



Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Revision Class-9th

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 23.01.21.

Economics

Food Security in India

Question 1.

Which are the people who are prone to food insecurity in India?

Answer:

- Food insecure in rural areas: Although a large section of people suffer from food and nutrition insecurity in India, the worst affected groups are landless people , with little or no land to depend upon, traditional artisans, providers of traditional services, petty self employed workers and destitutes including beggars.
- Food insecure in urban areas: In the urban areas, the food insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labour market. These workers are largely engaged in seasonal activities and are paid very low wages that just ensure bare survival.
- Social composition and food insecurity: The social composition along with the inability to buy food also plays a role in food insecurity. The SCs, STs and some sections of the OBCs (lower castes among them) who have either poor land-base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.

- Migrants and people affected by natural disasters: The people affected by natural disasters, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food insecure people.
- Food insecurity within a family: A high incidence of malnutrition prevails among women. This is a matter of serious concern as it puts even the unborn baby at the risk of malnutrition. A large proportion Of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of the food insecure population.

Question 2.

Explain the role of Public Distribution System in food security.

Or

How does PDS ensures food security in India?

Or

Mention major features of Public Distribution System in India.

Answer:

- Government regulated shops: The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the public distribution system (PDS). Ration shops are now present in most localities, villages, towns and cities. There are about 5.5 lakh ration shops all over the country.
- Food at lower cost: Ration shops also known as Fair Price Shops keep stock of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene oil for cooking. These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.
- Stabilising prices: The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy over the years in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices. It has been instrumental in averting widespread hunger

and famine by supplying food from surplus regions of the country to the deficit ones.

- Increase in food production: The system, including the minimum support price and procurement has contributed to an increase in foodgrain production and provided income security to farmers in certain regions.

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