CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS
CONCLUSIONS

The present study reveals that Aligarh district is one of the agriculturally developed district of Uttar Pradesh. Still about 40 per cent of the total sampled households are food insecure in terms of calories and remaining 53.12 per cent of households are food secures. Roughly 9.95 per cent of the sampled households are suffering from severe hunger consuming calories less than 1890 calories per head per day, responsible for variations in calories consumption.

In this study villages who are highly food secure are Jahangarh, Pepal gao, Taharpur, Lodha, Dhanipur, Jakhera and Palimukhimpur. In all these villages the availability of land is high and most of the people have large size of land holdings which increase the production and income of the people. Large numbers of people are engaged in services through which they get large income. All the factors together accounts for the existence of high food security in these villages. On the other hand villages such as Gonda, Tarapur, Gomat, Kamalpur, Ghabhana, Sheikhpur, Lohgarh, Satlonikala, Nanu and Illayspur and come under moderately food insecure region. There are low availability of land and most of them are engaged in causal labour. Public Distribution System also doesn’t function properly in all these villages. On the other hand villages Nagla Padam, Panithi, Dabra, Cheerat, Pahadipur, Gangiri and Barola record high concentration of food insecure households. Most of these households are poor landless depending on agriculture and daily labour for their survival. Their low income affects the
purchasing power and food security. Government programme such as Public Distribution System and other schemes, which are important sources for food security of vulnerable group is almost non functional in these villages. Due to corruption and leakages in these schemes, the benefits of these schemes are not percolating to the poor food insecure households.

SUGGESTIONS

Food insecurity is a very serious issue for the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. The main reason is the poverty which affects the household food security. Since the large proportion of the population continues to be poor, food security concern are of great importance in India. Various government agencies and NGOs take part in removing food insecurity. But these efforts are ineffective due to corruption and leakages. Following suggestions are put forward to improve the household food security.

- The proportion of population which is suffering from food insecurity should be identified by the Planning Commission, NGOs and researchers.
- Agriculture should be further developed which not only increases food availability in the region but also enhance Purchasing Power of people by providing them employment.
- Attempt should be made to increase employment opportunities for the rural poor in as various employment generating programmes of rural development.
• The government should provide loan to small and marginal farmers, agriculture labour etc.

• In rural areas the access of public distribution system for weaker sections of society should be established and improved.

• Various food supplementing schemes should be launched by government for the school going children and also for women.

• The education and health facilities should provided in the rural areas which in turn will improve food security.