

# Abstract system (pds), antyodyua anna yojana, mid

[Business](#), [Marketing](#)



ABSTRACT Food, being the basic need is must for the sustenance and growth of an individual. Food is labelled as the utmost necessity for the maintenance of human life. India being an agriculture based economy with impressive food production in recent decades, have failed to provide complete food security to all the citizens equally. The focus of improving food security to the people is an issue of great importance towards welfare of the states. To achieve this time and again, Government of India has introduced lots of Food Security Programmes, schemes and bills majorly being Public Distribution System (PDS), Antyodyua Anna Yojana, Mid Day Meal Schemes, Annapurna Scheme, Food Security Bill etc. The purpose of this paper is to present an evaluative study of the current running food schemes in India with their motives with which it was started and the outcomes, the achievements that have been achieved. KEYWORDS: food security, schemes, PDS, challenges, Food Security Act\*Research scholar, Dept.

of EAFM, University Of Rajasthan. INTRODUCTION 10, 000 years ago, agriculture was developed and since the time of the earliest cultivation many changes have been witnessed. In the past human used to complete the food needs by hunting. Animals were used for the food then and now after some time the human complete the food needs by the agriculture. Human engaged in the agriculture and now the agriculture produce food was for self-consumption. Now the agriculture witnessed development gradually and more of the pattern has touse in the agriculture for the more production. Agricultural practices such as irrigation, crop rotation, fertilizers, and pesticides were developed long ago but have made great strides in the past century.

In the past century agriculture has been characterized by enhanced productivity, the substitution of labor for synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, selective breeding, mechanization, water pollution, and farm subsidies. The focus of improving food security to the people is an issue of great importance to the today's welfare state. Food is the most important need, as it is necessary for the maintenance of human life. Despite impressive food production in recent decades, such that enough food is available to meet the basic needs of each and every person, complete food security has not been achieved. Food is considered among basic amenities essential for the sustenance and growth of an individual. It has three dimensions (a) Food availability- total food production including imports and buffer stocks maintained in government granaries like FCI. (b) Food accessibility- food should be made available or should be in reach of each and every person (c) Food affordability- an individual should have enough amount of money to purchase proper, safe, healthy and nutritious food to meet his dietary needs. Since 1947, agricultural development in India aimed at reducing hunger, food insecurity, malnourishment and poverty at a rapid rate.

Keeping this goal in mind, the emphasis, which was initially on keeping food prices low, shifted to macro food-security and subsequently to household and individual food-security. Later, the food security of vulnerable, sustainable use of natural resources, and equity between rural and urban or farm and nonfarm population became the issues of dominant discourse related to agricultural development. The policies and programmes related to marketing and trade were obviously guided by the overall objective sought to be achieved from the agricultural development strategy. The changes in

marketing environment and production performance of the Indian agricultural sector should, therefore, be viewed in the context of weightage attached to these objectives at different points of time. India's agricultural development strategy and approach to food security has yet again proved its resilience in the wake of recent global food emergency, which has created political and social conflict in several countries of developing world.

It earlier helped India tide over the severe food crisis of mid-1960s within a period of one and half decades and also proved its appropriateness in the wake of economic liberalization and globalization since the early-1990s. Though, India's performance in terms of reducing hunger and malnutrition has not been as remarkable as that of China and some East Asian countries, given the political and initial socio-cultural milieu, the achievements have certainly been commendable. India's experience has provided several lessons for the countries that are struggling to come out of the poverty-malnutrition-hunger trap.