



IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE ON HUMAN RIGHTS WITH REFERENCE TO FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Kanika Choudhary¹, Ruchi Kaushik²

¹L.L.M. Student, School of Law, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth

²Assistant Professor, School of Law, Lingaya's Vidyapeeth

ABSTRACT

When all of a person's basic needs are met, they have the right to live a dignified life. Food, housing, healthcare, employment, education, and culture are all adequate impartially accessible to everybody. International Human Rights Law is based on this guiding principle has established rights for individuals and groups in civil, cultural, economic, and political matters as well as social spaces. The right to adequate nutrition is critical to enjoyment all other rights aside. The right to satisfactory food is unbreakable connected to the poise of a person, and it is necessary for the realization of the other human rights enshrined in the Global Bill of Freedoms. It is sad and dispiriting that, in this 21st 100 years, humankind faces a glaring persistence of extreme hunger, malnutrition, and degradation of the environment. It has been perceived at Worldwide and Public level that, issues of food security and neediness are deterrent to accomplish stable socio-world of politics, for practical growth in the economy. "Nourishment for all" is the authority announcement made at different international organizations, which aims to increase food availability and affordability for everyone in the world. One of the Eight was the end of hunger and poverty. By 2015, the Millennium Development Goals will have been met. The harsh reality, however, Around 170 million children under the age of 5 are among the 800 million people who do not eat and suffer from malnutrition. This present circumstance is a human misfortune for a huge scope, made worse by the fact that statistical data show that there is enough food available. In point of fact, the world's production is sufficient to provide for its populace. However, millions of people worldwide are said to be hungry. India is no different to it. India's food creation was 277.40 million tones as on February 2018 a 0.9% growth compared to the previous year, but millions of people are still starving at night.

The Meals and Farming association of UN has set the order for accomplishing "Zero appetite universes by 2030". A has been formulated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) vision for 2020, that world would be liberated from neediness, craving, hunger and natural resource management that is not sustainable. In their official declaration, all international organizations repeatedly cited these circumstances, and heads of state have agreed upon measurable objectives pertaining to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and food security management setting. This study examines the effects of India's obligations under international trade law on how the National Food Security Act of 2013 ensures the Right to Food India has signed to the World Economic deal and it has a commitment to follow Settlement on Farming. However, the non-cooperative policies and attitudes of a state party to the WTO agreement prevent India from applying the Act appropriately and a minimum support price determined by policies of restraint and FDI in farming area and its connected issues. The specialist through the information introduced in the hypothesis of India's Human Rights was examined in various chapters of the research. By adhering to the, the obligation to provide its citizens with the Right to Food is hindered with obligations under the law of international trade. The specialist has analyzed and investigated the positive actions taken by domestic institutions and international state run administrations to accomplish the right to food.

KEYWORDS: Food, necessity, human rights, trade, National Food Security Act, WTO, malnutrition.

INTRODUCTION

Food is one of the most essential necessities for the presence of any human existence. While at the worldwide level Country States celebrate their progress of accomplishing independence in food creation and the accessible food stocks, and at the Public level the condition of Food security remains precarious. The Exceptional Rapporteur on the Right to Food in his report to the Commission of Common liberties communicated his anxiety that the quantity of Over 2 billion people worldwide now suffer from malnutrition, reaching 840 million individuals overall experience the ill effects of 'stowed away Appetite'; or deficiencies in micronutrients, specifically for instance, children's bodies are

stunted and they do not grow and develop normally now and again distorted, similar to their mental abilities and resistant framework. Each day each seven second, kid or one more youngster younger than ten bites the dust from hunger or Diseases related to hunger. All individuals reserve the privilege to be liberated from hunger and furthermore to approach food and health. In the space of legitimate turn of events, the Food Security has to some extent in been given formal recognition as a human right everywhere. Food security is quite possibly of the most fundamental common freedom, firmly connected with the right to life. This right cannot be denied to the people by government policies or actions. Rights for people are unified and unavoidable in nature. The forswearing



of one right not just influences the enjoyment of additional rights, but also influences the fundamental connection between the rule of regulation and the insurance of every basic liberty, including the Right to Food.

Legal Framework For Food Security In India

The acknowledgment of all basic liberties is connected with the Right to Food and Food Security. The development of the right to sufficient food set out in the General Announcement of Common freedoms, Article 25 (1) expressed that, "...and the right to security in case of joblessness, ailment, handicap, widowhood, advanced age or other absence of business in conditions outside of his reach. The Food and Drug Administration's Preamble According to the Agricultural Organization in 1965, ensuring that humanity is free from hunger is one of its essential purposes. Article 11 of the Worldwide Agreement on Financial, Social and Social Privileges guides state gatherings to perceive the right of each and every one to an adequate food and clothing, as well as an adequate standard of living for his family furthermore, lodging. A similar article perceives the basic right of each one to be free from hunger. Beyond that, the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child yearning and resolves the issue of kid nourishment. Article 24(2), (C) anticipates the state parties to take appropriate actions through the to combat malnutrition and the disease provision of health care, clean drinking water, and sufficient nutritious food. Article 27 (3) State parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are required, if necessary, give material help and backing programs, especially concerning nourishment, housing and clothing. Because food is the foundation of everything else, food security is very important rights. India's legal framework for food security is recognized as an essential component of the course of the acknowledgment of Right to Life under Article 21 of Constitution of India.

Right to Food as a Fundamental Right

The practice of reflecting on the fundamental right is deeply ingrained in Indian culture pertaining to human food and the repercussions of violating the right to food. The native idea of Dharma, which has been featured in the Vedas and Upanishads, stresses the significance of developing and sharing food. The Indian's intriguing aspect sacred statute has stretched out the aspect given to Article 21 by the Zenith court. The judiciary has acknowledged the right to food in a number of rulings moving from the right to life ensured under the Constitution of India. In a few of its decisions that, in its true meaning, the fundamental right to food, clothing, and shelter is included in the Right to Life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. It is without a doubt astonishing that Prior to 2001 (Right to Food Case), the specific right to food was regarded as an integral part. The Supreme Court had not defined or enforced the right under Article 21. The Constitution's right to life extends beyond animal existence. The Constitution's guarantee of life includes not only physical existence but also includes the right to live a dignified life. The state has acted in light of this decision is under a commitment to fulfill least necessities like food, instruction, wellbeing care, among other things, so that a person can live a dignified life. The

privileges ensured under the right to equality, the right to freedom, and the right to the foundation of the constitution is life, and its provisions stand for equality and Rule of Law.

International Legal Regime for Food Security

Any initial investigation into India's particular jurisprudential progression It is essential to keep in mind that when establishing a constitutional right to food, it is Prior to the establishment of a right, sufficient legal safeguards for the right to food were in place to food in India. Indeed, international law has established the right to food reports for over 50 years and is a piece of the cutting edge Worldwide Basic freedoms framework that has been influenced by India in both ways. But in contrast to more general international agreements and actions taken at the national level in support of the right to food, like the People's Association for Common Freedoms case in India, requires a work by the state to produce a more gritty improvement of the right and its logical operationalization. In the Indian homegrown setting in which the right is operationalized are adequately assorted with the end goal that both public and neighborhood activities are important to enough respond to local requirements.

Additionally, changing public and nearby circumstances too requires the construction of a framework for national action that is more adaptable so that Infractions of the right to food can be dealt with quickly. In this way, worldwide human rights, the right to food is largely implemented through national action under rights law. However, the national and international human right to food interact with one another and provide one another. Understanding the larger international context in which the Supreme Court operates is essential because progress at one level can translate into progress at another. case is open. Numerous public constitutions consider the food security arrangements or a few of its features. However, the provisions have been recognized by twenty nations unequivocally however a singular common liberty as free right it seems to be a food right. Ten of These nations acknowledge the right as a distinct and universal right specify the arrangement of food security for explicit classes of the populace just, such as youngsters. Five nations have sacred arrangements that specify the right to food unequivocally as being essential for another common liberty. This is many times phrased in manners like International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Article 11.111 part of a human right to development, a high quality of life, and an adequate standard of living. A few Established rights safeguard parts of the right to food and allude expressly to the right to food part of the fundamental right being referred to it's possible that this subcategory portrayed as Protected freedoms that give express acknowledgment of one part of the right to food. The right to food is included in the subcategory as part of the right to work.

The constitution makes no explicit mention of food in the second situation or nutrition, but also guarantees other human rights that implicitly include the right to food, as per their typical importance in Global Regulation. One of these rights is the right to adequate or decent living conditions, well-being, and a means of life



honorable life, to improvement, and to a way of life not underneath the resource level. Privileges, for example, the right to a lowest pay permitted by law guaranteeing presence viable with human dignity, access to social security, aid to the poor, and specialized care and protection for (orphaned) children, assistance for working mothers prior to and after childbirth, and support for elderly, disabled, and disabled people all implicitly protect aspects of food security. Some nations even provide extra protection in the event of a family member's death breadwinner.

Finally, many nations whose constitutions protect additional human rights which does not necessarily mean that there are provisions for food security. In this instance, especially in relation to the rights to life and freedom from torture and debasing treatment. Hence, the shortfall of direct acknowledgment of the squarely in a state. The country's constitution does not mean that the right to food is not well protected. Other human rights can be interpreted as based on a nation's legal tradition comprising the right mix of other established arrangements along with the general commitments to state policy or directive principles the exercise of this right. For, example, there might be state approaches or the advancement of prosperity, the option to work and the right to federal retirement aide (in the event of joblessness of incapacity to work), which can be used in conjunction with rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

As previously mentioned, the fundamental right to life has been expanded in India by court regarding order standards. As a result, the relationship between the Constitution's Direct Principles and Fundamental Rights, and a way to authorize the last option as individual privileges. As a result, it falls under the purview of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and various other international legal documents that support economic and social rights, India depends for the most part on homegrown regulation and has committed most of its regard for incorporating human rights into the Indian Constitution, such as the right to food. Given that the right to food in the Indian setting has been established and battled inside a homegrown legal framework; our current discussion is centered on this framework.

Role of Central and State Government in providing Food Security

The researcher in this study would make every effort to collect unified and integrated perspective on the nation's food economy. While the policy on food is established by the Central Government to regulate the entire procurement system operated via the control order system. However, the State's function Legislatures to implement those orders is vital. The Food's procurement campaign Organization of India is enhanced generally by the state organizations, including the cooperative establishments. The majority of the food grains are produced and stored by state agencies benefit of the Food Company of India for which they are paid fundamental charges. There as a result, the state agencies and the central agencies work very closely together regarding food grain's strange availability and procurement. They must plan acquisition activity together. The Central Government

of India has authority to regulate trade and trade, dispersion of staples and upholding cost control. A complex collection of The Central and State Governments have issued control orders under the arrangements of Act, for the guideline of exchange and trade in and dissemination of food grains and for cost control. In addition, in support of the aforementioned constitutional provisions, both the federal government and the state governments have enacted and enforced various improve grain distribution by controlling orders and food laws.

The control over food laws objectives are to:

- To make it possible for traders to engage in undesirable activities like hoarding and smuggling of grains for food on the market primarily rice and wheat,
- To stop the rise in food grain prices; and
- To ensure that consumers have access to existing food grains, particularly at reasonable prices, vulnerable low-income members of the community.

The study attempted to demonstrate that India's progressive legislation was facilitated by depends on how much civil society participates in drafting the law and its efforts in putting it into action by following it up. This suggests that common society needs to attempt effectively to generate political pressure from below and influence political will from above. The disadvantaged people of India will only be able to take advantage of their rights under the law. However, when the initiatives of civil society are hampered or defeated by the organization and Administration of the day, then, at that point, the law would only remain a tiger on paper. Civil society organizations' participation in previous judicial endeavors for upholding financial privileges could likewise be answerable for the overall achievements of the judiciary's approach to ensuring citizens' fundamental rights are protected.

The Freedom of Information Act has been successfully utilized by civil society organizations to distinguish abnormalities in the execution of the Public Appropriation Framework and power nearby specialists to open their books for security. So, the presentation of these privileges based public demonstrations and the strain to stretch out their domain to different subjects and areas mean "another government assistance design" with an unmistakable "common agreement" in current Indian democracy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen, Hunger and Public Action, Oxford University Press, Oxford and Newyork, 1989 pp. XVIII+373

The book looks at the issue of hunger in today's world. The authors offer a coherent perspective on the intricate economic, social, and political nutritional, social, and political issues associated with hunger. Through a series of case studies from around the world, the book examines how to prevent famine and talks about the issue of chronic malnutrition.



Amartya Sen, Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1981

In his book *Poverty and Famine*, the author focuses on the causes of famine and starvation in particular. The creator has utilized an elective technique for examination - the qualification approach - concentrating proprietorship and trade. He has additionally given general investigation of the portrayal and estimation of neediness. In addition, the various political, economic, and sociological approaches are critically examined.

Mohiuddin Alamgir and Poonam Arora, "Providing Food Security for All". Published by Practical Action Publishing, 1991

The authors have attempted to investigate how variable production and supply, in addition to a lack of purchasing power and entitlement, affect food security. Long-term solutions like socioeconomic, environmental, and political factors are needed to guarantee food security. Through published and unpublished secondary data on food production, entitlement through land and income generation, and the internal and external macro environment, they have attempted to examine food security for all.

Swaminathan, "Science and Technology for Sustainable Food Security", Indian journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol 51, no 1-2 (1996)

Swaminathan has focused on the requirement for the presentation of Public Food Security Act to guarantee public feasible food security. He has also looked into how to combat poverty and ensure food security through scientifically sound and environmentally friendly agricultural food production. He has emphasized that food security would be the goal of a favorable macro-policy environment.

RESEARCH GAP

The legal system accords dignity to every human being. The goal of every law in the world is needed to safeguard human rights and dignity. Dignity is the foundation of rights of people. As a matter of fact, the underpinning of Basic freedoms is to guarantee human respect. Accentuation on Human pride is revered in UN sanction general announcement of human rights, international agreements, and India's constitution, which declares "dignity of Individual" as its preamble's foundation. Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part II includes the right to eat. The right to dignity includes the inalienable right to food. Life that cannot be endangered on any basis. Guarantee of the right to live in any society infers the right to food. In the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 recognizes a high enough standard of living that "Everyone has the right to a high standard of living, including food, for his own and his family's health and wellbeing.

Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights recognizes that the right to an adequate standard of living includes the right to adequate food of living. The "fundamental right of every one to be free" is explicitly acknowledged in Article 11(2). Individually and through

international cooperation, the measures to combat hunger must be taken. including specific programs to enhance production conservation techniques and distribution of food using all available technical and scientific information constructing and reforming agricultural systems, as well as taking into account the issues of nations that import and export food to guarantee an equitable distribution of global food resources in relation to food supply." The right to life and livelihood is envisioned in India's Constitution in Article 21, which implies that one needs food to live, and that food loss would explicitly imply a loss of the right to life Directive under Article 47, Part IV of the Constitution. The phrase "the state shall regard the raising of the level of" appears in the principles of state policy the nutrition, people's standard of living, and the improvement of public health are all factors that one of its primary functions. Despite this large number of above Worldwide Shows, Statements, Goals and laws, the harsh reality that this right has not been fully utilized persists even in this period of globalized basic freedoms. Despite India, the situation is as follows: being involved with Widespread Statement of Common liberties and Global shows on social, economic, and cultural rights, as well as the state's supreme law. The Constitution acknowledges the right to food as a fundamental right and a mandate for state policy as Right to Food is a responsibility of the state's welfare system. India comes in 63rd place of 120 nations in hunger positions according to Global food strategy research organization 2013 report. In 2013, the Indian government took a step forward by passing the National Food security for the nation's citizens is the goal of the 2013 Security Act.

The Demonstration cherishes opportunity of right to food and nourishment from the current welfare strategy to a Right-based strategy. Some pertinent questions are brought up by the National Food Security Act of 2013 pertaining to India's obligations under the International Trade Law. Since Because India is a member of the World Trade Organization, the act is regarded as a violation of obligations owed by countries to the WTO. This postures more serious gamble in the fulfillment of the respective nations' legal and constitutional obligations. Moreover, for providing subsidies, the WTO framework imposes certain obligations on the states. and measures for welfare. As a result, people in developing countries in particular nations like India are kept fundamental security from getting Right to food, Right to wellbeing and right to instruction. The purpose of this study is to investigate the ramifications of trade-related agreements that safeguard fundamental human rights like "Right to Food and Right to Free from hunger, defending the poise of the Person".

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The following goals are the primary focus of the current study in light of the aforementioned objectives:

- The review is principally centered around to feature the insurance of Essential freedoms, for example, The implementation of the Right to Food in India.
- To investigate India's international obligations regarding the protection of the Individual rights like the right to eat



and the right to not be hungry, both of which are protected by Widespread Announcement of Basic Liberties and Global Shows on Friendly Financial Social ICESCR.

- The study's third goal is to focus on the interface between human protection and rights and the trade policies that India follows.
- Last but not least, the study will investigate implementation-related issues and obstacles. of the National Food Security Act of 2013 in India
- At last the review will propose a few ends and proposals for powerful enactment of the National Food Security Act of 2013 to safeguard the fundamental rights of people whose rights are protected by the Indian Constitution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The scientist has utilized enlightening, insightful and information assortment methodology for achieving the study's objective. Participant in this study has primarily relied on the doctrinal method of research, focusing primarily on the statutes, the research commission, expert reports, and secondary sources such as books, journal articles, case law, and websites. The availability of the Internet a significant portion of the websites most recent and relevant information, which has helped the researchers investigate the topic from a variety of angles, opinion of Website-published expert also played a significant role in the research process. Information gleaned from books held in various libraries around the world agreements and summits. Right to Food reports, court rulings, newspapers, reports, articles and other applicable reports including survey of books have additionally been considered for the study.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher looked at how the right to food was fulfilled in India assert that the case's successes are directly attributable to distinct aspects of India's Constitution and to a one-of-a-kind interaction between civil society, the litigation brought by the People's Union for Civil Liberties and the Commission established by the High Court to screen authorization of People's Association for Common Freedoms in-between time orders. The current study begins its examinations of right explanation and fulfillment to food in India by characterizing the food security and by framing how food security has been conceived within legal contexts. India's food security was primarily established in Indian law and, more specifically, the Right to Life clause in the Indian Constitution, scientists dedicate their exploration to components of Indian Established Regulation that made the legal authority for the PUCL litigation and the Indian interpretation of the Right to Food Constitution. The legal and policy measures for putting the provisions for Food Security into action are a component of the Covenant's Article 2 obligations to States The general remark suggests specifically the reception of structure regulation as a significant instrument in the putting into action a national strategy for the Right to Food Such a policy although not required, a legal framework would be extremely beneficial for the following

reasons: would permit designation of clear liabilities to various legislative organizations, which would mean more accountability, and such legislation might make room for support in navigation by formalizing the job of local area, Non-Government.

The lawful ramifications of food security enjoy different benefits in embracing a framework law regarding food safety. The substance of the right as well as the commitments of state specialists can be illuminated; institutional plans can be made furthermore, a steady reason for a player dispersion of obligations; better coordination from there, the sky is the limit significant checking can give an exact meaning of the degree and content of this common liberty, set out commitments for State specialists and confidential entertainers, lay out essential institutional component and give the legitimate premise to auxiliary regulation furthermore, other vital measures to be taken by the equipped State specialists. It can likewise lay out an option to cure explain the job of common liberties foundation and give the reason for auxiliary regulation. By allowing for, the legal framework increases government accountability improved surveillance, accessibility to courts and administrative recourse mechanisms, and also by helping government authorities to have a superior comprehension of their job. The Board on Financial, Social and Social Privileges suggests the reception of a system regulation as an important tool for putting into action a national strategy for food security. The Legislating for Food Security Guide from the Food and Agriculture Organization offers a full investigation of the ideal substance of right to food structure regulation.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

By bringing an, the Right to Food ought to be included as a Fundamental Right. Modification to India's constitution, similar to the Right to Education. Present day Coronavirus - 19 pandemic circumstance, unanticipated monetary circumstance, flood circumstance demonstrated that it is difficult for individuals who are not eligible beneficiaries to meet two square meals there. Consequently, it is important to patch up Public Food Security Act 2013 to ensure that Food Security is available to everyone. The essential obligation of guaranteeing food security is on the Public Government. This cannot be accomplished by the government alone. The government must create association with NGO, corporate ventures, neighborhood government organizations, common social orders to work with food security and great sustenance. International organizations and the national government ought to collaborate and multilateral institution, in terms of technical assistance, financial support, and data, worldwide horticultural exploration, reasonable turn of events, neediness reduction, ensuring that the developing nations have the capacity to carry out their responsibilities. The method for determining who will benefit from public distributions system, should be more transparent and subject to rigorous inspection, monitoring, and periodic adjustments.

From top to bottom, the entire public distribution system process needs to be made open, monitored, and accountable to the



community. The market should be permitted to work in a more liberated and more cutthroat condition. The issues of defilement and fakes connecting with food acquisition to circulation needs to be addressed with sincerity. The individuals from Global exchange establishments, especially emerging countries, and immature countries, ought to invest all amounts of energy to rebuild global trading system in order to ensure that it is equitable and beneficial to humanity.

Policies that promote trade liberalization ought to strengthen quality's position financial development, control populace development, situated to forestall metropolitan migration, development of rustic framework, advancement of worldwide and public horticultural research, arrangement of credit and specialized help to the ranchers. All the part conditions of global basic liberties associations and International trade organizations need to show that they have a lot of political commitment to working with other provinces to integrate.

CONCLUSION

The availability and accessibility of food are two indicators of food security. World Food Highest point in Rome, characterizes Food Security as "when all individuals consistently have access to sufficient, nutritious, and safe food to sustain a healthy and active lifestyle," four principal aspects of food security are grasped: (i) the actual accessibility of food (ii) food consumption, economic, social, and physical access to food, and (iii) the stability of the additional three dimensions India's food production is sufficient to provide for its population. The Public Food Security Act 2013 guarantees food security to its kin as a legitimate entitlement. Yet at the same time, a huge number of individuals in India head to sleep hungry.

The essence of the issue of food weakness is the non-openness of food. There are different elements which determine the food's accessibility. This study examines the effects of India's obligations under international trade law. on how the National Food Security Act of 2013 ensures the Right to Food India has signed to the World Economic deal and it has a commitment to follow Settlement on Horticulture. However, a few issues that frustrate India from applying the Demonstration sufficiently are, the non-cooperative strategies of a state party towards WTO understanding and their demeanor towards it and a minimum support price determined by policies of restraint and FDI in farming area and its connected issues The scientist through the information introduced in various parts of the Exploration investigated the speculation of India's Common freedoms By adhering to the, the obligation to provide its citizens with the Right to Food is hindered. commitment of Global exchange regulation. The researcher has scrutinized and examined positive activities attempted by Global Establishments and different homegrown governments in order to achieve the right to eat.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Human Rights Conventions Privileges, Global Agreement on Common and Political Freedoms 1966, Worldwide Contract on Monetary, Social and Social Privileges 1966, Shows of Freedoms

of Youngster 1989, General Statement on the Annihilation of Yearning and Hunger, Food and Horticulture Association Rules perceives Right to food as Common freedom. India as is obligated to carry out the right because it has signed the UDHR, ICCP, ICESCR, and FAO. to food, of individuals living inside the region of India. Human Rights around the World regulation is a standard Worldwide Regulation and subsequently the right to food is enforceable even at the point when a country state has not sanctioned the contract. India is bound by the governing India has not interpreted the right to food through General Comment the Optional Protocol was approved. The analyst contends that India is under commitment to make a positive move to make privileges on the right to food according to the necessity of the Law of the World The Constitution of India assumes a central part in the acknowledgment of Right to Food and Food security; it is the preeminent rule that everyone must follow and is a hotspot for regulative, judicial and executive authority. The Indian overall set of laws gets its source from Constitution and as a duty to uphold the International Covenant on Human Rights, safeguard the right to food through regulations like Food Company Of India Act 1954, Fundamental Products Act 1955, counteraction of Food Contaminated Act 1954, The Mahatma Gandhi Public Country Business Assurance Act 2005, Food handling and Standard Demonstration 2006. and at long last Public Food Security Act 2013. However, the regulation has been achieved, but there is still a gap due to the absence of direct legislation protecting right to food.

According to the scientist perspective it is viewed that as, India has found the right to food is both legitimately reasonable and meriting a public regulation. This landmark is initiative by India to define and explain the Right to Food as an alternative to the welfare system to a right-based approach that led to the National Food Security Act of 2013 being passed. National Food Security Act of 2013 followed by the Standard Act of 2006. However, the regulation has been achieved, however there is still lacuna, as there is no immediate regulation to secure right to eat According to the analyst perspective it is seen that as, India has found the right to Food is worthy of national legislation and legally justifiable. It is this milestone drive by India to lay out and explain Right to food from government assistance way to deal with a right-based approach that led to the National Food Security Act of 2013 being passed.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The scope of the study is to look at the ramifications of Exchange related India's food security and the right to food are protected by international agreements. To examine the current laws at national and international levels regarding the right to food and the working. The National Food Security Act of 2013 and how the WTO can create an atmosphere where creating and immature nations can advance their perspectives and shows up at legitimate negotiations that would benefit the nation and its people.



LIMITATIONS

- Both internal and international migration can occur. Internal migration is a sign of movement within a nation (from rural areas to urban areas or between two cities in the same nation). Inter-regional migration and international migration are two types of migration. to other nations in the region (migration within the region). The subject of the study is not inward movement as the point is to see work freedoms with regards to North-South Separation.
- Inter-regional migration from developing economies is taken into account by the study. The South-Asian subcontinent has received special attention. South Asia has been characterized in UN Statistics as a group of countries: India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bhutan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh of Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Iran, and the Maldives. Iran is not included in this research. the nations of South Asia. In a similar vein, the study will not include Bhutan and the Maldives because a lack of data.
- The subject of the examination is the transnational development of incompetent or semi-talented work force. In the beginning of the chapter, it was mentioned that developing economies have a labor surplus population deficient in particular skills. However, the study focuses on skilled worker migration. The study focuses on low-skilled or semi-skilled workers in specific instances.
- Negotiating power, earning capacity, wage comparison, and labor rights are being compared the labor of workers in developed and developing economies. No Workers from the same nation is placed in two distinct economies are subject of the comparison: The purchasing power of labor varies by nation of residence.

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