



NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND WAYS AHEAD

5-6 APRIL, 2014

GOVT COLLEGE GHUMARWIN

**Seminar Patron:
Sh. Jagdish Lal
(Principal)**

**Organizing
Secretary:**

Dr. Nittam Chandel

**Send your articles,
research papers,
empirical studies,
on or before 25
March, 2014, to
gcgseminar@gmail.com**

Contact: [09418055077](tel:09418055077)

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION
GOVT. COLLEGE
GHUMARWIN**

www.gcgghumarwin.org.in

5-6th April, 2014

10am to 5 am

National Seminar

Food Security in India: Challenges and Ways-ahead

Introduction

In recent times, food security issue has come to the fore front on national debate and discussion in India and is a matter of concern for all governments all over the world. In fact, Food Security (FS) refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation. According to Food and Agriculture organization of United Nations "Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have

physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". The World Food Summit of 1996 defined food security as existing "when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life". According to the World Health Organization food security is built on following three pillars:

1. Food availability
2. Food access
3. Food use

Since independence India has progressed in different sectors. Indian economy is the fastest growing economy in the world. It has become the world's tenth-largest by nominal GDP and third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). However, the high economic growth rates have failed to improve food security in India. The nation cannot run away from the fact that roughly 65 percent of Indians are poor. The 2012 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report ranked India at 65 places with a score of 22.9. In fact India's progress in different sectors can be evaluated by the Human Development Report of the UN which ranked India 136 out of total 186 countries. The information regarding the hunger, malnutrition and poverty brought by these national and international organizations, continuous struggle by members of civil

society and judgment passed by Supreme Court of India compelled the government to fulfill its constitutional obligations as enshrined in Article 21 and Article 47 of the Constitution.

The National Food Security Act passed by the parliament of India is aimed at to fulfill the constitutional obligations as enshrined in Article 21 and Article 47 of the Constitution. The new act addresses the problems of hunger, poverty and undernourishment in the country. This makes India probably the first country to recognize that ensuring food security to citizen is not moral and ethical but also legal imperative as well. The programme, which is largest programme in the world, provides legal rights to about sixty seven percent of the population for a

uniform quantity food grains at a fixed price through ration shops.

The proposed seminar would highlight various issues and dimensions relating to food

security programmes in India. Further, various food security schemes started by Government of Himachal Pradesh would also be discussed in the seminar.

Objective(s) of the Seminar

1. To understand the concept of food security in depth and role of government initiatives in ensuring food security to people.
2. To understand the problems, challenges and various other factors which hamper the food security initiatives.
3. To deliberate on the issues that can help in meeting the core objectives of food security.
4. To spread awareness among the community about the food security programmes of the government.

Sub Themes of the Seminar

1. National Food Security Act: An Evaluation
2. Food Insecurity in India
3. Food Security and Agriculture in India: Suggestions for Effectiveness
4. Challenges to Food Security in India

5. Food Security and Targeted Public Distribution System in India and Himachal Pradesh : Problems and Prospects
6. Role of 'Institutions of Local Government' in the Execution of Food Security programmes in India
7. Food Security Programmes in Himachal Pradesh: Challenges and Ways ahead

Registration Fee:

Teachers & Professionals: Rs. 500

Research Scholars: Rs.200

Registration

Registration is through e-mail. Send your articles, research papers and empirical studies to gcgseminar@gmail.com before 25th March 2014.

Travel Allowance

TA will be admissible to those Teachers & Professionals who submit their paper, through e-mail, by March 25, 2014. 2nd AC fare or Ordinary bus fare will be admissible (Tatkal rate is not admissible) to the Teachers & Professionals on submission of their relieving order from concerned institution. TA is subjected to the availability of budget/funds with the organizers.

Accommodation

College will not provide any accommodation to paper presenters. However, college will facilitate participants, in getting accommodation on cheaper rate. Whosoever needs assistance in this context may e-mail their request at gcgseminar@gmail.com

Sponsored by:

ICSSR, New Delhi

Organized by:

Department of Public Administration

SV Govt. College Ghumarwin, Distt . Bilaspur

www.gcghumarwin.org.in

Chief -Patron of Seminar: Sh Jagdish Lal (Principal)

Organizing Secretary: Dr. Nittam Chandel

Contact(s):

Dr. Nittam 09418055077,

Prof. Bachan 09418045720,

Dr. Yash Pal Chopra 09418023668,

Dr. Atul Gupta 09418749329