

STD IX GEOGRAPHY

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Project on Disaster Management

Chapter 1

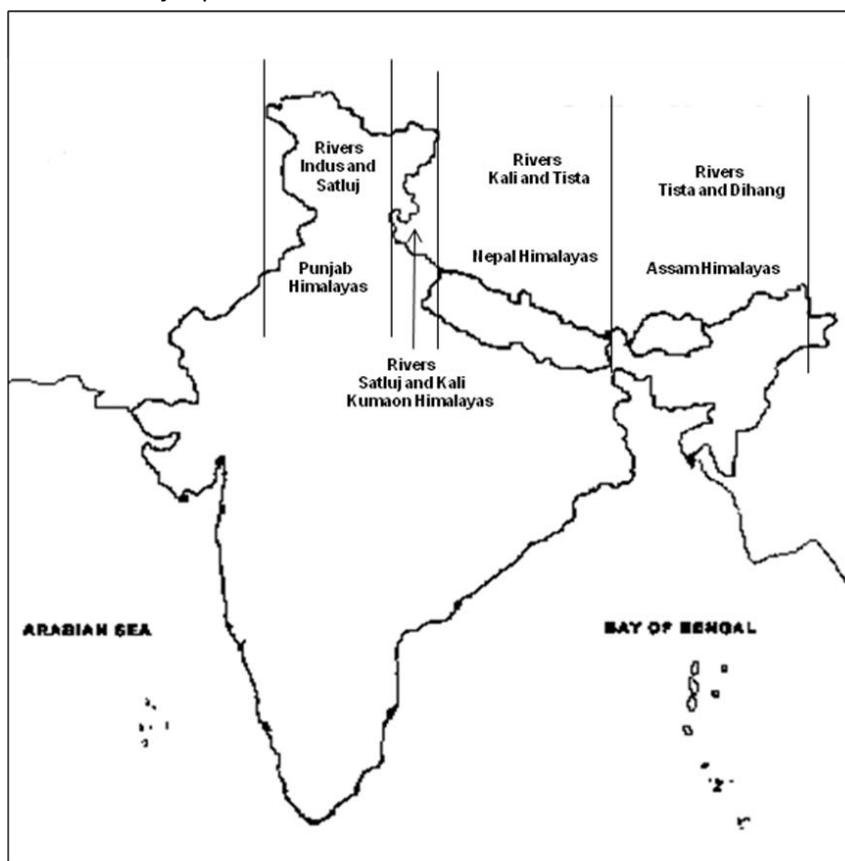
INDIA – LOCATION AND SETTING

1. What is the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of India?
2. What is India's position in the world according to size? Name the countries which are larger than India?
3. Explain five important features of India highlighting its supremacy among the countries of the world.
4. Area-wise which is the smallest and which is the largest state of India?
5. What divides India into almost two equal parts latitudinally?
6. Name the southernmost point of a) The Indian Union b) Mainland India.
7. What is the length of the land boundary and that of the coastline of mainland India including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep?
8. Why is it that inspite of having an almost equal latitudinal and longitudinal extent, the north south extent is greater than the east west extent in kilometers ?
9. What is local time ?
10. What is Indian Standard Time? Why do we need a standard time for India?
11. At 5 a.m. the sun has already risen in the eastern part of the country but places like Gujarat are still in darkness Explain.
12. Why has the $82^{\circ}30'$ E longitude been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
13. Find out the number of Union Territories along the western and eastern coasts of India. Name them.
14. What is a subcontinent?
15. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ?
16. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages . Justify the statement with suitable examples

Chapter - 2

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Name the different types of physical features present in our country.
2. Why does the colour of soil vary from place to place?
3. Name the factors that have influenced the relief of India?
4. What is meant by Plate Tectonics? Explain the theory of plate tectonics?
5. What are the effects of converging and diverging crustal plates on the earth's crust?
6. Describe the formation of the Himalayas. What proof do we have about their origin?
7. How was the Arabian sea formed ?
8. Differentiate between the Himadri and the Himachal ranges of the Himalayas. Give three points of difference each.
9. Describe the Shiwalik ranges of the Himalayas. Why are they prone to landslides?
10. What are 'Duns'?
11. The given map shows the longitudinal divisions of the Himalayas. Describe these divisions and name one major peak in each of these divisions

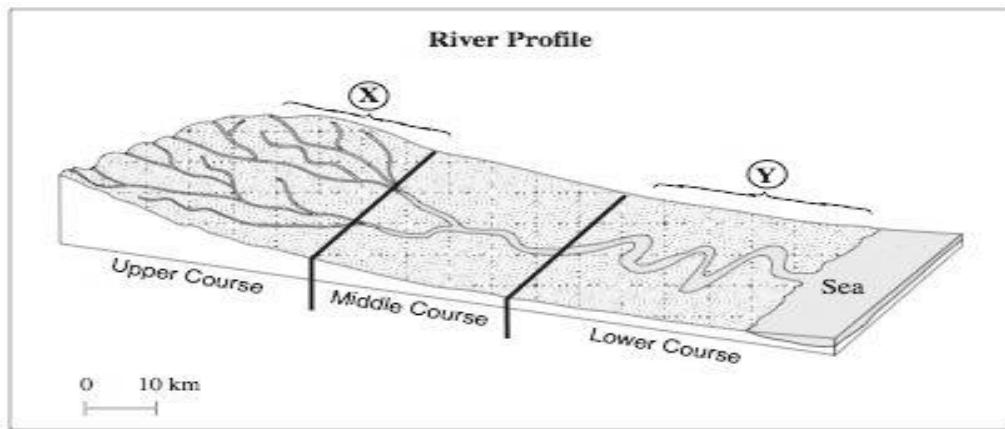


12. What are the Purvanchals? Why are they so called? Mention two features of the Purvanchals.
What are Patkai, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo in relation to the Purvanchals?
13. What do you understand by the term 'Doab'?
14. According to variations in relief features the northern plains can be divided into four regions.
Explain?
15. What are the two divisions of the Peninsular Plateau of India? How was the peninsular plateau formed ? Describe its main features ?
16. Why is the Deccan Trap so called? Where is it located? For what is this area important?
17. What are Aravalli hills ?
18. Distinguish between eastern and western coastal plain ?
19. Write a short note on corals ?
20. Distinguish between Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar islands ?
21. Explain how the diverse physical features of India complement each other ?

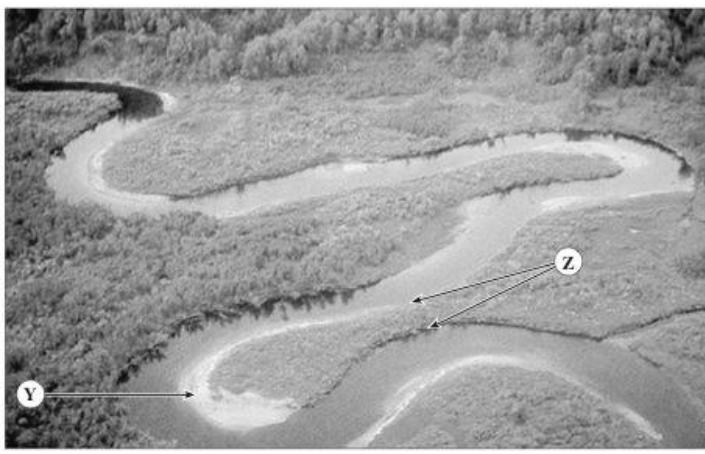
Chapter 3

DRAINAGE

1. Geographically, what does the term 'drainage' mean?
2. What is a drainage basin?
3. What is a water divide? Name one such feature of India.
4. What are the different types of drainage patterns likely to be found among the Indian rivers.
5. Distinguish between dendritic and trellis patterns of drainage and give one example of each:
6. In the following diagram
 - A) What type of drainage pattern is shown in the region marked X?
 - B) What features would you find in the region marked Y?



7.



- A) What does this picture show?
 - B) What is happening at the place marked Y?
 - C) What will finally happen at the place marked Z?
 - D) What will the final outcome be?
8. Distinguish between the following and support your answer with an example of each:
- i) A delta and an estuary
 - ii) A tributary and a distributary?

9. What are the basic differences between the Himalayan rivers and the rivers of Peninsular India?
10. Describe the journey of the Indus river keeping in mind its source, tributaries, direction of flow, areas it covers and special features.
11. What does the Indus Water Treaty state? How does this treaty help the states of Haryana and Punjab?
12. The Ganga is the lifeline of India. Among all the rivers flowing through the country she is the mightiest. Answer the following questions and refresh your knowledge about this river.
 - i) Where does this river originate?
 - ii) What are the two headwaters of the Ganga called? Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
 - iii) Where does the Ganga descend to the plains?
 - iv) Which river is its major tributary and where does it meet the Ganga?
 - v) Name some of its Himalayan tributaries.
 - vi) Name the river that joins it from the Central Highlands.
 - vii) Exactly from where in West Bengal does it enter Bangladesh?
 - viii) What is the name of its major distributary? Name the city situated on this distributary.
 - ix) What is it called in Bangladesh? Which rivers form its tributaries in Bangladesh?
 - x) What is the unique geographical feature formed by this river at its mouth? What is special about this feature?
 - xi) What is the length of this river?
 - xii) Name the states the river crosses while in India.
13. Why does the Brahmaputra have less water while in Tibet?
14. What are the different names by which the Brahmaputra is known and in which areas are they relevant?
15. What kind of drainage pattern does the Narmada follow and why? What are some of the spectacular features formed by this river.
16. Why is the Godavari also known as the Dakshin Ganga? Describe the basin of this river.
17. "Lakes are of great value to human beings" – Justify the statement.
18. Observe the following picture carefully and identify the feature shown here. Which river is it commonly found in?



19. Give three reasons why rivers are considered to be lifelines of a nation?
20. What are the 2 major causes of river pollution and give two measures to prevent it?
21. What is the Ganga Action Plan? How far has it been successful?

Chapter 4 :

CLIMATE

1. Define a) Weather b) Climate.
2. What are the atmospheric elements that govern weather and climate?
3. What is the origin of the word ‘monsoon’? What does monsoon mean?

Note:

Very often we notice a difference between the daytime temperature and the night temperature of a place. In the desert of Rajasthan the daytime temperature may rise upto 50°C during the day and fall to 15°C at night. The difference is too great . This difference between the maximum temperature and the minimum temperature in an area in one day is known as the diurnal range of temperature.

In some places like Delhi the difference between summer temperatures and winter temperatures is vast. Delhi has summer temperatures like 45°C and the winter temperatures fall to 5°C. This difference between the summer and winter temperatures is known as seasonal range of temperature.

4. Which parts of India would have a low range of temperature between day and night?
5. Name one place in India other than Delhi that has a high seasonal range of temperature and one place that has a low seasonal range of temperature.
6. What are climate controls? Name the different controls that affect the climate of a place.
7. What role do the Himalayas play in regulating the climate of India?

Note:

There some facts we must always remember

- a) *When temperature is high pressure is low. When temperature is low pressure is high. So places that are very hot have low pressure and places that are cold have high pressure.*
Temp \propto 1/Pressure
- b) *Winds always blow from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.*
- c) *Temperature always decreases with height.*

8. What are the three major factors that affect the climate of India?

Some interesting facts about jetstreams:

Jet streams are formed by the temperature differences in the upper atmosphere, between the cold polar air and the warm tropical air. This abrupt change in temperature causes a large pressure difference, which forces the air to move. During the winter there is a greater difference in the temperature, so this is when the jet streams are at their fastest.

They generally move in a west to easterly direction due to the rotation of the earth. They move north and south too, following the boundary between warmer and colder air.

Jet streams flow approximately 5 to 10 miles above the surface of the earth, with speeds up to 310 miles per hour. With these kinds of speeds you see why the aeroplanes are so keen to use them. Flying along with a jetstream helps to reduce time as well as fuel consumption. However, to navigate in a jet stream is not as easy as you might think, as it is only a few hundred miles wide, just a few miles thick, and constantly moving. Entering and leaving a jet stream can be a turbulent time for any aircraft no matter how big it is, and most passengers will want to leave this roller coaster ride.

An easterly jet stream at a mean height of 14 to 16 Kms is formed towards the end of June over the Indian Peninsula in the south-west monsoon season over the latitudes of 10 to 15 degrees North. It has been found that when this jet stream is strong the monsoon is very active. However it has been found that when this jet stream shifts to the north, weak monsoon conditions prevail.

Another sub-tropical westerly jet stream is formed along the latitude of 27 degrees North during winter at an average height of 12 Kms. The velocity of this jet stream decreases as it migrates to north. This sub-tropical jet adds to the thunder activity in north and north-west India. We call this the Western disturbances. This brings snowfall in the mountains and light showers of rain to the northern plains and a cold wave condition prevails.

9. What are jet streams? How do they affect the climate of India?
10. What are Western Cyclonic Disturbances? What effect do they have over India in the winter season?

Various questions arise about El Nino and its effects. Even scientists have not been fully convinced about its occurrence. Here are some opinions about the El Nino.

El Nino is a shift in ocean temperatures and atmospheric conditions in the tropical Pacific that disrupts weather around the world. It is a poorly understood recurrent climatic phenomenon that primarily affects the Pacific coast of South America, but has dramatic impacts on weather patterns all over the world. Under normal conditions the cold Peruvian current flows along the west coast of Peru and naturally gets deflected to the west towards Indonesia, on reaching the equator. Near the Equator the water also starts to warm up. Normally, trade winds blowing towards the west, across the Pacific, push warm surface water away from the South American coast towards Australia and The Philippines where they accumulate into a large, deep pool just east of Indonesia, and northeast of Australia.

The trade winds tend to lose strength with the onset of springtime in the northern hemisphere. By this time a large part of the ocean waters are already warm. This warm water from this large

pool starts to move eastwards (towards South America) aided by surface winds and ocean currents. Over a period of four to six years the cold Peruvian current gets replaced by a cover of warm water along the coast of Peru causing abnormal weather conditions which we commonly know as El Niño. Obviously evaporation is more from these waters which cause heavy rainfall to areas of South America which would otherwise have been dry. These conditions lead to extreme weather conditions.

Pronounced 'El-Niño', it means 'the boy' in Spanish and was named so by Peruvian fishermen after the Christ child since its effects are generally first felt around Christmas. The warm El Niño phase typically lasts for 8–10 months or so.

Along the Peruvian coast the water is cold and nutrient-rich, supporting high levels of primary productivity, diverse marine ecosystems, and major fisheries. Warm water accumulates on the surface, which causes the nutrients produced by the upwelling of cold water to significantly come down, leading to the killing of plankton and other aquatic life such as fish and the starvation of many seabirds.

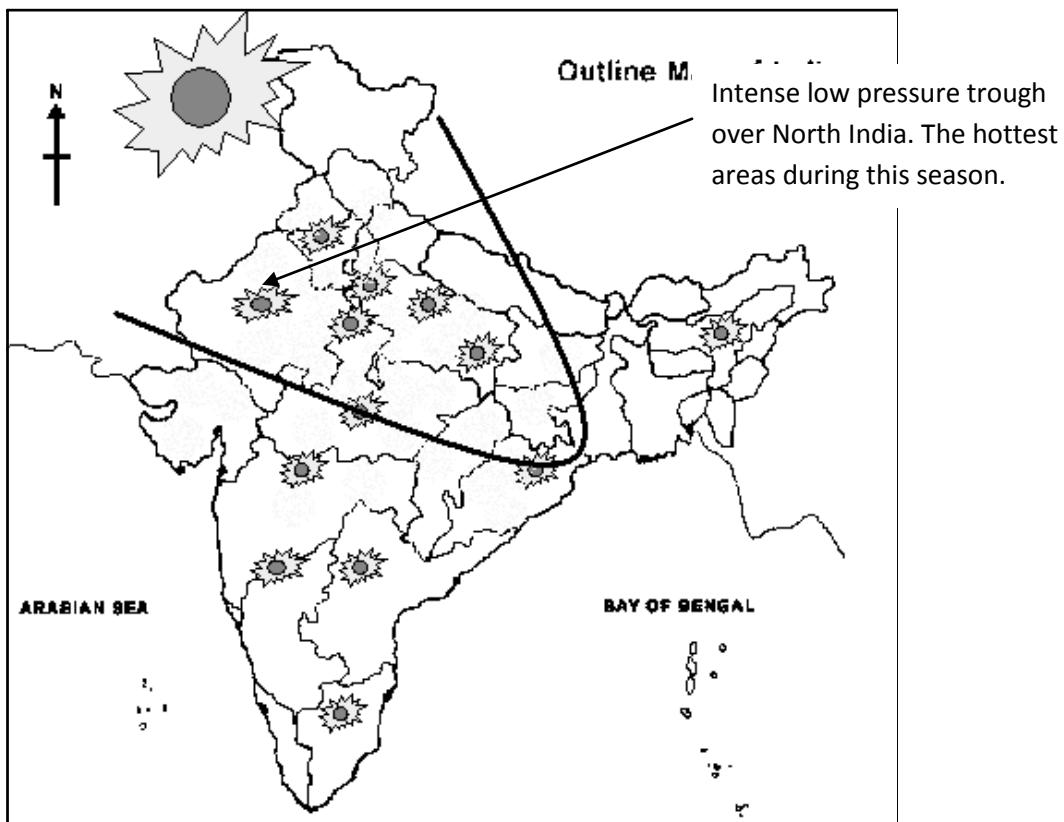
A wide variety of disasters have been blamed on the El-Niño effect including a famine in Indonesia in 1983, bush fires in Australia arising from droughts, rainstorms in California, and the destruction of anchovy fishery off the coast of Peru. During 1982/83 it is said to have led to the death of some 2000 people worldwide and caused losses amounting to approximately 12 billion dollars.

The impact of the 1997/98 spell of the phenomena was very damaging. Floods devastated the Americas, storms hit China, drought parched Austria, and forest fires burnt parts of South-East Asia and Brazil. Indonesia experienced the worst drought in the last 50 years and in Mexico, the town of Guadalajara saw snow for the first time since 1881. In the Indian Ocean, it affected the movement of the monsoon winds.

*El Niño, is one part of what's called the **Southern Oscillation**. The Southern Oscillation is the see-saw pattern of reversing surface air pressure between the eastern and western tropical Pacific; when the surface pressure is high in the eastern tropical Pacific it is low in the western tropical Pacific, and vice-versa. Because the ocean warming and pressure reversals are simultaneous, scientists call this phenomenon the El Niño/Southern Oscillation or ENSO for short.*

11. What does 'burst' of the monsoon mean?
 12. Q10. Describe the Cold weather season in India keeping in mind the period of occurrence, temperature and pressure conditions, direction of winds and special features associated with this season.
- 13. The map below shows the condition of the country during summer**

THE HOT WEATHER SEASON



14. What is 'loo'? Which parts of India are under its effect? What are its features?
15. What are 'kaalbaisakhis'? Why are they so called?
16. What are mango showers?
17. What are wet and dry spells during the monsoon season?
18. Describe briefly the season of the advancing monsoons.
19. What is "October Heat"?
20. Describe the occurrence of tropical cyclones during the season of the retreating monsoon.

The monsoons in India have some peculiar characteristic features:

- a) The time of arrival and the time of departure from the country, does not remain fixed.
- b) The distribution of rainfall over the country is uneven. Some areas get so much rain that they suffer floods (Assam) and at the same time other areas get so little rain that they have droughts (Rajasthan).
- c) The quantity of rain received every year is not the same.
- d) The quantity of rain received throughout the season in all the months is not the same. It is more towards the beginning and less towards the end.
- e) It never rains continuously throughout the season. There are wet and dry spells during the season.

21. Why do we say that the monsoons act as a unifying bond for the country?

Chapter 5

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

1. What is “virgin vegetation”?
2. What is the difference between endemic and exotic species? Give an example of each type to prove your point.
3. What is a biome? How are biomes identified? Give an example of a biome?
4. The southern slopes of the Himalayas and the western slopes of the Western Ghats are covered with thicker vegetation. Give reasons to support your answer?
5. “Forests are an essential part of our lives.” Justify this statement.
6. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
7. Describe the Tropical Rain Forests of India. Lay emphasis on conditions for growth, features and types of trees, areas of occurrence and animal life.
8. Why are deciduous forests so called? What is the difference between dry and moist deciduous forests?
9. Observe the given pictures and answer the following questions



- a) What kind of natural vegetation is shown in the two pictures?
 - b) Name two states of India where you would find this type of vegetation.
 - c) Name four main plant species of this region.
 - d) What are the special features associated with the plant species found in this region?
10. As we climb higher in a mountain region there is a distinct change in the type of vegetation. What are the reasons for this change? Name the types of vegetation according to their transition.

11.



This is a picture of a typical mangrove / tidal forest. Mangroves live life on the edge. With one foot on land and one in the sea, these botanical amphibians occupy a zone of desiccating heat, choking mud, and salt levels that would kill an ordinary plant within hours. Yet the mangroves are among the most productive and biologically complex ecosystems on Earth. Birds roost in the canopy, shellfish attach themselves to the roots, and snakes and crocodiles come to hunt. Mangroves provide nursery grounds for fish; a food source for monkeys, deer, tree-climbing crabs and a nectar source for bats and honeybees.

If the mangrove forests are destroyed, food chains for fish and prawns are degraded as well. *Then the number of fish, prawns and crabs inhabiting the coastal area will decrease. Some sea animals cannot live without mangrove forests. For instance, crabs lay their eggs in the sea, but the newly born crabs come back to the mangrove forests. In fact all animals living in this region are dependent on the mangroves.*

- a) Where in India are mangrove forests found?
 - b) Which famous place in India has the largest collection of mangroves in the world?
 - c) Which carnivore is associated with this forest?
 - d) Name two types of mangrove trees that are found in these forests.
12. Name one animal found in the hot wet tropical rain forests of India. Name two states where they are found.
13. Distinguish between the following:-
- i) wild life sanctuary and national park
 - ii) extinct and endangered species

14. Mention two medicinal plants with their utility?
15. Suggest some important measures for the conservation of natural vegetation on this earth?
16. What are biosphere reserves? Which is the oldest biosphere reserve of India and where is it located? Find out what the special functions of biosphere reserves are.

17. Here are some pictures of migratory birds that visit India:



Why do migratory birds visit India? Name some of these birds you would see in India.

18. "To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken many steps".
What are some of these steps taken by the government?

Chapter - 6

POPULATION

1. Why is the study of population necessary?
2. Different regions have varying densities of population. Explain giving three reasons. Support your answer with examples.
3. Discuss the major components of population.
4. Define the following terms:-
5. a) Absolute increase of population b) Annual growth rate c) Sex ratio d) Age structure
6. Why is literacy a very important quality of a population?
7. How is occupational structure different in developed and developing countries? Explain with reference to India.
8. What are the various problems that affect the health situation in our country?
9. What are the significant features of the national population policy 2000 ?
10. Read the comparative data about age composition of population of India and Japan and answer the questions that follow:-

Age in years	India % of total population	Japan % of total population
0-14	38.33	23.5
15- 59	54.7	67.2
60 and above	6.9	9.3

- a) Which country has a large proportion of dependent population.

- b) What are its implications?
 - c) What are the implications of the fact that there is a greater proportion of children in India?
 - d) What can you infer from the table about the life expectancy of the two countries?
11. What does the National Population Policy of 2000 provide within its framework?

STD 9 PROJECT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Prepare a project on any one of the following topics

- a) Floods and landslides in Uttarakhand in 2013
- b) The chemical disaster at Jaipur in 2009

Guidelines for preparing the project:

1. The project must be hand written and not more than 10 pages (includes both sides of the paper used).
2. Relevant material, pictures, newspaper clippings or any other material related to the topic may be used.
3. The project must have –

At the beginning

- i) A cover page
- ii) An acknowledgement
- iii) Table of contents / index

At the end

Bibliography which includes a mention of the sources from where reference material has been obtained.

4. The project must contain –
 - i) An introduction to the topic
 - ii) Causes and consequences
 - iii) Contingency plans and prevention
 - iv) Rehabilitation
5. Marks will be allotted for –
 - i) Relevance of matter
 - ii) Aesthetics and presentation
 - iii) Timely submission.

DATE OF SUBMISSION – 27TH DECEMBER 2014 LATEST BY JANUARY 2014. Marks will be deducted after the last date.

STD IX ECONOMICS

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Chapter 1 – THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Assignment 1

Chapter 2 – PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Assignment 2

Chapter 3 – POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Assignment 3

Chapter 4 – FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Assignment 4

Chapter 1

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

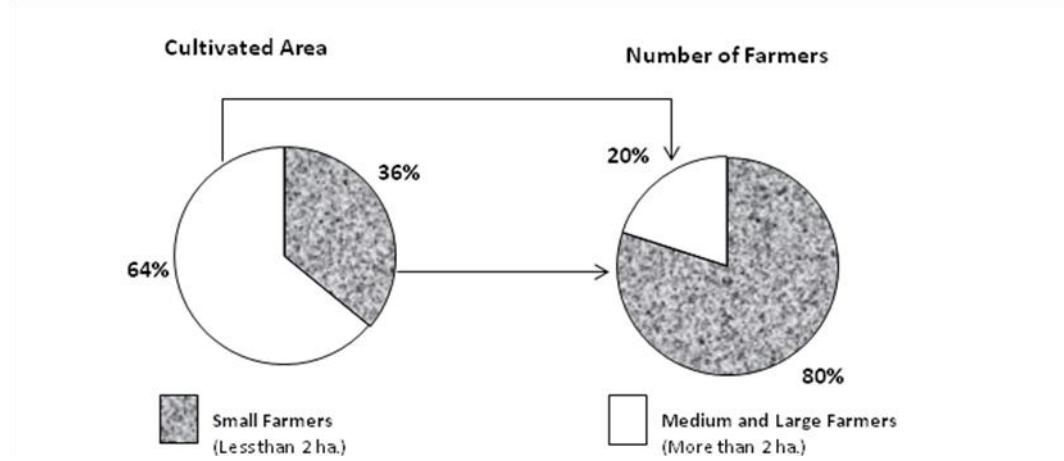
1. What are the four requirements for the production of goods and services?
2. What is the importance of land in production?
3. What is human capital? Why is human capital necessary for production of goods and services?
4. This picture shows a factory with several workers and heavy machines



Which factors of production can you identify from this picture?

5. In what ways can land under cultivation be increased in a place like Palampur?
6. Name the working capitals required by the farmer who uses modern farming methods.
7. '*The Green Revolution has been a boon to the farmers and the country. Yet it has some negative aspects.*' What are some of the negative aspects of the Green Revolution?
8. Even though chemical fertilizers have given a boost to crop production, in the long run they have led to disastrous effects on land. Explain the statement with examples.
9. What kind of farmers does Palampur have?
10. Where does Palampur get its labour from?
11. What kind of labour is occupied in the cultivation of most of the land?
12. Where does the capital needed for farming come from?

13. The given graph shows you the distribution of farmers and cultivated area. Answer the following questions



- i) How much is the land cultivated by small farmers?
 - ii) From the pie diagram what is your observation?
14. Farmers sell the surplus produce in the markets. For what do they utilize the capital that they earn from their sales?
15. How does an allied activity like dairy farming help the farmers?
16. What kind of small scale manufacturing activities are common in villages?

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Assignment 1

Q1. Why is labour important as a factor of production?

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Q2. What is the difference between fixed capital and working capital. Give 2 examples of each type to support your answer.

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Q3. How is it possible to increase agricultural output from a fixed amount of land?

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Q4. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming methods?

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Q3. Why is the Green Revolution considered a boon as well as a bane in modern agriculture?

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Q4. What is land fragmentation? What effects does land fragmentation have on production?

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Q5. Why are farm labourers poor?

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Q6. What do large, medium and small farmers do with the capital they earn?

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Q7. Other than farming and small scale manufacturing what are some of the tertiary activities that villagers can undertake to supplement their income?

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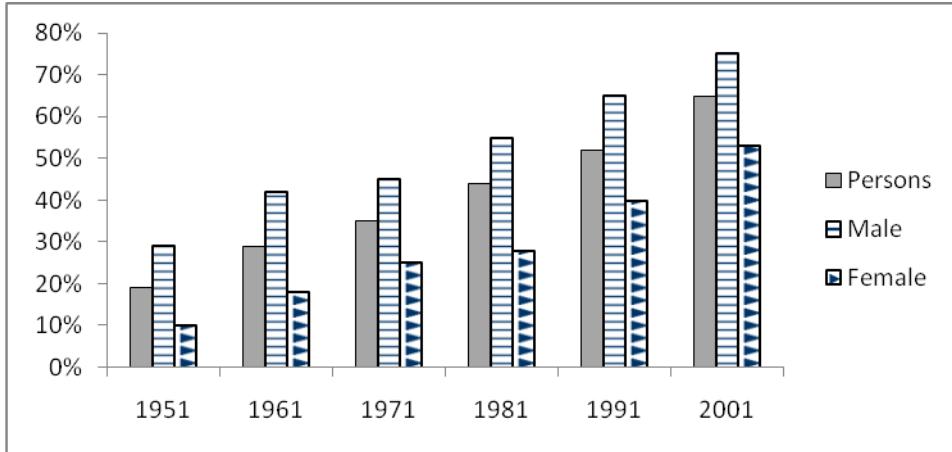
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Chapter 2

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

1. Why are people called 'resource'?
2. Why is it said that human capital is more superior to other resources?
3. Name two countries of the world whose progress is related to the development of human resource. Why have they seen it necessary to invest in human resource?
4. What are the different sectors of economy? Name two activities each belonging to these sectors.
- 5.

Literacy Rates in India (Census of India 2001)



- i) What has the growth rate of literacy been from 1951 to 2001? (Approximate figures)
- ii) What do you get to know about the growth of male literacy from the graph?
- iii) In which year is the female literacy rate the least?
- iv) From 1951 to 2001 by how much has female literacy increased? (Approximate figures)
- v) Why do you think female literacy has not grown remarkably in all these years?
6. What is 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan? How does this programme plan to increase literacy in the country?
7. Why do employment firms recruit healthy people?
8. What is unemployment?
9. What is seasonal unemployment? What are the specific features of seasonal unemployment?
10. What is disguised unemployment? Why does disguised unemployment happen?

11. In recent years how has the pattern of employment changed in the three sectors of economy?

PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

Assignment 2

Q1. When does the population of a nation become its resource?

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Q2. What kind of inputs are required for the formation of human capital? What are the returns from human capital?

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Q3. What are economic activities? Give two examples of economic activities and two non economic activities.

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Q4. Differentiate between market activities and non-market activities.

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Q5. Define National Income.

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Q6. What is the difference between seasonal and disguised unemployment.

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Q7. What kind of unemployment is prevalent in urban areas? How is this a problem?

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Q8. *Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy*”. Explain why this statement is true.

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Chapter 3

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Q1. How would you define poverty?

Q2. List the factors that are indicators of poverty.

Q3. According to social scientists what are the social indicators of poverty?

Q4. How is poverty measured? What is taken into consideration while setting the poverty line in India?

Q5. Why do different countries use different poverty lines? Give an example to support your answer?

Q6. Study the table given below and answer the following questions:

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (in millions)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973-1974	56.4	49.0	54.9	261	60	321
1993-1994	37.3	32.4	36.0	244	76	320
1999-2000	27.1	23.6	26.1	193	67	260

- a) Between 1973 and 2000 which sector has shown the maximum decrease in % of poverty?
- b) The poverty ratio declined between 1973 and 1994, yet the number of poor remained at about 320 million. Why is it so?
- c) The number of poor in the rural sector have decreased from 261 million to 193 million but in the urban sector the decrease is not significant. Why do you think this has happened?
- d) What is the total decrease in the number of poor in the rural and urban sectors?

Q7. Make a list of the socially vulnerable and the economically vulnerable groups, to poverty. Explain why these groups remain poor.

Q8. Name some states where the percentage of poverty is still very high.

Q9. Poverty has resurfaced in some of the former socialist countries like Russia. Why has this happened?

Q10. What does the international poverty line mean?

Q11. Explain how a beneficial programme like the Green Revolution is being held responsible for the growing poverty in India.

Q12. Income inequalities are known to cause increase in poverty. Explain how it has been responsible for the growing poverty rate in India.

Q13. What are the two strategies by which the government has planned to combat poverty?

Q14. How will economic growth help in poverty reduction?

Q15. Give one feature of each of the following poverty reduction programmes:

- a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
- b. Rural Employment Generation Programme
- c. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- e. Antyodaya Anna Yozana

Q16. It is expected that poverty reduction will be expected to make better progress in the next ten to fifteen years. How will this be possible?

POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

Assignment 3

Q1. What is poverty?

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Q2. What factors act as indicators of poverty?

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Q3. What is a poverty line? How much is considered below poverty line in rural and urban areas?
According to the census of 2011 at what level has the poverty line been set?

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Q4. How is a poverty line formulated?

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Q5. Why do socially and economically vulnerable groups remain poor?

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Q6. Explain how the following states have succeeded in reducing poverty

a) Punjab and Haryana:

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b) Kerala:

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c) West Bengal:

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d) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu:

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Q7. How did poverty in India become an effect of the British Colonial administration?

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Q8. Explain how socio-cultural and economic factors add to the existing poverty rate in India.

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Q9. What does NREGA stand for? What are the features of this programme?

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Q10. What is NFWP? What are the features of this programme?

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Q11. What are the setbacks faced by the various poverty alleviation schemes?

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Chapter 4

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Q1. What does food security mean?

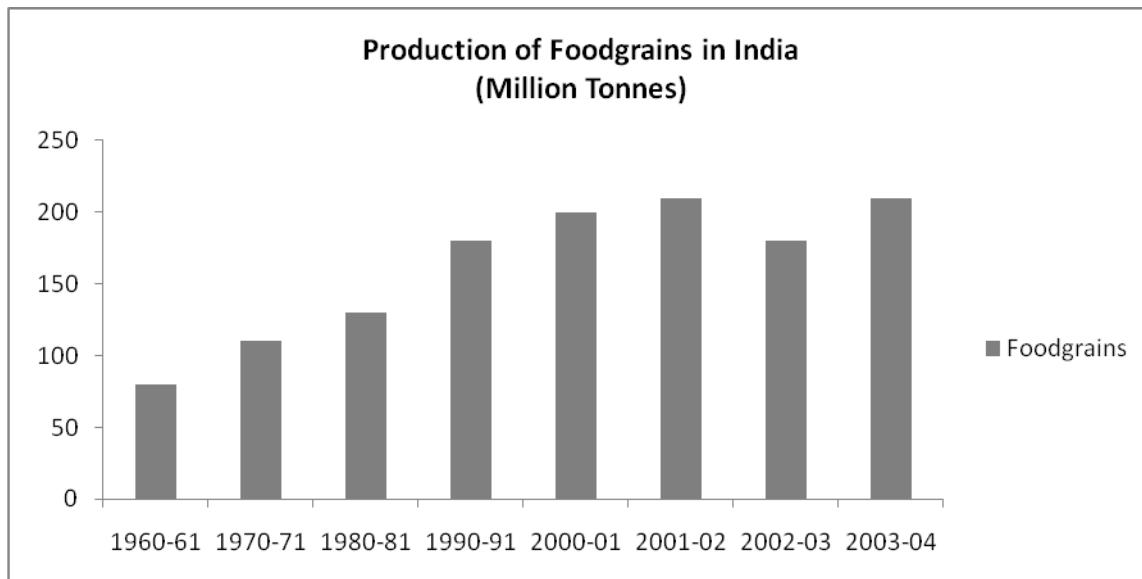
Q2. Under what circumstances does a country face food insecurity?

Q3. What is famine? What are the features of a famine? Who are worst affected most during a famine?

Q4. In urban areas which group of people are worst affected by food insecurity?

Q5. What was the major step taken by the government to attain self sufficiency in food, since Independence?

Q6. Study the graph given below and answer the questions that follow:



- a) In which year did India cross the 200 million tones mark in foodgrain production?
- b) In which decade did India experience the highest increase in foodgrain production?
- c) What could be the reason for this remarkable steady increase?
- d) What does the year 2002-03 show in foodgrain production?

Q7. What is buffer stock? Which government body is responsible for procuring buffer stock?

Q8. What is issue price?

Q9. What does PDS stand for? Why is PDS necessary?

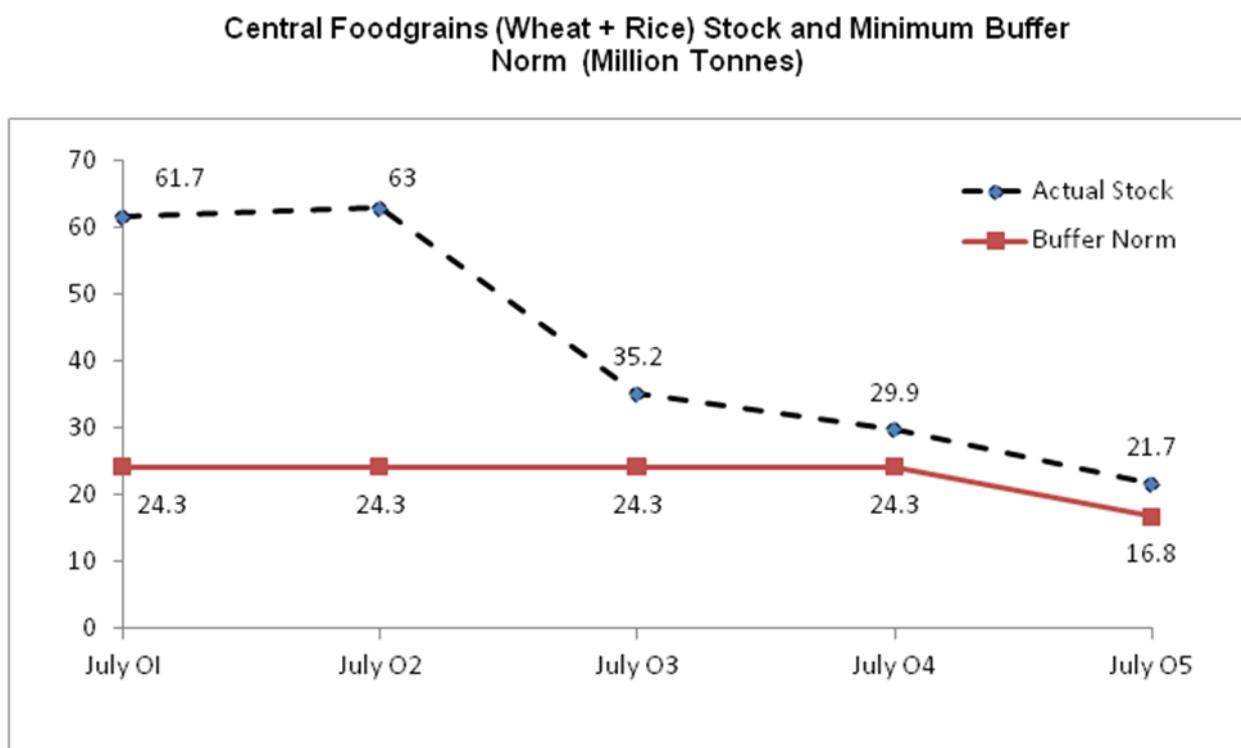
Q10. What are ration shops also called? What is available at these shops? Who is entitled to avail of this facility?

Q11. In the wake of the high incidence of poverty levels, three important food intervention programmes were introduced. What were these programmes?

Q12. What are the salient features of the National Food for Work Programme?

Q13. The PDS has been revamped in recent years. According to the new system who are the beneficiaries of this system?

Q14. Study the following graph and answer the questions that follow:



- Which year shows maximum foodgrain stock and how much?
- What is the minimum buffer stock norm for the Food Corporation of India?
- Which year shows a decline in the actual stock maintained by the FCI? What was the reason for this decline?
- Why did the FCI reduce its buffer stock norm?

Q15. Why did the government increase MSP ? What has this resulted in?

Q16. What are the effects of increased production of foodgrains, on land?

Q17. What are some of the malpractices PDS dealers indulge in that have led to its decline?

Q18. Here are some pictures of 'Grain Banks'. Find out the answers to the questions given below.



- a) What are grain banks?
- b) Who runs these grain banks?
- c) Which state is implementing this concept on a regular basis?
- d) What are the functions of these grain banks?

FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA

Assignment 4

Q1. What are the three requirements that need to be fulfilled to ensure food security? Explain each of them.

Q2. How is food security affected during a calamity?

Q3. What are the two dimensions of hunger? Explain these two dimensions.

Q4. What is buffer stock? Why is it necessary to keep buffer stock.

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Q5. Why is it not advisable to maintain a large amount of buffer stock?

Q6. What is Minimum Support Price? Why is MSP announced by the government?

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Q7. What is PDS? How has PDS helped in ensuring food security?

Q8. What are the drawbacks related to PDS?

Q9. How have co-operative societies helped in maintaining food security in India? Support your answer with examples.
