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Issues related to the food security in the developing countries and its solution

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Abstract

There is an important problem of food security in the world that the majority of population in the underdeveloped country is facing the severity of food crisis. The large number of population facing the problem of non-availability of food grains, scarcity of sufficient quantity and consequent to which large number of people have to face the problem malnutrition. It is an important that the food supply per capita has also increased manifold since 1961 with the excessive use of nitrogen fertilizers and modern irrigation facilities. The main culprit behind the problem of food crisis may be attributed to the factors of population growth, increased demand for animal source products and also from the climate change. It been assumed that there are four important variables which are responsible behind the problem of food crisis maybe conceptualize as availability, access, utilization and stability. The phenomenon of climate change is already accelerating the problem of food crisis with the unprecedented increase in the temperature that directly or indirectly the affect the growth and production of food grains in the world as it is evident from the different reports published by the IPCC in recent years. In this direction the important phenomena which attracted the attention is the impact of climate change on the world best pastoral systems. The pastoralism is an important economic activity practiced by large a number of people in the world in the form of Nomadic herders, transhumance herders and impact is also upon the large tract of African countries. The considerable decrease in the size of pastures have ultimately dwindle the economic activities of Nomadic herders and highly decrease the biodiversity in the ancient nomadic pastoral areas. Agriculture and the food systems are interdependent to each other in ecological system that the food supply may only be remain constant if the agriculture and its climatic and social economic factors in the world remain in its under control conditions, then the capacity of agriculture to be effective to fulfill the needs of human being for food grains in a consistent manner and contrary to it the whole population may come under the severe impact of food crisis.

Keywords: Culprit, stability, nomadic, herders, biodiversity

Introductions

The current food system comprises the number of things such as productions transport, processing, packaging storage and conservation loss in a very systematic manner. in this way, the above variables needs to be quantified and managed on a scientific and managerial level so that the problem of food Crisis do not into more worse condition. Agriculture needs to be developed on commercial level so that it may produce more food grains to our population and provide large number of employment opportunities to the people in the country. In the current scenario, it has been debated that the agriculture to be developed in sustainable manner so that there may be minimum environmental loss with the excess use of modern inputs. Some extent the organic farming to be developed with the consent of farmer so that high return to be earned from the agriculture and income of farmers to be increased so much. The large scale consumption of fuels in the form of coal, petroleum which produce large emissions of carbon dioxide and it is major responsible for the present climate change and global warming. Climate change and global warming are creating devastating impact on our ecology in the form of droughts, floods, landslides, agricultural pollution and health problems such as cancer, diabetes, cholera. The total impact of climate change may be recorded in the overall environmental degradation and primarily in the natural resource destruction. There is a larger impact of climate change on the human civilization largely in underdeveloped countries that they could not cope up with the environmental loss.

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Hypothesis and conceptualization the problem

In the present research paper, it has been thought that the large scale loss of natural resources done by the people that are mainly attributed to the large scale population growth. The unprecedented population growth has created the problem of natural resource destruction and there is corresponding impact which has been reflected on the climate change. The problem of food crisis has been created by the human being with the irrational utilization of natural resources and least efforts in their conservation. In this paper, it has been realized that we should discuss the thoughts which are prevailing in the world to control the problem of food crisis and climate change.

Methodology and Hypothesis

In the research paper the general view point as well scientific approach are collectively applied to the explanation of food grain problem in the world. The current problems have also affected the developing countries such as India more in 70's. But it has controlled with the enhancement of productivity with better irrigational and inputs. The food grains are produced voluminous manner despite that there is problem of hunger and malnutrition in the world. How it may be possible to eradicate the problem of hunger and starvation and conservation of natural resources.

Objectives

The present discourse has a set of objectives that have been taken into account to discuss the problem of food crisis as under.

There is an acute problem of food crisis in India and the world in terms of production and distribution.

1. The food grains problem is a global problem, its causes and solution in sustainable manner.
2. The role of distribution and storage of food grains with better scientific solution.
3. To explore the optional area how it may be enhanced the productivity of food grains with environmental conservation.
4. To establish coordination among the traditional modern agricultural practices and expansion of organic farming.
5. To explore the role of public and private stake holder in agricultural resource management and how the agriculture may be more profitable with minimum input cost.
6. To design a mechanism which may more accessible to our common people and peasant.

History of food security in Indian context

In the Indian sub continent, the number of Famines occurred Such as Bengal Famine (1943) under the British raj. In this famine, it is estimated that about more than 3 million peoples have to lost their lives due to starvation and scarcity of food. India faced severe shortage of food grains in the colonial period and the scant attention was paid even after independence to increase the food grains. In the 1960 decade, there was low agricultural and industrial development and there have to remain more dependent upon the import of food grains from other countries. In this context, significant improvement was taken place with inception of green revolution (1970) with improvement in irrigational fertilizer, high yielding varieties seeds, and more infrastructural development. In this way, it has been

controlled the food grains problem and more thrust was given upon the productivity enhancement. Despite the improvement in the productivity level, there were some points of criticism that there was limited impact of green revolution in cereals and north western India. This lopsided development primarily in food grain production could not ushered holistic development in agriculture that other occupation and economic activities such as dairy farming, horticulture, poultry farming received meager attention. The unbalanced growth in the agriculture faced the natural resources exploitation and pollution and health problems. With the more thrust upon the limited crops, the soil have declined too much.

The Prominent causes of food problem in the world and its solution

The viewpoint of world community regarding the problem and its solution are mainly persists with the pollution control, resource management, and proper distribution of food resources.

The plan and policies that are designed to solve the problem of food crisis and its effectiveness to be discussed and which course of action may be effective to be applied wherever it is possible.

The technical and managerial aspects of food crisis to be taken into consideration in order to achieve the target of distribution of surplus food grains to deficient regions in the world.

The discussion of the food problem

The problem of food crisis is not only associated with the production aspects, it is also highly related to its distribution, storage, transportation and better access to the deprived people especially in the underdeveloped countries. If we look at the food grain producing areas in the world, they are mainly located in the temperate zone and they are also found in the tropical zone, but the larger production is being managed and control by the developed countries and they control the food grain market in the world. There may remain large number of food grains in the developed country and that excessive and surplus food grains are not easily transferred to the deficient food grains production countries. In this way, the people of developing countries had to face the problem of food crisis and they experience the malnutrition problem also. The problem has been increased with the climate change that continuous decline in the food production and use of agricultural land in other non agriculture purposes. The socio-economic setting has pressurized the people to transform the ecology of the area in order to fulfill their needs and that leads to the destruction of ecological system. In different times, the reports on food crisis have been published that putting more emphasis to the follow the integrated approach in the management of natural resources and more attention to be paid to the safety of our natural resources so that people may live without any problem in an area. The problem of food crisis is a world phenomenon that needs to be addressed at the global level with large scale participation of different stakeholder's producer, scientist, transporters and statesman. The conservation of energy and more and more application of non traditional source of energy that essentially may prove a good approach because energy play an important role in the world order. There is a threat of food insecurity and malnourishment in the global order that some countries have

sufficient food production and on the other side, large number of countries due to climatic and geographical constraints could not produce sufficient food grains are there peoples and they have to import from the developed country. In such course of action the developed countries put so many restrictions and charge exorbitant prices of their food grains in their export agreements. Sometime, the poor countries are unable to pay the high prices of the food grains and large number of peoples have to face the problem of food grains crisis so that needs to be addressed with international cooperation and protection of human civilization.

Issues related to food security

There is long list of issues pertaining to food security in India and at global scale. They may summarized as

1. The issue of climate change is important as climatic induced phenomenon are exerting influence upon the livelihood of mankind such as livestock, agriculture, destruction natural sources of protein.
2. In this direction, the natural habitat and livelihood of tribal belts have come under the stress of destruction that mining and cutting of forest have left the tribal people in the course of conflict.
3. It has induced the migration of people in cities and putting more stress upon the limited civic facilities.
4. More emphasis has been required upon the eradication of poverty, malnutrition, and proper employment opportunities at local level and community approach proves to be good in food resource management.

Government plan and policies related to food security

There are numerous important plan policies at national level to fight against the problem of food crisis such as National Food Security Mission (2007) aims to enhance the productivity of pulses, and maintain soil fertility and improvement in the growth of vegetables to obtain more edible oils. Lie this, another efforts was Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (2007) with the motive of providing financial and technical help to farmers in the marketing and to help them in earn more profit from agriculture. E- Marketing has also helped to farmer to encourage the farmers to sell their agricultural product with more profit with govt. provided E Portal.

Results and Discussion

The problem of food security is a very important in modern time that there is a great development has been happened in the productivity of crops and surplus food grains are available in one corner of the world but at the same time there are news that the people are dying with hunger and starvation, it is pity on us that we are unable to provide the food grains irrespective of producing and demand areas. The humanity approach remains to be important in providing food grains to the food deficit areas of the world mainly in developing countries. The control of food grains to increase the prices of food grains to be controlled by world communities with cooperation and its negligence and diplomacy in it is not desirable. Despite that technology transfer to developing countries may be game changer to be become self-sufficient in producing the food grains there. The ecological and resource management issues to be dealt at global level to extract the fruit of natural resources to all.

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