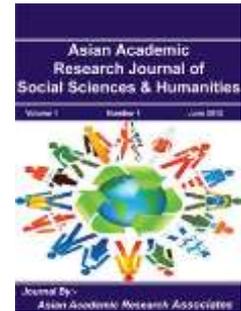




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**FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY IN NAGALAND: FACTS AND SOME
EMERGING ISSUES**

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ABSTRACT

Food security has been a major goal of development policy in India since the beginning of planning. In recent years, there has been a shift in policy focus towards household level food security and per capita/consumer unit food energy intake is taken as a measure of food security. The food grains production during the study period shows an increased trend in Nagaland. Among the cereals, rice and maize stands greater role in area and production. The CAGR in production of food grains indicate that it was increased at an annual growth rate of 5% during the period 2001-11. The per capita per day intake of calorie (Kcal) and per consumer unit per day intake of calorie (Kcal) falls short of the required norms in Nagaland, though there shows an increase of calorie intake across MPCE distribution level. Of all the total expenditure on food, cereals make the largest contribution to calorie intake in Nagaland. In the distribution of calorie intake across different levels of living in Nagaland, it is seen the share of both rural and urban households increases with the rise in MPCE level in '100-120' and '>120' category. Cereals contribute the most important source of protein among the food groups in both rural and urban sectors followed by egg, fish and meat. Due to changes in consumption patterns, demand for fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, poultry, and fisheries has been increasing. The percentage intake of protein from egg, fish and meat in Nagaland is 25%: rural and 26%: urban, six and three times higher than rural India and urban India. Poverty and lack of purchasing power have been identified as major factors responsible for low dietary intake owing to underdevelopment of human body and mind, affecting the ability to work and think productively and resist disease.

Keyword: *Nagaland, Food Availability, Food Accessibility, Food security, nutritional security.*