## Law Relating To Food Security In India: A Critical Study

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## **ABSTRACT**

Food security is one of the most important policy objectives of developing nations in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. It is defined by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as "a situation in which all people at all times have physical and economic access to adequate, secured and multi nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life." The food security depends upon the value of food production deficit in a household with the income and other and assets that households have available to buy food. Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen¹ has used the term 'entitlements' to refer to an individual's capability to acquire food. Therefore, people's conjunction depends on their entitlement because food is not distributed freely among them. In spite of enough food production on earth, million people suffer from hunger and food insecurity because they do not have sufficient food to eat on a daily basis.

**KEY WORDS-** Food Security, Protection of Human and Constitutional Rights, Dignity, Hunger, International Trade, etc.

## INTRODUCTION

The legal system recognizes the dignity of every human being. Every law has goal always been to protect human rights and dignity. The foundation of human rights is human dignity. The right to a decent life<sup>2</sup> is intimately connected to the right to food and cannot be compromised for any reason. In any progressive society, the protection of the right to life includes the right to sustenance. Everyone has the right to a standard of living

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<sup>1.</sup> Available at <a href="https://www.governancenow.com">https://www.governancenow.com</a> (visited on 3/10/2022)

<sup>2</sup> The UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants, and the Indian Constitution declare "dignity of Individual" as the foundation of its Preamble, and other documents place emphasis on human dignity.