

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 inadequate 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

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.

Question 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, accessibility and affordability of food grain.

Question 8.

The famine of Bengal occurred is:

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

▼ Answer

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 is 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

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 because 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 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 launched in | (4) 2000 |
| (e) APS was launched in | (5) 1975 |

▼ [Answer](#)

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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](#)

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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](#)

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[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

4. dealers are sometime found resorting to malpractices.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: PDS

5. When shops 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. Banks are now slowly taking shape in different parts of Maharashtra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Grain
