

Chapter - 4 | Food Security in India

QUIZ
PART-05

1. What are the three main components of food security in India?
- A. Distribution, Availability, Affordability
 - B. Quality, Quantity, Accessibility
 - C. Availability, Accessibility, Affordability
 - D. Production, Storage, Subsidy (C)

Explanation: Food security is ensured by the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food.

2. Which group is most vulnerable to food insecurity?
- A. Government employees
 - B. Large landowners
 - C. Landless people and migrant workers
 - D. Urban business owners (C)

Explanation: Landless people, migrants, and socially disadvantaged groups are more prone to food insecurity.

3. Which states are identified as food-insecure regions?
- A. Punjab and Haryana
 - B. Tamil Nadu and Kerala
 - C. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha
 - D. Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh (C)

Explanation: These states, along with parts of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, face high food insecurity.

4. What was a major outcome of the Green Revolution in India?
- A. Increased food imports
 - B. Reduction in food grain production
 - C. Self-sufficiency in food grains
 - D. Dependence on foreign aid (C)

Explanation: The Green Revolution helped India achieve self-sufficiency through increased wheat and rice production.

5. What happens to the food supply during a natural disaster or calamity?
- A. It increases due to government imports
 - B. It remains unaffected
 - C. It decreases, causing shortages and price hikes
 - D. It leads to surplus food (C)

Explanation: Natural calamities reduce food production, leading to shortages, price rise, and sometimes starvation.

6. What is the main difference between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger?
- A. Seasonal is urban; chronic is rural
 - B. Seasonal is due to festivals; chronic is due to choice
 - C. Seasonal occurs temporarily; chronic is long-term and persistent
 - D. There is no difference (C)

Explanation: Seasonal hunger is linked to farming cycles, while chronic hunger results from continuous poor nutrition.

7. What are two major government initiatives to provide food security to the poor?
- A. PDS and Direct Benefit Transfer
 - B. Buffer Stock and Midday Meal
 - C. Public Distribution System and Buffer Stock
 - D. FCI and RBI (C)

Explanation: The government uses PDS and buffer stock to ensure food availability at subsidized prices.

8. What is the Minimum Support Price (MSP)?
- A. Market selling price of grains
 - B. Price paid by consumers at ration shops
 - C. Price at which FCI purchases crops from farmers
 - D. Cost of food imports (C)

Explanation: MSP is the price set by the government to buy crops from farmers before sowing begins.

9. What is a key issue faced by ration shops in India?
- A. High-quality grain only
 - B. Overproduction of food
 - C. Diversion of grains and irregular functioning
 - D. Shortage of staff (C)

Explanation: Ration shops often divert food to open markets and operate irregularly, affecting their efficiency.

10. How do cooperatives contribute to food security in India?
- A. By investing in foreign companies
 - B. By setting up luxury grocery chains
 - C. By selling essential items at low prices
 - D. By replacing government agencies (C)

Explanation: Cooperative societies, especially in Tamil Nadu and other states, operate Fair Price Shops and provide goods at subsidized rates.