



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

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Economics

Food security in India

Question 1.

Explain any two important food intervention introduced after the report given by the NSSO?

Answer:

The two important food intervention programmes which were introduced after the report given by the NSSO are :

- Public Distribution System (PDS) for food grains (in existence earlier but strengthened thereafter) is the major step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security.
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was introduced in 1975 on an experimental basis.

Question 2.

How does PDS ensure food security in India? Explain.

Answer:

PDS or Public Distribution System distribute the food grains by the help of ration shops among the poorer sections of the society.

Ration shops, also known as Fair Price Shops, keep the stock of

foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil for cooking. These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price. Any family with a ration card can buy a stipulated amount of these items (e.g., 35 kg of grains, 5 litres of kerosene, 5 kgs of sugar, etc.) every month from the nearby ration shop. PDS keeps on revising the prices in favour of urban poor.

Question 3.

What is the Public Distribution System? What are the objectives of PDS?

Answer:

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) procures food at pre-announced prices. The government distributes food grains to the poorer strata of the society through ration shops at subsidised prices fixed by the government. This is called the Public Distribution System.

The objectives of the PDS are :

- To provide essential goods at subsidised prices to the consumers.
- To control prices of essential commodities.

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