Founder: Late Dr. Himanshu Roy Print ISSN: 0424-2513 Since 1956 Online ISSN: 0976-4666

An UGC Recognized Journal

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(Quarterly Journal of Economics)

VOL. 63, NO. 4, DECEMBER 2018



90, Sainik Vihar, Mohan Garden, New Delhi-110059 (INDIA)
Phone: 91-11-23256188 Mobile 9582248909
Email: ndpublishers@rediffmail.com/gmail.com Website: www.ndpublisher.in

Economic Affairs – Quarterly Journal of Economics

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NAAS RATING 4.82 w.e.f.

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Abstracting and Indexing

Economic Affairs-Quarterly Journal of Economics is Abstracted in following organization

CAB International
Econlit-American Economics Association
CABELL-Directory of Economics/Finance
Indian Citation Index
Google Scholar Citations



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Editorial

It has been estimated that the world population is expected to reach 10.5 billion by 2050 that means there is an urgent need to think about the food security as because land for crop production is limited and there is increase weather variability due to climate change. Increase in population will certainly increase the demand for food. If this population trend continues, this will add more than 33 per cent increase in population by 2050 and the poor countries may face a higher demand for food. It has been projected that there is a need to increase the food production by 60 per cent to meet the increasing demand for food due to growing population. There are three ways by which the food security can be increased. These are higher production, even distribution and reduction of food losses. Cutback the pre-harvest and post-harvest food losses is one of the major steps to take hold of the food security. Pre-harvest and post-harvest food losses are very common all over the world. It has been estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of U.N. that approximately 1.3 billion tons of food are globally wasted or lost per year. Therefore, there is an urgent need to control the food losses which may help to enhance the global food security. Growing food prices can also be tartan if the food losses can be controlled. Reduction of food losses is also important on the point of view of weather variability and increasing demand for bio-fuel. The real income of the consumers as well as producers can also be improved if the food losses can be checked. However, efforts have been made by various governments to increase the food production throughout the world. At the same time it is also fact that limited efforts have been made to reduce the food losses. Food production is currently being challenged by limited land and water. Food losses do not merely reduce food available for human consumption but also cause negative externalities to society through costs of waste management, greenhouse gas production, and loss of scarce resources used in production. Food loss is estimated to be equivalent to 6-10 per cent of human-generated greenhouse gas emissions. So it is call for the day that the factors responsible for the food loss in different parts of the world should be identified and appropriate steps should be taken for betterment of food security for the ever growing population.

> Debashis Sarkar Editor-in-Chief

Print ISSN: 0424-2513 **Online ISSN**: 0976-4666

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