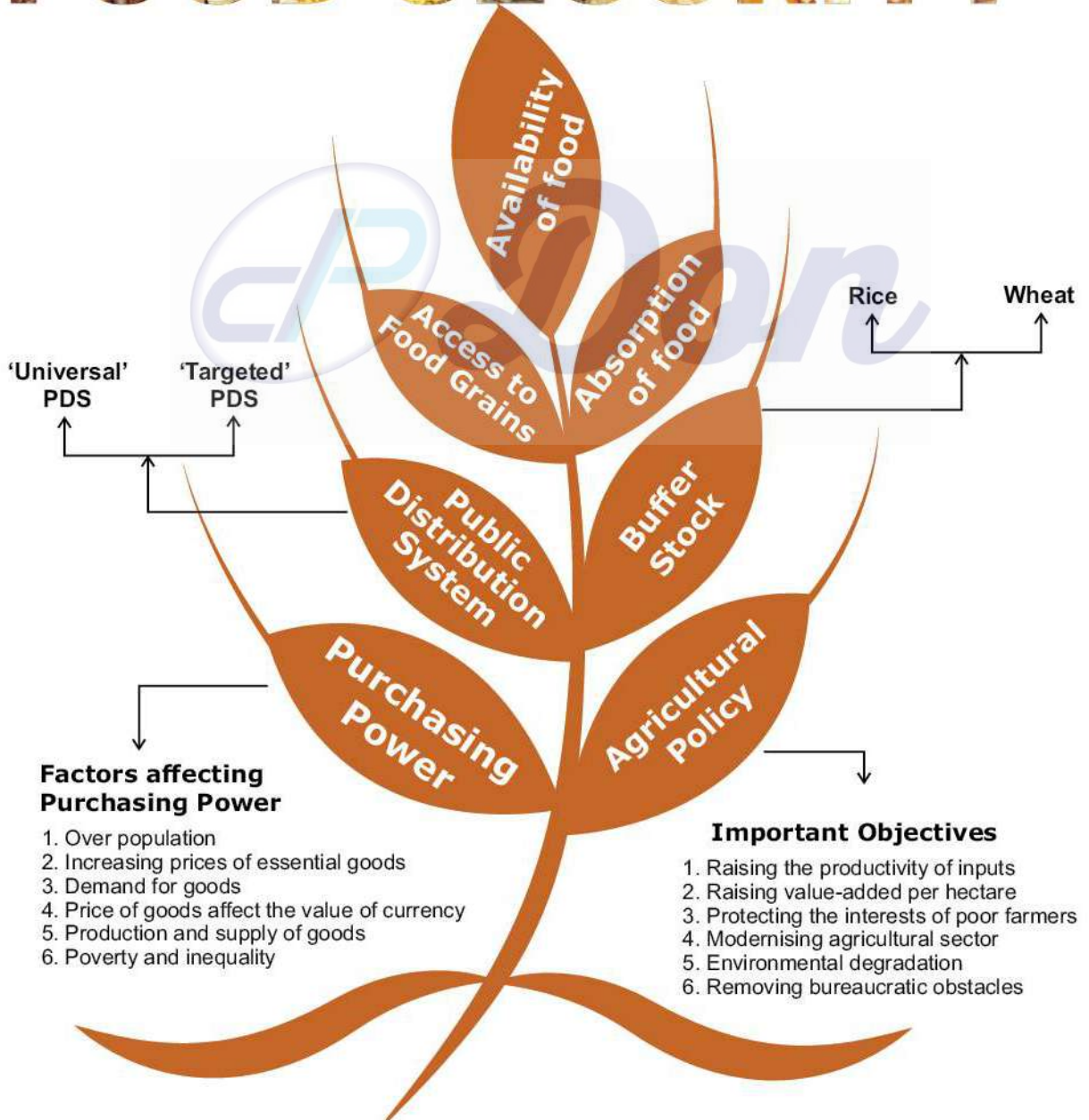




MIND MAP



FOOD SECURITY



POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Food security would denote a person's ability to eat enough, stay active and lead a healthy life.
- The term was broadened to include the three basic components of food and nutrition security. They are availability, access and absorption.
- Availability of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities.
- Access to food is primarily a matter of purchasing power and is therefore closely linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.
- Absorption of food is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed.
- United States of America extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme to India during early 1960s.
- Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production.
- Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2013.
- The new agricultural policy based on export of agricultural goods was announced by the Central government in 2018.
- Tamil Nadu Health Systems Projects (TNHSP) has launched ambulance services free of cost (The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service).

ABBREVIATIONS

◆ HYV	-	High Yielding Varieties
◆ FCI	-	Food Corporation of India
◆ MSP	-	Minimum Support Price
◆ PDS	-	Public Distribution System
◆ NFSA	-	National Food Security Act
◆ PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
◆ MPI	-	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
◆ UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
◆ OPHI	-	Oxford Poverty Human Development Initiative
◆ ICDS	-	Integrated Child Development Services
◆ RCH	-	Reproductive and Child Health Programmes
◆ NRHM	-	National Rural Health Mission
◆ TNHSP	-	Tamil Nadu Health Systems Projects
◆ PMGYS	-	Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
a) Availability of food
b) Access to food
c) Absorption of food
d) None.
- Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through the _____.
a) FCI
b) Consumer Co-operatives
c) ICICI
d) IFCI
- Which is correct?
i) HYV - High Yielding varieties
ii) MSP - Minimum Support Price
iii) PDS - Public Distribution Systems
iv) FCI - Food Corporation of India
a) i and ii are correct
b) iii and iv are correct
c) ii and iii are correct
d) all are correct
- _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
a) United States of America
b) India
c) Singapore
d) UK
- _____ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.
a) Blue Revolution
b) White Revolution
c) Green Revolution
d) Grey Revolution
- _____ is the only state in India to adopt Universal PDS
a) Kerala
b) Andhra Pradesh
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Karnataka
- _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
a) Health
b) Nutrition
c) Sanitation
d) Security
- Tamil Nadu integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____.
a) 1980
b) 1975
c) 1955
d) 1985
- _____ status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development.
a) Health
b) Nutritional
c) Economic
d) Wealth
- Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched _____ service at free of cost.
a) 106 ambulance
b) 108 ambulance
c) 107 ambulance
d) 105 ambulance



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- The concept of food security has continuously evolved over the last _____.
a) 5 decades
b) 4 decades
c) 3 decades
d) 2 decades

12. **Green Revolution was born in India paving the way for _____**
 - a) self- sufficiency in food production
 - b) self- proficiency in food production
 - c) proficiency in food production
 - d) deficiency in food production
13. **The largest economy in terms of Purchasing Power Parity is**
 - a) China
 - b) Germany
 - c) the USA
 - d) Brazil
14. **The New Agricultural policy of India was announced in the year _____.**
 - a) 2018
 - b) 2009
 - c) 1998
 - d) 2001
15. **Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance to the tune of 2,12,000 is being disturbed to _____**
 - a) poor women
 - b) poor working women
 - c) poor pregnant women
 - d) poor students

ANSWER

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1. a) Availability of food | 6. c) Tamil Nadu | 12. a) self- sufficiency in food production |
| 2. a) FCI | 7. b) Nutrition | 13. a) China |
| 3. d) all are correct | 8. a) 1980 | 14. a) 2018 |
| 4. a) United States of America | 9. b) Nutrition | 15. c) poor pregnant women |
| 5. c) Green revolution | 10. b) 108 ambulance | |
| | 11. a) 5 decades | |

II. Fill in the Blanks:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. _____ foundation from U.S.A introduced HYV in India.
2. _____ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency.
3. In the year _____ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
4. _____ play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people .
5. _____ is the value of currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods and services that one unit of money can buy.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

6. _____ is linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.
7. _____ is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop.
8. While Tamil Nadu has adopted as 'universal' PDS the rest of the states in India had a _____ PDS.
9. _____ is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government.
10. The expansion of PPP is _____.
11. The second largest country in terms of purchasing power parity is _____.
12. When price increases the purchasing power _____.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

ANSWER

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ford | 7. Minimum support price |
| 2. Under weight | 8. Targeted |
| 3. 2013 | 9. Buffer stock |
| 4. Consumer co-operatives | 10. Purchasing Power Parity |
| 5. Purchasing power | 11. the USA |
| 6. Access to food | 12. decreases |

III. Match the following:



TEXTUAL QUESTION

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|
| A) | 1. Consumer cooperatives | a. subsidized rates | Ans:
1) d
2) a
3) e
4) b
5) c |
| | 2. Public Distribution System | b. 2013 | |
| | 3. UNDP | c. least poor region | |
| | 4. National Food Security Act | d. supply of quality goods | |
| | 5. Kerala | e. United Nations Development Programme | |

IV. Assertion and Reason



TEXTUAL QUESTION

1. **Assertion (A) :** Purchasing power increases price decreases and vice versa.
Reason (R) : The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.
- a) A is correct, R is false
 b) Both A and R are false statements.
 c) A is correct, but R is not a correct explanation
 d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A.



ADDITIONAL QUESTION

2. **Assertion (A) :** There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy.
Reason (R) : Economic planning and its benefits do not reach the have-nots at once.
- a) A is correct, R is false
 b) Both A and R is false
 c) A is correct, but R is not a correct explanation
 d) A is correct , R is the correct explanation of A

ANSWER

1. d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A
 2. d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

V. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Define food security according to FAO.

According to FAO “food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

2. What are the basic components of food and nutrition security?

There are 3 basic components of food and nutrition security they are availability, access and absorption.

i) Availability of food:

It is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities.

ii) Access to food:

Access to food is primarily a matter of purchasing power, linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.

iii) Absorption of food:

Absorption of food is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed.

3. Explain ‘Ship to mouth’ phenomenon.

The recurrent droughts experienced by India pushed her to be dependent on imports of food grains. In such a situation United States of America extended assistance, through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme to India during early 1960s. The situation was popularly known as ‘Ship to Mouth’ existence.

4. What is the Role of FCI in Green Revolution?

The FCI had built huge storage godowns and buffer stocks of food grain were stored during the harvest season to be distributed all through the year.

5. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- The area of food grains cultivated has increased.
- India has attained self sufficiency in food grain production.
- The increase in food grain production led to technological inventions in the dairy, poultry and fisheries sectors.
- It has resulted in eight fold increase in milk production and 40 fold increase in fish production.

6. Write a note on Differential Universal PDS and Targeted PDS.

- Under universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS. Tamil Nadu has adopted universal PDS.
- In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest. The rest of the states in India have adopted targeted PDS.

7. Write a short note on purchasing power.

Purchasing power is the value of a currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods or services that one unit of money can buy. Price increases purchasing power declines and vice versa.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

8. What are the main reasons for the New Agricultural Policy?

- The main reason is to give an assurance that organic or processed agricultural products will not be under any export restrictions such as export duty, export bans and quota restriction.
- Another reason is to raise agricultural production and to raise the standard of living of the farmers.
- This policy is formulated for all round and comprehensive development of the agricultural sector.

9. Write a short note on multi-dimensional nature of poverty.

- Multi dimensional poverty measures can be used to create a more comprehensive picture. They reveal who is poor how they are poor and the range of disadvantages they experience.
- As well as providing a headline measure of poverty, multi dimensional measures can be broken down to reveal the poverty level in different areas of a country and among different sub- groups of people.
- Multi dimensional poverty is made up of several factors like health, education, living standards, income, etc.

10. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

- Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutrition Meal Programme.
- Pradhan Manthri Gramodya Yojana Scheme.
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutritional Programme.
- Mid-day Meal Programme.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

11. What is known as Bio Metric Smart facility Cards?

The government of Tamilnadu has declared that Smart Family Cards will be issued in lieu of existing family cards.

The Director of Census Operations under the National Population Registry is conducting bio metric capturing of 10 finger prints, two iris and the face scan of citizens to issue Unique Identification number. After Completion of this process of bio metric capturing, it has been proposed to adopt this data to issue bio metric Smart Family Cards. Since the system is based on Unique identity the data duplication of members and bogus cards can be eliminated.

12. Explain briefly the role of Consumer Co-operatives in food security.

- Consumer Co-operatives play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
- There is a 3 tier-structure of consumer co-operative societies in India.
- They are Primary Consumer Co-operative Societies, Central Consumer Co-operative stores and State level consumer federations.
- More than 50000 village level societies are engaged in the distribution of Consumer goods in rural areas. There are many benefits to Consumer Co-operatives such as health care, insurance, housing, etc.
- This scheme is playing an important role in food security in India.

13. Enumerate the important objectives of India's agricultural policy.

- i) Raising the productivity of inputs
- ii) Raising value added per hectare.
- iii) Protecting the interests of poor farmers.
- iv) Modernising agricultural sector.
- v) Environmental degradation
- vi) Removing bureaucratic obstacles.

14. Explain briefly the multi-dimensional poverty Index in Tamil Nadu.

- i) Over the last decades, Tamilnadu has made a significant progress in poverty reduction.
- ii) The districts of Tamilnadu are classified into 3 categories namely high poverty districts (more than 40% of the population livings below poverty line).
- iii) Moderately poor districts (30% to 40%).
- iv) Low level poverty districts (below 30%).
- v) After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamilnadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population.
- vi) After 2005, the poverty reduction in this state has been faster than in many other states of India.
- vii) Tamilnadu leads in the poverty allienation programmes during 2014-2017.
- viii) Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate poverty.
- ix) A substantial number of Indian children and women are under weight, anaemic and suffer from micro nutrient deficiencies.

15. What do you know about the ongoing schemes in Tamilnadu?

- i) Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity benefit scheme financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 12,000 in being disbursed to poor pregnant women.
- ii) The Chief Minister's comprehensive health insurance scheme was launched in the state is 2011-12 to provide Universal health care.
- iii) Tamilnadu Health System Projects (TNHSP) has launched ambulance services free of cost (108).
- iv) The school Health Programme mainly emphasises on providing comprehensive health care services to all students of Govt and Govt aided schools.
- v) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented in the state with the aim to detect and to provide sustained regular treatment to all leprosy patients.

16. What is Purchasing Power Parity? How is it useful?

- Purchasing Power Parity is an economic theory that estimates the amount that needs to be adjusted to the price of an item, given exchange rates of the two countries, in order for the exchange to match each currency's purchasing power.
- Purchasing Power Parity is used to compare countries income levels and other relevant economic data concerning the cost of living, or possible rates of inflation and deflation.

17. Distinguish between Support price and Issue price.

Support price	Issue price
The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price.	The food grains collected as Buffer stock is sold to the poor at a price lower than the market price. This price is known as Issue Price.

18. Define nutrition security according to M.S. Swaminathan.

According to M.S. Swaminathan, nutrition security is "physical, economic and social access to a balanced diet, safe drinking water, environmental hygiene, primary health care and primary education".



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Elucidate why Green Revolution was born.

- i) After independence priority was given to industrialisation. It affected agriculture and led to drought.
- ii) So India was forced to be dependent on imports for food grains.
- iii) However her foreign exchange reserve could not permit open market purchase from foreign countries.
- iv) So India was pushed to be dependent on imports of food grains.
- v) India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates.
- vi) United States of America came forward to help India through PL480 scheme. This situation is known as “Ship to Mouth” existence.
- vii) India with a massive population, growing hungry was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution.
- viii) The American administration and philanthropic organisations like Ford Foundation formulated a plan to increase food production by introducing high yielding variety of wheat and rice.
- ix) This programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.
- x) As the results were promising, the programme was extended to a larger number of districts.
- xi) Thus Green Revolution was born in India leading to self sufficiency in food grain production.

2. Explain Minimum Support Price.

- i) Minimum support price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- ii) After announcing the MSP the state will open procurement centers in places where these crops are widely grown.
- iii) However, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
- iv) On the other hand if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.
- v) Thus with the implementation of MSP, farmers, are certain about the price they would get at the end of the crop season.
- vi) Further, farmers also get insulated against any price crash during the harvest season.

3. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

- i) The increase in food grain production need not result in increase in access to food for all.
- ii) Given the unequal distribution of income and the level of poverty that persists in Indian Economy, the government took steps to distribute food grains at subsidised rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS)
- iii) The nature, scope, and functioning of PDS varies from state to state. While Tamil nadu has adopted an Universal PDS the rest of the states in India had a targeted PDS.
- iv) Under Universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS.
- v) In the targeted PDS the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest. Both the union and the state governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS.
- vi) The level and quantum of subsidy also varied across states.
- vii) Subsequently the National Food Security Act (NFSA). was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2013.

- viii) The NFSA covers 50% of urban house holds and 75% of the rural house holds.
- ix) These households are known as priority households. These priority households have the right to food supplied through PDS.
- x) In Tamil Nadu rice is supplied free of cost to all card holders.
- xi) Tamil Nadu has issued bio-metric smart family cards.

4. What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them?

a) Over population:

The population growth rate in India is high as 1.7 per 1000. Large population leads to increasing demand but supply was not equal to the demand. So the normal price level will be going higher. So it affects purchasing power, especially in rural population.

b) Increasing prices of essential goods:

Even though there has been a constant growth in GDP and growth opportunities in the Indian economy, there have been steady increase in the prices of essential goods. The continuous rise in the prices erodes the purchasing power and adversely affect the poor people During 2015-16 an average rate of 2% food inflation, the prices of pulses rose by about 40%.

c) Demand for goods:

When demand for goods increases, the price of goods increases. Then the purchasing power is affected.

d) Price of goods affect the values of currency:

When the price increases the purchasing power decreases and finally the value of currency decreases and vice versa.

e) Production and supply of goods.

When the production and supply of goods decline the price of goods increases. Then the purchasing power is affected.

f) Poverty and Inequality:

There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy. The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing. This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society.

Generally purchasing power is affected by poverty and unequal distribution of wealth also.

5. Write briefly some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy.

1. Raising the productivity of inputs:

One of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy is to improve the productivity of inputs so purchased like HYV seeds fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation projects, etc.

2. Raising value-added per hectare.

Agricultural policy is to increase per hectare value-added rather than raising physical output by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.

3. Protecting the interests of poor farmers.

Agricultural policy is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by abolishing intermediaries through land reforms, expanding in institutional credit support to poor farmers, etc.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

4. Modernising agricultural sector:

Here the policy support includes the introduction of modern technology in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, etc.

5. Environmental degradation:

Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

6. Removing bureaucratic obstacles:

The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmer's co-operative societies and self help institutions so that they can work independently.

6. Discuss about the Multi-dimensional poverty index of India and TamilNadu.

Multi – dimensional Poverty index 2018 report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative makes the following observations about India.

Multi dimensional poverty index in India.

- i) India has reduced its poverty rate drastically from 55% to 28% in 10 years, with 271 million people, moving out of poverty between 2005-2006 and 2015-2016.
- ii) India still had 364 million poor people in 2015-16 the largest for any country, although it is down from 635 million in 2005-06.
- iii) Of the 364 million people who were MPI poor in 2015-16, 156 million were children whereas in 2005-06, there were 292 million poor children in India.
- iv) This represents a 47% decrease or 136 million fewer children growing up in multi-dimensional poverty.
- v) 80% of people belonging to ST were poor in 2005-06 and 50% of them were still poor in 2015-16
- vi) The four poorest states Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were still home to 196 million MPI poor people, which was over half of all the MPI poor people in India.
- vii) Kerala is one of the least poor regions in 2006. It has reduced its MPI by around 92%.

Multidimensional poverty index in 2018 Report in TamilNadu.

Over the last decades TamilNadu has made a significant progress in poverty reduction. The districts in Tamilnadu are classified into 3 categories namely high poverty districts, moderately poor districts and low level poverty districts.

After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of TamilNadu.

After 2005, the poverty reduction in this state has been faster than in many states in India.

TamilNadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014-2017.

Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate poverty.

These policies and programmes if continued will completely eradicate the poverty in the state. In future, TamilNadu can become a model of development in India.

7. Briefly explain the Nutrition and Health Status of Tamilnadu.

- Nutrition plays a crucial role in human health and well-beings.
- A large number of children are stunted.
- A substantial number of children and women are underweight, anaemic and suffer from micro nutrient deficiencies.

- The government at the centre and states are implementing many programmes.
- TamilNadu has played a pioneering role in bringing about significant changes in the health and nutrition status of children under 6 years of age pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.
- The performance of the ICDS scheme and the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal programme (PTMGRNMP) in TamilNadu are considered one of the best in the country.
- The Government of TamilNadu's policy for "A Malnutrition free TamilNadu" guides the states long term multi- sectoral strategy for eliminating Malnutrition.
- The goal is "reducing human Malnutrition of all types to the levels of best performing countries".
- The government of Tamil Nadu is working towards the policy of 'A malnutrition-free Tamil Nadu.
- Its goal is reducing human malnutrition of all types to the levels of best forming countries.
- The ICDS has been expanded to unreached areas also.
- ICDS is now considered to be one of the world's largest programmes of its kind and a model for the holistic development of the child.
- This programme has been universalised and convergence promoted with allied department dealing with health, education, drinking water, sanitation, etc.
- The PTMGRNMP is considered to be the largest noon meal programme in the country.
- It is combating malnutrition among children, increasing primary school enrolment and reducing dropout rates.
- Other states in the country have modelled their noon meal programmes along the lines of Tamil Nadu's pioneering efforts.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

8. Give an account of Buffer stock.

Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice produced by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.

The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).

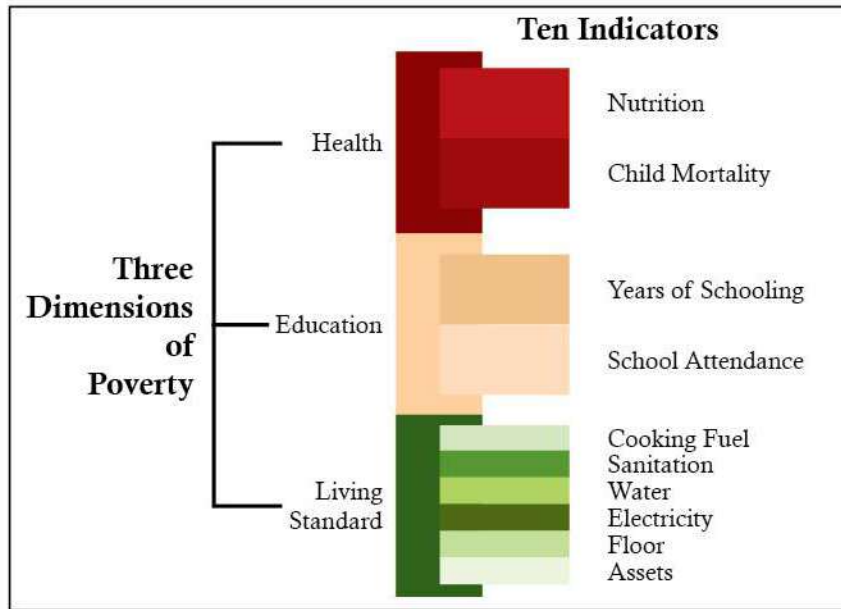
The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased foodgrains are stored in granaries.

Buffer stock is done to distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas and among the poorer state of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as the Issue Price .

This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.



9. Give the diagrammatic representation of ten indicators.



10. Explain in detail some Nutrition programmes in TamilNadu.

1. Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutrition Meal Programme:

It is being implemented in the rural areas from 1 July 1982 and in the urban areas for the school students from 1984 and old age pensioners from 1983 and for pregnant women from 1995.

2. National programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education.

3. General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Development Services:

The services started in 1991 in 318 blocks covering 24 districts. In 1999 this extended to 318 rural blocks and 19,500 centres.

4. Pradhan Manthiri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS)

In this scheme, nutrition supplementation in the form of weaning food is given to the age group of 6 months to 36 months in the unreached hamlets.

5. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition programme:

This project was started in 1980 targeting at 6 to 36 months old children and pregnant and lactating women.

6. Mid-Day Meal Programme:

This programme has been introduced for children between ages 2 and 14 attending balwadis or schools at the expense of 0.90 per beneficiary. This programme covered 5.57 crore children in 4,426 blocks.



10

Unit Test

UNIT - III – Food Security and Nutrition

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answer:

4 × 1 = 4

- _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
 - Availability of food
 - Access to food
 - Absorption of food
 - None
- _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.
 - United States of America
 - India
 - Singapore
 - U.K
- _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
 - Kerala
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Tamil nadu
 - Karnataka
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____.
 - 1980
 - 1975
 - 1955
 - 1985

II. Fill in the blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

- _____ foundation from U.S.A introduced HYV in India.
- _____ is an important indicator of nutritional deficiency.
- _____ measures can be used to create a more comprehensive picture.
- When demand for goods increases the price of goods_____.

III. Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Consumer – co-operatives | - | Subsidized rate |
| 2. Public Distribution System | - | 2013 |
| 3. UNDP | - | least poor region |
| 4. National Food Security Act | - | supply of quality goods |
| 5. Kerala | - | United Nations Development programme. |



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Don

V. Answer briefly :

6 × 2 = 12

1. Define food security according to FAO.
2. Explain “Ship to mouth”, phenomenon.
3. What are the effects of Green Revolution?
4. Write a short note on purchasing power.
5. Write short note on multidimensional nature of poverty.
6. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in TamilNadu.
7. What are the components of food and nutrition security .

VI. Answer in detail:

1 × 5 = 5

1. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

Or

Write briefly some of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy.

