

Socio-Legal Conditions of Food Security in India and Doaba Region of Punjab: A Case Study

Paper Submission: 15/07/2020, Date of Acceptance: 25/07/2020, Date of Publication: 26/07/2020

Abstract

India has been quite successful in ensuring sufficient availability of Food among the Countries. Despite floating economic growth in recent years, around 1/3 of the India's population, 400 million people still live under the poverty line as per World Bank report. In the Doaba Region of Punjab state, the area adjoining to the hills is not food secure, but a significant result of the right to food security movement, judicial activism has been the enactment of the national food security act, 2013, It has fascinated considerable attention regarding its potential to radically improve the food security of over 800 million Indians.

Keywords: Food Security, Nutrition, Hunger, Right to Food, Surplus

Introduction

"I never look at the masses as my responsibility. I look at the individual. I can love only one person at a time. I can feed only one person at a time. Just."

Mother Teresa

India is a Country where the State has intervened into ensuring Food security always since independence. It has achieved an outstanding production growth in the last few decades, and massive economic growth in the last decade. Yet undernourishment rate is highest in India among the world, especially for children. The rich institutional landscape of the State and civil society actors combined with overall Food sufficiency at the national level is in contrast with the very high figures of malnutrition all over the world, the Indian paradox, sometimes described as scarcity amidst plenty. In the earlier time, the country was repeatedly hit by big amount of food crises, but there has been no major famine ever since independence.¹ However, there has been a constantly rising level of chronic under-nourishment over 70 years of democratic independence and regularly report on death due to starvation.² India's Food security challenges lie in the zones of low GDP per capita, adequacy of supply, open use on R&D and protein quality," it said. The study said India expected to address these issues for food security, yet government assistance of the rustic India, where most of individuals live.³ India has various institutions for assessing policies, laws and institutional arrangements related to food and nutrition security, such as NITI Aayog, Food Corporation of India, Indian Council of Food and Agriculture etc., which prepares its report and considered while preparing the five year plan. The national action plan would incorporate current government and seeks to identify gaps and inconsistencies. India is a State party to the international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, is obliged to submit periodic reports to the committee on economic social and cultural rights. In 2007 it submitted its combined second, third, fourth and fifth periodic report providing selected statistics and descriptions of major initiatives programmes regarding the right to Food security. These initiatives include not only schemes for the provision of the Food grains and farmer support, but also effort with regard to land distribution.⁴

There are several issues related to Food security, the main issue relates to two aspects availability of food grains and purchasing power. There is also a time dimension to the problem of

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food security transitory food insecurity and chronic food insecurity. The macro level studies connected to food security in India deal mostly with growth in food production and self adequacy in relation to population growth. Food grain production in India is largely dependent on the rainfall pattern. As a result, there have been a year to year fluctuations in the level of output. In the pre green revolution period, the growth rate of food grain production and agricultural commodities as a whole, decelerated during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 as compared to 1949-50 to 1959-60. The gross cropped area grew by 2.1% between 1949-50 to 1959-69. While production increased by 3.3 % during the same period. However, during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, the gross cropped area increased only at 0.6 % while production increased by 2.1 %. the post green revolution period is divided into two phases 1966-67 to 1970-71 and 1970-71 to 1974 to 1974-1975.in the first phase, area under HYV crops wheat, paddy, maize and bajra increased by nearly eight times.



Source: available at <https://www.google.co.in/search.com> Last visited January,4 2020

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyse the various Statutory /Legal mechanism regarding food security in India.
2. To examine the present Statutes providing Food Security in India
3. To examine the present schemes/Policies run by the government of India regarding food security.
4. To analysis the present position of state of Punjab in Food Security.
5. To emphasized the position of Doaba and Malwa Region of Punjab under National Food Security Act, 2013.

Reseach Questions

1. What are the Food Security challenges in India?
2. What is the Role of law in providing Food Security in India?
3. Why food security is not accessible to the people in India?
4. Why there is lack of food accessibility in Doaba and Malwa Region of Punjab?
5. What is the Role of government and stockholders in addressing Food Security Issue?

Review of Literature

There is sufficient material available on food security in India .this literature which I have refereed from some prominent books on food security in India.

I these books, There are several issue related to Food security, the main issue relate to two aspects availability of food grains and purchasing power .There is also a time dimension to the problem of food security transitory food insecurity and chronic food insecurity. The macro level studies related to food security in India deal mainly with growth in food production and self sufficiency in relation to population growth. Food grain production in India is largely dependent on the rainfall pattern. As a result, there have been a year to year fluctuations in the level of output. In the pre green revolution period ,the growth rate of food grain production and agricultural commodities as a whole ,decelerated during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 as compared to 1949-50 to 1959-60. The gross cropped area grew at 2.1 % between 1949-50 to 1959-69. While production increased at 3.3 % during the same period. However during the period 1960-61 to 1970-71, gross cropped area increased only at 0.6 % while production increased at 2.1 %. the post green revolution period is divided into two phases 1966-67 to 1970-71 and 1970-71 to 1974to 1974-1975.in the first phase , area under HYV crops wheat ,paddy, maize and bajra increased by nearly eight times. Although the yield of rice crop did not increase as much as wheat, yet, the production of these two crops together help to increased the overall food availability. Although, Punjab is a food surplus state ,food condition availability is not so good. The Doaba region is worst affected area in which condition of food security is at alarming rate. ⁵

Area of Research

The Area of Researcher shall be Doaba and Malwa Region of Punjab which includes eighteen districts. The Reason for choosing these Regions is that the State of Punjab is considered the food bowl of India but its Doaba and Malwa Region is facing scarcity of food , Malnutrition and food inaccessibility to the people of the Region. So Researcher want to explore the true reasons why people of Doaba and Malwa regions are facing such kind of problems and putting forward these problems to the Government of Punjab and various agencies which are working for food security in this Regions.

Research Methodology

The primary data shall be collected by interview method which shall be conducted by the Researcher by visiting the various stakeholders mentioned above e.g. Agents (Fair Price Shops), Schools, migrants, victims, general public and different government agencies. Sources of Secondary data collection is library, government publish sources, internet, news papers, etc. This can be done from different resources like Journals, Yearbooks, Books, Dictionaries, law Reviews, Newspapers and Judicial Pronouncements of Indian courts. As the topic is a nationwide implication and majority of information is compiled by national level agencies and government departments, so the necessary secondary data would be collected through this research method.

Constitutional Provisions on Food Security

The right to food is inherited in numerous provision of the Indian constitution, including the

commitment in the preamble to secure, social, and economic justice and equality supported by the commitments to promote the dignity of individuals. The following articles in the constitutions, when study together, emphasize the state's obligation to ensure food security as a right. Article 21, in part, on fundamental rights, states no person shall be deprived of his personal liberty, except procedure established by law. Article 39(a), in part iv on directive principle of state policy, provide that state shall, in particular, direct its policy securing towards the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Furthermore article 47, also in part IV states "the state shall consider raising the level of nutrition and standards of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties."⁶

Nutrition Food Security

India has been a food adequate nation for over 30 years however it hasn't generally been that way. In spite of the fact that the country presently creates enough food for its whole populace, repeating starvations tormented it for a considerable length of time. Accordingly, the administration reinforced the appropriation framework to forestall the enormous scope loss of lives from starvation. Controlled and deliberate conveyance of food grains started in India under British rule during the Second World War. At that point, after the nation picked up autonomy, the legislature changed the arrangement of basic food grains known as the Public Distribution System (PDS) on different occasions to address the difficulties related with food security: focusing on, obtaining, stockpiling and the transportation of grains to various pieces of the nation. By and by, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) oversees the PDS, ensuring advantageous nourishment grains to half of urban families and 75% of country family units in India, and coming to nearly Under NFSA, the PDS has extensively improved individuals' entrance to nourishment grains by covering a considerable piece of the nourishment grain prerequisite for marginalized families. Be that as it may, improving access to food isn't equivalent to guaranteeing nutritional.⁷

Food Security and Nutrition Food Security

It is true that, the effect of poor nutrition goes a long ways past profitability numbers. The recently published Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (2016-18) highlights that 35% of Indian children under five years of age, and 22% of children between five to nine years of age suffer from stunting. in addition, the report institute that 33% of children under five, and 10% of children between five and nine were malnourished. Even among adolescents between 10 to 19 years of age, 24% were found to be thin for their age. These measurements are additionally bolstered by the National Family Health Survey report of 2015-16. With long-running programs like the PDS working to improve marginalized people's access to food grains, why are these nutrition issues so persist.⁸

Judicial Activism on Right to Food Security

In the case of PUCL v. Union of India⁹ and Others the Supreme Court ordered the establishment

of a central vigilance committee for public distribution system (PDS), chaired by a retired supreme court judge and assisted by court commission in the right to food case. The committee mandate was to look into the maladies affecting the proper functioning of the public distribution service. The right to Food ensure opportunity from hunger and access to secure and nutritious food. A number of key human rights principles are fundamental to guaranteeing the right to food.¹⁰ The right to food is a very important human right that, if deprived of, render human life stunt, hurting, or worthless. A important step was taken by the Supreme Court in escalating the scope of Article 21 when it observed that 'right to life does not simply denote 'animal existence' but living with 'human dignity' which incorporate the right to the basic necessities of life and also the right to carry on such function and activities as constitute the bare lowest expression of the human self.' Another wide promulgation of the right to life with dignity is establish in *BandhuaMuktiMorcha v. Union of India*.¹¹ The Court said that to live with human dignity means free from misuse. It include safety of health and strength of workers, men and women, and of the tender age of the children against mistreatment, opportunity and facilities for children to develop in a healthy way and in condition of freedom and dignity, educational facilities, just and humane condition of work and maternity relief. These are the minimum condition which should exist in order to permit a person to live with human dignity. No government can take any action to deprive a person of the enjoyment of these basic human rights.

The Supreme Court in *Chameli Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh*¹² the court said that the need for a educated and civilized life includes the right to food, water and decent environment. The court said in this connection: "In any planned society, the right to live as a human being is not ensure by meeting only the animal needs of man. It is protected only when he is guaranteed of all facilities to himself and is free from limits which restrain his growth. All human rights are intended to attain this object. In *Kishen Pattnayak and ors. v. State of Orissa*¹³, It was alleged that the people of Kalahandi, Koraput and other districts of Orissa, there are many people dying there due to hunger. According to Justice P.N Bhagavathi No individual in this country can be permitted to endure deprivation and exploitation, mainly when social justice is the motto of our Constitution'. The Supreme Court of India has establish itself as a supporter of food security and commit itself to the recognition of the right to food in India. Through its landmark judgment in the public interest litigation, *People's Union for civil liberty v. union of India*¹⁴ The media can play a significant role to provide early warning information of future crises and thereafter hold the authorities to account for their failure to accumulate an correct and suitable response. Though India have a free press, it does not, however, show that newspapers are necessarily always interested in covering the plight of those starving in an object manner.

Following the news of starvation death in the state of Rajasthan in 2000–2001 in spite of an plenty of food available in government storeroom houses, the People's Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) a union of 56 civil society organisations decided to take the help of the Indian judiciary, which has been broadly highly praised for developing innovative jurisprudence on economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights.¹⁵ In particular, PUCL made use of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) which has become an very popular way for civil society to examine the actions of the government. The main function of courts in India relate to 'judicial review', according to which the Constitution empower the judiciary to defend the fundamental human rights of citizens and to interfere when legislative and executive actions are found to be unconstitutional. In the past few decades, the Indian judiciary has been increasingly willing to done an activist garb following the decision of the Supreme Court to accept litigation that address the matters in which large interest of the public is involved. Such PIL petitions can be moved by any person or group of persons to highlight the issue of public importance for invoke this jurisdiction. Through an open focus on human rights, the PUCL submit a PIL to the Supreme Court in April 2001 questioning whether the right to life guaranteed under article 21 of the Indian Constitution also includes the right to food. By the means of the human rights language of duty-bearers who have to act to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the poor. PUCL acknowledged central and state governments in India as the main duty holder with the duty to defend the right to food.¹⁶

Although the Supreme Court is until now to give a final decision in the case, it has held hearings at regular intervals since 2001 and issued over a hundred very detailed 'interim orders' that is consider applicable as law until the case is closed. These umbrella instructions cover the recognition of agent(s) or agency with accountability for compliance mainly Chief Secretaries in the various States, and village councils or Gram Sabhas that can check social protection programmes, look into the misuse of funds and hold the authorities to account by accessing all relevant information. The Court also set up a new method for ensure to comply with, and the monitoring of, its own orders by appoint two commissioners to ensure and report on the execution of a whole series of public welfare programmes. The commissioners were given powers to investigate expected violations of the interim orders and to demand remedy from the political and administrative leadership, with the full backing of the Supreme Court. In addition to providing periodic reports to the Court, the commissioners were authorised to ask for responses from state governments, investigate complaints from civil society organisations and set up relevant enquiry committees. A major impact of these initiative have been the gradual increase in the amount of funds to be paid by state governments for improving coverage of social protection programmes within their territories.¹⁷

Not amazingly, there has been considerable discussion over the nature, extent and validity of the Supreme Court's activism in the right to food as well

as similar cases where PILs have been invoked by various activists to focus attention on the conditions of the poor, who usually do not use legal channel to resolve problems. In particular, political leaders at the state level have articulated dismay at the additional costs connected with enforcing court orders. Indeed, politicians resent being lectured to by 'unelected' judges who do not have the command of the people. Others are more supportive of the courts, arguing that judicial activism is required not only for the protection of the helpless, but also due to the presence of corruption and incompetence in the legislative and executive branches. The actions of the Supreme Court and the interim orders have had significant impact on the media and the political-administrative system paying close interest to the regular judicial decisions. It has also encouraged some state governments in India to pass legislation of their own in order to improve their service delivery. One famous example is Chhattisgarh, a state which ranks low amongst the other Indian states in relation to human development, where the government successfully enacted the Chhattisgarh Food Security Act, 2012 with the aim of to ensure, access and adequate quantity of food and other requirements of good nutrition to the people of the State, at reasonable prices, at all times to live a life with a dignity. With numerous modern features related to targeting of helpless food insecure households, availability and distribution of various types of food, and speedier mechanisms for service delivery. This legislation has been hailed as a good success story amidst the common reluctance of state and national governments in India to abide by the instructions of the central government and the Courts that are aimed to improve food security. It is particularly interesting to bear in mind at this stage that a state level legislation on food security came into force well before the legislation at the national level.¹⁸

National Food Security Act, 2013

The act provides legal entitlement to priority household is entitled to 5 kg of food grains per person per month, and antodaya households to 35 kg per household per month. The combined coverage of priority and antodaya household are called eligible households shall extend up to 75 % of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population at a rate of 3/2/1 per kg for rice/wheat/millets .they are revised after every three years¹⁹ For children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years, an proper meal, at no cost, through the local anganwadi. For children aged 6-14 years, one midday meals every day. In all the government and government aided schools up to class 7th standards. For women who suffer from malnutrition, meals will be provided to them free meal at the local anganwadi during pregnancy and six months childbirth including maternity benefit of 6000, in installments.²⁰

The passing of the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 make a standard change in the approach to food security from welfare to human rights base approach. The Act lawfully enable up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidize food grains under the

Targeted Public Distribution System. About two thirds of the population is enclosed under the Act to get highly subsidized food grains. The National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 is to be implementing in all the States/UTs, on an all India base. Out of highest coverage of 81.35 crore, around 80 crore persons have been covered under NFSA at present is received highly subsidized food grains. The identification of beneficiaries by States/UTs is a continuous process, which involve excluding of not entitled/fake/duplicate ration cards and also excluding on account of death, migration, and inclusion on account of birth as also that of valid left-out households.²¹

Conditions of Food Security in Punjab

Punjab has a geographical area of 5.04 million hectares and is situated in north-western part of the country. The state is considered the food bowl of India and it is the second largest producer of food grains following Uttar Pradesh. Agriculture plays an important role in state economy, but, from last one decade the growth of food grain production is stagnant in the state.²¹ Earlier, the agriculture share of Punjab state domestic production was more than the secondary and tertiary sector, but this share has been declining from 40.3% in 1970-71 to 13.6% in 2017-18. Against a national average of 40 %, almost 85% area is under cultivation, of which 97% is irrigated. Agricultural production increased tremendously in this state during the previous four decades. The production of food grain has improved from 3162 thousand tonnes in 1960-61 to 28352 thousand tonnes in 2011-12. The production of rice and wheat has also increased from 2451 thousand tonnes and 338 thousand metric tonnes in 1966 to 16472 thousand metric tonnes and 10819 thousand metric tonnes approx in 2018 respectively. On the other hand, production of pulses and oilseeds has declined. Since 1960 the state is continually contributing wheat and rice in the central pool towards increase India's self adequacy. The contribution of wheat and rice to the central pool has been increased from 2.52 million tonnes and 4.9 million tonnes in 2017-18 respectively. From last decade, indebtedness is also rising amongst farmers in Punjab.²² In the last ten years the growth rate of farm debt is faster than farm income in the state and it has been shown by expert that 75% of farm households are heavily indebted. Despite its best performance, In India state hunger index the Punjab state ranks 33 other developing countries including Gabon, Honduras and Vietnam. The national family health survey statements reveal that one in every five adults in the age group of 15 to 49 years suffers from malnutrition. If the health status of people in living in a food surplus state is so worst then the health status of people living in the food deficient states can be very well imagined.¹³ From being the fastest growing state of the country between 1966 and 1980 , Punjab had slid ranks by the turn of the century. While other states surged in economic liberalization in 1991, Punjab started showing the result of the long years of militancy. And so the erstwhile leader of the green revolution (1966-89) saw its

agricultural output growth rates fall by half between 1970 and 2010 from 5% annum to about 2.5%. industrial growth grew marginally from less than 7 %to 8% in the same period . the industrial period.²³

Rank	State	Hunger Index Value
1	Punjab	13.64
2	Kerala	17.66
3	Andra Pradesh	19.54
4	Asssam	20.01
5	Haryana	20.99
6	Tamilnadu	21.00
7	Rajasthan	22.17
8	West Bengal	22.81
9	Uttar Pradesh	23.74
10	Maharashtra	23.79

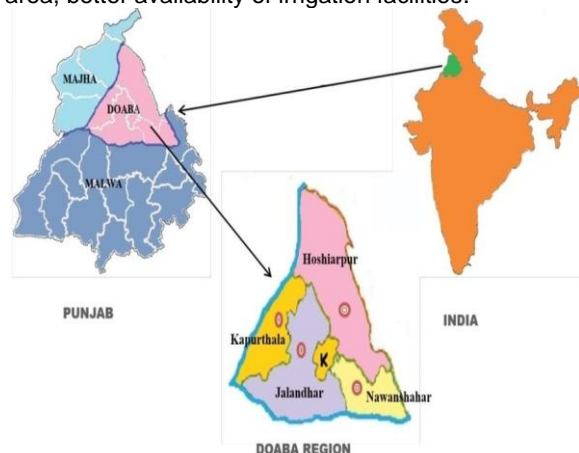
Source: Available at www.punjabhunderindex2018org.com Last visited January, 6 2020

Conditions of Food Security in Doaba Region of Punjab

In the state of Punjab there are area which are more food insecure than the rest, the Doaba region is one of them. Doaba name is given because it is between two Rivers Satluj and Beas generally, the area falling at the elevation of more than 300m above mean sea level. It includes lands in the Shiwalik hills together with a narrow strip of largely undeveloped farmland in the foothills. This belt falls in four district Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Nawanshahar. This area is characterized by low hills, undulating topography, steep slopes, numerous seasonal flashy streams called Choes. Dissect the terrain and these are the primary form of drainage networks/systems in the Shiwalik. Most of this area is drained into rivers Ravi, Beas, and Sutluj in Punjab. The drainage density in this area is very high, with 7-9 km of drainage channels /gullies per km, leading to the problem of soil erosion, flooding and decline productivity. The altitude area ranges from 300 metres to 1000 meters. The Climate in the Doaba is one of the extreme, with very hot, dry summers and cold winters. According to the 2001 census, the population of the area is 80, 61,100 and the area has a population density of 300 persons against 560 persons per km for two states together. Nearly 1/3 of the total population belongs to schedule caste. The Majority of the development blocks in the region has a higher population proportion of BPL below poverty line population in the comparison to most other blocks of the respective states. The education pace of the district is 64% comparable to practically 70% of Punjab state. The primary source of livelihood in the region is mixed cultivating for example subsistence farming is enhanced by domesticated animals.²⁴

Almost 32% of total workers are engaged in agriculture. The majority of the farmers in India have little 1-2 hectare or marginal land holding ,high yielding variety of seeds are hardly ever used by farmers as the area is more suitable for forest vegetation rather than crop cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities, undulate character of the terrain and coarse textured soils. Cropping intensity is low as compared to Punjab, as in the most of the area ,single

crop is grown and the fertilizer consumption per hectare is very less in this area. The farmers leave the field fallow a few years to regain the fertility of the soil. The per capita availability of food grains in the Doaba region is low which is 1871gm/day is much below the average of 3188gm/day for Punjab. The per hectare yields of major crops like wheat and rice are low as compared to state average (4208kg/ha, rice 3870kg/ha). This is mainly due to undulate topography, poor soils, and poor or near absent irrigation facilities. Due to poor agricultural production is the availability of food is not adequate. This is also accompanied by poor levels of utilization of food as the region lacks in supply of drinking water, sanitation and health care facilities. . Although the yield of rice crop did not increase as much as wheat, yet, the production of these two crops together helps to increase the overall food availability. Although, Punjab is a food surplus state, food condition and its availability is not so good. The Doaba region is the worst affected area in which condition of food security is at an alarming rate. The result concluded that 2/3of the development blocks falling in this belt are still food deficit. Generally the area falling in the north and north-east along the hills is food deficit due to disadvantages physical factors while being adjacent to plans are food surplus because of the relatively plan area, better availability of irrigation facilities.²⁵



Source: Available at <https://www.google.co.in/searchdoabaregionandfoodscurity>. Last visited February 10, 2020

Conclusion

There are still similar situations in which the problem of hunger has become invisible. The government is still making efforts to aid those in needs, and thanks to research and media coverage, who highlighted the issue of food security. Community and institution is also fighting to remove social stigmas and lend a hand to those suffering from starvation. Although, we can say that the food security problem in India is not serious if our success in the proper distribution policy. But problem is that, the government has failed to control and regulate food security in India. This problem becomes serious due to corruption and unfair trade practice by private agents in fair price shops. The problem of hunger is due to poor economic condition and marginal

accessibility. It is the result of poor implementation of policy measures.

Suggestions

Promote Education

To improve food productivities, Role of literacy & education in improving farm efficiency and technology has been well established. As agriculture changed from continuation to commercial level, farmers seek information on a large range of issues to acquire knowledge or improve their skills and commercial ability. Literacy emerges as a significant source of growth in adoption of technology, and use of modern inputs like fertilizers and machines.

Crop Diversification

Crop diversification is a basic condition for food security, India is more or less self sufficient in cereals but has a deficit in pulses and oilseeds. Owing to changes in consumption patterns, demand for fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, poultry, and fishery products has been increasing. There is a need to enlarge, crop diversification and improve related activities to produce such crops and produces in which we are lacking.

Tackle Climate Change

Food security in India can be achieved by paying higher concentration to issues such as climate change, limiting global warming, including the support of climate-smart agricultural production systems and land use policies at a scale to help adapt and lessen the ill effects of climate change.

Water Management

To produce an extra crop per unit of land and water resources, shocking rates of groundwater depletions and increasing environmental and social problems pose severe threats to mankind. To enhance production and productivity, in food security and to reduce poverty alleviation,. Improved management of irrigation water is essential.

Improve Varieties

In a number of regions, farmers are not able to get information about the availability of the latest and higher varieties and some are not having access to quality seeds of these varieties, resulting in lesser yields. This condition has to be corrected by increasing a national-level network to check and coordinate the activities with the various State government functionaries working in the area of crop production.

Improved Technology

Adoption of technologies like incorporated nutrient management, included pest management and included weed management need to be made available for adoption to make sure that higher production and sustainability of the production base.

Focus on Small Farmers

Large food production in the country does not necessarily guarantee food security, if the poor do not have the buying power. Therefore, involvement of small farmers in food production is necessary to accomplish food security. The majority of them are illiterate and having failed to a adopting new technology or repaying the loan provided under various development schemes. They need support not only to secure inputs but also to gain confidence.

Promote Agricultural Research

Agricultural research must be promoted in India because, the agricultural education in India is facing one of the biggest challenges. It must be identify its role in equipping the human resources for enhanced agricultural productivity and sustainable use of natural resources. Agricultural colleges and universities are to be assigned scientific knowledge and skills to the farming community and to train them to use such skills for better output.

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10. Writ Petition 196 of 2001 brief facts of the PIL was, outside the city of Jaipur city were overflowing with grains. The grains were rotting due to fermentation of rainwater which had percolated down in the grain stock as it was kept outside the godowns. There was a village near

- the godown where the village people were eating in rotation, classically called "rotation eating", or "rotation hunger" where some members of the family eat on one day and the remaining persons eat on the other day. So the SC passed interim to constitute a committee and distribute the grains to the people who were eating food in the rotation*
11. Available at <https://blog.ipleaders.in> peoples union for civil liberty v. union of India, Chameli Singh And Others Etc. v. State Of U.P. And Another, 1996] 2 SCC 549, Olga Tellis & Ors v. Bombay Municipal Corporation 1986 AIR 180, 1985 SCR Supl. (2) 51, C.E.S.C Ltd. v. Subhash Chandra Bose 1992 AIR 573, 1991 SCR Supl. (2) 267.
 12. AIR (1997) 10 SCC 549.
 13. AIR 1996 2 SCC 549.
 14. AIR 1989 SC 677.
 15. Writ Petition (civil) 196 of 2001, submitted in April 2001. 8 'PUCL petitions Supreme Court on starvation deaths.
 16. Ibid.
 17. Available at <https://currentaffairs.anujindal.in/public-distribution-system-pds/> last visited 6, may 2020.
 18. Right to Food Campaign 2005, p. 10.
 19. Sateh 2002, p. 278-281, cited in Zwart 2009, p. 6-7.
 20. National food security act, 2013; section 3. Right to receive food-grains at subsidized prices by persons belonging to eligible households under Targeted Public Distribution System. Every person belonging to priority households, identified under sub-section (1) of section 10, shall be entitled to receive five kilograms of food-grains per person per month at subsidised prices specified in Schedule I from the State Government under the Targeted Public Distribution System: Provided that the households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana shall, to such extent as may be specified by the Central Government for each State in the said scheme, be entitled to thirty-five kilograms of food-grains per household per month at the prices specified in Schedule I
 21. Government. Ibid section 4. Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers. Subject to such schemes as may be framed by the Central Government, every pregnant woman and lactating mother shall be entitled to meal, free of charge, during pregnancy and six months after the child birth, through the local anganwadi, so as to meet the nutritional standards specified in Schedule II; and maternity benefit of not less than rupees six thousand, in such installments as may be prescribed by the Central Available at <https://dfpd.gov.in/nfsa-act.htm> last visited, 3 Feb, 2020.
 22. Radha Krishna, R. And Manoj Pandey, "Macroeconomics of poverty Reduction: India Case Study" A Study conducted by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Reseach, Mumbai, 2006.
 23. Shergill, "H.S Rural credits and indebtedness of Farmers in Punjab" IDC Chandigarh, 1998.
 24. International institute of Population Sciences and Macro International (2008), National Health Survey, India 20117-18.
 25. Ibid