

UNIT-7

CURRENT CHALLENGES FACING INDIAN ECONOMY

CHAPTER-11

INFRASTRUCTURE

(MODULE-1/1 PDF)



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Q1) What is infrastructure and how does it contribute to economic development?

Ans) Infrastructure refers to all such services and facilities, which are needed to provide different kinds of services in an economy and which are essential in raising the place of economic growth of a country.

(i) It contributes to economic development of a country both by raising the productivity of factors of production and improving the quality of life of its people.

(ii) It provides supporting services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production, domestic and foreign trade and commerce.

Q2) What are different types of infrastructure?

Ans) There are two types of Infrastructure:

Economic Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Transportb. Powerc. Communicationd. Irrigation and watershed managemente. Science and Technologyf. Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Educationb. Healthc. Housingd. Civic Amenitiese. Law and Order etc.

Q3)What is the difference between social and economic infrastructure?

Ans) Difference between Social and Economic Infrastructure are:

Social Infrastructure	Economic Infrastructure
It helps the economic system from outside(indirectly).	It helps the economic system from inside(directly).
It improves quality of human resource.	It improves the quality of economic resource.
For ex- Health, Education and housing	For ex- Energy, Transport and communication

Q4) What are the importance of infrastructure?

Ans) Importance of infrastructure are as follows:

- a. Raises productivity
- b. Provides employment
- c. Induces foreign investments
- d. Raises ability to work
- e. Facilitates outsourcing
- f. Raises economic development
- g. Raises size of the market
- h. Generates linkages in Production

Q5) What is the state of infrastructure in India?

Ans) The state of infrastructure in India:-

India invests approximate 5 percent of its GDP on infrastructure, which is far below than that of china and Indonesia.

With government, private sector in partnership with the public sector is also playing a very important role in the infrastructure development.

India needs to develop its infrastructure specially in the area of rural energy requirement, water, basic amenities and sanitation.

Q6) Define energy.

Ans) Energy is the lifeline of all production activities. Rapid growth in agriculture and industrial sector is not possible without it.

Q7) What are different sources of energy?

Ans) Different sources of energy are:

Commercial sources are coal, petroleum and electricity.

Non-commercial sources of energy are firewood, agricultural waste and dried dung.

Conventional sources of energy include both commercial and non-commercial sources of energy. Example : bio-gas, coal, petroleum etc.

Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable resources of energy like biomass, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, etc.

Power/electricity: The most visible form of energy, which is often identified with progress in modern civilization is power/electricity.

Different Sources of Energy

Thermal	Hydro and Wind Power	Nuclear
70%	28%	2%

Q8) What are the challenges in the power sector?

Ans) Some of the challenges in the power sector are as follows:

- i. Insufficient installed capacity
- ii. Under utilization of capacity
- iii. Losses incurred by SEBs (State Electric Board)
- iv. Uncertain role of private sector
- v. Public unrest
- vi. Shortage of raw materials
- vii. Transmission and distribution losses.
- viii. Operational inefficiency

Q9) Suggest some measures to meet challenges facing power sector.

Ans) Measures adopted to meet challenges facing the power sector are:

- a. Reduce transmission and distribution losses.
- b. Improve plant load factor
- c. Promote the use of CFLs & LEDs to save energy
- d. Encourage private sector participation
- e. Encouragement to Non-conventional sources of Energy.
- f. Bio gas generation programmes.
- g. Encouragement to FDI and privatisation in Energy production

Q9) Define health.

Ans) Health is not only absence of disease but also the ability to realize one's potential. It is a yardstick of one's well being. Health is the holistic process related to the overall growth and development of the nation.

Q10) What is the condition of health infrastructure in India?

Ans) State of health infrastructure in India:

- a. There has been significant expansion in physical provision of health services and improvements in health indicators since independence, but it is insufficient for rapidly increasing population in India.

- b. Public health system and facilities are not sufficient for bulk of the population.

- c. There is a wide gap between rural urban areas and between poor and rich in utilizing health care facilities
- d. Woman's health across the country has become a matter of great concern with reports of increasing cases of female foeticide and mortality.
- e. Regulated private sector health services can improve the situation and at the same time, NGOs and community participation is very important in providing health care facilities and reading health awareness.
- f. Indian system of medicine (ISDM) AYUSH (Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy unani, siddha, homoeopathy needs to be explored. At the village level, a variety of hospitals known as Primary Health Centers (PHCs) have been set.

Q11) What are the three different tiers in India's health infrastructure ?

Ans) India's Health Infrastructure and Healthcare is made up of a three tier system:-

1. Primary Healthcare:- It includes

- a) Maternal and child health care
- b) Promotion of health and provision of essential drugs
- c) Immunization
- d) Educating the people about identifying, preventing and controlling diseases.

2. Secondary Healthcare:-

Health care institute having better facilities for surgery, x-ray, ECG are called Secondary Healthcare institutes. Patients are referred here when their condition is not managed by PHC.

3. Tertiary Healthcare:-

In this sector, there are the hospitals which have advanced level equipment and medicines and undertake all the complicated health problems. which could not be managed by primary and secondary hospitals.

Expansion of health infrastructure has resulted in the eradication of small pox, guinea worms and the near eradication of polio and leprosy.

Q12 What are the development of health Services in India and what are health emerging challenges?

Ans) Development of health Services in India are:

- (i) Decline in Death Rate
- (ii) Rise in expectancy of life
- (iii) Decline in Infant Mortality Rate
- (iv) Control over Deadly Diseases.

Health as an Emerging Challenge are:-

- (i) Unequal distribution of health care services.
- (ii) Increasing privatization of health services.
- (iii) Poor sanitation Level
- (iv) Poor upkeep and maintenance of govt. health centers and poor management.