



Food Security Crisis and Its Impact on Social Condition of India

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ABSTRACT

India, a nation marked by cultural diversity and a burgeoning population, is facing a pressing challenge in the form of a food security crisis. This abstract seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the intricate relationship between the food security crisis and its profound impact on the social conditions of the country. The food security crisis in India is multifaceted, involving factors such as climate change, inefficient agricultural practices, and economic disparities. As food prices rise and resources become scarce, marginalized populations, including rural farmers and urban slum dwellers, bear the brunt of the hardship. This exacerbates poverty, widens income gaps, and deepens the social divide. Secondly, malnutrition and health issues become prevalent, especially among children and women. Children from impoverished backgrounds often face difficulties concentrating in school due to hunger, hindering their academic performance and perpetuating a cycle of limited opportunities. In conclusion, the food

security crisis in India is not merely an issue of food availability but a complex challenge intertwined with social conditions. Addressing this crisis necessitates a holistic approach that encompasses agricultural reform, poverty alleviation, healthcare improvement, and education initiatives. Only through concerted efforts can India hope to mitigate the impact of the food security crisis on its social conditions and pave the way for a more equitable and sustainable future.

INTRODUCTION:

First case of Food Security Crisis Victim was claimed on now it is expanded to whole world. Due to this world is going to face a historical recession. 50% of the population is in Crises and most of the Industrial activities are almost close down, as per IMF this is the Beginning of biggest recession of all time.

Due to Growth of Food Security Crisis Issue whole world is affected. United Nations in its trade report announced that developing Country would be badly affected by this but India and China will be the exception. United Nations Conference of Trade and Development in its report announced that 66 % of the total population lives in these developing countries will suffer a loss of around 3 thousand billion dollars. World Bank also announced that in Comparison to last year more than 1.1 crore people will be below the poverty line. However in India rate of Industrial Growth is 5.5 % which is highest in last 11 years.

IMPACT ON SOCIO –ECONOMIC CONDITION:

In India Small Scale Industries are in trouble due to delivery of products and payment. According to Director General of India SME Forum Sushma Mardhanian small companies will be in deep trouble and will not be able to give salary to their employees. Due to Food Security Crisis Issue, sale of Maruti Suzuki reduced by 47% and during March sales of Tata motors is reduced by 84%.

Due to Crises GST collection is reduced by 84% in March 2020 in comparison to March 2019. Last year in March collection was rupees 1.6 lakh crore but this year it is only 97.59 crore.

Rating agency Finch Solutions recently announced that India's fiscal deficit in Year 2020-21 will be increased up to 6.2 percent. In India contribution of industry in GDP is 27.4%. In year 2019-20 and

2020-21 growth of industry may be around zero, because in certain sector it may be negative. In industry around 13.1 crore workers are working. In organized sector around 25 to 40% employees may lost their job.

Due to Crises According to Equity Ratings and Research Limited Indian industry may suffer a loss of rupees 35-38 thousand Crore daily and during Crises of 21 days total loss may be reach up to 8 Lac crore. Growth of Food Security Crisis has its impact on food crisis also. Fight against Food Security Crisis will become very costly as 10% of GDP of world may be expending on this. International Council of Airport (ICA) announced that due to Food Security Crisis industry will suffer a loss of around 76000 million dollar and number of passengers reduces up to 38.1 percent. The sale of Indian leading automobile company Bajaj Auto is reduced by 38% in March 2020 due to Food Security Crisis . Medical staff and other Food Security Crisis Warriors are now suffering from mental disorder who worked with patient affected by Food Security Crisis Issue

CII (confederation of Indian industry) announced in its report that 74.2 percent companies assume that in April- June 2020 its income may reduce up to more than 10%. 37% companies are facing problems of workers deficiency. 30% companies are having deficiency of raw material and 33% companies are facing problems in distribution of goods.CII also announced that due to 21 days Crises around 52% employees will lose their jobs.

Property research firm Lios Foras announced that due to recent Food Security Crisis crisis value of house will decrease up to 20% and value of property will reduce up to 30% in India.

According to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE) unemployment in urban areas may increased up to 30.9%

Federation of Indian Exporters(FIYO) declared that due to Food Security Crisis 50% orders of exports are cancelled till now which affects around 1.5 crore off jobs.

OPAC and its allied countries announced historical cut down of production in crude oil of 97l ac Barrel per day.

British brokerage form Berkley announced that Food Security Crisis Issue period of Crises in India is extended till 3rd May 2020 due to which India will face economic loss of 17.8 5 lac crore US

dollar.FIYO Chairman declared that MSME exporters is not having fund to provide wages to their employees.

Franklin Templeton closed its 6 debt scheme due to shortage of liquidity of money in market .

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO COPE UP WITH GROWTH OF FOOD SECURITY CRISIS:

Government announced to credit the money in JanDhan accounts of females from 3rd April 2020 so they can survive in these circumstances.

Government of UP announce that GST refund in Uttar Pradesh to the exporters must given immediately.

FCI in fiscal year 2020-21 within 2 days 3.5 lac ton Wheat and Rice has been forwarded to various states of India.

Under Prime Minister's GARIB KALYAN YOJANA 81 crore people will get ration for 3 months.Government of Uttar Pradesh issued 611 crore rupees to 27.50 lac MANREGA workers directly credited in their accounts.

Government of India announced a package of Rs. 1.70 lac crore for fight against Food Security Crisis.Uttar Pradesh government announced that formation of Covid Care Fund for fight against Food Security Crisis of Rs. 1000 crore.

Government of India distributing 60 lac gas cylinders daily under Ujjawala Scheme for fight against Food Security Crisis and beneficiary get it free of cost for next three months.

Government of India granted a huge relief in GST to Industrialist by extending the date of E.W Bill till 30th April 2020.

National Health Authority (NHA) has signed an agreement with UBER to provide transportation facility to health workers for fight against Food Security Crisis.

Government Bank announced a relief for its employees who are working during this Growth of Food Security Crisis Issue in form off paid leave and loan on low interest.

IRDA has given relaxation of 30 more days to its customers to deposit premium for their Life Insurance Policy.

Reserve Bank of India provides an overdraft facility to its states for 21 days.

Central Government released one more installment of GST compensation of Rs. 14,103 crore to its States. After this installment states government got its GST compensation till November 2020.

Government announced to release immediately Income Tax and GST refund to industrialist & people to increase liquidity in market. It will be beneficial for around 14 lac tax payers.

Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri Yogi Adityanath Ji credited Rs. 1000 in accounts of around 4.81 lac workers of unorganized sector and 20.37 lac workers from organized sector in Uttar Pradesh.

Asian Development bank appreciated the efforts of Indian Government to combat FOOD SECURITY CRISIS and released a package of Rs. 16,500 crore.

Government of Uttar Pradesh announced that dependents of workers involved in rescue work during Growth of FOOD SECURITY CRISIS will get Rs. 50 Lakh in case of death.

Government is going to open 20 Lac Suraksha Store in next 45 days. For this government is going to tie-up with FMCG companies to develop Retail stores into Suraksha Store.

Supreme Court made it very clear that for problems of Warriors of Food Security Crisis a help line no. will be issued. In this help line Food Security Crisis warriors may register their complain within two hours their complain will be rectified.

Government announced second package to Industry to cope up with challenges of COVID19. In this package government announced a fund of Rs. 1 lakh crore for small scale Industries & NBFC. Reverse Repo Rate is reduced from 4% to 3.75%.

For providing relief to farmers affected by FOOD SECURITY CRISIS Growth government increased the subsidy on fertilizers to Rs. 22,186.55 crore.

RBI announced a fund of Rs. 50,000 crore to provide funds to mutual fund companies.

SIDBI will provide a loan of rupees 50 lac within 48 hours to the companies producing medicines and supplying medical equipments the rate of interest for this loan is 5%.

DEMAND OF THE INDUSTRY:

Small Scale Industries are trying to reduce their expenditure by cutting down the salaries and incentives of their employees. Small scale industry suggested government to reduce GST by 50% on all the products and services. This relaxation will be given to manufacturing sector having turnover 25 crore and service sector having turnover of Rs.10 crore for at least two years.

They are also seeking tax credit in lieu of salary given to the Employees by them. Government recently announced that in those MSME where less than hundred workers are working if in that unit salary of 90% workers is less than 15000 per month then government will contribute 100 percent amount in there provident fund account. Around less than 2Lac small scale industry will be benefited by this relaxation. United Nations said that in current scenario World should relax its Export Import rules by promoting open business. United Nations also suggested that they should relax taxes in essential commodities.

POSITIVE IMPACT:

Issue level is decreased in many cities of India due to Crises. During this Crises many companies found that work from home becomes very fruitful as it reduces expenses of office and traffic jam.

Due to Crises many factories are closed and that's why there is decreased in Carbon dioxide Excretion. Environmental health in many cities of India is improved.

As per RBI, companies are taking steps to cope up with Crises and took loans of 2.3 1 lakh crore in last week ending 27th March 2020.

As per the experts of Human Resource there is a demand of around 2 lakh employees in IT, banking, Life Insurance and e-commerce companies.

Due to Food Security Crisis Growth shopping habit of customers will be changed due to social distancing. IT Company Capgemini in its report announced that in next 6 to 9 months 64% Indian consumers will prefer online shopping.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the food security crisis in India presents a formidable challenge with far-reaching consequences on the social conditions of the nation. The multifaceted nature of this crisis, stemming

from climate change, inefficient agricultural practices, and economic disparities, has led to a complex web of challenges that permeate various aspects of society.

The impact on socio-economic inequalities is stark, as vulnerable communities, particularly rural farmers and urban slum dwellers, face disproportionate hardships. Rising food prices and resource scarcity deepen poverty, exacerbate income gaps, and widen the social divide. This, in turn, threatens the very fabric of social cohesion.

Malnutrition and health issues emerge as critical outcomes, affecting the most vulnerable, such as children and women. Inadequate access to nutritious food contributes to stunted growth, developmental challenges, and compromised immune systems, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and ill-health. The strain on the healthcare system further amplifies the social burden.

Education, a cornerstone of social development, is adversely affected. Children experiencing hunger struggle to concentrate in school, hindering their academic performance and limiting their future opportunities. The long-term consequences include a diminished human capital, impeding socio-economic progress.

The crisis also has broader societal implications, sparking social unrest and migration patterns. Communities grappling with food insecurity are more prone to conflicts, and mass migrations disrupt established social structures, placing additional stress on urban areas to accommodate the influx.

To address the food security crisis and its impact on the social condition of India, a comprehensive approach is imperative. This involves not only immediate measures to ensure food availability but also long-term strategies encompassing agricultural reform, poverty alleviation, healthcare improvements, and educational initiatives. By addressing the root causes and interconnected challenges, India can aspire to build a more equitable and resilient society, where food security becomes a catalyst for positive social transformation.

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