Food Security in India

Question 1.

Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate:

- (a) in term of quality only
- (b) in term of quantity only
- (c) in term of quantity and quality
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) in term of quantity and quality

Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently in adequate to both quality and

quantity.

Question 2.

Seasonal hunger is a type of hunger when a person:

- (a) is unable to get food for the entire year
- (b) is able to get food for the entire year
- (c) is able to get work for the entire year
- (d) is unable to get work for the entire year

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) is able to get work for the entire year

Seasonal hunger occurs when a labour is unable to get work for the entire year.

Question 3.

Since independence, India is aiming at self-sufficiency in:

- (a) food security
- (b) food grains
- (c) work force
- (d) none of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) food grains

The main aim of India is to get self-sufficiency in food grains, since independence.

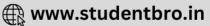
Question 4.

The highest rate of growth in foodgrain was achieved in:

- (a) Punjab and Bihar
- (b) Haryana and Orissa
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Punjab







Answer: (c) Punjab and Haryana

Both Punjab and Haryana have benefitted for the 'Green Revolution'.

Question 5.

There are lakh ration shops all over the country:

- (a) 4.4
- (b) 4.5
- (c) 4.6
- (d) 4.7

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 4.6

4.6.

Ouestion 6.

Fair Price Shops keep stock of:

- (a) only food grains
- (b) food grains and sugar
- (c) food grain, sugar and kerosene oil
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) food grain, sugar and kerosene oil

Fair Price Shops keep stock of sugar, food grains and kerosene oil

Question 7.

Food security means:

- (a) availability of food to all people at all times.
- (b) availability and accessibility of food as all people at all times.
- (c) availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.
- (d) none of the above.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. Actually food security means availability, asscessibility and affordability of food grain.

Question 8.

The famine of Bengal occurred is:

- (a) 1941
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1943
- (d) 1944







Answer: (c) 1943

The famine of Bengal occurred in 1943. The famine killed thirty lakh people in the province

of Bengal.

Question 9.

Starvation deaths are also reported in Baran district of:

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Rajasthan

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Rajasthan

Baran district is in Rajasthan.

Question 10.

Food security in needed in a country:

- (a) to ensure food at all times
- (b) to ensure food to the rich
- (c) to ensure food at sometimes
- (d) none of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) to ensure food at all times

Food security means to ensure food at all times.

Question 11.

The food insecure people are disproportionately large:

- (a) in all the states of India
- (b) in the states of Bihar and Orissa
- (c) in some region of the country
- (d) none of the above.

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) in some region of the country

In some regions of India where production is less.

Question 12.

Hunger is another aspect indicating:

- (a) food security
- (b) food insecurity
- (c) to meet their demands
- (d) none of the above







Answer: (b) food insecurity

Food insecurity will lead to hunger.

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. Accessibility means food is within reach of some section of the people.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

2. The poorest section of the society are always food insecure all the time.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

3. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

4. The famine of Bengal killed twenty lakh people.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

5. There are places like Kalahandi and Kashipur in Orissa where famine-like conditions have been existing for many years.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

6. Food security is needed in a country to provide food to the poor.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

7. Hunger is not just an expression of poverty, it brings about poverty.

▼ Answer



Answer: True

8. Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimension.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

9. People suffer from chronic hunger became of their high income and in turn ability to buy food even for survival.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

10. The percentage of seasonal as well as chronic hunger has declined in India.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

11. After Independence, Indian policy of makers adopted all measures to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

12. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh recorded significant increase in wheat yield.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

13. India has become, self-sufficient in foodgrains during the last thirty years.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

14. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrain, namely wheat and barley procured by the government through FCI.

▼ Answer

Answer: False



15. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops which is called Minimum Support Price.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

16. The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among all sections of the society.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

17. There are about 5.6 lakh ration shops all over the country.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

18. The ration shops are also known as Fair Price Shops.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

19. In ration shops the items are sold to people at a price higher than the market price.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

20. The introduction of Rationing in India dates back to the 1940s against the backdrop of the Bengal famine.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

Match the following

1.

Column A	Column B
(a) ICDS introduced in	(1) 1977 – 78
(b) FFW introduced in	(2) 1995
(c) World Food Summit	(3) 2000





(d) AAY	was launch	ned in ((4) 200	00
(e) APS	was launch	ed in ((5) 19	75

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) ICDS introduced in	(5) 1975
(b) FFW introduced in	(1) 1977 – 78
(c) World Food Summit	(2) 1995
(d) AAY was launched in	(3) 2000
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2.

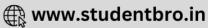
Column A	Column B
(a) Availability of food	(1) an individual has enough money to buy food, to meet one's dietary needs.
(b) Accessibility means	(2) food is within reach of every person.
(c) Affordability means	(3) wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics.
(d) Famine	(4) Stock of wheat and rice procured by the government through FCI.
(e) Buffer stock	(5) means food production within the country, food import and previous year stock stored.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(a) Availability of food	(5) means food production within the country, food import and previous year stock stored.
(b) Accessibility means	(2) food is within reach of every person.
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(d) Famine	(3) wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics.
(e) Buffer stock	(4) Stock of wheat and rice procured by the government through FCI.





3.

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The MSP is declared by the government	(a) FCI is called	(A) security programmes
2. Distribution of food by the	(b) food	(B) in the
3. PDS and mid-day meals are exclusively	(c) every year before the	(C) PDS
4. RPDS was introduced in	(d) AAY	(D) sowing
5. In 2000, two special schemes were launched, viz.	(e) 1,700 block	(E) APS

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. The MSP is declared by the government	(c) every year before the	(D) sowing
2. Distribution of food by the	(a) FCI is called	(C) PDS
3. PDS and mid-day meals are exclusively	(b) food	(A) security programmes
4. RPDS was introduced in	(e) 1,700 block	(B) in the
5. In 2000, two special schemes were launched, viz.	(d) AAY	(E) APS

Fill in the blanks

1. Hunger are prevalent despite overflowing

▼ Answer

Answer: granaries

2. In July, 2002, the stock of wheat and rice with FCI was million tonnes.

▼ Answer

Answer: 63

3. There is a general consensus that high level of stock of food grain is very undesirable and can be wasteful.

▼ Answer

Answer: buffer



▼ Answer: PDS 5. When	
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5. Whenshops are unable to sell, a massive stock of foodgrains pile up with the FCI. ▼ Answer Answer: ration 6. The price for family is almost as high as open market price. ▼ Answer Answer: APL 7. The are also playing an important role in food security in India. ▼ Answer Answer: Cooperatives 8. In, around 94 per cent of the ration shops are run by cooperatives. ▼ Answer Answer: Tamil Nadu 9. In, ADS has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different region. ▼ Answer Answer: Maharashtra 10	▼ Answer
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Answer: Grain	▼ Answer
	Answer: Grain

