

## Livelihood Security and Economic Justice: A Study in Gandhian Perspective

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### Abstract

The right to adequate food is a universal human right that is realized when all people have physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or the means for its procurement, without discrimination of any kind. India has made quick walks in improving rates of under-and ailing health. Somewhere in the range of 2006 and 2016, hindering in youngsters underneath five years declined from 48% to 38%. However, India keeps on having one of the world's most noteworthy kid under sustenance rates, affecting the kid's wellbeing and advancement, execution in school and profitability in grown-up life.

The situation of India is also persisting. Food and livelihood insecurities have been a long-existing developmental challenge for India. However, impressive economic growth, food insecurity in India continues to be a stark reality for a large number of households. Despite several successful policy interventions by Governments, the number of mal-nourished children and adults remain alarmingly high in the country. In India more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor, even they are unable to earn enough money for the survival of their families.

**KEYWORDS:** Livelihood security, Food security, Gandhi, social justice, economic justice, sustainable development goal

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### Introduction

Today millions stay denied of their right to sufficient food. The acknowledgment of the right to sufficient food will possibly happen "when everyone, alone or in local area with others, has the physical and economic access consistently to satisfactory food or means for its acquirement". Revered in global regulation, the legitimately restricting nature of the right to sufficient food goes past an ethical constraint. With about 195 million under nourished individuals, India shares a fourth of the overall needing load. About 47 million or 4 out of 10 adolescents in India are not meeting their full human potential because of unending under food or obstructing. Blocking has results, For example, decreased learning limit, poor school execution, reduced profit and extended risks of unlimited sicknesses. The impacts are multi-generational as malnourished young ladies and women often deliver low birth-weight new born children. There has furthermore been an extension in the normality of overweight and heftiness in children and youngsters in India, which has profound established consequences of non-communicable diseases in adulthood.

The administration has extensive food security and antagonistic to poverty programmes yet there are essential openings as far as incorporation and rejection

blunders. Women and youngsters are particularly upset. Regardless of the achievement of country food security and independence, new issues, new problems, have developed. Slowing agricultural development, environmental changes, defilement of the land and over utilization of biological reusable products. All this had led to the unreasonable utilization of many resources.

**Risk Factors in Food Security:**

A sanitation chance examination is fundamental not solely to convey or create fabulous product and things to ensure prosperity and guarantee general prosperity, yet notwithstanding adjust to all-inclusive and national gauges and market guidelines. With hazard investigations sanitation frameworks can be reinforced and nourishment borne ailments can be diminished. Food danger examinations centre around noteworthy security worries in assembling premises— not many out of each odd prosperity issue requires a conventional hazard investigation. Sometimes, especially for unusual or questionable investigations, ordinary staff is bolstered by free consultants.

**Approaches to recognize chances:**

"The distinguishing proof of organic, synthetic, and physical specialists fit for causing antagonistic wellbeing impacts and which might be available in a specific nourishment or gathering of food material." This is much of the time saw as the most critical development in a hazard appraisal as an unidentified risk in the beginning periods of the generation strategy can cause annihilating effects in later stages.

- Potential natural risks: microscopic organisms, yeasts, infections, parasites, fish and shellfish as wellsprings of lethal mixes, and bugs (feathered creatures, creepy crawlies, and rodents) as transporters of pathogens.
- Potential substance hazards: lethal plant material, purposeful/accidental nourishment added substances, bug sprays, pesticides, other horticultural synthetic compounds, anti-toxin or other medication build up, sustenance allergens, nourishment prejudices, unreasonable option of supplements, and against healthful elements.
- Potential physical threats: glass, wood, stones, metal, bundling materials, bones, and belongings.

**Risk characterization:**

"The subjective as well as quantitative estimation, including chaperon vulnerabilities, of the likelihood of event and seriousness of known or potential unfavourable wellbeing impacts in a given populace dependent on peril distinguishing proof, danger portrayal and introduction evaluation." During this stage, appraisals of danger are made from the yields of risk ID, peril portrayal, and presentation appraisal. A legitimate hazard portrayal ought to think about various degrees of vulnerability and changeability.

**Risk**

| Hazard in Qualitative Source       | Annual Risk |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Damage because of traffic accident | 1 in 460    |
| Demise because of heart disease    | 1 in 1 170  |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Liver disease from all causes                | 1 in 4 130      |
| Demise because of traffic accident           | 1 in 43 300     |
| Passing because of helping strike            | 1 in 2 000      |
| Passing because of plane accident (airliner) | 1 in 52 600 000 |

*Aspergillus parasiticus* is a nourishment peril and the concern are on its capacity to cause liver malignant growth when individuals are presented to abnormal states over a comprehensive time. Its measurement in food is in this way directed by law to balance excess introduction. The accompanying theoretical situation demonstrates the assessed danger of event of liver malignant growth because of *aspergillus parasiticus* admission.

As indicated by the typical case of nut utilization in Hong Kong and tolerating that peanuts contain *aspergillus parasiticus* at a dimension multiple times as far as possible, a strong individual who eats peanuts each day of their life would have a risk of malignant growth because of *aspergillus parasiticus* affirmation of 1 of every 2 300 000 consistently. This dimension of hazard is uncommonly low and is essentially indistinguishable from the risk of death because of helping strike.

At the point when everything is said in done, an exceedance of the component of a sustenance hazard over the authoritative standard does not generally make hurt prosperity. The individual impact should depend upon the risk appraisal result.

#### **Significance of food security:**

Envision a circumstance where you have to fight to have an appropriate dinner midst the day. The fight to manage sustenance resources is an issue which rapidly impacts an area. If we evade a dining experience or two, hunger hits with going all out. There have been a few zones in India that are hit by starvation and drought previously, provoking far reaching hunger. From now on, let us try to understand the noteworthiness of food security, stockpiling and the executives in an exact way.

Under food security, there are basically four stages which thoroughly highlight its definition and thought process. These are referenced underneath:

- Set up an acceptable proportion of grains accessible for all to safeguard endurance.
- Adequate accessibility of pulses and oats.
- Food security with the incorporation of pulses, grains, milk and milk items.
- It incorporates beats, oats, vegetables and organic products, milk and milk items. Fish, meat and egg, considering non-veggie lovers.

*Food security situation in India:* By and by, India is standing up to a condition which is called as the triple torment of lack of healthy sustenance. There are pieces of confirmation collected from national studies joined with littler investigations that weight on this issue. For instance, in view of the National Family Health Survey (2005– 06), 33% of wedded ladies in India hold a BMI (Body Mass Index) not exactly ordinary. This additionally show 28% men added to a similar class.

Under-nourishment is an eventual outcome of various segments; nevertheless, food security lies at its centre. You can arrange food security as a condition where all

individuals have physical, monetary and social admittance to sufficient, nutritious and safe nourishment.

In India, food security assembles to the dietary security and the satisfaction of individual capacities. Likewise, individuals are the prime centre, in spite of the fact that system level or system family level food security is an appropriate concern.

### **Food Security in India:**

Ensuring food security ought to be an issue of extraordinary significance for a nation like India where more than 33% of the population is evaluated to be absolutely poor and one-part of all adolescents malnourished in some way or another. There have been many developing issues with regards to food security in India in the last two decades. These are:

- (i) Monetary progression during the 1990s and its effect on farming and food security.
- (ii) Foundation of WTO: especially the Concurrence on Agriculture (CoA) under it;
- (iii) Difficulties of environmental change; emergency of the three Fs, viz., food costs, fuel costs, and money related emergency.
- (iv) The miracle of desiring amidst abundance, i.e., gathering of stocks in the early long stretches of this decade and in 2008-09 alongside large amounts of neediness.
- (v) Presentation of focusing in the Public Distribution System (PDS) suddenly during the 1990s.
- (vi) 'Appropriate to Food' campaign for improving sustenance security in the nation and the Supreme Court Orders on early afternoon supper plans.
- (vii) Proposition for National Food Security Law (Right to Food).
- (viii) Monitor capable focuses under the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans like the Millennium Advancement Goals (MDGs) on destitution and women and kid nourishment. These progressions over the most recent two decades have given the two chances and challenges for food and sustenance security of the nation.

It is, now, perceived that the subject of food security has different estimations that loosen up past the generation, availability, and enthusiasm for sustenance. There has been a paradigmatic move in the possibility of sustenance security, from food availability and trustworthiness to nuclear family sustenance vulnerability, and from assessment of information gauges like imperativeness admission to yield markers, for instance, anthropometric measures and clinical signs of absence of sound food. As shown by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security exists when all people, reliably, have physical and money related admittance to adequate, safe, in addition, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food tendencies for a working what's more, strong life. Food security has three sections, viz., openness, get to, likewise, maintenance (sustenance). The three are interconnected. Various assessments have exhibited that improvement in food is huge, not with representing addition in profitability of specialists. Thus, food security has natural (for the good of its own) similarly as instrumental (for extending proficiency) regard.

### **Explicit Aims of Food Security:**

Food Security has three explicit points: -

- To guarantee the generation of sufficient **food** supplies.
- To boost the strength in the progression of provisions.
- To secure admittance to accessible supplies with respect to these who need them.

### **Serious Problems in India:**

India is a nation with one of the world's largest populace and it is as yet expanding. The greatest issue the government is looking at present is the management of food and appropriation of food among all the individuals of the country. This is turning out to be troublesome step by step in light of the fact that the food security isn't well in India. The officials in India who are liable for food security are not given facilities and they are not given the best possible apparatuses to deal with the food resources. This is making an issue which is before long going to flare-up and will trouble the normal as well as the VIP people. The government of their part have given numerous projects and laws for the security of the food resources yet those facilities are aloof by the common people and the managers of food resources too. This is driving the country towards a miserable peril of living and confronting scarcity of food.

### **Genuine Components of Food Security:**

- Fluctuation in Food-grain Production-A significant danger to Food Security.
- Accessibility of food depends on the transportation system and pay.
- Local Food-grain creation a significant supporting variable to Food security.
- Poor forewarning framework a significant issue to handle the issue in a speedier manner.
- Poor Food stocking locally and provincially - for simple treatment of food.
- Climate Change – still a most misconceived wonder.
- Insensitive attitude towards food flow.
- Natural calamities and Food dissemination
- Human caused disasters and Food apportionment
- Political care about Food security.

### **To Enhance Food Security:**

- Horticultural Development- fused strategy.
- More food generation balance among sustenance and development.
- More sustenance saves.
- The working of normal and International food promotes.
- Remote trade of bringing in nations.
- Exchange progression.
- Obtaining power of most unfortunate strata individuals.
- Money related resources and specific assistance.
- Food help midst of emergency drought, floods, seismic tremor, crop-dissatisfaction and so on.

### **Procedure for Food Security:**

All in all, the security can be accomplished by receiving the accompanying measures:

- Increasing the national generation at any cost of creation especially on the import of fundamental food things.
- Co – usable framework in reviving sustenance creation development rate, co-task in maltreatment of regular assets and trade of development, and trade rural sources of info.
- Transport system should be managed in such a way to deal with the issue.

Sustenance supplies security through trade and emergency plan, i.e., food sharing arrangement, local sustenance security hold, widespread food trade coordinated effort, food trade monetary reserve and eventually the technique of trade. Political obligation of food security-A solidarity settlement in various kinds of governments and even in a region of territorial threats. Cooperatives action in setting up food security establishments, for instance, transport, road sort out, agrarian establishment in the midst of the drought time span. Regular stock methodologies at commonplace measurement for food grains as well as various things of human endurance so nation can work in a consolidated manner to evacuate the anomalies.

Making local food spares by setting up a run of the typical secretariat and standard sustenance stocks should be made to fight the issue. System for analyser rural development – such kind of attempt should be done in countries of high potential and agricultural resource countries so that eco- accommodating farming can be grasped without mishandling the land resources. Early developing yields should be grasped without mishandling the land resources. Early developing harvests should be familiar with produce the things required by the pain populace in significantly speedier manner when stood out from the yields, which develop in long haul. Neighbouring countries should rehearse their agriculture as demonstrated by their property limit factors and phenomenal land should be given to unprecedented quality creation.

Mahatma Gandhi throughout his life, had vigorously worked for the upliftment of the marginalized and poor people he worked for the food, shelter and social safety. In Gandhian views it is very sad if someone sleeps without eating food or takes insufficient diet. Gandhi dedicates his life to vulnerable and marginalised people of the society, he worked and given his concepts towards social justice, inclusion of people in mainstream society as justice for all. Gandhi has given the concepts of “Village Swaraj” and “Swadwshi” both are aiming for to insure livelihood security in around their place so that no one could leave the village and migrate to other place for livelihood and to insure food availability.

His philosophy finds echo in the vision of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda: Ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all (Target 2.1) and eliminating all forms of malnutrition (Target 2.2). It is also understood that attainment of SDG2 depends largely on – and also contributes to – the achievement of the other goals of the 2030 Agenda: ending poverty; improving health, education, gender equality and access to clean water and sanitation; decent work; reduced inequality; and peace & justice, to name only a few.

The relationship between livelihoods and food security is complex and is influenced by a wide variety of factors that vary in importance across contexts and over time. However, the concept of food and livelihood security has become central to

development policies, programmes and practices in recent years throughout the world. Despite significant progress has been made towards reducing poverty and improving livelihood conditions of the people over the years, ironically, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), every night, 815 million people go to bed hungry even though there is more than enough food produced daily to feed the global population and one in every eight people living in developing countries still suffers from chronic undernourishment. (FAO, 2017)

According to the International Encyclopaedia of Public Health, Food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

*“Every person has the right to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and wellbeing. This includes the right to food and livelihood protection.”*

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 25(1)]

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