

FOOD PROBLEM,PRODUCTION AND FOOD SECURITY

Course: M.A. Geography

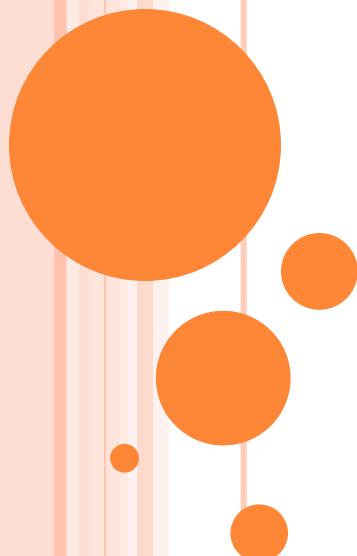
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INTRODUCTION:

- World's food production went through a lot of changes since 1950s.
- There has been triple growth from 1960s to 1980s, and after 1990 there was decline in crop production.
- Inspite of a decrease in proportion of undernourished persons, the absolute number has infact increased during current food crisis.
- By 2050, population growth by an estimated 3 billion more people will increase food demand.



- According to FAO; there has been increase in food production in the world but still some countries are going to face hunger before 2030.
- Increase in food production is due to various factors including growth in population which has led to increase in demand of food in the world.

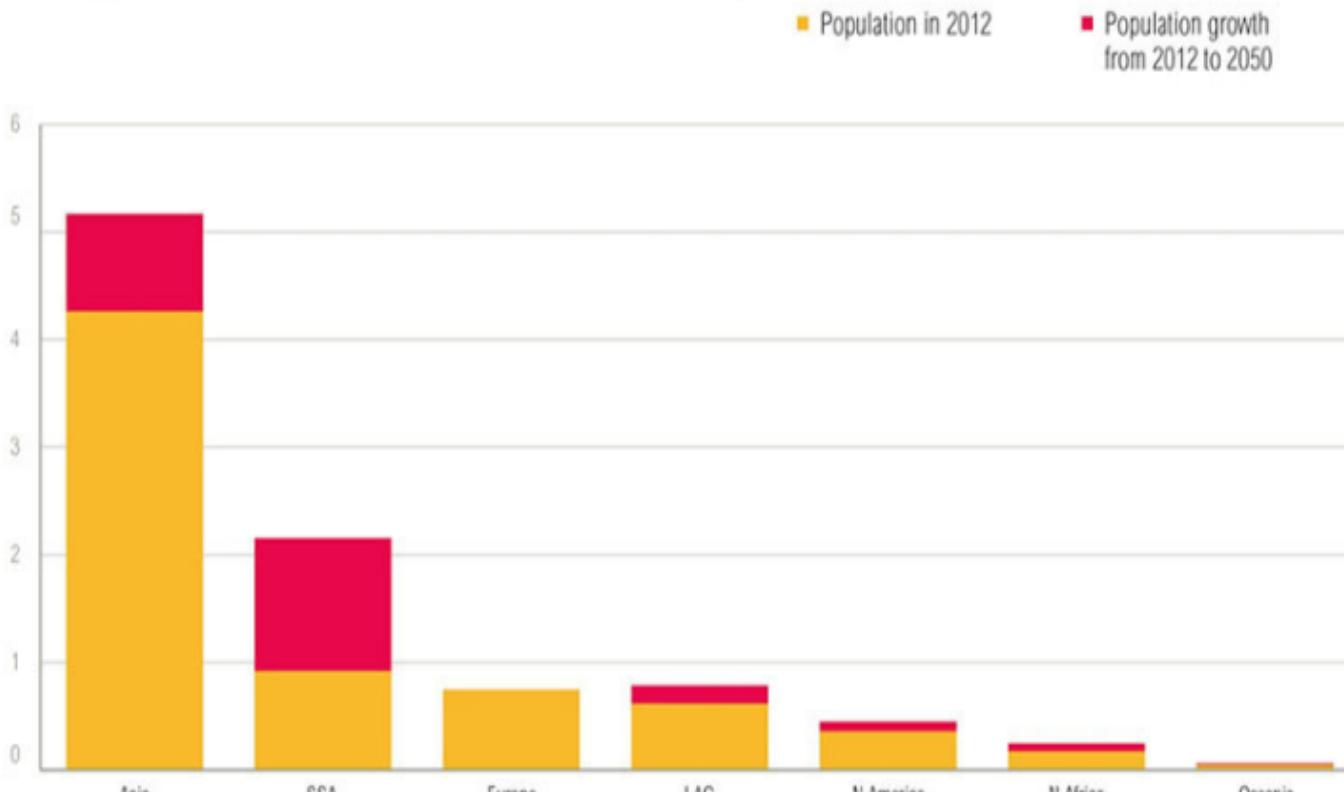
REASONS FOR FOOD PROBLEM

- POPULATION GROWTH- each day approx 2,00,000 more people are getting added to world's population leading to rapid rise in food demand.
- INCREASING DEMAND- according to the survey report of FAO; currently more than 1.1 billion people are in extreme poverty.
Economic growth based primarily on agriculture and allied activities are essential for their livelihood.
The growth in demand and need is the result of the combined effects of world's population growth to over a billion by 2050.

- Food production also gets affected by global warming and long term climatic changes.



Projected Population Growth (in billions)

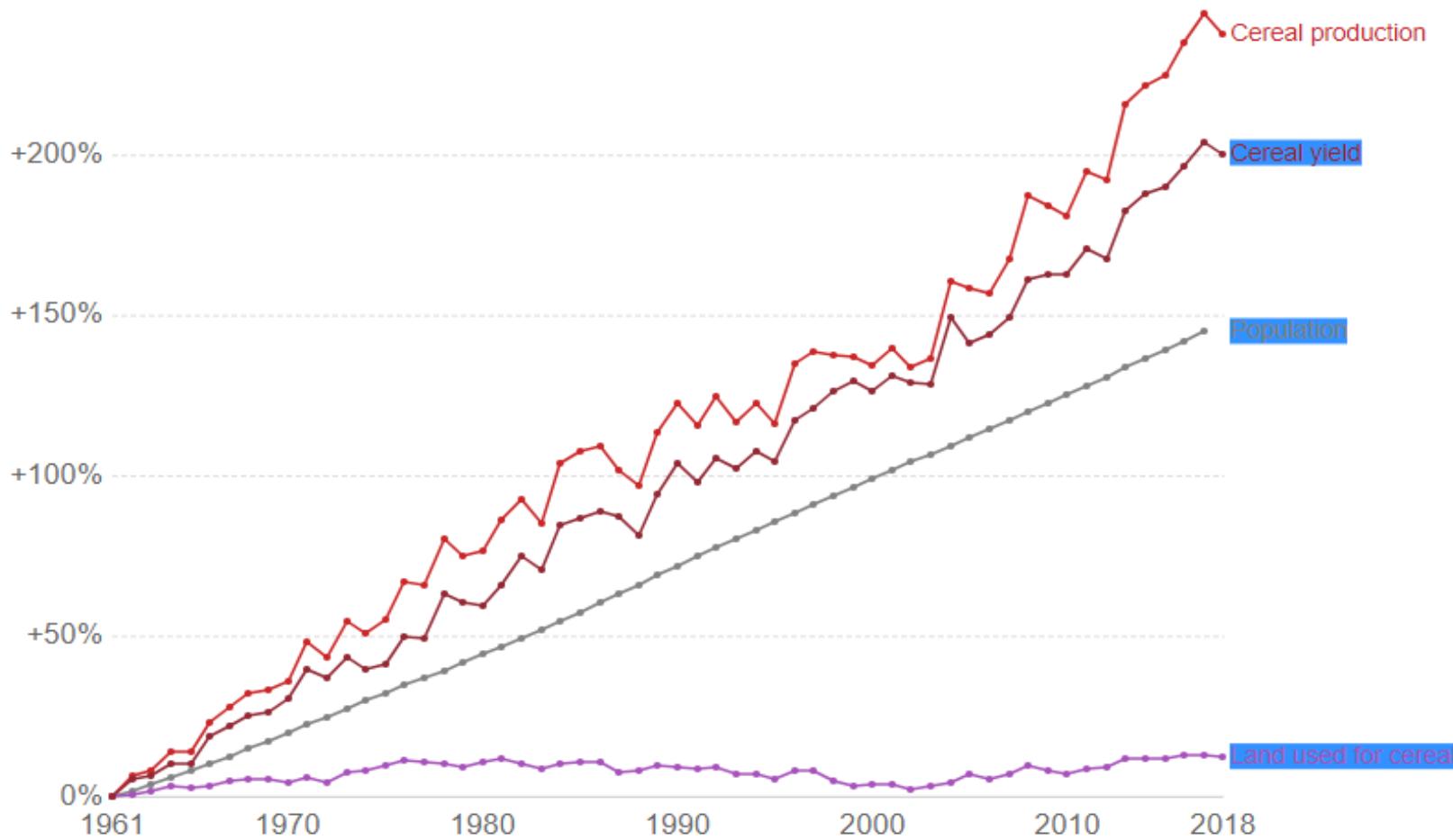


Note: "SSA" = Sub-Saharan Africa, including Sudan. "LAC" = Latin America and Caribbean. "N America" = North America. "N Africa" = Rest of Africa.

WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION & FOOD SUPPLY

Change in cereal production, yield and land use, World

Population and cereal production, yield and land use figures are indexed to the year 1961 (i.e. 1961 = 0).



Source: OWID based on World Bank; and UN FAO

OurWorldInData.org/crop-yields • CC BY

Cereal production, utilization and stocks



Source: FAO

FOOD SECURITY

- Food security, as defined by the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security, means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.



Food Security

1. Availability

2. Access

3. Utilisation

4. Stability



DIMENSIONS OF FOOD SECURITY



- (a) Availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality supplied through domestic production or imports;
- (b) Access by households and individuals to appropriate foods for a nutritious diet, and
- (c) Optimal uptake of nourishment in terms of sustaining diet, clean water and adequate sanitation, together with health care.

- Food security is a major global challenge because of the obvious reason is that everybody needs food. But the complexity of delivering sufficient food to a national population and to the whole world's population shows why food security is such a priority for all countries, whether developing or developed.
- This is a global challenge because it's not just about food and feeding people but also about practically all aspects of an economy and society.

- **Food security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.
- **Food insecurity** exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food .



- In India ,Agriculture accounts for 18% of the economy's output and 47% of its workforce. India is the second biggest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- Yet according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, some 194 million Indians are undernourished, the largest number of hungry people in any single country.
- An estimated 15.2% of the population of India are too malnourished to lead a normal life. A third of the world's malnourished children live in India.



Challenges to achieving food security

- Global water crisis
- Land degradation
- Climate change
- Agricultural diseases
- Food versus fuel
- Politics
- Food sovereignty
- Food waste

Risks to food security

- Population growth
- Fossil fuel dependence
- Homogeneity in the global food supply
- Price setting
- Land use change
- Global catastrophic risks
- Agricultural subsidies



CONCLUSION:

- Food security is a multi-dimensional in nature.
- For setting of targets to attain food security National and international political actions are required complemented by multi-criteria analysis (MCA) of food security.
- Since food insecurity is about risks and uncertainty, the formal analysis should include –
 - sources of dietary energy supply,
 - climatic variability and short-term nutritional stress;
 - health status,
 - spatial distribution within countries of poverty and forms of food insecurity, Agriculture must be sustainable,
 - drawing on evidence from vulnerability assessment and mapping supported by the Food Information and Vulnerability Mapping Systems (FIVIMS), the FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) interagency initiative.

- <http://www.fao.org/3/y4671e/y4671e06.htm>
- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/food-security-and-why-it-matters/>
- https://www.tes.com/lessons/XygGx8_K2hvhw/aqa-gcse-resource-management-overview-at-rhsb
- Berners-Lee, M., Kennelly, C., Watson, R. and Hewitt, C.N., 2018. Current global food production is sufficient to meet human nutritional needs in 2050 provided there is radical societal adaptation. *Elem Sci Anth*, 6(1), p.52.
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.1525/elementa.310>