



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 10.03.21.

Economics

Food security in India

Question 1.

What do you know about Poverty Alleviation Programmes?

Answer:

Over the years, several new programmes have been launched and some have been restructured with the growing experience of administering the programmes. At present, there are several Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAPs), mostly in rural areas, which have an explicit food component also. While some of the programmes such as PDS, mid-day meals, etc. are exclusively food security programmes, most of the PAPs also enhance food security. Employment programmes greatly contribute to food security by increasing the income of the poor.

Question 2.

What do you mean by hunger? What are the different dimensions of hunger?

Answer:

Hunger is one of the aspects that indicate food insecurity. Hunger is not just an expression of poverty, it brings about poverty. The attainment of food security therefore involves eliminating current hunger and reducing the risks of future hunger.

There are two dimensions of hunger chronic hunger and seasonal hunger.

- Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality.
- Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.

Question 3..

What are the consequences of the excessive reserves of foodgrains in India?

Answer:

The consequences of excessive reserves of foodgrains in India are as follows :

- There is wastage and deterioration in grain quality.
- Excess reserves have led to high carrying costs.
- It has led to the decline in the quantity of foodgrains available to the consumers in the market.

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