



# Magadh Mahila College

Patna University, Patna

**DR. PUSHPA SINHA**

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

CC-05,MODULE-2

## FOOD SECURITY

# INTRODUCTION

**Food is as essential for living as air is for breathing.**



- **Food security is exists when all people at all time have physical social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO 2002)**



# FOOD SECURITY MEANS



## CONTINUED...

- ▶ **AVAILABILITY**- Production ,processing water & soil management trade & stockpiling.
- ▶ **ACCESS**- transport ,equitable distribution ,marketing, affordability, purchasing power
- ▶ **UTILIZATION**- Good health indicators ,nutrious food, food safety & quality ,clean water ,sanitation

## FOOD SECURITY IS ENSURED IN A COUNTRY ONLY IF

- ▶ Enough food is available for all the persons
- ▶ All persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality and
- ▶ There is no barrier on access to food .

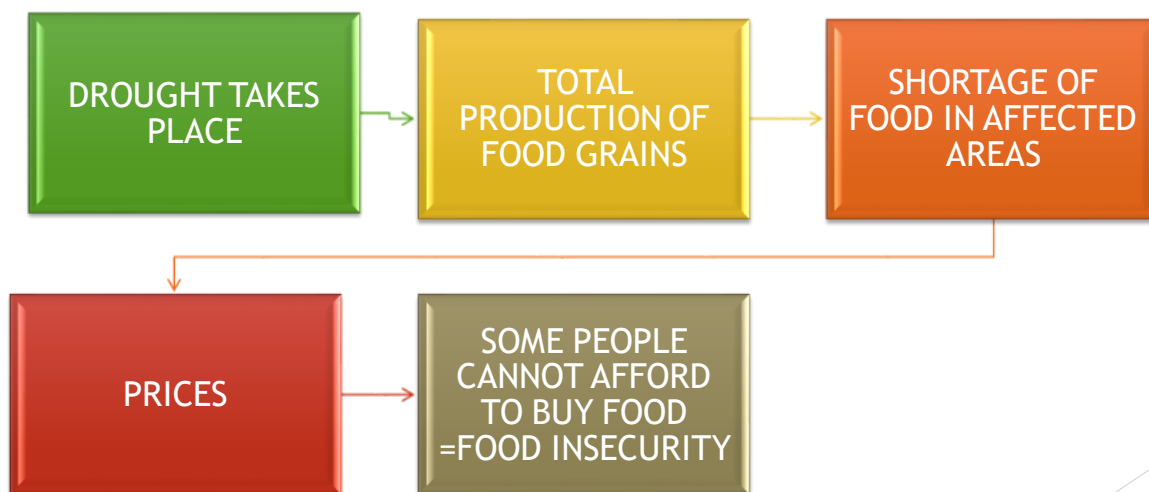
# NEED FOR FOOD SECURITY

- ▶ For the poor sections of the society
- ▶ Natural disasters or calamity like earthquake ,drought, flood ,tsunami,
- ▶ Widespread crop failure due to drought



Department of Economics Magadh Mahila college

# HOW DROUGHT AFFECTS FOOD SECURITY





# STARVATION

- ▶ If such calamity happens in a very wide spread area or if stretched over a longer time period, it may cause a situation of **STARVATION**.



# FAMINE

- ❑ A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.
- ❑ A famine is characterized by :
  - 1.widespread deaths and
  - 2.epidemics



# Famines and starvation deaths in India

- ▶ Bengal ,Famine , 1943 - Killed 1.5 Million To 3 Million
- ▶ The Bihar Famine , 1966-67- 2,353 Deaths Due To Starvation Reported
- ▶ Starvation Deaths Have Also Been Reported In :
  1. Kalahandi And Kashipur In Orissa
  2. Baran District Of Rajasthan,
  3. Palamu District Of Jharkhand And Many Other Remote Areas During The Recent Years.

# FOOD INSECURE GROUPS

- Landless people
- Traditional artisans
- Traditional services providers
- Petty self -employed workers
- Homeless, beggars etc.
- Families employed in ill paid occupations
- Casual labourers (seasonal activities +very low wages )
- SCs, STs and some sections of OBCs (lower castes among them )- having poor land base or very low land productivity
- Migrants (as a result of natural disasters
- Women and children

# STATES FACING PROBLEMS OF FOOD INSECURITY

- ▶ Uttar pradesh, Bihar
- ▶ Jharkhand
- ▶ Orissa
- ▶ West bengal
- ▶ Chhattisgarh
- ▶ Parts of Madhya pradesh and
- ▶ Maharashtra

# Hunger ,Another Aspect Of Food Security

## Chronic Hunger

Inadequate diet for a long time

Poor people suffer from chronic hunger

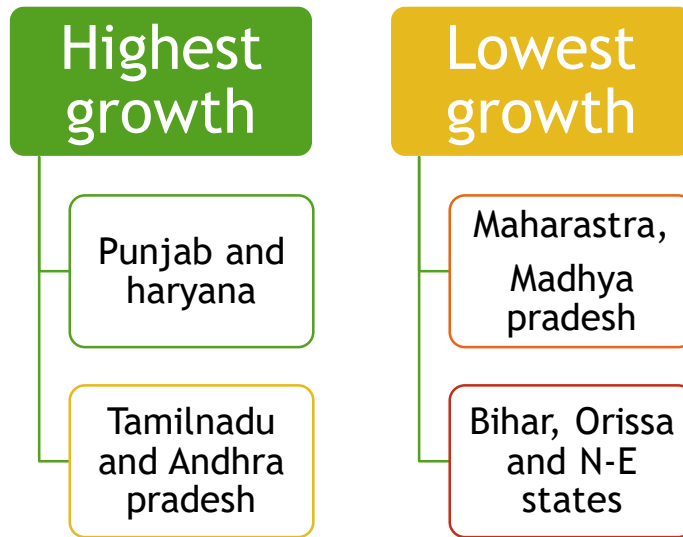
## Seasonal Hunger

Due agricultural activities-rural regions & urban areas-casual labour

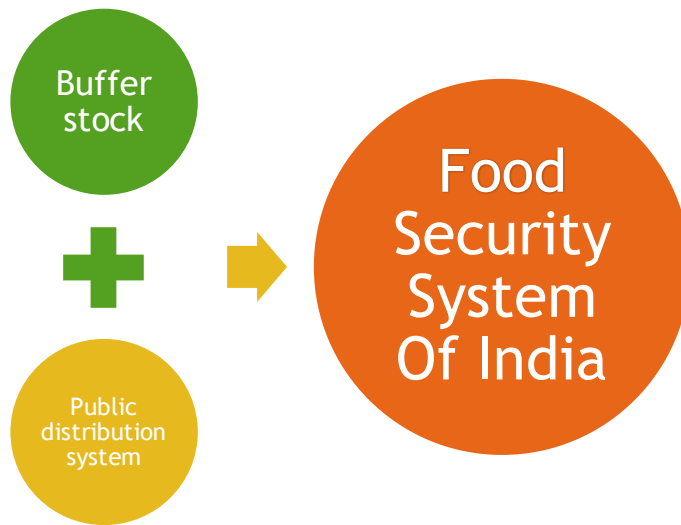
When a person is unable to get work for the entire year

# India's Attempts At Attaining Food Security

Green revolution: foodgrain production



# India's Food Security System





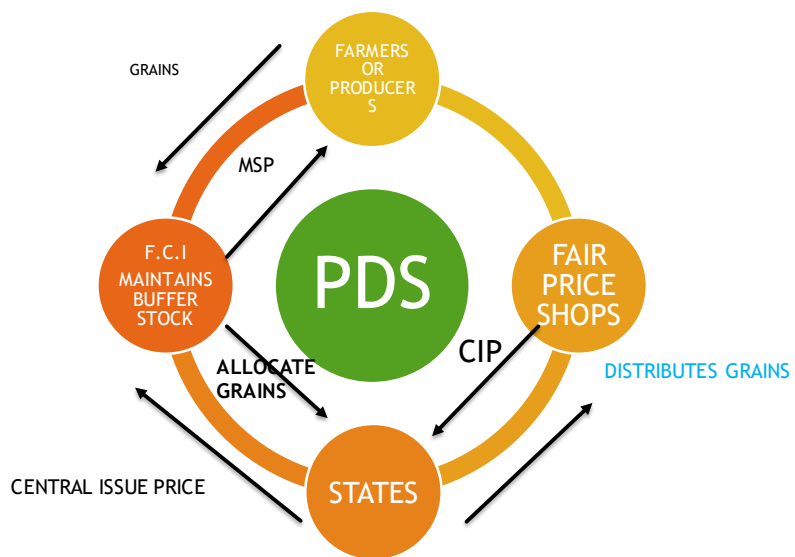
# BUFFER STOCK

- ▶ Buffer stock is the food grain .It comes from the **FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA** the farmers are paid pre announced price for their crops this is called **MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE**.
- ▶ The MSP is declared before sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers raising production of these crops.
- ▶ The purchased grains are stored in gov.t grainaries.
- ▶ Buffer stock is created to distribute food grains in the deficit areas among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price also known as **ISSUE PRICE**.
- ▶ This also revolves the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

# PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- ▶ The food procured by the FCI is distributed through govt. regulated ration shops among the poorer section of society. This is called **PDS**
- ▶ Example - **RATION SHOPS, NSSO, ICDS, FOOD FOR WORK, MID DAY MEAL**

# HOW THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WORKS :



# GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

- ▶ **PDS** (INITIAL PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SCHEME )
- ▶ **RPS** (REVAMPED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM )
- ▶ **TPDS** (TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM )
- ▶ **MDM** (MID DAY MEAL SCHEME )

## SPECIAL SCHEMES

- ▶ **AAJ** (ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJNA )
- ▶ **APS** (ANNAPURNA SCHEME )



# CONCLUSION

- ▶ Food security is basically a way to making sure that ever one s able to access food services at all time without shortage for nutrition purpose.
- ▶ This can be only done upholding the four pillar .I.E Availability ,Access Utilization and Stability.
- ▶ Food security is a complex sustainable development issue, linked to health through malnutrition, but also to sustainable economic development, Environment ,and trade
- ▶ This could also help the world prepare for future consumption needs that will arise due to the ever increasing population.

# THANK YOU