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This study made an attempt to evaluate and analyze how various economic and non-economic factors influence food security in India and her states as well. It's a macro-level study which covers the whole of India. The study is based on secondary data and has used data published by different rounds of NSSO. But in particular the study used the 66th round data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO).

In order to carry out the present study, a new food security index has been developed. This index is an improvement over all the other food security indices developed by eminent economists and institutions from time to time. The food security index which is developed to measure food security in India consists of five indicators. Child survival rate is an additional indicator in the modified index. With the help of the index, the trends and situation of food security in India are discussed and analyzed since 1991 to 2011.

Apart from a new improved food security index, the study made an attempt to explore various determinants of food and nutrition security and categorized them into three groups. They are: Economic variables, Socio-cultural variables and Habitat (rural/urban) as variable. Under economic variables such as income, occupation, operated land (hact.), prices of rice, wheat, pulses and milk respectively and monthly per capita expenditure on food of the households are taken by researcher. Similarly, to study rural-urban differential in food and nutrition security, one can divide study area into six regions which are--: eastern, western, northern, southern, north-east, and hill regions, and one can considered education, caste, gender, age, and family size for socio-economic variables. For analyzing the status of food and nutritional security in India and her States a log linear and dummy variable regression have been applied.

This study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter of the thesis describes the introduction for the present study. Further, it also includes the various definitions of the food security problem and its causes and significance. It gives a glimpse about the nature, significance, socio-economic and demographic situation of the study area. They are, in particular, demographic variables such rural and urban. The second chapter of the thesis is full of literature review while the third deals with the methodology.

In chapter four, attempt is made to calculate and analyzed food security index which cover 21 years from 1991-2011. In chapter five, the various determinants of food security have been identified such as calorie, protein and fat, and further one can analyzed the various determinants of calorie intake, protein and fat consumption, and one can analyzed there are various determinants of food and nutritional security, they are- economic, and noneconomic. The role of economic and non-economic factors in the determination of food security is discussed and assessed. There are five major economic factors – Income, monthly per capita expenditure on food, prices of food, operated land and occupation – and five major non-economic- age, sex of the households, PDS access, social groups and family size- of the households which are explained along with other variables to show the food and nutritional security in the study area. Chapter six is related to food security in Indian states and chapter seven is related to summary and conclusion of the study