

Q.1. When is food security ensured?

Short Question: Q.1. What are the essentials of food security system?

RECAP

FOOD IS

1. **available** - adequate quantity -quality - nutritional
2. **reach** - reasonably priced.
3. **money** - sufficient, safe and nutritious food - dietary needs.
4. **Buffer stock**

Ans. Food security is ensured under the following conditions:

1. When food is available in **adequate quantity** as well as **quality** to meet **nutritional requirements**.
2. When food is within the **reach** of every person and should be **reasonably priced**.
3. When an individual has **enough money** to buy **sufficient, safe and nutritious food** **S, S N** to meet one's **dietary** needs.
4. **Buffer stock** of food is **maintained**

Q.2. Which are the people more prone to food insecurity? [Important]

Short Q.16. Which are the people more prone to food insecurity? Explain. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

Rural areas

- (i) Landless
- (ii) Traditional artisans
- (iii) Providers of traditional services
- (iv) Small and marginal farmers
- (v) Brought about

Urban areas

in ill-paid occupations - casual labour market.

EXPLAIN: engaged in seasonal activities - paid very low wages - bare survival.

Ans. People more prone to food insecurity are :

Rural areas

- (vi) Landless and small farmers
- (vii) Traditional artisans
- (viii) Providers of traditional services

- (ix) Petty self-employed persons and
- (x) Beggars

Urban areas

In the urban areas, the food insecure people are those whose working members are generally employed in **ill-paid occupations** and **casual labour market**.

EXPLAIN: These workers are largely **engaged in seasonal activities** and are **paid very low wages** that just **ensure bare survival**.

Q.3. Which **states are more food insecure** in India?

RECAP : UP, MP, WB – BJOC + MAHA

Ans. More food insecure states of India: The states of **Uttar Pradesh**, parts of **Madhya Pradesh**, **West Bengal**, **Bihar**, **Jharkhand**, **Orissa**, **Chhattisgarh**, and **Maharashtra** are more food-insecure in India.

Q.4. LONG NCERT - Do you believe that **Green Revolution** has made India self-sufficient in foodgrains? How?

SHORT Q.17. Describe briefly the measures adopted to achieve **self-sufficiency in foodgrains since Independence**

LONG Q.11. Explain how **Green Revolution** helped India to be self-sufficient in food grain production. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP

1. Who ? – **Indian policy makers** – **WHAT** adopted all possible measures **WHY** to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.
2. **New strategy** → Green revolution
3. ↑ **Wheat and rice**.
4. **CORE - NEW STRATEGY**
(1) use of **HYV seeds** along with
(2) **chemical fertilizer** and
(3) **assured water supplies**.
5. **Total production of foodgrains** ↑ **50.8 million tons - 1950-51**
212.0 million tons in 2003-04.
6. **Largest contribution – wheat** - ↑ **from 6.4 million tons to 72.1 million tons**.
7. **Increase - disproportionate**.
8. **highest rate of growth was achieved in Punjab and Haryana**, from **7.23 million tons in 1964-65 to 30.33 million tons in 1995-96**.
9. **RICE** - rise significantly - **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**.

Ans.

- 1) After Independence, **Indian policy-makers** adopted all possible measures **to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains.**
- 2) India adopted a **new strategy** in agriculture which **resulted in the Green Revolution.**
- 3) Green Revolution took place especially in the production of **wheat and rice.**
- 4) The **core** of this **new strategy** was the **use of HYV seeds along with chemical fertilizer and assured water supplies.**
- 5) As a result, **total production of foodgrains** increased from **50.8 million tons in 1950-51 to 212.0 million tons in 2003-04.**
- 6) The **largest contribution** came from **wheat**, whose production **rose from 6.4 million tons to 72.1 million tons.**
- 7) The **increase** in foodgrains was, however, **disproportionate.**
- 8) The **highest rate of growth** was achieved in **Punjab and Haryana**, where foodgrain production jumped from **7.23 million tons in 1964-65** to reach an all-time high of **30.33 million tons in 1995-96.**
- 9) Production of rice was recorded to rise significantly in **Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.**

NCERT LONG Q.5. A section of people in India are still without food. Explain.

LONG ANSWER : Q.4. Explain the paradox of excess stocks of food grains and starvation.

RECAP

- India - paradoxical - situation in recent years.
- Despite large increase in foodgrain production we find people **without food** in India.

WHY?

- 1) **suffer from chronic hunger.**
- 2) WHY -> **unable to buy food.**
- 3) WHY ? **poor families X purchasing power (i.e. money income) ➤ to buy food.**
- 4) FACT - **one-fifth - suffers from chronic hunger. - Go to beds with empty stomach.**
- 5) **A good food security network → (1) should not only ensure adequate physical availability of food but (2) also increase the capabilities of the poor to buy food.**
- 6) **Government - launched several special poverty alleviation programmes.**
- 7) **increasing income of the poor - enable them to buy food.**

INTRODUCTION : India has experienced a paradoxical (*a seemingly absurd or contradictory statement or proposition which when investigated may prove to be well founded or true.*) situation in recent years. Despite large increase in foodgrain production we find people **without food** in India.

WHY?

1. Poor people **suffer from chronic hunger**.
2. They find themselves **unable to buy food**.
3. The **main reason** for this unfortunate situation is that many **poor families** do not have enough **purchasing power (i.e. money income)** to buy food.
4. Over **one-fifth** of the country's population **suffers from chronic hunger**. They have to go to their **beds with empty stomach**.
5. A good food security network, therefore, **should not only ensure** adequate **physical availability of food but also increase the capabilities of the poor to buy food**.
6. To tackle this unfortunate situation, our **government** has **launched several special poverty alleviation programmes**.
7. These programmes aim at **increasing income of the poor** so as to **enable them to buy food**.

Q.7. Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger. [Important]

SHORT Q.15. What is the difference between chronic and seasonal hunger? Write any two. [CBSE 2010]

SEASONAL HUNGER	CHRONIC HUNGER
Hunger has seasonal and chronic dimensions.	
1. Seasonal hunger is a consequence of seasonal nature of work .	1. When diet is inadequate in terms of quantity or quality , it is called chronic hunger
2. It is linked with the cycles of food growing and harvesting. In rural areas, the seasonal hunger is prevalent because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities .	2. Usually poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their low income and as a result their inability to buy food even for their survival.
3. The gap between the sowing season and the reaping season is marked by seasonal hunger.	3. This type of hunger is more or less of a permanent nature and presents throughout the year .
4. For example, agriculture in India is seasonal occupation.	4. For example land less labourers, transport workers, casual workers etc earn very less to earn enough for food.

Q.8. What has our government done to provide food security for the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government.

SHORT Q.18. What steps have been taken by the Government of India to provide food security to the poor? Explain any three. [2011 (T-2)]

RECAP : STEPS GOVT POOR - PDS – ICDS - FFW

Ans. Our government has undertaken a number of measures to provide food security for the poor. A brief account of these measures is given below :

- (i) **PDS :-** Public Distribution System (PDS) was established for the distribution of food grains among poor.
- (ii) **ICDS :-** Integrated Child Development Services were launched in 1975 to ensure nutrition among children of backward area.
- (iii) **FFW :-** ‘Food for work’ was introduced in 1977-78 to provide employment opportunities for poor to ensure food security for them.

SHORT Q.20. WHAT is buffer stock? Why is it created by the government?

NOTE: be careful - What is different from why

LONG Q.6. What are the major functions of the Food Corporation of India? [2011 (T-2)] Point 1 to 3

A) Maintenance of Buffer Stock:

RECAP	Notes
Govt. BS - FCI	1. Our government maintains buffer stock of foodgrains through Food Corporation of India.
Wheat & Rice Surplus states- granaries	2. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in surplus states and stores in granaries. FCI keep the record and maintain the buffer stock.
Paid pre-announced price/ MSP	3. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price/Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their crops.
Distribute – deficit	4. Buffer stock is created to distribute foodgrains in deficit areas and among the poorer strata of

Poorer section at lower price / IP – PDS – ration shop	society at price lower than the market price or Issue Price through PDS at fair price shops /ration shops.
calamities	5. It is also used at the time of adverse weather conditions /calamities.

SHORT Q.9. WHY is buffer stock created by the government? [Important]

Q.22. WHY is buffer stock created by the government? Give any three reasons. [2011 (T-2)]

NOTE: be careful - What is different from why

Ans. Buffer stock is created due to following reasons:-

RECAP - Deficit – poor - calamity	
(i)	To distribute food grains in deficit areas .
(ii)	To distribute food grains among the poorer strata of society at prices lower than market price.
(iii)	To resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity .

SHORT Q.10. What is the Public Distribution System? [CBSE 2010]

LONG: Q.1. What is the difference between PDS and TPDS? Ans. Difference between PDS and TPDS .

Ans.

B) Public Distribution System (PDS).

RECAP	NOTES
Wheat & Rice Surplus states- granaries	1. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in surplus states and stores in granaries.
Paid pre-announced price/ MSP	2. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price/Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their crops.
Food – FCI – distributed-ration shop – fair price shop /IP	3. The food procured by the FCI is then distributed among the PEOPLE through ration shops or fair price shop at subsidized prices fixed by the government or Issue Price

4.6 lakhs	4. Presently, there are about 4.6 lakh ration shops in the country.
No discrimination	5. Under PDs there was no discrimination between poor and non poor.

3. Nutritional Programmes. LEARN all – MDMS + TPDS

RECAP	NOTES
Provide nutritional security- Govt - schemes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMS – schoolchildren • Supply of foodgrain – SC & ST • NP – nursing /pregnant mothers 	1. In order to provide nutritional security, our government has launched various schemes. 2. Mid-day meal scheme for schoolchildren, scheme for supply of foodgrains to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and special nutrition programmes for pregnant/nursing mothers are examples of such schemes.
TPDS (Target Public Distribution System) issue prices for people - below poverty line (BPL) - above poverty line (APL)	3. In 2000, two special schemes were launched Under the TPDS , the government has announced separate issue prices for people below poverty line (BPL) and for above poverty line (APL) families.
Dec 2000 two special schemes launched make the TPDS more focused	4. Then In December 2000, two special schemes were launched to make the TPDS more focused and targeted towards the poor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) • Annapurna Schemes (APS). 	5. One, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and second, the Annapurna Schemes (APS).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAY - poorest of the poor • APS - indigent (<i>poor and needy</i>) senior citizens. 	6. AAY relate to the poorest of the poor , while APS targets indigent (<i>poor and needy</i>) senior citizens.
Linked - PDS	7. The functioning of these two schemes was linked with the PDS.
AAY – 35 kg –Rs 2 wheat Rs 3 Rice Eligible family	8. Under AAY scheme, thirty-five kilograms of foodgrains are made available to each eligible family at a rate of Rs 2 per kg for wheat and Rs 3 per kg for rice.
APS – 10 Kgs – eligible person-Free	9. Under APS, 10 kilograms of food grains is made available to eligible persons free of cost.

Q.10. Write notes on : [Important]

(a) Minimum Support Price

(b) Issue Price

(c) Fair Price Shops

Ans.

a) Minimum Support Price – only text in BLUE pt 1 to 3

SHORT Q.6. WHY is procurement of foodgrains done in India? Point 1 to 4

RECAP	1) Minimum Support Price :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive • raising production of crops • announces price • before sowing season 	<p>1. WHY - With a view to provide incentives (<i>a thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something</i>) to the farmers for raising the production of their crops, the government announces price of some crops before the sowing season.</p>
Govt – ready to purchase- pre-announced prices	2. The government remains ready to purchase their crops at these pre-announced prices.
MSP Fair price shop at subsidized rate	<p>3. This price is called minimum support price (MSP) .</p> <p>4. HOW – Then the food procured by the government is distributed among the poorer section of the society through fair price shops at subsidised (<i>low</i>) prices.</p>

b) Issue Price

RECAP	Notes
stored	1. The purchased foodgrains are stored in granaries.
Distributed – poor section	2. This is done to distribute foodgrains among the poorer section of the society.
Sells at lower price to poor section	3. The government makes foodgrains available to the poor at a price much lower than the market price.
IP	4. This is known as issue price.

c) Fair Price Shops

Food procured - FCI distributed among the poor through Ration Cards.	1. The food procured by the government/FCI is distributed among the poor through Ration Cards.
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<p>Regulated Ration shop/ fair price shops through Ration Cards.</p>	<p>2. This task is done through government regulated shops which are known as ration shop or fair price shops</p>
<p>three kinds of ration cards : (a) Antyodaya - poorest of the poor, (b) BPL cards - below poverty line and, (c) APL cards - above poverty line.</p>	<p>3. There are three kinds of ration cards : (a) Antyodaya cards for the poorest of the poor, (b) BPL cards for those below poverty line and, (c) APL cards for those above poverty line.</p>

d) Academy of Development Science (ADS):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperatives • helped the network of NGOs • setting up grain banks. 	<p>1. Cooperatives like Academy of Development Science (ADS) has helped the network of NGOs for setting up grain banks.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maharashtra. 	<p>2. ADS works in Maharashtra.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organise training • capacity building programmes 	<p>3. They also organize training and capacity building programmes on food security for NGOs.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grain bank programme • successful and innovative food security intervention 	<p>4. The ADS grain bank programme is acknowledged as a successful and innovative (new method) food security intervention</p>

Q.12. Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items. [Important]

SHORT : Q.11. How cooperatives are helpful in food security? [CBSE 2010]

LONG: Q.12. Write a note on the role of cooperatives in providing food and related items. [2011 (T-2)]

SHORT : text in Blue

Long : all

Ans.

RECAP	NOTES
	Role of Cooperatives in providing food and related items is as follows:-
Cooperatives – important role	1. The cooperatives are playing an important role in food security in India , especially in the southern and western parts of the country.
set up shops – SELL GOODS – poor - low price	2. The cooperative societies set up shops to sell goods to the poor people at lower prices.

<p>set up shops – TN-94% cooperatives</p>	<p>3. For example, out of all fair price shops operating in Tamil Nadu, nearly 94 percent are being run by the cooperatives.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi, Mother Dairy • milk and vegetables • controlled prices • decided – Delhi Govt 	<p>4. In Delhi, Mother Dairy is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled prices which are decided by the Delhi Government.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMUL – Anand- Gujarat • White revolution • Worlds’ largest producer of milk and milk products 	<p>5. Amul is an Indian dairy cooperative, based at Anand in the state of Gujarat, India. Amul started <u>India's White Revolution</u>, which made the country the world's largest producer of milk and milk products</p>
<p>many more cooperatives Academy of Development Science (ADS) and NGOs - direction</p>	<p>6. There are many more cooperatives like Academy of Development Science (ADS) and NGOs also working intensively towards this direction.</p>

NCERT Q.6. What happens to the supply of food when there is a **disaster** or a calamity?

SHORT Q.2. How is food security affected during a **natural calamity**?

SHORT Q.12. Why is food security essential? How **food security is affected during disaster**? [CBSE 2010]

RECAP	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poorest section - food-insecure most of the times • persons above poverty lines - food insecure - country faces national disaster. 	<p>The poorest section of the society might be food-insecure most of the times, while persons above poverty lines might also be food insecure when the country faces national disaster.</p>
<p>Calamity - total production of foodgrains declines.</p>	<p>In the times of any natural calamity, say a drought, total production of foodgrains declines.</p>
<p>Shortage – food – specially affected areas - price goes up</p>	<p>It creates a shortage of food, particularly in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food, the prices go up in the market.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high prices - people may not afford • large area - lead to starvation 	<p>At high prices, poor people may not afford to buy food. If such a calamity occurs in a large area, it may lead to starvation</p>

Q.3. Why is there need for self-sufficiency in food grains in India?

Ans. Need for self-sufficiency in foodgrains arises from the following :

- (i) to feed **growing population**
- (ii) to fight against any **natural calamity**
- (iii) to **reduce import** of foodgrains
- (iv) to **control prices** of foodgrains

Q.4. The task of attaining **self-sufficiency in foodgrains** in future seems to be difficult. Give two reasons in support of this statement.

Ans. The task of attaining **self-sufficiency in foodgrains** in future seems to be difficult in India. It is because

- (i) There has been a **gradual shift from cultivation** of food crops to cultivation of **CASH CROPS** like fruits, vegetables, oil seeds and crops which act as **industrial raw materials**.
- (ii) More and more land is being used for **construction of factories, residential buildings, etc**

Q.7. Mention **two reasons behind excessive buffer** stocks of foodgrains.

Ans. Two Reasons for Excessive Buffer Stock :

- (i) Farmers are **producing more foodgrains** due to **better facilities** and because they are **assured of the minimum purchase price**. Therefore foodgrain is accumulating in the grainary
- (ii) Poor people have **no money to buy** foodgrains even at **subsidized rates**.

Q.8. State **two consequences of the excess reserves** of food grains in India.

Ans. Two Consequences of Excessive Buffer Stock :

- (i) It has **raised economic costs** i.e. cost incurring for procuring, storing and distribution of foodgrains.
- (ii) It has **adversely affected the food grain prices** as when **demand is less and supply is more the price falls**.

Q.9. Mention two **measures** undertaken by the government **to reduce the stock of foodgrains**.

Ans. Measures to Reduce Buffer Stock.

- (i) Offer foodgrains at a **price affordable to the poor.**
- (ii) **Increase in BPL allocation** from 28 kg to 35 kg per month per family.

Q.13. State three dimensions of food security. [CBSE 2010]

Ans. Three dimensions of food security :

- (i) **Availability of food** : There should be enough stocks of food items in the country through good production, through imports or previous year's stock stored in government godowns.
- (ii) **Accessibility of food** : Food should be within the reach of everybody.
- (iii) **Affordability of food** : The prices of different food articles should be such that every individual is able to buy them. The foodgrain items should be within the reach of the people.

Q.14. Why has Public Distribution System been criticized? Explain any three reasons. [CBSE 2010]

Ans.

RECAP	
<p>Market ineffectiveness of PDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDS grain at all India level is only 1 kg per person per month • Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh is only 300 gms • Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu this figure is 3-4 kg per person • Depend – ration shop 	<p>(i) Market ineffectiveness of PDS : Average consumption of PDS grain at all India level is only 1 kg per person per month. Average consumption figure in the states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh is only 300 gms, while in states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu this figure is 3-4 kg per person per month. As a result, the poor has to depend on markets rather than ration shops.</p>
<p>System has become much complicated. three types of cards</p>	<p>(ii) With the introduction of three types of cards and three different prices for the same articles to the different people, the whole system of Public Distribution System has become much complicated.</p>
<p>PDS dealers malpractices divert the grains to the open market</p>	<p>(iii) PDS dealers malpractices : The ration shop dealers resort to malpractices. They divert the grains to the open market to get a better margin.</p>

Q.19. Describe Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. In the beginning, the coverage of PDS was universal with no discrimination between poor and non-poor. Then later on the policy was made more targeted.

NAME	YEAR OF COVERAGE	TARGET	FULL NAME SCHEME
PDS	Upto 1992	Universal	Public Distribution System
RPDS	1992	Backward blocks	Revamped Public Distribution System
TDPS	1997	Poor and non-poor	Targeted Public Distribution System
AAY	2000	Poorest of the poor	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizen	Annapurna Scheme

Q.21. What are famines? Who were the most affected group of devastating famine of Bengal? [2011 (T-2)]

Ans.

1. A famine is characterized by widespread deaths due to
 - A) starvation and
 - B) epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water + of decaying food and
 - C) loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation.

2. The agricultural labourers, fishermen, transport workers and other casual labourers were affected the most.

LONG QUESTION

Q.2. Discuss the role of government in the stabilisation of food grain prices.

Ans. Government's Measures to Stabilise foodgrain prices. Our government has adopted the following measures to stabilise food grain prices.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resorted to import of foodgrains • PL 480 agreement with USA in 1956 	(i) The government has often resorted to import of foodgrains whenever it became necessary. For example, it entered into the PL 480 agreement
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to import food grain to face food crisis in the country. 	<p>with USA in 1956 to import food grain to face food crisis in the country.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain price stability buffer stocks. BUYS - season when prices fall SELLS - prices tend to rise in times of shortage. 	<p>(ii) It tries to maintain price stability through buffer stocks. It buys foodgrains during crop season when prices fall and sell them when prices tend to rise in times of shortage.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not purchased the food grains, prices might have fallen increased supply in the market. 	<p>(iii) Had the government not purchased the food grains, their prices might have fallen due to increased supply in the market.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> times of shortage, foodgrains are supplied at subsidised prices prices do not rise much. 	<p>(iv) Similarly, in the times of shortage, when these foodgrains are supplied to the consumers at subsidised prices, their prices do not rise much.</p>

Q.3. Explain briefly the measures undertaken by the government to increase the production and supply of foodgrains.

Ans. Government's measures to increase the production and supply of foodgrains Main steps undertaken by the government in this regard are as follows :

A) LAND REFORM MEASURES :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduced several land reform 	Our government introduced several land reform measures soon after independence to increase domestic production of foodgrains. These measures included
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> abolition of intermediaries 	(i) abolition of intermediaries to transfer land to the actual tiller
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tenancy reforms to regulate rents 	(ii) tenancy reforms to regulate rents paid by the tenants to the landlords
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> imposition of ceiling on landholding 	(iii) imposition of ceiling on landholdings to procure surplus land for distribution among the landless.
B) PROVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cheap and adequate agricultural finance 	1. To provide cheap and adequate agricultural finance many institutional credit agencies were set up.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institutional credit to farmers • importance of village moneylenders, • drastically declined. 	<p>2. The expansion of institutional credit to farmers were made especially through cooperatives and commercial banks. As a result, the importance of village moneylenders, who used to exploit the farmers by charging high rates of interest, has drastically declined.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four percent • credit was advanced • cooperatives and commercial banks in 1950-51 • 89 percent in 2004-05 	<p>3. Initially, only four percent of the total agricultural credit was advanced by cooperatives and commercial banks in 1950-51. Now their percentage share rose to 89 percent in 2004-05.</p>
<p>(iv) NEW AGRICULTURAL STRATEGY.</p>	
<p>agricultural strategy Green Revolution</p>	<p>1. New agricultural strategy was introduced which resulted in the Green Revolution, especially in the production of wheat and rice.</p>
<p>foodgrain has increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 212.0 million tonnes in 2003-04.</p>	<p>2. Total production of foodgrain has increased from 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 212.0 million tonnes in 2003-04.</p>

Q.5. Point out the major defects of India's food security system.

Ans. Defects of India's Food Security System : The major flaws/drawbacks of food security system in India are as follows :

<p>Limited Benefit to the Poor.</p> <p>Ration cards are issued only to those households who have proper residential addresses.</p>	<p>(i) Limited Benefit to the Poor. The poor has not benefited much from the PDS. They have depended to a great extent on the open market for most of the commodities. Ration cards are issued only to those households who have proper residential addresses. Hence, a large number of homeless poor could not be covered under the PDS.</p>
<p>Leakages from PDS.</p> <p>The shopkeepers who are running ration shops sell ration in the open market at higher prices</p>	<p>(ii) Leakages from PDS. Another defect of PDS relates to the problem of leakages of goods from PDS to open market. The shopkeepers who are running ration shops sell ration in the open market at higher prices instead of selling to ration card-holders at subsidised prices.</p>

<p>Increase in Prices.</p> <p>failed to protect the poor against price rise</p>	<p>(iii) Increase in Prices. The PDS has also failed to protect the poor against price rise. There have been frequent increases in procurement and issue prices.</p>
<p>Rising Burden of Food Subsidy</p> <p>highly subsidised in India. huge fiscal burden on the government. risen from Rs 602 crore in 1980-81 to Rs 25,800 crore in 2003-04.</p>	<p>(iv) Rising Burden of Food Subsidy. PDS is highly subsidised in India. This has put a huge fiscal burden on the government. For example, food subsidy burden has risen from Rs 602 crore in 1980-81 to Rs 25,800 crore in 2003-04.</p>

LONG

Q.7. Describe four main advantages of the Public Distribution System. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans.

	The main advantages of Public Distribution System are :-
<p>most effective instrument stabilising prices making food available to consumers at affordable prices.</p>	<p>(i) It is the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.</p>
<p>averts widespread hunger + famine supplying food surplus regions to deficit ones</p>	<p>(ii) It averts widespread hunger and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.</p>
<p>revises the prices of food grains poor households</p>	<p>(iii) It revises the prices of food grains in favour of poor household.</p>
<p>minimum support price and procurement = increase in food grains production income security</p>	<p>(iv) The declaration of minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in food grains production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.</p>

Q.9. What are the problems of the functioning of the ration shops? Describe any four of them. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans. The problems of the functioning of the ration shops are :-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular opening • selling poor quality grains 	(i) Irregular opening of ration shops and selling poor quality grains at ration shops.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unsold foodgrains • big problem for FCI. 	(ii) Massive unsold foodgrains that piles up at ration shops become a big problem for FCI.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very little discounts 	(iii) A family even slightly above poverty line gets very little discounts at ration shop. The prices are almost as high as open market price.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • category of ration cards and range of prices • do not exist now. 	(iv) The category of ration cards and range of prices do not exist now.

Q.10. Describe in four points your awareness about National Food for Work Programme. [2011 (T-2)]

Ans.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Food for Work Programme • November 14, 2004 in 150 	(i) National Food for Work Programme was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open to all rural poor 	(ii) The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 percent centrally-sponsored scheme • food grains are provided to states free of cost. 	(iii) It is a 100 percent centrally-sponsored scheme and the food grains are provided to states free of cost.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004-05, Rs 2020 crores • allocated for the programme • addition to 20 lakh tonnes of food grains. 	(iv) For year 2004-05, Rs 2020 crores have been allocated for the programme in addition to 20 lakh tonnes of food grains.