

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following was not part of the three important food intervention programmers introduced by the government?
(a) FFW (b) PAP
(c) ICDS (d) PDS
2. Which of the following group of states account for a large number of food-insecure people in the country?
(a) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
(c) Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa (d) Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, West Bengal
3. What are the two components of food security system?
(a) Buffer stock, Issue price (b) Buffer stock, PDS
(c) Buffer stock, FCI (d) PDS, FCI
4. What is the main function of FCI?
(a) To purchase seeds and other inputs to farmers
(b) To declare MSP
(c) To purchase cash crop from the farmers
(d) To purchase wheat and rice from the farmers
5. After which of the following incident the rationing was introduced in India in the 1940's?
(a) Gujarat Famine (b) Bengal Famine
(c) White Revolution (d) The Second World War
6. What is PDS?
(a) Public Distribution System (b) Programme Development System
(c) Public Dividend System (d) Personal Distribution System
7. It is the price at which government provides food grains to the poor strata of the society through the PDS(Public Distribution System).
(a) Issue price (b) MRP
(c) Subsidy (d) MSP
8. Which of the following is not playing a role in food security?
(a) FCI (b) Cooperatives
(c) PDS (d) RBI

9. Which type of hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality?
- (a) physical hunger (b) Fast kept due to spiritual reasons
(c) Seasonal hunger (d) Chronic hunger
10. What is Buffer Stock?
- (a) Minimum Support Price
(b) Stock of Food Grain
(c) Stock of Food Grain and Stock of textbooks
(d) Stock of textbooks

Fill in the blanks :

11. Full form of FCI is _____.
12. Availability, Accessibility and _____ are three major aspects of Food security.

True / False

13. Wheat and rice were the most grown crops under green revolution.
14. Amul and Mother dairy are Delhi cooperatives

Very Short Type Questions

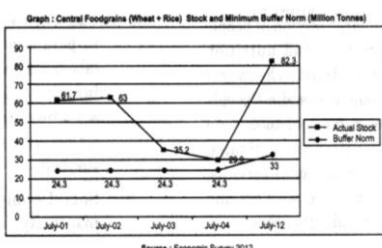
15. What is the objective of ADS?
16. What kind of people in rural areas are food insecure?

Short Type Questions

17. Briefly define MSP?
18. What is Issue Price?

Essay Type Questions

19. Write a short note on Fair price shops. How do fair price shops help in food distribution in India?
20. Study the graph and answer the following questions:



- i. In which recent year food grain stock with the government was maximum?
- ii. What was the minimum buffer stock norm in 2012?
- iii. Why were the FCI granaries overflowing with food grains?
- iv. What is buffer stock?
- v. Why is there general consensus that high level of buffer stock of food grains is very undesirable?

HOTS

21. Assertion (A) : The Food Corporation of India (FCI) purchases food grains from farmers to maintain buffer stock.

Reason (R) : Buffer stock is maintained by the government to provide subsidized food to the poorest families.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

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Chapter-4 | Food Security in India**Worksheet-1**

Answer & Solution



1. (b)
PAP was not among the three important food intervention programmes introduced by the government. The three important were:
 - i. Public Distribution System (PDS):
This system was made to ensure a smooth supply of subsidized food items to the poor.
 - ii. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): These services were introduced to provide proper nutrition to the poor children.
 - iii. Food For Work (FFW): This programme was introduced to help the poor earn food in return of some work and also to provide them with employment.
2. (c)
Bihar, Jharkhand, and Orissa, group of states account for a large number of food-insecure people in the country.
3. (b)
Buffer stock, Public distribution system(PDS) are two components of the food security system.
4. (d)
To purchase wheat and rice from the farmers is the main function of FCI
5. (b)
After Bengal Famine in 1940 the rationing was introduced in India.
6. (a)
PDS is Public Distribution System
7. (a)
Issue price is the price at which government provides food grains to the poor strata of the society through the PDS(Public Distribution System)
8. (d)
RBI is not playing any role in food security.
9. (d)
Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality.
10. (b)
Buffer stock is the stock of food grains (e.g. wheat, rice etc.) procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).
11. Food corporation of India
12. Affordability
13. True
14. False
15. ADS stand for Academy of Development science which facilitates a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions.

16. The worst affected groups are landless people with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, petty self-employed workers and destitute including beggars.

17.

- a. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers.
- b. The farmers are paid a pre announced price for their crops.
- c. This price is called Minimum Support Price.
- d. The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops

18.

- a. In order to help the poor strata of the society, the government provides food grains from the Buffer Stock at a price much lower than the market Price. This subsidies price is known as the Issue Price.
- b. It is very helpful to provide food to people during critical situations such as calamity.

19.

The food grains procured by the government through FCI is distributed to the poor section of the society through ration shops.

The Ration Shops are called Fair Price Shops because food grains are supplied to the poor through these shops at much reasonable and a fair price than the

market price which is often high. Any family with a ration card can purchase stipulated amount of food grains, sugar, kerosene etc. every month from the nearby fair price shop. There are more than four lakh Fair Price Shops to help food distribution in India. They provide food grains like wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil on a monthly basis to ration card holders at lower than the market rates. This enables the poorer sections of society to have food security.

20.

- i. July, 2012.
- ii. 33 million tonnes
- iii. The PDS or the Public Distribution System has failed to distribute food grains through the fair price shops.
- iv. A stock of food grains procured by the government to distribute in deficit areas and among the poor strata of society.
- v. The higher level of buffer stock can be wasteful. The storage of massive food stock has been responsible for high carrying costs in addition to wastage and deterioration in grain quality.

21. (b)

Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.