

10th Social Science Lesson 17 Questions in English

17] Food Security and Nutrition

1. "physical, economic and social access to a balanced diet, safe drinking water environmental hygiene, primary health care and primary education"

Who said above statement?

- a) Narendra Modi
- b) Manmohan Singh
- c) **M. S. Swaminathan**
- d) WHO

Explanation

Food is defined as any substance that people eat and drink to maintain life and growth. Food security would denote a person's ability to eat enough, stay active and lead a healthy life. While this comprehensive definition highlights the need for food to be nutritious, in addition to that there are certain other aspects that are required to achieve nutrition security. According to eminent agricultural scientist M. S. Swaminathan, nutrition security is:

"physical, economic and social access to a balanced diet, safe drinking water, environmental hygiene, primary health care and primary education".

2. Which among the following are Basic components of food and nutrition security?

- 1) Availability
 - 2) Access
 - 3) Absorption
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) **1, 2, 3**

Explanation

The term was broadened to include the three basic components of food and nutrition security. They are availability, access and absorption.

- 1) Availability of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports;
- 2) Access to food is primarily a matter of purchasing power and is therefore closely linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn. Capabilities and opportunities in turn are related to one's access to assets and education

- 3) Absorption of food is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed. Several factors such as nutrition, knowledge and practices, safe and hygienic environmental conditions allow for effective biological absorption of food and health status.

3. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After an initial focus on agriculture, industrialisation was given priority.
- 2) India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates.
- 3) This situation was popularly known as 'Ship to Mouth' existence.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

After an initial focus on agriculture, industrialisation was given priority. The recurrent droughts experienced by India pushed her to be dependent on imports of food grains. However, the available foreign exchange reserve could not permit open market purchases and import of grains. India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates. United States of America extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme to India during early 1960s. This situation was popularly known as 'Ship to Mouth' existence.

4. Which Organisation formulated a plan to increase food production in India by introducing High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice?

- a) WHO
- b) UNICEF
- c) **Ford Foundation**
- d) GATT

Explanation

In a country like India with a massive population growing hungry was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution. The American administration and philanthropic organisations like Ford Foundation formulated a plan to increase food production in the country by introducing High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice. This programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured. The results were promising and the programme was extended to cover a larger number of districts.

5. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Green Revolution was born in the India paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production.

- 2) Area under food grains was a little more than 98 million hectares during early 1950s.
- 3) The food situation has steadily improved over a period of 65 years.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 1, 3
 - c) 2, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in food grain production. Increased food grain production was made possible by an increase area cultivated with HYV of rice and wheat as also an increase in the yield of these major cereal crops. Area under food grains was a little more than 98 million hectares during early 1950s. The country was producing just 54 million tonnes of food grains then with an average yield of food grains of 547 kg per hectare. The food situation has steadily improved over a period of 65 years. Area under food grain cultivation has grown to 122 million hectares, with an increase of five-fold increase in food grain production. Yield of food grains has increased four-fold between the time of independence and at present.

6. Who among the following set Minimum support price (MSP)?

- a) State Government
- b) Union Government
- c) **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices**
- d) Food Corporation of India (FCI)

Explanation

Apart from introducing fertiliser-responsive high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat, it ensured the availability of subsidised chemical fertilisers for the farmers. Cheaper farm credit was disbursed to farmers through co-operative banks and societies. Minimum support price (MSP) for the crops were announced at the beginning of the season and the state procured the harvested grains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). The FCI had built huge storage godowns and built buffer stocks of food grain during the harvest season to be distributed all through the year. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices fixes the minimum support price.

7. Which of the following statement is correct about Minimum Support Price?

- 1) After announcing the MSP, the State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown
- 2) Farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce
- 3) On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3

- c) 1, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

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

8. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| I. milk production | 1. 13 – fold |
| II. egg production | 2. 8 – fold |
| III. fish production | 3. 40 – fold |
| a) 1, 3, 2 | |
| b) 2, 3, 1 | |
| c) 2, 1, 3 | |
| d) 3, 2, 1 | |

Explanation

The rapid increase in food grain production was accompanied by appropriate technological interventions in the dairy, poultry and fisheries sectors. As a result, the milk production in the country witnessed an eight-fold increase, egg production grew 40-fold and fish production by 13-fold between the time of Independence and mid-2000s

9. In which of the following India could not achieve self – sufficiency?

- 1) Wheat
- 2) Oil seeds
- 3) Rice
- 4) Pulses
- a) 1, 2
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

India could not succeed in attaining self-sufficiency in the production of pulses and oil seeds. Therefore, India depends on imports to meet the requirements of people.

10. Which of the following state has adopted an 'Universal' PDS?

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu**
- c) Karnataka
- d) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation

While Tamil Nadu has adopted an 'Universal' PDS, the rest of the states in India had a 'Targeted' PDS. Under universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS. In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest. Both the Union and the State governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS. The level and quantum of subsidy also varied across states.

11. National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian parliament in_____

- a) 2013**
- b) 2000
- c) 1991
- d) 1999

Explanation

National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian parliament in 2013. The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households. These households are known as priority households identified based on a set of criteria. Priority households of this country now have the right to food supplied through PDS.

12. Match the following with their rates at which given by Union Government

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| I. Rice | 1. Rs. 1 per kg |
| II. Wheat | 2. Rs. 2 per kg |
| III. Millets | 3. Rs. 3 per kg |
| a) 3, 1, 2 | |
| b) 3, 2, 1 | |
| c) 2, 1, 3 | |
| d) 2, 3, 1 | |

Explanation

The Union government supplies rice at the rate of Rs.3 per kg, wheat at the rate of Rs.2 per kg, and millets at the rate of Rs. 1 per kg under NFSA. Tamil Nadu continues to have the universal system of PDS and supplies rice at free of cost to all card holders.

13. Under the National Population Registry by Director of Census Operations which of the following are bio-metric captured?

- 1) 10 fingerprints
- 2) two Iris
- 3) face scan of citizens
 - a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared that SMART family cards will be issued in lieu of existing family cards. It has also been mentioned that the Director of Census Operations under the National Population Registry is conducting bio-metric capturing of 10 fingerprints, two iris and face scan of citizens to issue Unique Identification Number. After completion of this process of bio-metric capturing, it has been proposed to adopt this data to issue bio-metric SMART family cards. The advantage is that since it is based on unique identity, the data duplication of members and bogus cards can be eliminated.

14. Which was the last state to implement National Food Security Act?

- a) Kerala
- b) Punjab
- c) **Tamil Nadu**
- d) West Bengal

Explanation

On 1 November 2016, Tamil Nadu became the last state in the country to implement the National Food Security Act after holding out for three years. In a government order issued on 27 October, the state specified that while it was enforcing the law, it would be modifying its provisions.

15. How many tier structure of consumer cooperative society found in India?

- a) **3**
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 5

Explanation

Consumer cooperatives play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people. There is a three-tier structure of consumer cooperative societies in India. They are primary consumer cooperative societies. Central consumer cooperative stores and state level consumer federations. More than 50,000 village level societies are engaged in the distribution of consumer goods in rural areas. There are many benefits to consumer cooperatives such as health care, insurance, housing etc.. This scheme is playing an important role in food security in India.

16. Which of the following statement about Buffer Stock correct?

- 1) Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
 - 2) The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
 - 3) Buffer stock 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
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

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 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. Buffer stock 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 the periods of calamity.

17. According to proposed new fair price shops should be opened within_____ KM so that,

no card holder walks more than that.

- a) 2
- b) 1.5
- c) 3
- d) 1
- e) 2.5

Explanation

At present, 33,222 Fair Price Shops are serving 1.98 crore families. Out of 33,222 Fair Price shops, 31,232 are run by the cooperative societies, 1,394 are run by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and 596 are run by women self-help groups. To improve accessibility to PDS, it is necessary that they are located in close proximity to habitations. Accordingly, it has been proposed to open new fair price shops so that, no card holder walks more than 1.5 km.

18. What is the nature of Purchasing Power?

- a) Price increases purchasing power declines
- b) Price increases purchasing power increases
- c) Price decreases purchasing power declines
- d) None

Explanation

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

19. Which of the following Factors affecting Purchasing Power?

- 1) Over population
 - 2) Production and supply of goods
 - 3) Increasing prices of essential goods
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

Factors affecting Purchasing Power

- 1. Over population
- 2. Increasing prices of essential goods
- 3. Demand for goods
- 4. Price of goods affect the value of currency
- 5. Production and supply of goods
- 6. Poverty and inequality

20. Proportion of income and assets owned by top____% of Indian goes on increasing

- a) 20
- b) 5
- c) 10

d) 9

Explanation

There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy. The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing. This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society. Generally purchasing power is affected by poverty and unequal distribution of wealth also.

21. Which of the following statement about Purchasing Power is correct?

- 1) One method to monitor purchasing power is through the Consumer Price Index.
 - 2) Purchasing power affects every aspect of economics, from consumers buying goods to investors and stock prices to a country's economic prosperity.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Purchasing power affects every aspect of economics, from consumers buying goods to investors and stock prices to a country's economic prosperity. As such, a country's government institutes policies and regulations to protect a currency's purchasing power and keep an economy healthy. One method to monitor purchasing power is through the Consumer Price Index.

22. In terms of Purchasing Power Parity India stands in which position?

- a) 1st
- b) 2nd
- c) 3rd
- d) 5th

Explanation

A concept related to purchasing power is purchasing price parity (PPP). PPP is an economic theory that estimates the amount that needs to be adjusted to the price of an item, given exchange rates of the two countries, in order for the exchange to match each currency's purchasing power. PPP can be used to compare countries income levels and other relevant economic data concerning the cost of living, or possible rates of inflation and deflation. Recently, India became the third largest economy in terms of PPP. China became the largest economy, pushing the US to the second position.

23. The new agricultural policy based on export of agricultural goods was announced in---

- a) 2019

- b) 2018
- c) 1991
- d) 2001

Explanation

The new agricultural policy based on export of agricultural goods was announced by the Central government in 2018. This policy states that the government has decided to remove export restrictions on most organic and processed agricultural products. The main reason is to give an assurance that organic or processed agricultural products will not be under any export restrictions such as export duty, export bans and quota restriction.

24. In which year Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was launched?

- a) 2000
- b) 2010
- c) 2009
- d) 2015

Explanation

The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in 2010. The basic philosophy and significance of MPI is that it is based on the idea that poverty is not unidimensional, and that it is rather multi-dimensional.

25. Which of the following statement about Multi-dimensional poverty is correct?

- 1) They reveal who is poor, how they are poor and the range of disadvantages they experience
 - 2) Multi-dimensional measures can be broken down to reveal the poverty level in different areas of a country, and among different subgroups of people
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Multi-dimensional poverty measures can be used to create a more comprehensive picture. They reveal who is poor, how they are poor and the range of disadvantages they experience. As well as providing a headline measure of poverty, multi-dimensional measures can be broken down to reveal the poverty level in different areas of a country, and among different subgroups of people.

26. Which of the following factors make up Multi-dimensional poverty index?

- 1) Health

- 2) Education
- 3) living standards
- 4) quality of work
- a) 1, 2, 4
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Explanation

Multi-dimensional poverty is made up of several factors that constitute poor people's experience of deprivation such as health, education, living standards, income, disempowerment, quality of work and threat from violence.

27. According to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2018 report India has reduced its poverty rate drastically from_____ % to_____ % in 10 years

- a) 55, 35
- b) 70, 28
- c) **55, 28**
- d) 70, 35

Explanation

According to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2018 report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, India has reduced its poverty rate drastically from 55% to 28% in 10 years, with 271 million people moving out of poverty between 2005-06 and 2015-16.

28. According to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2018 report which state has more than half its population in poverty state?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) **Bihar**
- c) Odisha
- d) Kerala

Explanation

According to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2018 report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development, Bihar with more than half its population in poverty was the poorest state in 2015-16.

29. Which of the following four poorest states still home to 196 million MPI poor people?

- 1) Bihar
 - 2) Jharkhand
 - 3) Uttar Pradesh
 - 4) West Bengal
 - 5) Madhya Pradesh
 - 6) Odisha
- a) 1, 2, 5, 6
 - b) 2, 3, 4, 6**
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 5
 - d) 1, 3, 4, 5

Explanation

The four poorest states Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were still home to 196 million MPI poor people, which was over half of all the MPI poor people in India.

30. Which state reduced its MPI by around 92%?

- a) Kerala**
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Punjab

Explanation

According to Multi-dimensional Poverty Index 2018 report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development, Kerala, one of the least poor regions in 2006, reduced its MPI by around 92%.

31. Based on Poverty Tamil Nadu classified into___ categories

- a) 4
- b) 3**
- c) 5
- d) 2

Explanation

Over the last decades, Tamil Nadu has made a significant progress in poverty reduction. The districts in Tamil Nadu are classified into three categories, namely high-poverty districts (more than 40% of the population living below poverty line), moderately poor districts (30% to 40%) and low-level poverty districts (below 30%).

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population
- 2) After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population. After 2005, the poverty reduction in this state has been faster than in many other states in India. Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014–2017. Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate poverty. These policies and programmes, if continued, will completely eradicate the poverty in the state. In future, Tamil Nadu can become a model of development in India.

33. Match the following districts with their rank based on MPI

- | | | |
|------|--------------|-------|
| I. | Chennai | 1. 32 |
| II. | Nagapattinam | 2. 2 |
| III. | Cuddalore | 3. 5 |
| IV. | Dharmapuri | 4. 3 |
- a) 2, 4, 1, 3
 - b) 1, 3, 2, 4
 - c) 2, 3, 4, 1
 - d) 2, 1, 3, 4

Explanation

Top and Bottom MPI districts in Tamil Nadu

S. No	Top 5 Districts	Rank	Bottom 5 Districts	Rank
1	Kancheepuram	1	Dharmapuri	32
2	Chennai	2	Perambalur	31
3	Cuddalore	3	Ramanathapuram	30
4	Coimbatore	4	Virudhunagar	29
5	Nagapattinam	5	Ariyalur	28

34. _____ % of the urban women (in the age group of 15– 49 years) were counted as undernourished or chronically energy deficient by the National Family Health Survey

- a) 20
- b) 27
- c) 16
- d) 19

Explanation

Though our country has reached self-sufficiency in food production, the nutrition status of the population has not seen corresponding levels of improvement. In 2015–16, 27% of the rural women and 16% of the urban women (in the age group of 15– 49 years) were counted as undernourished or chronically energy deficient by the National Family Health Survey.

35. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) More than half of the women in the reproductive age group (15–49 years) in both rural and urban India were anaemic in 2015– 16
 - 2) About 41% of the rural and 31% of urban children are stunted, that is, they are not of the required height in correspondence to their age.
 - 3) In India, in 2015–16, about 20% of children (in the age group of 6–59 months) in rural and urban India are estimated to be underweight
- a) 1, 2
 - b) 2, 3
 - c) 1, 3
 - d) 1, 2, 3

Explanation

More than half of the women in the reproductive age group (15–49 years) in both rural and urban India were anaemic in 2015– 16. As regards children, about 60% of the rural and 56% of the urban children (in the age group of 6–59 months) are counted to be anaemic, in 2015– 16. About 41% of the rural and 31% of urban children are stunted, that is, they are not of the required height in correspondence to their age. Another indicator of nutrition deficiency among children is “underweight”, which is weight in relation to age. In India, in 2015–16, about 20% of children (in the age group of 6–59 months) in rural and urban India are estimated to be underweight. Thus, though our country has reached self-sufficiency in food production, we are yet to attain food security for all.

36. ICDS stands for_____

- a) Integrated Child Development Services
- b) Integrated Child Developing Services

- c) Integrated Children Development Services
- d) Indian Child Development Services

Explanation

Nutrition plays a crucial role in human health and well-being. At the national level, despite higher economic growth, improvements in human development indicators like nutrition levels of the population have been unacceptably slow. A large number of Indian children are stunted. A substantial number of Indian children and women are underweight, anaemic and suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. To address these concerns, the Central and state governments have been channelling substantial resources into various health and nutrition schemes and programmes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), mid-day meals, Reproductive and Child Health Programmes (RCH) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). However, an effective scaling up of these efforts is required to mitigate the incidence of under-nutrition in the country.

37. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The performance of the ICDS scheme and the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) in Tamil Nadu are considered one of the best in the country.
 - 2) Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role in bringing about significant changes in the health and nutrition status of children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Tamil Nadu has played a pioneering role in bringing about significant changes in the health and nutrition status of children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. The Government of Tamil Nadu's successive budget outlays for nutrition and health are the highest in the country. The performance of the ICDS scheme and the Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutritious Meal Programme (PTMGRNMP) in Tamil Nadu are considered one of the best in the country.

38. How child development Blocks are there in Tamil Nadu?

- a) 49,499
- b) 4,940
- c) 434
- d) 100

Explanation

The Government of Tamil Nadu's policy for "A Malnutrition Free Tamil Nadu" guides the state's long-term multi-sectoral strategy for eliminating malnutrition. The goal is "reducing human malnutrition of all types to the levels of best performing countries". In Tamil Nadu, ICDS is being implemented through 54,439 Child Centres (comprising 49,499 Anganwadi Centres and 4,940 Mini Anganwadi Centres) in 434 Child Development Blocks (385 rural, 47 urban and 2 tribal).

39. "Padhumaiyar Kuzhu" scheme is related to_____

- a) Making girl child nutritious
- b) Girl child education
- c) Marriage scheme
- d) **empowering girls and making them persuasive catalysts of change**

Explanation

Efforts will be made to strengthen the 'Padhumaiyar Kuzhu' for empowering girls and making them persuasive catalysts of change. Innovative approaches will be considered for drawing adolescent girls into the programme, connecting them with various services and encouraging their participation in activities. A mobile centre was rolled for widening the reach of services in nine districts. Distribution and monitoring of the 'Padhumaiyar card' will be further strengthened.

40. Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, how much amount is being disbursed to poor pregnant women?

- a) Rs. 3000
- b) Rs. 6000
- c) Rs. 9000
- d) **Rs. 12000**

Explanation

Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance to the tune of Rs.12,000 is being disbursed to poor pregnant women with the aim of meeting expenses on nutritious diet, to compensate for loss of income during the delivery period and to avoid low birth weight of new born babies in three instalments to those availing antenatal care, delivering and immunising the babies born in government institutions.

41. The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme is suitable to person who's income is less than_____

- a) 3 Lakhs
- b) 1 Lakhs
- c) **72 Thousand**

d) 50 Thousand

Explanation

The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in the state in 2011-12 with the aim to provide Universal Healthcare to All by providing free medical and surgical treatment in Government and private hospitals to any family whose annual income is less than Rs.72,000 by meeting all expenses relating to the hospitalisation of the beneficiary.

42. _____ has launched ambulance services free of cost

- a) NHRM
- b) ICDS
- c) **TNHSP**
- d) RCH

Explanation

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Projects (TNHSP) has launched ambulance services free of cost (The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service). The School Health Programme mainly emphasises on providing comprehensive healthcare services to all students studying in Government and Government-aided schools. The National Leprosy Eradication programme is being implemented in the state with the aim to detect and to provide sustained regular treatment to all leprosy patients.

43. Purachi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme is being implemented from_____

- a) **1st July 1982**
- b) 1st June 1982
- c) 1st July 1984
- d) 1st June 1984

Explanation

Purachi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme is being implemented in the rural areas from 1 July 1982 and in urban areas for the school students from 1984, old age pensioners from 1983 and for pregnant women from 1995.

44. In which year General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child

Development Services started?

- a) **1991**
- b) 1980
- c) 1989
- d) 1999

Explanation

General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services started in 1991 in 318 blocks covering 24 districts. In 1999 this extended to 318 rural blocks and 19,500 centres.

45. Under Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme nutrition supplementation in the

form of weaning food is given to children in the age group of_____

- a) 6 months to 60 months
- b) 6 months to 36 months**
- c) 12 months to 36 months
- d) 24 months to 36 months

Explanation

Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS): In this scheme, nutrition supplementation in the form of weaning food is given to children in the age group of 6 months to 36 months in the unreached hamlets.

46. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme started in_____

- a) 1980**
- b) 1956
- c) 1991
- d) 1982

Explanation

Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in 1980 targeting at 6 to 36 months old children and pregnant and lactating women.

47. Mid-Day Meal Programme is provided between the age group of_____

- a) 1 to 14
- b) 2 to 14**
- c) 5 to 14
- d) 3 to 14

Explanation

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