CHAPTER - II

Literature Review
CHAPTER -2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The contribution made on the various aspects relating to population and Food Security by geographers and scholars from other disciplines are so vast that at this stage, it is very difficult or rather impossible to review of the existing literature. Therefore some of the important works available are reviewed in brief.

Ali Mohammed (1978)\(^1\) analyzed the level of nutrition and carrying capacity of agriculture under existing level of land resource exploitation for food production. According to him the studies on nutrition and nutritional deficiency disease is an applied aspect of the study which is likely to be of direct value to local policy makers and to Government officials concerned with the development of rural area. Such type of study is of great significance to a developing country like India where due to the lack of food and nature of food available a number of problems exist and will continue to exist if a proper remedial approach is not adopted.

Peter Berck (1993)\(^2\) discusses practical issues involved in the design of a successful strategy to cope with Food Insecurity. His work is of special interest for economist who is concerned with food stocks and nutritional policy and other involved in feeding the growing populations of less Developed Countries.
Benjamin Senauer (1994) reviewed some of the recent major research findings concerning the effect of household behaviors on food consumption and nutrition.

M Zeller (1995) highlights the role of financial credit not only for food production but also for accessing food to especially poor households. He concluded in his analysis that a broader array of rural financial services in Developing Countries can contribute to household Food Security.

Atkinson (1995) discussed factors affecting urban Food Security and its various dimensions such as supply, access, choice, health, and social organization. He also suggested some of the policy options available for improving Food Security for the urban poor.

Blaylock (1995) explored the relationship between food security and women's self-evaluated health status in U.S.A.

Swami Nathan (1996) has described Food Security as a physical and economic access to balanced diets, including the needed micronutrients, safe drinking water, and primary health care and primary education to every member of a household.

P.S. George (1996) linked the Public Distribution System (PDS) with Food Security for the vulnerable segment of the population, budgetary support for food subsidy, and the price policy. He viewed some aspects of operation of the Public Distribution System and raises some policy issues with regard to scope and
coverage of Public Distribution System, production incentives to farmers and the amount of food subsidy.

**Dev (1996)** examined poverty and Food Security problem in two relatively large state of India namely, Maharashtra and West Bengal. He argued that the wider reach of the Public Distribution System makes it more effective than Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS) and not only Public Distribution System but a mix of policies involving effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes, controlling inflation, improving health facilities, will be needed to solve the Food Security problem in India.

**Chaturvedi (1997)** edited a book entitled 'Food Security and Panchayati Raj' which deals with the problems of Food Security at household level and their solution through panchayati raj system in India. According to him the most vulnerable food insecure household belong to weaker sections of the society, women and children.

**Chopra (1998)** discussed the question of food grains price policies, procurement and distribution arrangements, surplus buffer stocks and their implication on food security. He also suggested the need of modernizing Indian agriculture for growing for growing needs of future.

**Mooij (1999)** emphasized on specific government interventions: the PDS which is a welfare measure as it involves distribution of subsidized food grains to the needy but simultaneously it is also an instrument to influence the food grain market and a means to promote food grain production.
Hanafi (1999)\textsuperscript{13} examined Food Security in U.P at district level taking 482 gram/head/day as standard requirement. He concluded that the population growth and reduction in cultivating area due to land use changes are the most dominating factor in controlling the food grain availability.

Chaturvedi (1999)\textsuperscript{14} According to him poverty is the root cause of malnutrition leading to fragile Food Security and he also discussed that acute and chronic under nutrition and most micro-nutrients deficiencies primarily affect the poor and deprived people.

Suresh and William (2000)\textsuperscript{15} attempts to provide insights into poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition in Central Asia. They argued that efforts should be made to protect vulnerable groups by investing in information generation and building capacity to design and implement Food Security and nutrition policies and programmes.

Raju (2001)\textsuperscript{16} discussed the temporal and structural trends in workforce participation rates for various social groups with focus on the gendered nature of casualisation of work and poverty and its implication for household Food Security. According to him, female workforce participation is significant from the view point of poverty alleviation and Food Security.

Shiva and Bedi (2002)\textsuperscript{17} examined the globalization of agriculture and its impact on Food Security and sustainability. They came to the conclusion that the green revolution model, and now the globalization of agriculture are based on the
growth of Disparities, uprooting of small peasants through indebtedness and ultimately Poverty and Food Insecurity.

**Kashyap (2002)** examined the issues of dimension of food availability and affordability with special reference to rural India. He stated that Food Security should continue to be the primary concern of India’s policy makers for the next decade and so on. According to him Food Security ultimately leading to livelihood security because there are cause and effect relationship between each other.

**Rehman (2002)** showed the effect of levels of education and monthly per capita income on variation in nutritional status of male and female by religion. He concluded that higher the level of education either with increase in income or at the same level of income, better was the improvement in the nutritional status of male or female adults.

**Subrata (2002)** reviewed the nutritional status of the people of the state of Orissa and found that most of the population depends on agriculture and around half of them were living below poverty line. Regular drought, famine and scarcity of work in many places of the state particularly in tribal areas resulted in Food Insecurity which led to severe malnutrition. He concluded that efforts must be made with adequate and sustainable commitment to deal with the problem of malnutrition

**Lawrence (2002)** developed a conceptual framework to identify and evaluate alternatives indicators of Food and Nutrition Security and made several
suggestions for the choice of indicators for Food Security and nutrition suitable for Africa.

**Graham (2002)** emphasized on the elimination of poverty and food insecurity at household level.

**S.Waseem (2003)** analyzed the environmental base of agriculture and food production and its impact on nutrition and rural health in India with special references to U.P and correlated income per head per day with food consumption of Food per head per day.

**Mohammad (2003)** analyzed spatial inequality in food security in India. His study based on demand and supply indicators in the absence of required data of import and export of various agricultural produce at district level for nation as a whole. He analyzed regional patterns of food security in terms of kilo calories and monetary value.

**Raghavan (2003)** in his study found inverse relationship between food grain procurement and distribution in India. He argued that a buffer stock of the magnitude that we have indicated is sufficient to provide a better National Food Security coverage for a country.

**Dev (2003)** pointed out this Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has not drawn young mother and children to the ANGANWADIS or improved their nutritional status. There is more positive result on the Mid day Meal Scheme. It remain to be seen whether State Government can ensure better implementation of the recently introduced Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna, a
universal food- for- work programmed aimed at utilizing the large stocks of food grains to provide food and rural employment.

Mahendra (2003)\(^{27}\) observed that Food Security at the individual and household level is closely associated with the incidence of poverty. His finding has important implication for Food Security in the region as a whole as well as within the states. It appears the Public Distribution Scheme is accessible to most of the households in the region and that it is the lack of purchasing power that comes in the way of ensuring Food Security to them.

Kripa Shankar, (2004)\(^{28}\) in his studied identified that targeted Public Distribution System has not helped to provide food Security to vulnerable household in the absence of assured regular income.

Amalesh Banerjee (2004)\(^{29}\) studied the food security and nutrition problems of the country and found that about 1/4th of the total population general are afflicted by the chronic crises of food insecurity.

Nitya (2005)\(^{30}\) examined the issue of land rights and household Food Security as well as gender equality.

Maithreyi Krishnaraj (2005)\(^{31}\) edited a book on “Gender and Food Security and Rural Development” which deals precisely with this problem of endowment and exchange entitlement, especially with regard to women and so he drew attention to the access of resources mainly employment, available to women for procuring food.
Anuradha and Rajivan (2006) discussed several nutrition oriented programmes which have now expanded to cover groups such as pregnant and nursing mothers, old age pensioners, widow and the destitute and created a "nutrition literate" populace i.e. to foster an awareness of non food factors that in several ways influence behaviors and attitudes related to food.

Michele (2006) examined the effectiveness of Integrated Child Development Scheme programmed in addressing the challenge of child under nutrition in India. He finds that although the Integrated Child Development Scheme programme appears to be well designed and well placed to address the multidimensional cause of malnutrition in India but there are several mismatches between the programmes design and its actual implementation.

Dipa (2006) discussed about the reason for dilution of the Integrated Child Development Scheme programmes, which is one of the most important public programmes in India, reaching out to the most section of the population. She showed that Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) programmes and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (Grain Scheme for Downtrodden) would play a key role towards the development of the country.

Tara Gopaldas (2006) concentrated on children in the age group of 1-6 years and finds that all members of low-income families are likely to be deficient. Several National Programme have been launched to address different forms of hidden hunger e.g. mid day Meal Programme more than 200 school going children are receiving lunch for 200 days in the year.
Swaminathan pointed out that the Punjab- Haryana region which is known as “India’s breadbasket” could lose its production potential due to ground water depletion and pollution of leading to the problem of alkalinity and salinity of the soil. He decided to prepare an Atlas on Sustainability of Food Security in India to promote ecologically sustainable method of food production and National Resources management.

Amaresh Dubey analyzed in his study that Poverty is principal cause of hunger and hence Food Insecurity.

Kundu raised several key issues regarding the Food Security policy and programmers of India and concluded that Public Distribution System has helped in bringing price stability at the macro level. He also discussed the relationship between poverty and calorie intake and stressed that wage employment programmes have been more cost effective in providing food to the poor and vulnerable rather than Targeted Public Distribution System.
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2. Peter Berck, David Bigman (1993): ‘Food Security and Food Inventories in Developing Countries’ Published CAB International


7. Swaminathan M.S.1996: ‘Sustainable Agriculture and a Hunger Free India, Agriculture Situation in India.


