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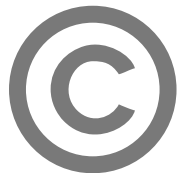
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POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS

I realize what I cannot Control and let the good things flow

I courageously move in the direction of my dreams

I am Supported fully by the universe

I am wrapped in the loving energy of the universe

I allow my desires to flow to me now

All of my thoughts are aligned with my desires

Affirmations for the new "YOU"

I effortlessly attract my desires

// Accept yourself, love yourself, and keep moving forward. If you want to fly, you have to give up what weighs you down.

I am open to new experiences and welcome abundance into my life

When I let go, I create space for something better.

// I have the power to shift my mindset and see the good in everything.

PREFACE

In the realm of competitive examinations such as the Civil Services Examination (CSE), State Public Service Commission Examinations (PSCs), and other Government Exams, the pursuit of success requires unwavering dedication, a burning desire to achieve, and the relentless pursuit of personal excellence.

Amidst the vast sea of resources available to aspiring candidates, it is common to overlook a comprehensive and indispensable asset—the NCERT Textbooks. Recognizing this, we proudly present the One for All NCERT Question Bank—a remarkable Objective Question Bank tailored specifically for National and State-level Competitive Exams. With its coverage of Economics, History, Geography, Polity, and General Science, this book stands as a pivotal addition to any candidate's preparation arsenal.

The benefits of this exceptional book are manifold. Meticulously developed with competitive examinations like the UPSC and State PSCs in mind, it offers numerous benefits-

1. A complete coverage of the NCERT Syllabus, accompanied by Chapter-wise Summaries encompassing all crucial points.
2. The Question structure aligns precisely with the Exam pattern, and detailed solutions for every question ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.
3. The book also presents a range of MCQs categorized into different levels
 - Moderate Level Questions from state PSCs and government exams
 - Advanced Level Questions from the UPSC exams.
 - Previous Years' Question Papers from relevant exams, allowing for familiarity with past patterns.

At Oswaal, we uphold the highest editorial standards to cater to the rigorous demands of competitive examinations. This book embodies our commitment to excellence and meticulousness. Its features make it an indispensable companion for anyone preparing for such examinations.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to **Mr. Shubhendra Tiwari** and **Md. Atif** whose invaluable knowledge, advice, and recommendations have elevated this book to the esteemed ranks of the Oswaal Knowledge family. Their expertise ensures that our readers gain insightful knowledge and secure high rankings in these highly competitive examinations.

To all our readers, we wish you resounding success in your pursuit of greatness!

All the Best!
Team Oswaal Books

Importance of NCERT Books for UPSC and other government exams

Introduction

Books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) are usually not considered to be top of mind when it comes to preparing for competitive examinations like Civil Services Examinations (CSE), Combined Defence Services (CDS), exams conducted by National Defence Academy (NDA) and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF). However, this is a fallacy that can cost any student dearly, not just in terms of ranks secured in the examination, but even qualifications. NCERT books are by far the most comprehensive and reliable source of information that can elevate the level of preparation a candidate has for any of the above competitive examinations.

Here are five reasons why NCERT books should be among the go-to resources for preparing for competitive examinations.

1. Credibility

NCERT books are an authentic source of information as the books are authored by reputed, credible experts, and the information published is sourced from credentialed government reports, ministries agencies, and institutions. If a candidate prepares using any NCERT textbook, then s/he can be rest assured that the content is factually correct, updated, and accurate. In competitive examinations, where a single mark difference can be crucial, factual accuracy is a huge differentiator and determinant of qualification and rank.

2. Comprehensive

NCERT books are comprehensive and reliable. The language in NCERT books is lucid and easily understandable. The books provide a basic idea of all the concepts, provide detailed explanations where necessary, and aid in the understanding of complex topics. Most examinations rely on NCERT topics for question selection and topic coverage and missing out on NCERT books can cost candidates dearly.

3. Research-driven

NCERT books are authored by subject matter experts and specialists who have decades of experience in their chosen fields. The content in NCERT books is authored after extensive research done by authors, co-authors, editors, and support staff. Usually, the authors are eminent experts, professors of reputed academic universities, and research institutions.

5. Authentic

NCERT books are almost error-free. The content is checked times before it is published. There is an extensive editorial team that supports the publication of all books and hence the content and editorial quality are of the highest standard.

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for competitive examinations cannot afford to give NCERT books a miss. Authored by experts and backed by research, these books aid in bridging the learning curve as they are quite lucid and easy to understand. Having a good grasp and understanding of the basics can improve the confidence level of the candidates during preparation and spur them to secure better marks and rank.

Aashirvad Kumar
UPSC Consultant-Oswaal Books
7+ years of Teaching experience,
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Approach to read NCERT Books for UPSC and other government exams

Introduction

The Civil Services Examination (CSE) conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for appointments into the elite branches of civil services of the Government of India is considered one of the most rigorous and demanding examinations in India.

The intake applications rate for UPSC is quite high – every year around 900,000 to 1,000,000 candidates apply every year. Candidates feel daunted, and sometimes are unsure of getting the right rank even if they have the right preparation, because of the sheer number of candidates appearing in the examination. Often in an attempt to read more current resources, candidates miss out on reading the most comprehensive resources already at their disposal, books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Here are a few strategies for how NCERT books can be leveraged for CSE preparation.

1. Coverage strategy

It is advised to cover the NCERT books subject-wise from Class VI to XII. For example, for history, you may want to start with the textbook for Class VI, moving on to VII, VIII, and so on. This will give you subject continuity and help you build your understanding chronologically. It is also recommended to build interlinks between your knowledge of the subject from a previous class while reading the textbook of the next class. To further consolidate your preparation, solve MCQs from another book to help cement your understanding of the subject further.

2. Visual assets

For subjects like geography and biology, visual assets are very important. Diagrams provided in NCERT textbooks are very important for these subjects. Some of the representations are relevant for the main of various state public service examinations.

3. Subject-specific strategies

It is imperative to give special attention to some subjects such as geography, and science (environment science sections). Questions from these topics are frequently asked in the examination and preparing from NCERT ensures that your subject knowledge is current, authentic, and up to date.

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for UPSC need to leverage every resource for strategic competitive advantage. Preparation with NCERT books can give candidates the necessary edge. To help candidates improve their confidence while attempting UPSC, Oswaal Books is launching NCERT summaries from Class VI-XII. This power-packed resource will help save time by highlighting the necessary sections for UPSC preparation as well as give candidates confidence that they have covered everything. This best-in-class resource will give candidates a tremendous advantage as they are a derivative of the research-backed NCERT books but are condensed for UPSC preparation.

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THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Organisation of Production

- The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for the production of goods and services.
- The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals.
- The second requirement is labour, i.e., people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.
- The third requirement is physical capital, i.e., the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. The items that come under physical capital are:
 1. Tools, machines, and buildings: Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc. Tools, machines, and buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.
 2. Raw materials and money in hand: Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production. It is also called variable capital.
- The fourth requirement is called human capital. It refers to knowledge and enterprise that are required to put together land, labour and physical capital to produce an output.
- Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

Increasing the Production

- When we grow more than one crop on a same piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.
- The other way is to use modern farming methods for higher yield.

- The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
- Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.
- HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce the best results.
- Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc.
- Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
- Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to the increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.

Non-Farm Activities

- Dairy is a common activity for many families in Palampur. People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during the rainy season.
- The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby larger village.

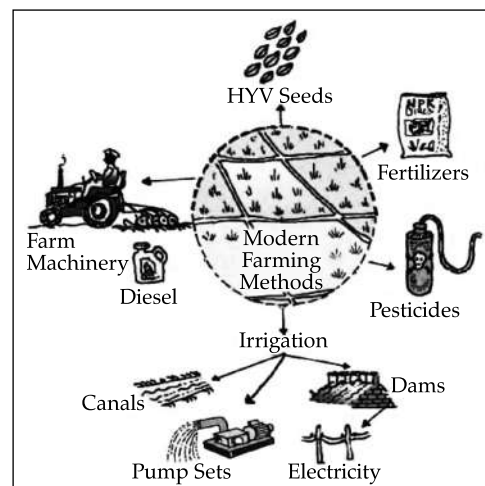


Figure: Modern farming methods: HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, etc.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

- Which of the following is not required for the production of goods and services?
 - Water
 - Ports
 - Labour
 - Physical capital
 - Which of the following comes under fixed capital?
 - Raw material
 - Tools
 - Machines
 - Both (b) and (c)
 - Raw materials are
 - Working capital
 - Fixed capital
 - Non-working capital
 - None of the above
 - Which of the following are factors of production?
 - Land
 - Labour
 - Human capital
 - All of the above
 - When we grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as
 - Fixed cropping
 - Multiple cropping
 - Single cropping
 - Terrace farming
 - The Green Revolution helped in the cultivation of rice and wheat using
 - LYV seeds
 - DYV seeds
 - MYV seeds
 - HYV seeds
 - The modern farming method was first tried by farmers of
 - Bihar
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Punjab
 - West Bengal
 - Which one of the following was the consequence(s) of the Green Revolution?
 - Loss of soil fertility
 - Depletion of the water table
 - Improvement in the land structure
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - HYV seeds need
 - Pesticides
 - Chemical fertilizers
 - Plenty of water
 - All of the above
 - Which of the following is a non-farm activity?
 - Growing wheat
 - Ploughing the field
 - Selling dairy products
 - All of the above
- Consider the following statements:
 - Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital and they are also called factors of production.
 - Multiple cropping is one of the ways of increasing production on land.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
 - Consider the following statements with respect to the Green Revolution:
 - The Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
 - HYV seeds need plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers to produce the best results.
 - Farmers of Punjab and Karnataka were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
 - It is associated with the increase in soil fertility due to the increased use of chemical fertilisers.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 4
 - 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - Consider the following statements:
 - The HYV seeds have helped in producing a greater amount of grain on a single plant.
 - Cultivating crops is a non-farm activity.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
 - Consider the following statements with respect to the Kharif Season:
 - It is identified with the rainy season.
 - Wheat is the crop grown during this time period.
 - Sugar cane is grown on a large scale.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

- Consider the following statements:
 - Tools and machines are fixed capital as well as physical capital.
 - Raw materials are working capital and not physical capital.
 - Human capital is one of the requirements for the production of goods and services.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

- Select the ingredients of green revolution with the help of the codes given below: [UPPCS]
 - High yielding variety of seeds
 - Irrigation
 - Rural electrification
 - Rural roads and Marketing**Codes:**
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 4 only
 - All the four

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: There are four requirements for the production of goods and services - land, labour, physical capital and human capital.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Tools, machines, and buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.
3. **Option (a) is correct**
Explanation: Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.
4. **Option (d) is correct**
Explanation: Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.
5. **Option (b) is correct**
Explanation: When we grow more than one crop on the same piece of land during the year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.
6. **Option (d) is correct**
Explanation: The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
7. **Option (c) is correct**
Explanation: The Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
8. **Option (d) is correct**
Explanation: The Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to the increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table.
9. **Option (d) is correct**
Explanation: HYV seeds need plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce the best results.
10. **Option (c) is correct**
Explanation: Selling dairy products is a non-farm activity.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (c) is correct**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** Tools, machines, and buildings are fixed capital as well as physical capital. Physical capital is of two types fixed and working.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Raw materials are working as well as physical capital. Physical capital is of two types: fixed and working.

Statement 3: There are four requirements for the production of goods and services. They are land, labour, physical capital and human capital.

2. **Option (c) is correct**
Explanation: Both statements are correct.
Statement 1: Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital, and human capital, and they are also called factors of production.
Statement 2: When we grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.
3. **Option (a) is correct**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** The Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of wheat and rice using high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
Statement 2: HYV seeds need plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce the best results.
Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
Statement 4: The statement is incorrect. Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to the increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water table. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.
4. **Option (a) is correct**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Cultivating crops is a farm activity.
5. **Option (a) is correct**
Explanation: Only one statement is correct.
Statement 1: Kharif season is identified with the rainy season. This statement is true.
Statement 2: It is a false statement. Crops grown during kharif season are jowar and bajra.
Statement 3: It is also a false statement. Sugar cane is an important rabi crop.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The green revolution needed HYV seeds, plenty of water, and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce the best results.

Human Resource

- 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.
- Like other resources, the population is also a resource—a "human resource".
- Human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.
- When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it "human capital formation." It adds to the productive power of the country just like "physical capital formation."
- Investment in human capital (through education, training and medical care) yields a return just like an investment in physical capital.
- Human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital: human resources can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.
- A large population in India has been considered a liability rather than an asset. But a large population need not be a liability for the economy. It can be turned into a productive asset by investing in human capital.
- A child can yield a high return in the future with investments made in her education and health, in the form of higher earnings and a greater contribution to society.
- Countries, like Japan, have invested in human resources. They did not have any natural resources. These countries are developed/rich. They import the natural resources needed in their country. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made these countries rich/developed.

Economic Activities

- The various activities done by the people have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.
- The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying.
- Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.
- Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector.
- These economic activities add value to the national income.

- Economic activities have two parts — market activities and non-market activities.
- Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include the production of goods or services, including government services.
- Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption. These can be the consumption and processing of primary products and the own-account production of fixed assets.
- Due to historical and cultural reasons, there is a division of labour between men and women.
- A majority of women have meager education and low skill formation; that's why women are paid lower compared to men.

Quality of Population

- The quality of the population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.
- The quality of the population decides the growth rate of the country.
- The literate and healthy population is an asset.

Education

- Education contributes to the growth of society.
- It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.
- There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.
- Literacy is not only a right. It is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly.

Health

- The health of a person helps him to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.
- Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being.
- Our national policy aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional services with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.
- Only four states, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, have the maximum number of medical colleges.

People as Resource

Unemployment

- Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work cannot find jobs.
- The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.
- In the case of India, we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. The nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In the case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.
- Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such a kind of problem.
- In the case of Disguised Unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plots where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people, but engages eight people. Those three people do not increase the productivity of the field.
- In the case of urban areas, educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find a job.
- Unemployment leads to the wastage of manpower resources. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
- Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.
- Unemployment hurts the overall growth of an economy. An increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resources, which could have been gainfully employed.
- Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.
- In the secondary sector, small-scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing.
- In the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on.

Terms

- The infant mortality rate is the death of a child below one year of age.
- The birth rate is the number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period.
- The death rate is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period.
- An increase in life expectancy and improvement in child care are helpful in assessing the future progress of the country.
- An increase in longevity is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence.
- Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and child care.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. Human capital formation can be done by
 - (a) Educating people
 - (b) Providing better living standards
 - (c) Spreading awareness
 - (d) All of the above
2. What kind of investments are required in human capital?
 - (a) Medical care
 - (b) Education
 - (c) Housing facilities
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
3. A large population in India can be turned into a productive asset by investing in
 - (a) Physical assets
 - (b) Stocks
 - (c) Human capital
 - (d) Children
4. Which of the following is included in the primary sector?
 - (a) Animal husbandry
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Forestry
 - (d) All of the above
5. Which of the following is not included in the tertiary sector?
 - (a) Mining
 - (b) Transport
 - (c) Communication
 - (d) Banking
6. Which of the following activities involve production for self-consumption?
 - (a) Market activities
 - (b) Non-market activities
 - (c) Self-activities
 - (d) Production activities
7. Which of the following is an asset for the country?
 - (a) Healthy population
 - (b) Clean air
 - (c) Private schools
 - (d) None of the above
8. On which of the following factors the quality of population depends?
 - (a) Literacy rate
 - (b) Employment generation
 - (c) Physical assets of the people
 - (d) None of the above
9. Which of the following is not a benefit of education?
 - (a) It enhances the national income.
 - (b) It increases the efficiency of governance.
 - (c) It contributes to the growth of society.
 - (d) It increases the value of the money.
10. The aim of our 'National Health Policy' is to:
 - (a) Start medical colleges in all the districts of the nation
 - (b) Improve the ambulance services

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

- (c) Improving the accessibility of healthcare
(d) Recruit doctors from other countries to improve the health services
11. Which of the following age does not come under the workforce population?
(a) 69 (b) 55
(c) 46 (d) 29
12. Urban areas have
(a) Seasonal unemployment
(b) Disguised unemployment
(c) Educated unemployment
(d) Uneducated unemployment
13. The type of unemployment, when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year is
(a) Educated unemployment
(b) Seasonal unemployment
(c) Disguised unemployment
(d) Yearly unemployment
14. The disguised unemployment is mainly found in
(a) Industries (b) Agricultural fields
(c) Schools (d) Semi-urban areas
15. Which of the following in the primary activities is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?
(a) Forestry (b) Mining
(c) Fishing (d) Agriculture
16. Which of the following is incorrect about unemployment?
(a) Unemployment turns people into a liability.
(b) Unemployment increases economic overload.
(c) Unemployment improves personality development.
(d) Unemployment hurts the overall growth of an economy.
17. The infant mortality rate is
(a) The death of a person before its expected age.
(b) The birth of a child for every 1,000 people during a particular period.
(c) The death of a child below one year of age.
(d) None of the above
18. An increase in longevity is an indicator of
(a) Good education (b) Good jobs
(c) Good government (d) Good quality of life
19. The 'Death Rate' is the
(a) number of people per 100 who die during a particular period.
(b) number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period.
(c) number of males per 1,000 who die during a particular period.
(d) number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period.
20. Why are rural women employed in low-paid jobs?
(a) They are not aware of the wage rate.
(b) They are not allowed by their families.
(c) They lack in education or the necessary skill.
(d) They do not want to work hard.
1. Consider the following statements with respect to human capital:
1. Human capital is formed when the human resource is developed by becoming educated.
2. Human capital is superior to other resources like physical capital.
3. Investment in human capital does not provide a return like the investment in physical capital.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements with respect to different sectors of the economy:
1. The primary sector includes poultry farming.
2. Trade is included in the secondary sector.
3. Tourism is a part of the tertiary sector.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following statements:
1. Market activities involve activities done for profit.
2. Non-market activities are the production for market consumption.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Consider the following statements:
1. The quality of the population depends upon skill formation acquired by the people of the country.
2. The quality of the population decides the growth rate of the country.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Consider the following statements:
1. Education enhances national income and contributes to the growth of society.
2. Punjab is one of the states which has a maximum number of medical colleges.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Consider the following statements:
1. Seasonal and disguised unemployment is mainly found in the agricultural sector.
2. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.
3. People appear to be employed in disguised unemployment.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

People as Resource

7. Consider the following statements:
- Unemployment increases economic overload and the dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.
 - Unemployment has a positive impact on the overall growth of an economy and an increase in unemployment is an indication of a healthy economy.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. Consider the following statements:
- The birth rate is the number of babies born for every 10000 people during a particular period.
 - The death rate is the number of people per 100 who die during a particular period.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Consider the following statements:
- The infant mortality rate is the death of a child below one year of age.
 - Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Increasing the knowledge, skill levels and capacities of the people of the country.
3. Accumulation of tangible wealth.
4. Accumulation of intangible wealth
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4
2. Transport, communication, and commerce are covered under [UPPCS]
- (a) Primary activities (b) Secondary activities
(c) Tertiary activities (d) Rural activities
3. Which of the following activities is not a part of service sector in an economy? [UPPCS]
- (a) Hotel and Restaurant (b) Insurance
(c) Manufacturing (d) Transport
4. Disguised unemployment in India is mainly related to: [UPPCS]
1. Agricultural sector 2. Rural area
3. Manufacturing sector 4. Urban area
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Code:**
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2
5. Disguised unemployment arises when: [Haryana PCS]
- (a) Demand for labour decreases due to demographic reasons as compared to its supply
(b) Labour demand decreases due to seasonal instability
(c) More workers are engaged in the same occupation than expected
(d) Negative business cycle leads to job loss

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Consider the following statements: [UPSC]
Human capital formation as a concept is better explained in terms of process which enables:
- Individuals of a country to accumulate more capital.

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: When the human resources are further developed by becoming more educated and healthier, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Investment in human capital through education, training, and medical care yields a return just like an investment in physical capital.
3. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: A large population in India has been considered a liability rather than an asset. But a large population need not be a burden on the economy. It can be turned into a productive asset by investing in human capital.
4. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining, and quarrying.
5. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector.
6. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption. These can be the consumption and processing of primary products and the own-account production of fixed assets.
7. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy, and skill formation acquired by the people of the country. A literate and healthy population is an asset for a country.
8. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy, and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

9. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Education contributes to the growth of society. It enhances national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

10. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Our national policy aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional services with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population.

11. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years of age.

12. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work cannot find jobs. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment.

13. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such a kind of problem.

14. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plots where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. For Example: The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Those three people do not increase the productivity of the field.

15. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the primary activities agriculture is the most labour-absorbing sector of the economy.

16. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Unemployment leads to the wastage of manpower resources. People who are an asset to the economy will turn into a liability. Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. Unemployment hurts the overall growth of an economy. Unemployment does not lead to improvement in personality development.

17. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The infant mortality rate is the death of a child below one year of age.

18. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: An increase in longevity is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence.

19. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The death rate is the number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period.

20. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: A majority of women have poor education and low skill formation; that's why women are paid lower compared to men.

1. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthier, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.

Statement 2: Human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital, as human resources can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on their own.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like an investment in physical capital.

2. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Trade is included in the tertiary sector. The secondary sector includes manufacturing.

Statement 3: Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector.

3. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include the production of goods or services, including government services.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Non-market activities are the production for self-consumption. These can be the consumption and processing of primary products and the own-account production of fixed assets.

4. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are correct

Statement 1: The quality of the population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.

Statement 2: The quality of the population decides the growth rate of the country.

5. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: Education contributes to the growth of society. It enhances national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Only four states, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of medical colleges.

People as Resource

6. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: All three statements are correct

Statement 1: Seasonal and disguised unemployment is mainly found in the agricultural sector.

Statement 2: Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find a job.

Statement 3: In the case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plots where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. For example: The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Those three people do not increase the productivity of the field.

7. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: Unemployment tends to increase economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Unemployment hurts the overall growth of an economy. An increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resources, which could have been gainfully employed.

8. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are incorrect

Statement 1: The birth rate is the number of babies born for every 1000 people during a particular period.

Statement 2: The death rate is the number of people per 1000 who die during a particular period.

9. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are correct

Statement 1: The infant mortality rate is the death of a child below one year of age.

Statement 2: Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and child care.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. Human capital does not mean the accumulation of more capital.

Statement 2: Investment in human capital (through education, training, medical care) yields a return just like an investment in physical capital.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Tangible wealth means wealth in the physical form where one can touch the wealth. Human capital does not accumulate tangible wealth.

Statement 4: Human capital accumulates intangible wealth in the form of knowledge, education, skill development, training, etc.

2. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector (service sector).

3. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.

4. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. In the case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plots where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity.

5. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In the case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plots where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. For example: The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Those three people do not increase the productivity of the field.

Poverty

- Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. Poverty also means a lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It also means a lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all, it means living with a sense of helplessness.
- One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.
- Mahatma Gandhi always insisted that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering.
- The social indicators of poverty are – Illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.
- The economic indicators of poverty are – income and consumption.

Social Exclusion and Vulnerability

- According to Social Exclusion, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings.
- Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. It is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits, and opportunities that others enjoy.
- A typical example is the workings of the caste system in India, in which people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities.
- Social exclusion can cause more damage than having a very low income.
- Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities (say, members of a backward caste) or individuals (such as a widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.
- Vulnerability is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health, and job opportunities.
- Vulnerability describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when a bad time comes for everybody, whether a flood or an earthquake or simply a fall in the availability of jobs.

Poverty Line

- A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels.
- A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfil the basic needs.
- The poverty line may vary with time and place. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury.
- The present formula for food requirements while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement.
- Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories.
- The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does.
- The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.
- The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- Many international organisations like World Bank use a uniform standard for poverty line for making comparisons between developing countries.

Vulnerable Groups

- The proportion of people below the poverty line is also not the same for all social groups and economic categories in India.
- Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.
- Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

Inter-State Disparities

- Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension.
- The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state.

Global Poverty Scenario

- The proportion of people in different countries living in extreme economic poverty as defined by the World

Poverty as a Challenge

Bank as living on less than \$1.90 per day has fallen from 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015.

- Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development.
- The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.

Causes of Poverty

- One historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged the development of industries like textiles.
- With the spread of irrigation and the Green Revolution, many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India.
- Another feature of high poverty rates has been huge income inequalities. One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.
- Socio-cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty. To fulfill social obligations and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money.
- Poor people hardly have any savings, so they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So, the high level of indebtedness is both, the cause and effect of poverty.

Anti-Poverty Measures

- The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks: (1) promotion of economic growth and (2) targeted anti-poverty programs.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act, 2005 (MNREGA)

- It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.
- It also aims at sustainable development to address the causes of drought, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.
- The share of SC, ST, and Women person-days in the scheme is 23 percent, 17 percent and 53 percent respectively.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY)

- It is another scheme that was started in 1993.
- The program aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small businesses and industries.
- Rural Employment Generation programme (REGP):
 1. This programme was launched in 1995.
 2. The aim of the programme is to create self - employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

- This programme was launched in 1999.
- The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. Which of the following defines poverty?
 - (a) It means hunger and adequate shelter.
 - (b) It means sufficient clean water and proper sanitation facilities.
 - (c) It means living with a sense of helplessness.
 - (d) None of the above
2. Which of the following is not an indicator of poverty?
 - (a) Illiteracy level
 - (b) Malnutrition
 - (c) Income
 - (d) Attendance in schools
3. Social Exclusion happens when
 - (a) People are excluded from facilities and benefits which others enjoy.
 - (b) People are provided with better access to healthcare.
4. Vulnerability is
 - (a) A greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when a bad time comes.
 - (b) Determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living.
 - (c) A measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities or individuals becoming or remaining poor.
 - (d) All of the above
5. A common method used to measure poverty is based on
 - (a) Income levels
 - (b) Consumption levels
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

6. The poverty line varies with
 - (a) Time and place
 - (b) Time and speed
 - (c) Time and people
 - (d) House and societies
7. The present formula for food requirements while estimating the poverty line is based on the
 - (a) Income requirements
 - (b) Consumption requirements
 - (c) Spending
 - (d) Calorie requirements
8. The surveys for estimating the poverty line are carried out by
 - (a) National Survey of India
 - (b) National Sample Survey Organisation
 - (c) National Poverty Organisation
 - (d) National Estimates Survey Organisation
9. Social group which is most vulnerable to poverty is
 - (a) Agricultural labour households
 - (b) Daily wage households
 - (c) Scheduled Castes
 - (d) Fishermen
10. The reason for declining poverty in China and Southeast Asia is
 - (a) Economic growth
 - (b) Investment in human resources
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
11. The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by
 - (a) 2025
 - (b) 2027
 - (c) 2035
 - (d) 2030
12. Which of the following is both the cause and effect of poverty?
 - (a) Unequal distribution of land
 - (b) Debt
 - (c) British policies
 - (d) All of the above
13. The MNREGA provides employment for
 - (a) 50 days
 - (b) 30 days
 - (c) 100 days
 - (d) 60 days
14. The aim of Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana is
 - (a) To provide employment to women.
 - (b) To provide employment to all adults in the rural areas.
 - (c) To create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
 - (d) To create an employment ecosystem where all youth can learn and develop their skills depending on their interests.
15. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was started in the year
 - (a) 1990
 - (b) 2010
 - (c) 1972
 - (d) 1993
16. Why is the calorie requirement higher in rural areas?
 - (a) Due to strenuous physical work
 - (b) Due to low level of income
 - (c) Due to seasonal unemployment
 - (d) All of the above

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements with respect to poverty:
 1. Poverty means a lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
 2. One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.
 3. A lack of job opportunities and a lack of access to safe drinking water are indicators of poverty.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements with respect to Social Exclusion:
 1. It can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.
 2. It is a process through which individuals or groups are included in all facilities, benefits, and opportunities that others enjoy.
 3. It can cause more damage than having a very low income.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following statements with respect to Vulnerability:
 1. It is a measure that describes the greater probability of certain communities or individuals becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.
 2. It describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people only during a flood or an earthquake.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Consider the following statements:
 1. Spending levels are used to measure poverty.
 2. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs.
 3. The poverty line may vary with time and place.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. The formula for food requirements while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement.
 2. The calorie requirement is the same for all people.
 Select the correct statements using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Poverty as a Challenge

6. Consider the following statements:
1. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas.
 2. The calorie requirements in rural areas are less than in urban areas.
 3. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys which are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
7. Consider the following statements:
1. Among the Social groups, the most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.
 2. Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.
- Select the correct statements using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. Consider the following statements:
1. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state in India.
 2. One of the reasons for poverty decline in China is investments in human resource development.
 3. The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. Consider the following statements with respect to the causes of poverty in India:
1. Socio-cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty.
 2. The unequal distribution of resources is one of the reasons behind income inequalities.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following statements with respect to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MNREGA):
1. It aims to provide 60 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.
 2. It is aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation, and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Which of the following is not considered a social indicator of poverty? [UPPCS]
(a) Low number of modes of transport
(b) Illiteracy level
(c) Lack of access to health care
(d) Lack of employment opportunities
2. Who conducts the periodical sample survey for estimating the poverty line in India? [Himachal PCS]
(a) Niti Aayog (b) CSO
(c) NSSO
(d) Ministry of Social Justice

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. Poverty also means a lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. It also means a lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all, it means living with a sense of helplessness.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The indicators of poverty are - income & consumption, illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. It is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits, and opportunities that others enjoy.
4. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities or individuals of becoming, or remaining poor in the coming years. It is determined by the options available to different communities for finding an alternative living in terms of assets, education, health and job opportunities. It describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when a bad time comes for everybody.
5. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels.

6. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The poverty line may vary with time and place. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury.
7. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The present formula for food requirements while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories.
8. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
9. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.
10. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development.
11. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.
12. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.
13. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The MNREGA provides employment of 100 days to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.
14. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small businesses and industries.
15. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was started in the year 1993.
16. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: All three statements are correct.
Statement 1: Poverty means hunger and lack of shelter. Poverty also means a lack of clean water and

sanitation facilities. It also means a lack of a regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all, it means living with a sense of helplessness.

Statement 2: One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.

Statement 3: The indicators of poverty are - income and consumption, illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.

2. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Social exclusion is a process through which individuals or groups are excluded from facilities, benefits, and opportunities that others enjoy.
Statement 3: Social exclusion can cause more damage than having a very low income.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities (say, members of a backward caste) or individuals (such as a widow or a physically handicapped person) of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Vulnerability describes the greater probability of being more adversely affected than other people when a bad time comes for everybody, whether a flood or an earthquake, or simply a fall in the availability of jobs.
4. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels.
Statement 2: A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil the basic needs.
Statement 3: The poverty line may vary with time and place. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury.
5. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: The present formula for food requirements while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex, and the type of work that a person does.
6. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas.

Poverty as a Challenge

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.

Statement 3: The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

7. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are correct

Statement 1: Among the Social groups, the most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

Statement 2: Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.

8. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: All three statements are correct

Statement 1: The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state in India.

Statement 2: Poverty declined substantially in China and Southeast Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development.

Statement 3: The new sustainable development goals of the United Nations (UN) propose ending poverty of all types by 2030.

9. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are correct

Statement 1: Socio-cultural and economic factors also are responsible for poverty. To fulfil social obligations

and observe religious ceremonies, people in India, including the very poor, spend a lot of money.

Statement 2: One of the features of high poverty rates has been the huge income inequalities. One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.

10. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. MNREGA aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.

Statement 2: MNREGA aims at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The social indicators of poverty are – Illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation, etc.

2. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The poverty line is estimated periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).



Food Security

- Food security has the following dimensions:
 1. Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports, and the previous years' stock stored in government granaries.
 2. Accessibility means food is within reach of every person.
 3. Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.
- Food security is ensured in a country only if:
 - (1) enough food is available for all the persons, (2) all persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality, and (3) there is no barrier to access to food.
- Due to a natural calamity, say drought, the total production of food grains decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas.
- Due to a shortage of food, the prices go up. At high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food.
- If such a calamity happens in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a longer period, it may cause a situation of starvation.
- A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.
- A famine is characterised by wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation.
- Natural calamities and pandemics may also lead to food shortages. For example, the Covid-19 pandemic had an adverse impact on food security.
- The most devastating famine that occurred in India was the Famine of Bengal in 1943.
- Restriction on the movement of people and goods and services impacted economic activity. Therefore, food security is needed in a country to ensure food at all times, including during calamities and pandemics.

Food Insecure People

- 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 the destitute including beggars.
- In urban areas, the food-insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations and the casual labour market.
- The social composition and the inability to buy food also play a role in food insecurity. The SCs, STs, and some sections of the OBCs (lower castes among them) who have either a poor land base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
- 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.

- The food insecure people are disproportionately large in some regions of the country, such as economically backward states with high incidence of poverty, tribal & remote areas, regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.
- The states of Uttar Pradesh (eastern and south-eastern parts), Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for the largest number of food-insecure people in the country.
- Hunger is another aspect indicating 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.
- Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions. Chronic Hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.
- Seasonal Hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of casual labourers, e.g., there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season. This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.

Food Security in India

- India has been aiming at Self-sufficiency in food grains since Independence.
- India adopted a new strategy in agriculture, which resulted in the 'Green Revolution', especially in the production of wheat and rice.
- Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, officially recorded the impressive strides of the Green Revolution in agriculture by releasing a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968.
- India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
- The availability of food grains (even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise) at the country level has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.
- This system has two components: (a) buffer stock, and (b) public distribution system.

Buffer Stock

- Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured 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

Food Security in India

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 food grains are stored in granaries.
- This is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata 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 periods of calamity.

Public Distribution System

- 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 also known as Fair Price Shops, keep stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking. These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price and it is also known as Issue Price.
- There are three kinds of ration cards: (a) Antyodaya cards for the poorest of the poor; (b) BPL cards for those below the poverty line; and (c) APL cards for all others.
- 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.

Role of Cooperatives in Food Security

- The cooperatives are also playing an important role in food security in India, especially in the southern

and western parts of the country. The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low-priced goods to poor people.

- In Delhi, Mother Dairy is making strides in the provision of milk and vegetables to the consumers at a controlled rate decided by the Government of Delhi.
- Amul is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country.
- In Maharashtra, the Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up grain banks in different regions. The ADS Grain Bank programme is acknowledged as a successful and innovative food security intervention.
- A subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

The National Food Security Act, 2013

- This Act provides for food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity. Under this act, 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population have been categorised as eligible households for food security.
- The introduction of Rationing in India dates back to the 1940s against the backdrop of the Bengal famine. The three important food intervention programmes were introduced under rationing:
 1. Public Distribution System (PDS);
 2. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in 1975; and
 3. Food for work (FFW) in 1977-78.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. Affordability of food means
 - (a) Food production within the country
 - (b) Food imports in the country
 - (c) Food is within reach of every person
 - (d) All persons have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality
2. When there is surplus food the price of the food will
 - (a) Rise
 - (b) Fall
 - (c) Remains the same
 - (d) None of the above
3. Natural calamities cause
 - (a) Decrease in the production of food grains
 - (b) Increase in production of food grains
 - (c) Higher income for farmers
 - (d) All of the above
4. Deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water is called
 - (a) Famine
 - (b) Floods
 - (c) Drought
 - (d) Pandemics
5. The Green Revolution increased the production of
 - (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
6. Wheat and rice are purchased from the farmers for buffer stock by
 - (a) Food Corporation of India
 - (b) Stock Corporation of India
 - (c) Wheat and Rice Corporation
 - (d) Buffer Corporation
7. Who among of the following has the largest number of food-insecure people in the country?
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Orissa
 - (d) All of the above
8. Inadequate diet and food leads to
 - (a) Chronic hunger
 - (b) Seasonal hunger
 - (c) Non-seasonal hunger
 - (d) Inadequate hunger
9. When a person is unable to get work for the entire year it leads to
 - (a) Chronic hunger
 - (b) Seasonal hunger
 - (c) Non-seasonal hunger
 - (d) Inadequate hunger

10. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is
- A pre-announced price for the crops
 - Declared by the government every year before the sowing season
 - To provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops
 - All of the above
11. The system by which food is distributed through government-regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society is
- Government Regulated System
 - Public Distribution System
 - Government Rationing System
 - Public Regulated System
12. Which of the following cards is issued for the people below the poverty line?
- Antyodaya
 - APL
 - BPL
 - JPL
13. Food grains and other items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price through
- Lower Shops
 - Fair Price Shop
 - Poor Shop
 - None of the above
14. The type of payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity is known as
- Prepaid payment
 - Minimum Support Price
 - Subsidy
 - Supplementary price
15. Which of the following has brought the White Revolution to the country?
- Mother Dairy
 - Amul
 - Academy of Development Science
 - Rich milk
16. The percentage of the rural population that has been categorised under the National Food Security Act, 2013 as eligible households for food security
- 65%
 - 70%
 - 50%
 - 75%
17. In order to help the poor people, the government provides them food grains from the PDS at a price much lower than market price. This price is known as _____.
- MSP
 - Issue Price
 - MRP
 - Merchant Price
18. When was rationing system introduced in India?
- 1930
 - 1940
 - 1932
 - 1947
19. ICDS stands for _____
- Indian Child Development Scheme
 - Integrated Child Development Services
 - Integrated Child Development Scheme
 - International Child Development Services

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements with respect to food security:
- Food security is ensured in a country only if enough food is available for all the people.
 - Food security is ensured in a country only if all the poor have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.
 - Food security is ensured in a country only if there is no barrier to access to food.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements:
- The total production of the food decreases during natural calamities and the prices of food also fall.
 - If a natural calamity is stretched over a longer period it may cause a situation of survival.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
3. Consider the following statements:
- In the urban areas, the food-insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations.
 - The SCs and STs who have poor land base are prone to food insecurity.
 - The food insecure people are large in economically backward states.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements:
- Hunger is one aspect indicating food insecurity.
 - All people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low incomes.
 - Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting, and it is prevalent only in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 2
 - Only 1
 - 2 and 3
 - Only 3
5. Consider the following statements:
- India adopted a new strategy in agriculture which resulted in the Green Revolution, especially in the production of wheat and rice.
 - India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Food Security in India

6. Consider the following statements with respect to Buffer Stock:
1. Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India.
 2. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is less production.
 3. The food grains are stored to distribute in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price.
 4. Buffer stock helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during periods of calamity.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

7. Consider the following statements with respect to the Minimum Support Price:

1. Minimum Support Prices are pre-announced prices for the crops.
2. The MSP is declared by the government every year after the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of the crops.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Public Distribution System is the distribution of food grains through government-regulated ration shops among the poorer section of society.
2. Ration shops keep stock of all cooking items which are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.
3. The PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government policy in stabilising prices and making food available to consumers at affordable prices.
4. There are three kinds of ration cards.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4

9. Consider the following statements:

1. Amul has helped in bringing the White Revolution into the country.

2. A subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity.
3. Subsidies can keep consumer prices high while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

10. Consider the following statements with respect to the National Food Security Act 2013:

1. The Act provides for food and nutritional security at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.
2. Under this act, 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population have been categorised as eligible households for food security.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Public procurement of food grains at support prices ensures the following: [RAS/RTS]

- (A) Stability in farm prices
(B) Remunerative prices to the farmers
(C) Building food stocks for public distribution

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (B) and (C)
(c) (A), (B) and (C) (d) Only (C)

2. Consider the following statements regarding the minimum support price of agricultural yields: [UPPCS]

1. If the market price is high, farmers will sell their produce to the government.
2. This ensures minimum fixed price for farmers' yields.
3. It is helpful in food security mission
4. It is highly profitable for the farmers as they earn immense profit on their yield.

Out of the above, the correct statements are:

- (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

2. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Due to a shortage of food, prices go up. Similarly, price will fall if there is surplus food.

3. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Due to a natural calamity like drought, the total production of food grains decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas.

4. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: A famine is characterised by wide spread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation.

5. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The Green Revolution especially increased the production of wheat and rice.
6. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
7. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The states of Uttar Pradesh (eastern and south-eastern parts), Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra account for the largest number of food-insecure people in the country.
8. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and/or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.
9. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of casual labourers. This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.
10. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: 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.
11. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: 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).
12. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: There are three kinds of ration cards: (a) Antyodaya cards for the poorest of the poor; (b) BPL cards for those below the poverty line; and (c) APL cards for all others.
13. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Ration shops are also called as Fair Price Shops. They keep stock of food grains, kerosene, and sugar for cooking. These are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.
14. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: A subsidy is the amount paid by the government to the producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies keep prices low of a commodity in the market while a higher income is received by the producers.
15. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Amul is a success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country.

16. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The National Food Security Act, 2013 provides for food and nutritional security at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity. Under this act, 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population have been categorised as eligible households for food security.
17. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Ration shops, also known as Fair Price Shops, keep stock of food grains, sugar, and kerosene for cooking. These items are sold to people at a price lower than the market price and it is known as Issue Price.
18. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The rationing system was introduced in India in 1940s after the disastrous Famine of Bengal.
19. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: ICDS stands for Integrated Child Development Services, and was introduced in 1975 on an experimental basis.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: Food security is ensured in a country only if enough food is available for all the people.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Food security is ensured in a country only if all people have the capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.
Statement 3: Food security is ensured in a country only if there is no barrier to access to food.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Both statements are incorrect
Statement 1: The total production of food decreases during natural calamities, and the prices of food increase.
Statement 2: If a natural calamity is stretched over a longer period, it may cause a situation of starvation.
3. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: All three statements are correct
Statement 1: In urban areas, the food-insecure families are those whose working members are generally employed in ill-paid occupations or in the casual labour market.
Statement 2: The SCs, STs, and some sections of the OBCs (lower castes among them) who have either a poor land base or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
Statement 3: Food insecure people are disproportionately large in some regions of the country, such as economically backward states with a high incidence of poverty, tribal and remote areas, regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.
4. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Statement 1: Hunger indicates food insecurity. It is not an expression of poverty but brings poverty. Therefore, food security can be attained by eliminating current hunger and reducing risks of future hunger.

Food Security in India

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Chronic hunger is caused by inadequate diets in terms of quantity or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of low income and they are unable to obtain a sufficient diet.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Seasonal hunger is caused by food growing and harvesting cycles. It is mainly found in rural areas due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of casual laborers.

5. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Both statements are correct.

Statement 1: India adopted a new strategy in agriculture which resulted in the Green Revolution, especially in the production of wheat and rice.

Statement 2: India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.

6. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.

Statement 3: The food grains are stored to be distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price, also known as the Issue Price.

Statement 4: Buffer stock helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during periods of calamity.

7. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops known as the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of their crops.

8. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The food purchased by the FCI is distributed through ration-shops among the poorer sections of the society. This distribution is called as Public Distribution System (PDS).

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Ration shops are also called as Fair Price Shops. They keep stock of food grains, kerosene, and sugar for cooking. These are sold to people at a price lower than the market price.

Statement 3: Public Distribution System (PDS) is an effective instrument of government policy because it stabilizes prices and makes food available to consumer at affordable rates.

Statement 4: Ration cards are of three kinds:

(a) Antyodaya cards are for the poorest of the poor,

(b) BPL cards are for those who are below poverty line; and

(c) APL cards are for all others.

9. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: Amul is a success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products from Gujarat. It has brought about the White Revolution in the country.

Statement 2: A subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

10. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Both statements are correct

Statement 1: The National Food Security Act 2013 provides for food and nutritional security at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

Statement 2: Under the National Food Security Act 2013, 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population have been categorised as eligible households for food security.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The Food Corporation of India purchases wheat and rice from the states where there is surplus production. The pre-announced price is paid to the farmers for their crops which is known as Minimum Support Price (MSP). The MSP is declared every year by the government before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmer for the production of crops. The purchased food grains from the FCI are stored in granaries. This helps in distributing food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society lower than market price, also called as Issue Price.

2. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. If the market price is high, farmers will sell their produce in the market to earn more profit.

Statement 2: Minimum Support Price means the minimum fixed price for farmers' yields. It is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops.

Statement 3: It is helpful in the food security mission. It is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price also known as the Issue Price. It also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during periods of calamity.

Statement 4: The statement is incorrect. MSPs are the minimum price so farmers do not earn an immense profit on their yield.

Goals

- Different persons have different developmental goals.
- What may be developed for one may not be developed for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. For example, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced such as tribals.
- People desire regular work, better wages, and decent prices for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income.
- People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect for others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.
- The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.
- Average income having some limitation. Hence, while average income is useful for comparison, it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

Comparing Different Countries

- For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things those human beings need.
- However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- We compare the average income, which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

Public Facilities

- The money in our pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens can use.
- For example, normally, our money cannot buy us a pollution-free environment or ensure that we get unadulterated medicines unless we can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
- Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has the adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. The

health and nutritional status of people in such states are certainly likely to be better.

Human Development Report

- Human Development Report published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status, and per capita income.
- Many improvements have been suggested in calculating the Human Development Index (HDI) and many new components have been added to the Human Development Report. By pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it very clear that what is important in development is what is happening to the citizens of a country. It is people, their health, and their well-being, that are most important.

Sustainable Development

- We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientist have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable.
- Groundwater is an example of a Renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature, as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain, then we would be overusing this resource.
- Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished.
- Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific.
- We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientist have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable.

Important Terms

- Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.
- Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the 7 years and above age group.
- Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group of 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.