

QB365

Important Questions - Food Security in India

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Food Security depends on: 1
(a) Public distribution system (b) Government's vigilance and action (c) Country's buffer stock
(d) All of the above
- 2) Who released a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968? 1
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Motilal Nehru
- 3) Which one of the following states achieved the highest rate of growth in agriculture due to Green Revolution in India? 1
(a) Orissa (b) Andra Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
- 4) Which of the following person is food insecure? 1
(a) School children (b) Urban labourers (c) Pregnant and nursing mother (d) Working women
- 5) Buffer stock is created to 1
(a) avoid a shortage of food (b) distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas
(c) maintain equal distribution of food (d) All of the above
- 6) The stock of the foodgrains namely wheat and rice produced by the government through Food Corporation of India is called 1
(a) Buffer Stock (b) Super Stock (c) Public Distribution System (d) Surplus Stock
- 7) The kind of distribution through government regulated ration shops is called as 1
(a) rationing (b) fair price shops (c) government distribution (d) public distribution system
- 8) At which subsidized price what is given to the people below the poverty line according to AAY scheme 1
(a) Rs. 2/kg (b) Rs. 3/kg (c) Rs. 7/kg (d) None of these
- 9) In which of following year was 'Annapurna Scheme' (APS) launched? 1
(a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 2002 (d) 2004
- 10) In how many blocks in India was Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) introduced 1992? 1
(a) 1700 (b) 2700 (c) 2000 (d) 1000

Section-B

- 11) What is subsidy? 2
- 12) Discuss current status of Public Distribution System in India. 2
- 13) Discuss the role of cooperatives in food security 2
- 14) What does Ramu do when he is unemployed? 2

- 15) Why does Ramu face difficulty when he is unable to have work? 2
- 16) Which states are more food insecure in India? 2
- 17) Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in foodgrains? How? 2
- 18) Section of people in India are still without food.Explain? 2
- 19) What has our government done to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes by the Government 2
- 20) Write notes on: 2
- Minimum support price

Section-C

- 21) Discuss hunger as a form of food insecurity 5
- 22) Discuss food security in India? 5
- 23) Discuss the role of PDS in tackling food insecurity and hunger. 5
- 24) Discuss the problem of high level of buffer stocks kept by FCI 5

Section-A

- 1) (d) All of the above 1
- 2) (b) Indira Gandhi 1
- 3) (d) Punjab 1
- 4) (c) Pregnant and nursing mother 1
- 5) (d) All of the above 1
- 6) (a) Buffer Stock 1
- 7) (d) public distribution system 1
- 8) (a) Rs. 2/kg 1
- 9) (a) 2000 1
- 10) (a) 1700 1

Section-B

- 11) 2
- Subsidy is concession on market price provided by the government to a section of society to meet its requirement for food, livelihood etc. It is provided to targeted group which includes weaker and marginalised sections of the society.

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(a) Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important the aspect of Government of India (Go!) towards ensuring food security.

(b) In the beginning, the coverage of PDS was universal with no discrimination between the poor and non-poor. But now the facility of cheap food grains has been withdrawn for non-poors.

(c) Over the years, the policy related to PDS has been revised to make it more efficient and targeted. In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1,700 blocks in the country.

(d) The target was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas. From June 1997, in a renewed attempt, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced to adopt the principle of targeting the 'poor in all areas'.

(e) It was for the first time that a differential price policy was adopted for poor and non-poor. Further, in 2000, two special schemes were launched viz., Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) and the Annapurna Scheme(APS) with special target groups of 'poorest of the poor' and 'indigent senior citizens', respectively. The functioning of these two schemes was linked with the existing network of the PDS.

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Besides the government which is committed to the food security in the country, different cooperative societies also play a vital role in providing low priced goods to the people.

Many cooperatives like Mother Dairy in Delhi provides milk, vegetables and fruits in Delhi and NCR at subsidised rates.

(i) Various other societies like Kendriya Bhandar, Super Bazar also provide goods at rates below the market price to the general public.

(ii) An initiative was taken by Academy of Development Science (ADS) in setting up grain banks throughout the state of Maharashtra has been well applauded

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Ramu does other activities when he is unemployed for four months. Sometimes, he gets employment in brick lying or in the construction activity in the village.

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Ramu faces difficulty when he is unable to work because his five small kids are too young to work and he has to feed them. Sometimes, when he has no work, his kids have to sleep without food.

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The states of Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh are the most food insecure states of the country

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Yes, we believe that the green revolution has made India self-sufficient

-This was possible due to the introduction of High Yield Varieties (HYVs) of seeds, improved irrigation facilities, and mechanization of agriculture.

-The use of tractors, threshers, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides etc. revolutionised the agricultural production.

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It is true that a section of people in India are still without food. We are self-sufficient in foodgrains, so there should not be anyone left without food. In actual practice and real life it is not so.

- There is a section of people, still without food. This is because they do not have money to buy food.
- These people are chronic poor without requisite purchasing power.
- This section consist of landless and unemployed persons with poor means of income.

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The Government of India has carefully designed food security system which is basically composed of two basic components.

- (i) Buffer stock
- (ii) Public distribution system

In addition to these, various poverty alleviation programmes have also been introduced. Some of these programmes are:

- (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- (b) Food for work (FFW)
- (c) Mid-day meals
- (d) Antyodaya, AAY and APS

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Minimum support price (MSP) . The price declared by the government every year before sowing season, at which grains are procured by the government agencies from the farmers to increase their production.

Section-C

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- (a) Hunger is another aspect indicating food insecurity. Hunger is not just an expression of poverty, its brings about poverty
- (b) The attainment of food security, therefore, involves eliminating current hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality.
- (c) Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.

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- (a) Since the advent of the Green revolution in the early '70s, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.
- (b) India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last thirty years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
- (c) The availability of food grains (even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise) at the country level has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government
- (d) This system has two components:
 - buffer stock and
 - Public distribution system

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(a) The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.

(b) It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.

(c) In addition, the prices have been under revision in favour of poor households in general

(d) The system, including the minimum support price and procurement, has contributed to an increase in food grain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.

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In 2014, the stock of wheat and rice with FCI was 65.3 million tonnes which was much more than the minimum buffer norms

-The situation improved with the distribution of food grains under different schemes launched by the government.

-There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful.

-The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs, in addition to wastage and deterioration in grain quality.

-Freezing of MSP for a few years should be considered seriously.

