

The cover features a white central area with text, set against a background of orange and grey geometric shapes and a photograph of a modern building with a grid of windows.

# **Class 9 Economics Notes**

**Food Security in India**

Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

## CHAPTER- 4

### FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

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#### **POINTS TO REMEMBER:-**

- **Food security** means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.
- **Need of food security**
  - (a) The poorest section of the society remains food insecure all the times.
  - (b) People above poverty line might also feel food insecure in times of natural calamity like earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, etc
- **Food Insecure group or Sections of Society**
  - In Rural areas:** Small and landless farmers, traditional artisans (weavers, potters, blacksmith etc.) providers of services (e.g. barbers, washer men, etc.), petty self-employed workers and destitute.
  - In Urban areas:** persons employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labourers.
- Hunger is an aspect of not just indicating food insecurity and poverty but also brings poverty.
- The attainment of food security involves eliminating current hunger and reducing the risk of future hunger.
- Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions:
  - I. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger due to very low income and are food insecure all the times.
  - II. In rural areas Seasonal hunger is caused by the seasonal nature of agricultural activities.
  - III. In urban areas, seasonal hunger occurs because of the casual type of work like construction worker won't get work during rainy season
- **Need for self-sufficiency in food grains**
  - I. To feed rising population
  - II. To fight against droughts, floods, cyclone, etc.
  - III. To reduce import of food grains
  - IV. To control prices of food grains.
- **Buffer Stock** is the stock of food grains (wheat and rice) procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

- The FCI purchases wheat and rice for the government from the farmers of surplus states at pre-announced prices. This price is called '**Minimum Support Price**' (MSP).
- The grains stored in Buffer Stocks are distributed in deficit areas and among the poor strata of society at a price lower than the market price known as **Issue Price**.
- **Subsidy** is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. It keeps consumer prices low while maintain a higher income for producers.
- **Rationing** in India dates back to 1940's against the backdrop of Bengal famine, but was revived in the wake of acute food shortage during 1960's before Green Revolution.
- Around mid 1970's three important **food intervention programmes** were introduced:
  - I. Public Distribution System for food grain (PDS)
  - II. Integrated child Development Services (ICDS)
  - III. Food for Work (FFW)
- **Public Distribution System (PDS)** refers to a system through which the food procured by the FCI is distributed among the poor through government regulated ration shops by using Ration cards.
- There are about 5.5 Lakh ration shops all over the country also known as **Fair Price Shop**, which keeps stock of food grain, sugar etc which are sold at lower than market price.
- There are three **kinds of Ration Cards**-
  - I. **Antyodaya card** – for the poorest of poor
  - II. **BPL Card** - for those below poverty line
  - III. **APL Card** – for all other
- **National Food Security Act, 2013** was passed to provide food and nutritional security at affordable price to 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population.
- A co-operative society is an autonomous group of people who unite at their own will to meet their common economic, social, and cultural need through a jointly owned and democratically controlled company.
- These **co-operative societies (co-op)** along with several **non-governmental organisations (NGO)** also play an important role in **ensuring food security** by setting up shops to sell low priced goods to people. Eg. Amul, Mother Dairy etc.

- The **Green Revolution** which increased the quantity of food production by using high yielding variety of seeds and modern agricultural technique has been a torch bearer in ensuring the food security in India.
- In India **National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)** has the responsibility to collect data of Economic survey.
- Features of different programmes introduced for ensuring Food Security in India:

Name of Scheme	Year of Introduction	Target group
Public Distribution System (PDS)	Up to 1992	Universal
Revamped PDS (RPDS)	1992	Remote and Backward Areas all over country
Targeted PDS (TPDS)	1997	BPL APL
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	2000	Poorest of Poor
Annapurna Yojana (APY)	2000	Indigent (poverty stricken) senior citizen
National Food Security Act	2013	Priority Household

### 1 Mark Questions

1. What is the meaning of food security?
2. When was the great famine of Bengal occurred in India?
3. Name any 2 state of India facing acute food scarcity?
4. Name the types of starvation?
5. List two factors of food security in India?
6. What is Buffer stock?
7. What is PDS?
8. What are the different types of Ration Cards?
9. When could general public suffer with food insecurity?
10. When was rationing system started?
11. Why employment schemes are organised?

12. What is the need of fair price shop?
13. What is the target group of APY?
14. Why government gives subsidy?

### **3/5 Mark Questions**

1. Explain the dimension of food security?
2. How food security can be ensured in India?
3. What is meant by MSP? How it help in food security?
4. Explain the impact of Green Revolution on food security?
5. Differentiate between seasonal and acute starvation (hunger condition)?
6. List any three characteristics of Public Distribution System?
7. What is the need of maintaining Buffer Stock?
8. How calamities affect food security?
9. Explain any 5 food based programmes undertaken by the government?
10. Explain the role of co-operative society in ensuring food security.
11. Describe the steps used by the government to become self sufficient in food grains.

## **Answers**

### **1Mark questions**

- 1 Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.
- 2 1943
- 3 Bihar, Orissa, Jharkhand, West Bengal (any two)
- 4 (i) Seasonal & (ii) Acute
- 5 (i) Buffer stock (ii) Public Distribution System
- 6 Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains (wheat and rice) procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
- 7 Public Distribution System (PDS) refers to a system through which the food procured by the FCI is distributed among the poor through government regulated ration shops by using Ration cards.
- 8 There are three kinds of Ration Cards-
  - (a)Antyodaya card – for the poorest of poor
  - (b)BPL Card - for those below poverty line
  - (c) APL Card – for all others

9. During Earthquake, Drought, Flood, Tsunami and Famine due to bad harvest could eventually led to food insecurity even to affluent people of society.
10. 1940s
11. To ensure food and nutritional to people residing below poverty level.
12. To ensure distribution of food grain to even the poorest of poor at lower than market price.
13. Indigent (poverty stricken) senior citizen.
14. To make sure that price of commodity should be in the reach of poorest people.

### **3/5 Mark Questions**

1. The dimension of food security are-
  - Availability of food
  - Accessibility (meaning within reach)
  - Affordability (meaning having enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food)
2. (a) Self sufficiency in food through Green Revolution and modern technology in agriculture,  
(b) By maintaining Buffer Stock for present and future need,  
(c) A well planned distribution system like PDS to ensure food in the neighbourhood.
3. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) purchases wheat and rice for the government from the farmers of surplus states at pre-announced prices. This price is called 'Minimum Support Price' (MSP).  
It helps in ensuring food security by several means-
  - For farmers it gives surety to their crop price and will be encouraged to grow certain crop.
  - For government it ensures that they should have enough crop to buy for their buffer stock and public welfare programmes,
  - For public this ensures that prices of a commodity will be stable and within their reach
- 4(i) It made India self sufficient in crop production.  
(ii) After Green Revolution no food scarcity was felt even during adverse weather conditions

(iii) with the increase in per hectore crop production as well as extension of agricultural activities in dis-advantaged area it ensured regular food supply.

5.

Sl no.	Seasonal hunger	Chronic hunger
1.	It arises due to seasonal nature of activity like farming or casual work	It arises due to low income throughout the year because of little or no work.
2.	It is temporary.	It is permanent.
3.	It may or may not have nutritional deficiency.	It certainly led to nutritional deficiency.

6. PDS is the most important step taken by the government of India towards ensuring food security.

- (i) It procures grain from FCI and distributes among the impoverished section of society.
- (ii) There are almost 4.6 Lakh shops under PDS system reaching the farthest corner of country.
- (iii) It distributes food grain through ration card and undergoes changes according to the need of society.

7. (i) It ensures continuous supply of commodities to fair priced shops,  
 (ii) It is the stock of country which can be used during any calamity,  
 (iii) It helps farmer to sell their surplus crop at a respectable price.

8. (i) Due to natural calamities the production of crops decreases which led to food scarcity in that area.

(ii) Due to scarcity food price rises up,

(iii) at this point some disadvantaged section of society will be deprived of food,

(iv) if the calamity existed for long time it will eventually led to starvation and famine.

(v) it may ultimately led to widespread death due to weakness or weak immune system.

9. Five food based programmes undertaken by the government are

- I. Mid Day Meal Scheme
- II. Food for work programme
- III. AAY

#### IV. APY

#### V. National Food Security Act- 2013

10.(i) co-operative society opens low priced shops for distribution of food grains to the poor people.

(ii) It ensures food security to all sections of society,

(iii) Steps were taken to bring less fertile land into agricultural field,

(iv) Setting up of Grain Bank was possible only due to the intervention of co-ops

(v) They help in awareness programmes and skill development in rural areas.

11.(i) Organisational and technological improvement

(ii) Emphasis on agriculture in 5 year plan,

(iii) Undertaking measures to expand agricultural land,

(iv) Encouragement of Green Revolution

(v) by making canals and using machines it revolutionised agriculture work .