



## Assessment of Food Security Status among Farming Households in Rural Area of Ajmer District, Rajasthan: A Household Level Analysis

Divyarani Vaishnav<sup>1</sup> \* and Prof. Mohd Mazhar Ali Khan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup> Research scholar, Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Department of Geography, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

\*Corresponding author Email: [divya.vaishnav@gmail.com](mailto:divya.vaishnav@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Food security has been a major developmental agenda in India. Although India has become self-sufficient in food grains production, yet this achievement did not percolate downwards to rural households. Achieving food security is still a critical issue for rural households in Ajmer district. Farmers face many challenges such as diminishing crop productivity, climate change, and social and economic risks which lead to poverty and low quality of life for farmers. The present study is conducted to determine the food security status of farming households in Ajmer district, Rajasthan. Data were collected across nine administrative divisions in the district, and 810 farming households were selected using a stratified random sampling technique. Semi-structured questionnaire and interview schedule were used to collect the relevant data by conducting a primary survey. The four components of food security, namely, food availability, food accessibility, food stability, and food utilization, were analyzed using a range of variables. These variables pertaining to their education, irrigation intensity, ration card, health, family size, crop production, landholding size, public distribution system, income, and others were selected to assess their food security status. This study inquires the relationships among socioeconomic factors, crop yields and food security status by using regression analyses and composite z score technique. The result of the logistic regression revealed that irrigation intensity, family size, landholding size, and income are considered as factors for such food insecurity. However, the public distribution system, crop production, yield, ration card, and education do not show any significant influence. The incidence of food insecurity was found high among a section of farming households. Hence the study suggested that there is a need to create an enabling environment for these farmers by creating employment opportunities, education, and infrastructure facilities so their food security status can also be improved.

**Keywords:** Food Security, farming households, food security components, crop production