

CHAPTER-4 | Food Security in India

QUIZ-01

1. What are the three main dimensions of food security as mentioned in the PDF?
- A. Availability, accessibility, and affordability
 - B. Affordability, accessibility, and adaptability
 - C. Accessibility, adequacy, and quality
 - D. Quality, quantity, and sustainability (A)

Explanation: Food security ensures enough food production (availability), access to food (accessibility), and the financial ability to purchase nutritious food (affordability).

2. Which of the following is NOT a reason for food insecurity in India?
- A. Poverty
 - B. Natural calamities
 - C. Lack of technological advancements in agriculture
 - D. Political stability (D)

Explanation: Poverty, natural calamities, and insufficient agricultural technology contribute to food insecurity, while political stability does not directly affect food security as described in the PDF.

3. What is the main objective of the Public Distribution System (PDS)?
- A. To promote exports of foodgrains
 - B. To supply foodgrains to consumers at affordable prices
 - C. To store foodgrains for future use
 - D. To encourage private investment in agriculture (B)

Explanation: PDS aims to distribute foodgrains at subsidized rates to ensure food security, especially for vulnerable populations, as highlighted in the chapter.

4. What was the significant achievement of the Green Revolution in India?
- A. Elimination of seasonal hunger
 - B. Self-sufficiency in foodgrain production
 - C. Universal access to ration cards
 - D. Reduction in poverty levels (B)

Explanation: The Green Revolution significantly boosted wheat and rice production, making India self-sufficient in foodgrains, as emphasized in the document.

5. Which of the following was a cause of the Bengal Famine in 1943?
- A. Lack of buffer stock
 - B. Decline in rice production and high prices
 - C. Green Revolution failures
 - D. Insufficient imports of wheat (B)

Explanation: The Bengal Famine resulted from decreased rice production and inflated prices, leading to widespread starvation, as mentioned in the PDF.

6. Which state in India is associated with the success of cooperative milk production under the brand "Amul"?

A. Maharashtra
B. Tamil Nadu
C. Gujarat
D. Punjab (C)

Explanation: Amul, a cooperative based in Gujarat, played a significant role in the White Revolution, contributing to food security by enhancing milk production.

7. What does the term "buffer stock" refer to in the context of food security?
- A. Excess food produced by private farmers
 - B. Stock of foodgrains stored by the government for emergencies
 - C. International reserves of foodgrains
 - D. Food reserved by households for personal consumption (B)

Explanation: Buffer stock is procured by the Food Corporation of India to stabilize prices and ensure food availability during shortages or calamities.

8. How does the National Food Security Act (2013) aim to provide food security?
- A. By focusing only on rural areas
 - B. By providing subsidized food to eligible households
 - C. By banning foodgrain exports
 - D. By increasing the minimum support price (B)

Explanation: The National Food Security Act targets 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population, offering subsidized foodgrains, as described in the document.

9. What is the difference between chronic and seasonal hunger?
- A. Chronic hunger is short-term; seasonal hunger is long-term.
 - B. Chronic hunger is persistent; seasonal hunger is periodic.
 - C. Seasonal hunger affects urban areas; chronic hunger affects rural areas.
 - D. There is no difference between the two. (B)

Explanation: Chronic hunger arises from inadequate diets over long periods, while seasonal hunger occurs during specific times due to seasonal unemployment.

10. Which program was introduced to address food security for schoolchildren in India?
- A. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
 - B. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
 - C. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
 - D. Annapurna Scheme (B)

Explanation: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme provides free meals to schoolchildren to enhance food security, improve nutrition, and encourage school attendance.