

CHALLENGES OF FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

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Abstract: *The main purpose of this paper is to think about the difficulties of food security in India. The present study is essentially in light of secondary sources which is gathered from Journals, Magazines, News papers, Articles, Books, Academic sites, media and so on. The study revealed that the nourishment, security both at the nationwide and family unit levels have been the focal point of agricultural advancement in India as far back as the mid-sixties have import reliance for grains had gone up to 16 percent and the nation confronted extreme dry spell consistently for a long time. The main aim of this paper is to examine the challenges of nourishment security in India.*

Keywords: *Food Security in India, Challenges of Food Security.*

INTRODUCTION:

Nourishment security both at the countrywide and family unit levels have been the focal point of agricultural advancement in India as far back as the mid-sixties have import reliance for grains had gone up to 16 percent and the nation confronted extreme dry spell consistently for a long time. The New Approach proposed at expanding the production of cereals including building an establishment of food security on three key components, to be specific, a vision of an enhanced Agri-social innovation bundle for the agriculturists, conveyance of present day cultivate inputs, specialized know-how and institutional credit to the rancher. For accomplishing these goals, a few strategy instruments were utilized that impacted the creative potential. South Asia, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka has high populace weight ashore and other normal assets deliver food and meet other formative needs. South Asian nations have made noteworthy headway in food generation amid the previous three decades, changing the district from a food shortage to a food independent area. This could happen because of improvements in agriculture re-see and powerful spread of research yield. These progressions have been evoked by the green transformation in South Asia, including the improvement and dispersion of high yielding assortments, particularly of rice and wheat, from the mid-1960s, joined by the utilization of expanded dimensions of data sources, primarily water system, tractors, and approach bolster. Government interest in infrastructure, research and expansion, cost and different arrangements alongside methodologies for yield, animals and fisheries creation have radically expanded food generation and its accessibility.

Administration of India has found a way to build profitability of agriculture. These incorporate plans like; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure offices for Production and Distribution of Quality Seed, the National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Rain encouraged Area Development Program (RADP), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses,

Oil Palm and Maize (ISO-POM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana and so on. Furthermore, Government additionally enhances the accessibility of homestead credit; actualized obligation waiver; presented better product protection plans; expanded Minimum Support Price (MSP), enhanced advertising framework, and so on. Further with the end goal to give food security to the general population by guaranteeing accessibility of food at reasonable costs, the Government has established National Food Security Act. The National Food Security Act is a notable activity for guaranteeing food and healthful security to the general population. It offers ideal to the general population to get sufficient amount of food.

METHODOLOGY:

The present study depends on the helping information which have been gathered from Books, diaries, articles, web sources and so forth.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are as under:

1. To explain the challenges of food security in India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Challenges of food security:

The difficulties of India appearances to meet nourishment, security are as the following.

- (1) Productivity addition of Indian agribusiness using high yielding seeds and current advancements.
- (2) Changes in nourishment use plan on account of changes in dietary propensities for the masses.
- (3) Malnutrition in India, especially in youths to be diminished to zero.
- (4) Development of supply chains of high a motivator

to cover the last recipient in time.

- (5) Food security is a benefit and it is pre-fundamental to acknowledge various rights open to an individual.
- (6) Hunger must be diminished to ensure nourishment, security for all beneficiaries.
- (7) More enthusiasm for cultivation is required inside and outside India.
- (8) Government negligence of farming is reflected in the suicide of the farmer.
- (9) Research on new troubles that agriculturist's face like ecological change, droughts and floods.

CONCLUSION:

The agricultural production in India expanded and the country has transformed into the world's greatest creators of crops like rice and wheat. Be that as it may, the elements of desire for absence of solid sustenance remain high. At

present, the best test isn't simply improving the benefit of farming, yet notwithstanding, making the nourishment grains accessible to destitute individuals and poor. In such a situation, the Food Security Act would be an open way for India to acknowledge full responsibility of the nourishment prosperity of its population.

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