Rs. 80,000 million over the next five years; The Mid-Day meal plan already exists. We have 170 million children under the age of six, 45 percent of whom are malnourished but have not spent Rs. 1.62 per child per day in their growth and diet.

There is an argument that it is better for the government to focus on product development than to focus on taxpayers' expense. But these two things are inseparable; they complement each other.

Let us understand one thing: India is not a country without food; we produce grain in abundance, but for various reasons it does not reach a large number of our hungry people. If this continues, the production dispute will not be weighted. Yes, it is true that we still have very low yields per hectare, but this is the time to think about the negative impact of technology on agriculture.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this paper was to investigate the methods and techniques used by archaeologists and to highlight food safety in a variety of ways. Emerging issues affecting food security where it has been reviewed to get a broader perspectives on current factors affecting food security.

Food security is a multi-faceted issue. National and international political action seems to require a simple identification that could be the basis for setting goals, thus requiring the adoption of simple, simple policy analysis guidelines. Something like the analysis of the "Global food insecurity situation" should be done. Since food insecurity is about risks and uncertainties, formal analysis should include both chronic and short-term malnutrition, major insecurity indicating economic instability and systemic food insecurity. Such formal testing is consistent with the practical application of multiple food safety (MCA) guidelines. This should lead to a comparison of quality, if not price. When research is focused on

malnutrition, then the link between malnutrition and malnutrition should be carefully considered. Other factors to consider are:

The environment, especially the issue of climate change, has been found to interfere with food security. This is due to climate change and extreme conditions that make agricultural development in developing countries difficult.

The above results provide evidence that rising income or declining income poverty following trade reforms will not necessarily translate into improved food security and / or better household food security. The effect on food security and / or nutritional status will largely depend on related price movements and changes in income levels. These results suggest that trade policy analysis should take into account the indicators of food availability in addition to the overall growth and poverty measures generally considered in these studies.

{In this research paper, News and articles of The Hindu, Danik Jagran, Danik Bhaskar, Umar Ujala, The Indian Express, Business Line, PIB of India, have been analyzed and the various aspects of Emerging issues affecting food security, have been discussed. As per the requirement the ideas of various economists and Nutritionists have been included.}

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