

**NISCORT FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI**  
**SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET**

**POL. SCI. -CLASS 9**  
**Chapter 5- WORKING OF INSTITUTIONS**

**I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

**Q.1. When was the Second Backward Class Commission appointed?**

- (a) 1989 (b) 1979  
(c) 1999 (d) 2001

**Q.2 what is meant by 'Office Memorandum'?**

- (a) Order issued by the Government of India past (b) Memoirs of the leaders of the  
(c) Important defence documents (d) none of the above

**Q.3 What do the Civil Servants do?**

- (a) They take important policy decisions (b) They implement the ministers' decisions  
(c) They settle the disputes (d) none of the above

**Q.4. Why did people react strongly to the Mandal Commission Report?**

- (a) It left out many backward communities opportunities (b) It affected thousands of job  
(c) Some high castes wanted to be included in it (d) Both (a) and (c)

**Q.5. What is 'Parliament'?**

- (a) Assembly of elected representatives at the national level (b) A body consisting of appointed ministers  
(c) Body comprising judges (d) Assembly of only appointed members

**Q.6. Which of these is correct so far as powers of the Parliament are concerned, apart from Making laws?**

- (a) Exercising control over the government (b) Controlling finance of the country  
(c) Serving as the highest forum of discussion and debate (d) All the above

**Q.7. Apart from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, who else constitutes the Parliament?**

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) Governor (d) President

**Q.8. What happens if there is a difference of opinion between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill?**

- (a) The President decides the matter (b) The will of Rajya Sabha prevails  
(c) There is a joint sitting of the two Houses (d) the bill is cancelled

**Q.9. For how long can the Rajya Sabha delay a Money Bill?**

- (a) 15 days (b) 1 month (c) 3 months (d) 14 days

**Q.10. Which of these disputes can the Supreme Court take?**

- (a) Between citizens of the country (b) Between citizens and the government  
(c) Between two or more state governments (d) All the above

**Q.11. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?**

- (a) President, according to his own wishes (b) President, on the advice of the PM  
(c) President on the advice of the PM in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (d) None of the above

**Q.12. Who is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?**

- (a) Speaker (b) Vice President (c) President (d) Prime Minister

**Q.13. Two features of Indian judicial system are:**

- (a) Independent Judiciary (b) Integrated Judiciary (c) Dependent Judiciary  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q.14. How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed?**

- (a) By the Supreme Court itself (b) By the Parliament through impeachment  
(c) By the President alone (d) By the Police

**Q.15. Which of the following institutions can make changes to the existing law of the country?**

- (a) The Supreme Court (b) The President (c) The Prime Minister (d) The Parliament

**Q.16. What does the Supreme Court say over the Parliament's power of amendment of the Constitution?**

- (a) Parliament can amend the entire Constitution  
(b) Parliament can amend only the basic structure of the Constitution  
(c) Parliament cannot amend the basic structure of the Constitution  
(d) None of the above

**Q.17. Which body acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights?**

- (a) District Courts (b) Supreme Court (c) Election Commission (d) Legislature

**Q.18. What is a Public Interest Litigation?**

- (a) Filing a case in the court in the interest of the public (b) Reviewing of Supreme Court judgements  
(c) Procedure of removal of a judge (d) None of the above

**Q. 19. Why does the political executive have more powers than the permanent executive?**

- (a) Because hardly any expertise is required in taking policy decisions  
(b) Because political executive consists of the direct representatives of the people  
(c) Political leaders are more educated (d) None of the above

**Q.20. Who holds the most important and powerful position in the government?**

- (a) President (b) Vice President (c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker

## **II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. Name the three main democratic institutions that play a key role in major decisions.
2. Who is the head of the state?
3. Who is the head of the government?

4. Which events preceded the Government order of 13th August, 1990?
5. Why did PM V.P.Singh have to implement Mandal Commission recommendations?
6. What reasons were given in support of the Government order?
7. Why was the order dated 13th August, 1990 opposed?
8. What was Supreme Court judgement on Government Order of 13th August, 1990?
9. What is the need for political institutions in a democracy?
10. What is Parliament?
11. Why do we need a Parliament?
12. Why is Parliament needed?
13. Is President of India a part of the Parliament? To which house does he belong?
14. What are the main differences in the composition of two houses of Parliament?
15. Give examples to show that on most matters the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power.
16. What is the difference between political and permanent executive?
17. Why does the political executive have more power than the non-political executive?
18. How is the PM appointed?
19. Which body is called Council of Ministers? What is the usual strength of it?
20. Explain three categories of ministers of Council of Ministers.
21. Who appoints Council of Ministers?
22. Who assists the cabinet?
23. What is the role of PM in a democracy?
24. What are the limitations on the PM of a coalition Government?
25. How is the President elected?
26. What are the powers of the President?
27. What is judiciary? What kinds of disputes are solved by Supreme Court?
28. What do you mean by independence of judiciary?
29. What is public interest litigation?
30. What is Judicial Review?

## Chapter 6- DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

### III. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:

**1. What was the reason given by America for imprisoning people at Guantanamo Bay?**

- (a) They had been caught spying.
- (b) They were planning to kill the US President.
- (c) They were planning to set up a Communist government in USA.
- (d) America considered them as enemies and linked them to the attack on New York on 11th September, 2001.

**2. Which body exposed to the world that prisoners at Guantanamo Bay were being tortured in ways that violated the US laws?**

- (a) United Nations
- (b) International Court of Justice
- (c) Amnesty International
- (d) Supreme Court of USA

**3. Which of these options is not correct regarding Saudi Arabian political system?**

- (a) The king selects the executive, legislature and judiciary
- (b) Citizens cannot form political parties
- (c) There is no freedom of religion
- (d) None of the above

**4. What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?**

- (a) Women are given all the rights
- (b) Women are given equal status with men
- (c) Women are subjected to many public restrictions
- (d) They are offered high positions

**5. Of which country was Kosovo a province before its split?**

- (a) USSR
- (b) Yugoslavia
- (c) South Africa
- (d) Germany

**6. What was Milosevic's attitude towards the Albanians?**

- (a) His government was hostile to the Kosovo Albanians
- (b) He wanted to bring equality between Serbs and Albanians
- (c) He wanted Serbs to dominate the Albanians
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

**7. How was the massacre of Albanians finally stopped?**

- (a) The UN ordered for Milosevic's arrest
- (b) Several countries intervened to stop the massacre
- (c) The Serbs turned against Milosevic
- (d) Milosevic reformed himself

**8. What was the result of the intervention of other countries to stop the killings of Albanians?**

- (a) Milosevic lost power and was tried for crimes against humanity
- (b) The other countries were punished by UNO for interfering in another country
- (c) Led to further army action by Milosevic
- (d) None of the above

**9. What is meant by 'rights'?**

- (a) One's demand to get everything without sharing with others
- (b) Claims of a person over other fellow beings, society and the government
- (c) Not possessing any freedoms
- (d) None of the above

**10. Which of these statements about the relationship between democracy and rights is more valid?**

- (a) Every country that is a democracy gives rights to its citizens
- (b) Every country that gives rights to its citizens is a democracy
- (c) Giving rights is good, but it is not necessary for a democracy
- (d) All the above

**11. What can be done in case of infringement of the rights in a democracy?**

- (a) Citizens are helpless; they cannot do anything
- (b) They can approach courts to protect their rights
- (c) They can ask their representatives to do the needful
- (d) None of the above

**12. The government is responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all the children up to the age of :**

- (a) 16 years
- (b) 12 years
- (c) 18 years
- (d) 14 years

**13. Under which Fundamental Right has the Parliament enacted a law giving the Right to Information to the citizens?**

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to freedom of thought and expression
- (c) Right to freedom of equality
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

**14. Which of these is/are the new rights guaranteed by the constitution of South Africa for its citizens?**

- (a) Right to privacy
- (b) Right to an environment that is not harmful to the people's health
- (c) Right to have access to adequate housing
- (d) All the above

**15. Which of these is not seen as a standard of human rights by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights?**

- (a) Right to social security and insurance
- (b) Right to health
- (c) Right to accumulate wealth
- (d) Right to adequate standard of living

**16. The right to seek the enforcement of all Fundamental Rights is called :**

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

**17. If our Fundamental Rights are violated, where can we seek the remedy?**

- (a) Supreme Court or High Courts
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Council of Ministers

**18. What did Dr. Ambedkar refer to the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' as?**

- (a) The brain of our Constitution
- (b) The heart and soul of our Constitution
- (c) The heart of our Constitution
- (d) The soul of our Constitution

**19. What is meant by the term 'writ'?**

- (a) Written laws
- (b) A formal document containing an order of the court to the government
- (c) Basic features of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above

**20. Which of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a Fundamental Right?**

- (a) Workers from Bihar go to Punjab to work on the farms
- (b) Parents' property is inherited by their children
- (c) Christian mission sets up a chain of missionary schools
- (d) Religion is not taken into consideration during admission in school

**21. When was the NHRC set up?**

- (a) 1998
- (b) 1996
- (c) 1993

(d) 2001

**22. How many Fundamental Rights does the Indian constitution provide?**

- (a) 7
- (b) 6
- (c) 5
- (d) 8

**23. Which of the following terms is correct for the feature of the Indian constitution stating that no person is above the law?**

- (a) State of law
- (b) Application of law
- (c) Rule of law
- (d) Governance by law

**24. What does 'Right to Equality' say about the public jobs?**

- (a) Jobs will be provided to all by the government
- (b) Jobs will be reserved for the more meritorious students
- (c) All citizens will be provided with equal opportunity in matters of employment
- (d) None of the above

**25. What does the Constitution say about the practice of untouchability?**

- (a) It stands abolished
- (b) Its practice in any form is punishable by law
- (c) Since it is an age-old custom, it should be respected
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**26. Which of these is false regarding the Freedom of Speech and Expression?**

- (a) Everyone has a right to think differently
- (b) One may disagree with a policy of the government
- (c) One can use it to incite people against the government
- (d) One is free to criticize the government

**27. Which of these rights is/are provided to a person arrested by the government or police?**

- (a) To be informed of the reasons of his arrest
- (b) To be produced before a magistrate within 24 hrs of his arrest
- (c) To engage a lawyer for his defense
- (d) All the above

**28. One of the forms of exploitation as mentioned in the constitution is 'traffic'. What does it mean?**

- (a) Transport system
- (b) Buying and selling of human beings
- (c) Buying and selling of goods
- (d) None of the above

**29. What is meant by 'begar'?**

- (a) Practice of begging
- (b) Practice of forcing workers to work without any wages
- (c) Practice of encouraging workers to work at normal wages
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

**30. Laws have been made to prohibit children from working in which of these industries?**

- (a) Beedi making
- (b) Fire crackers and matches
- (c) Printing and dyeing
- (d) All the above

#### **IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. How is Right to Equality implicated? "Reservation cannot be considered as a violation to Right to Equality" Why?
2. Explain 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'.
3. When was the National Human Rights Commission set up? What is its Composition?

4. Write provisions of the Fundamental Rights against Exploitation?
5. Write the rights of a detained person in police Custody.
6. What are the powers given to the Human Right Commission to carry out its enquiries?
7. Why do we need Rights in a democracy?
8. Examine the restrictions placed upon an individual's Right to freedom.
9. What are features of Fundamental Rights?

**NISCORT FATHER AGNEL SCHOOL, VAISHALI**  
**SELF LEARNING WORKSHEET**

**ECONOMICS -CLASS 9**  
**Chapter 3- POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE**

**V. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

**1. The country which has the largest single concentration of the poor people in the world is**

- a) China
- b) Pakistan
- c) India
- d) Nepal

**2. Poverty as defined by World Bank implies living below**

- a) \$1 per day
- b) \$100 per month
- c) \$10 per day
- d) \$100 per day

**3. For the year 2000, the poverty line for a person in urban areas in India was fixed at**

- a) Rs. 454 per month
- b) Rs. 500 per month
- c) Rs. 328 per month
- d) Rs. 1640 per month

**4. Define the statement which suggests that calories requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than urban areas.**

- a) Because people in rural areas are poor.
- b) Because people in rural areas are adversely affected by natural calamities.
- c) Because people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work.
- d) Because people living in rural areas are engaged in agriculture.

**5. The accepted average calorie requirement per person in urban areas in India is**

- a) 2200 calories
- b) 2000 calories
- c) 2300 calories
- d) 2100 calories

**6. The calorie requirement is higher in rural areas because**

- a) they do not enjoy as much as people in urban areas
  - b) food items are expensive
  - c) they are unemployed
  - d) people are engaged in more physical labour
- Important Questions

**7. The poorest states in India are:**

**i) Orissa**

**ii) Bihar**

**iii) Punjab**

**iv) Haryana**

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (iii) and (iv)
- c) (ii) and (iii)
- d) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

**8. There is inequality of income within a family. Persons who are poorest of the poor in the family are**

\_\_\_\_\_ .  
**(i) Women**

**(ii) Girl**

**(iii) Children**

**(iv) Old people**

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (i) and (iii)
- c) All (i), (ii) and (iv)
- d) All are irrelevant.

**9. Antyodaya Anna Yojana was launched in**

- a) 2003
- b) 1999
- c) 2000
- d) 2005

**10. For making comparisons between developing countries, which uniform standard (per person per day) for the poverty line is used in terms of minimum availability?**

- a) \$1
- b) \$2
- c) \$3
- d) \$5

**11. Every \_\_\_\_\_ person in India is poor.**

- a) Third
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Tenth

**12. In which of the following countries did poverty actually rise from 1981 to 2001?**

- a) Sub-Saharan Africa

- b) India
- c) China
- d) Russia

**13. Which of the following is a social indicator of poverty laid by social scientists?**

- a) Increase in population
- b) Illiteracy level
- c) Caste
- d) Health club membership

**14. Which one of the social groups is vulnerable to poverty?**

- a) Scheduled caste
- b) Urban casual labour
- c) Rural agricultural households
- d) All of these

**15. Which state has the largest percentage of poor in India?**

- a) Bihar
- b) Orissa
- c) Kerala
- d) Punjab

**16. What is accepted average calories required in India in urban areas?**

- a) 2100
- b) 2400
- c) 2800
- d) 2500

**17. Which one is a social group from amongst the following groups vulnerable to poverty?**

- a) Rural agricultural labour households
- b) Urban casual labour households
- c) Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households
- d) The female daily wagers

**18. There has been a significant decline in poverty in the state of**

- a) Assam
- b) Bihar
- c) Jammu & Kashmir
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**19. Which among the following is the method to estimate the poverty?**

- a) Investment Method
- b) Income Method
- c) Capital Method
- d) Human Method

**20. Which scheme was started in 1993 to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?**

- a) Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna

- b) National Rural Employment Guaranty Act
- c) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna

**21. Which one is not the major cause of income inequality in India?**

- a) Unequal distribution of land
- b) Lack of fertile land
- c) Gap between the rich and the poor
- d) Increase in population

**22. Which industry suffered the most during colonial period?**

- a) Jute
- b) Textile
- c) Indigo
- d) All the above

**VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. Explain the following terms: Poverty, Absolute poverty, Relative poverty, Poverty line, International poverty line, Social Exclusion, Vulnerability, Economic growth.
2. What is the extent of poverty of India?
3. What is the accepted calorie requirement in India?
4. Why is calorie requirement higher in rural areas than in urban areas?
5. What is the poverty line for the rural and urban areas in India at present?
6. Why despite less calorie requirement do urban areas have a higher poverty line?
7. Which groups are the most vulnerable in India?
8. Who are the urban poor?
9. Why does the poverty line vary with time and place?
10. What are the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the poverty alleviation programmes?
11. Is it possible to achieve better success in poverty reduction? How?
12. Explain briefly how the poverty line is estimated in India?
13. Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973.
14. Discuss briefly the global poverty trends as studied by the World Bank.
15. What are the social indicators of poverty?
16. Give a brief account of inter-state disparities in poverty in India.
17. What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

18. How does economic growth lead to poverty reduction?
19. Discuss the causes of poverty in India?
20. Discuss briefly the Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India?
21. Describe the anti-poverty strategy of the current government?

#### **Chapter 4- FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA**

##### **I. VERY SHORT-ANSWER TYPE:**

1. MSP refers to:
  - (a) Minimum Support Price
  - (b) Maximum Support Price
  - (c) Marginal Support Price
  - (d) None of the above
  
2. The worst affected groups in rural areas facing food insecurity are:
  - (a) Landless people
  - (b) Traditional artisans
  - (c) Beggars
  - (d) All the above
  
3. Green Revolution in the 1960s was associated with:
  - (a) Use of HYV seeds
  - (b) Tree plantation programme
  - (c) Fisheries development
  - (d) None of the above
  
4. Public Distribution System is associated with:
  - (a) Fair price shops
  - (b) Cooperative stores
  - (c) Super bazaars
  - (d) None of the above
  
5. Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) aimed to provide benefits to:
  - (a) Cities
  - (b) Remote and backward areas
  - (c) Self-help groups
  - (d) Cooperative societies

6. White Revolution of the country is associated with:

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Milk
- (c) Paper
- (d) None of the above

7. Annapurna Scheme (APS) meets the food requirements of:

- (a) Indigent senior citizens
- (b) Children
- (c) Pregnant ladies
- (d) Young persons

8. Antyodaya cards are related to

- (a) All poor
- (b) Poorest of the poor
- (c) Persons below poverty line
- (d) None of the above

9. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS) are linked with:

- (a) Public distribution system
- (b) Mid-day meal
- (c) Special nutrition programme
- (d) None of the above

10. Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) food grains given per family per month are:

- (a) 40 kg
- (b) 35 kg
- (c) 25 kg
- (d) 20 kg

11. In which state 94% ration shops are run by cooperatives

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Bihar

12. Average consumption of PDS grains per person per month at all India level is:

- (a) 1 kg
- (b) 4 kg
- (c) 300 gm
- (d) 500 gm

13. The society which facilitated setting up of grain banks in different regions is:

- (a) Amul (Gujarat)
- (b) Academy of Development Science (Maharashtra)
- (c) Mother Dairy (Delhi)
- (d) None of the above

14. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced by the government to provide:

- (a) Incentives to farmers for raising production
- (b) Incentives to traders to earn maximum profit from farmers
- (c) Incentives to moneylenders to lend maximum to farmers
- (d) None of the above

15. Seasonal hunger occurs in:

- (a) Urban areas
- (b) Rural areas
- (c) Metro cities
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

16. Which crop registered the largest increase in production as a result of Green Revolution?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Maize
- (d) None of the above

17. Main purpose of buffer stock scheme is:

- (a) To save food grains from pest attack
- (b) To stop price fluctuations
- (c) To meet the crisis of low production
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

18. Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), subsidized rate for wheat is:

- (a) Rs 3/- per kg
- (b) Rs 2/- per kg
- (c) Rs 4/- per kg
- (d) Rs 5/- per kg

19. Food security means:

- (a) Availability of food
- (b) Accessibility of food
- (c) Affordability of food
- (d) All the above

20. Massive starvation takes place due to:

- (a) Rise in the price of essential commodities
- (b) Decline in production of food grains
- (c) Drought
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

21. Chronic hunger refers to:

- (a) Low income
- (b) Inadequate quantity of food
- (c) Inadequate quality of food
- (d) All the above

22. The most devastating famine occurred in India in 1943 in:

- (a) Assam
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Orissa

23. In which of the following states do we find the largest number of food insecure people?

- (a) Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa
- (b) Bihar, Jharkhand and Gujarat
- (c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu
- (d) Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka

24. In which state of India, Amul Dairy is situated?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Bihar

25. Who released a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Motilal Nehru

26. The price that is announced before the sowing season is called:

- (a) Issue price
- (b) Fair price
- (c) Market price
- (d) Minimum support price

27. To whom the yellow card is issued?

- (a) To shop keeper
- (b) To land lord's
- (c) To government employee
- (d) People below the poverty line

28. Which are the special target groups in Antyodaya Anna Yojana?

- (a) Poorest of the poor
- (b) Poor and non-poor
- (c) Backward class
- (d) None of these

29. Food for Work Programme was launched in which of the following years?

- (a) 2003
- (b) 2001
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2005

Ans. (c)

30. Kalahandi is situated in which of the following states?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Bihar

31. The Mother Dairy is an important cooperative in

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Delhi

32. Women and children under the age of five are food insecure population due to:

- (a) Malnutrition
- (b) Healthy diet
- (c) Fats
- (d) None of the above

33. F.C.I. stands for

- (a) Foreign Co-operation with India
- (b) Food Corporation of India
- (c) Fossils Corporation of India
- (d) Food Coming to India

34. Which among the following schemes was started in the year 2000 for the indigent senior citizens?

- (a) PDS
- (b) NFWP
- (c) SGSY
- (d) APS

35. Name the cooperative that provides milk and vegetables controlled rate decided by the Government of Delhi:

- (a) Amul
- (b) Kendriya Bhandar
- (c) Mother Dairy
- (d) None of these

**II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. Explain the following terms: Food security, Famine, Wheat Revolution, Buffer stock, Minimum support price, Issue price, Public Distribution System, Subsidy.
2. In which recent year was food grain stock with the government the maximum?
3. How does World Food Summit define food security?
4. How is food security ensured in a country?
5. How does a calamity affect food security?
6. Which areas in India lack food security?
7. What was the biggest achievement of the Green Revolution?
8. What are the three kinds of ration cards issued in India?
9. On what grounds is PDS criticised?
10. How does rising minimum support price affect food security?
11. Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger?
12. Trace the growth of food grain production in India since independence.
13. How does PDS ensure food security in India?
14. What are the problems in the functioning of ration shops?
15. What is the role of co-operatives in providing food security in India?
16. How has PDS been renewed by the Indian Government to improve and ensure food security?
17. Discuss briefly the three important food intervention programmes introduced by the Indian Government.
18. Write a note on success of Academy of Development Science (ADS) in innovative food security intervention.

19. Which are the groups worst affected by food and nutrition insecurity?

20. What factors have led to the decline of the PDS?

21. Write in brief about two special schemes launched in year 2000 by government of India to ensure food security?