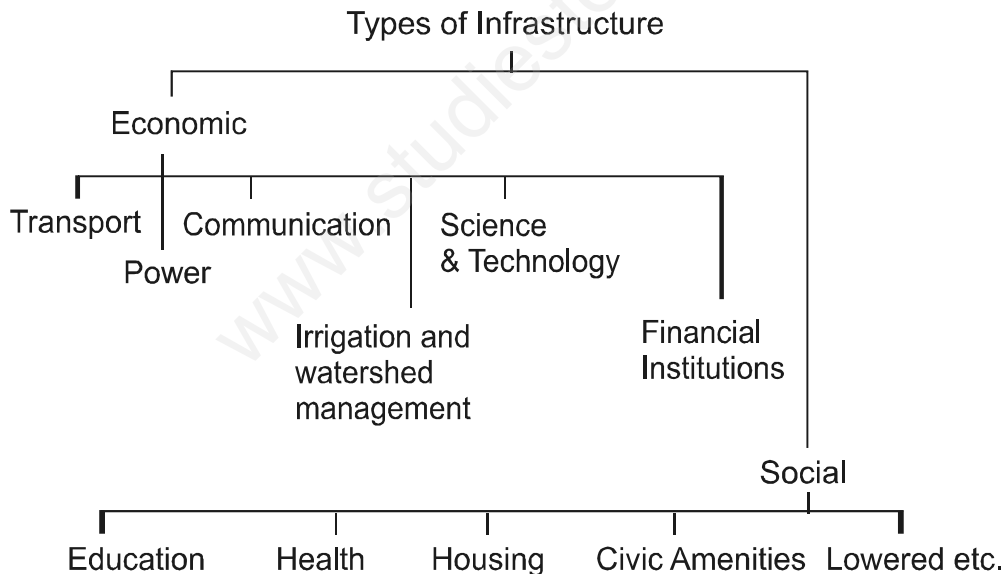


Chapter - 9
Unit - 7
Infrastructure

Point to remember

- * Infrastructure refers to all such activities, services and facilities, which are needed to provide different kinds of services in an economy.
- * 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.
- * It provides supporting services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production, domestic and foreign trade and commerce.



Importance of infrastructure

- * Raises productivity
- * Provides employment

- * Induces foreign investments
- * Raises ability of work
- * Facilitates out sourcing
- * Raises economic development
- * Raises size of the market

The state of infrastructure in India

- * India invests only 5 percent of its GDP on infrastructure, which is far below that of china and indonesia.
- * With government, private sector in joint partnership with the public sector is also playing on very important role in the infracture development.
- * India needs to develop its infrastructure specially in the area of rural energy requirement, water, basic amenties and sanitation.

Energy :

Energy is an important input for most of the production processes and consumption activities.

Sources of Energy

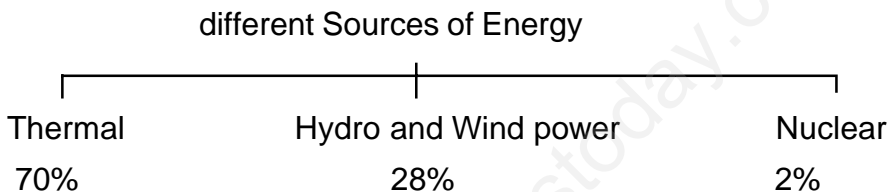
- * Commercial sources are coal, petrolium and electricity.
- * Non- commercial sources of energy are firewood agricultural waste and dried dung. Conventional sources of energy include both commercial non-commercial sources of energy example, national gas, coal, petroleum etc.

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

Consumption pattern of commercial energy

- * At present, commercial energy consumption is 65 percent of total energy consumed in India.
- * Coal has the largest share of 55 percent, followed by oil at 31 percent, natural gas at 11 percent and hydro energy at 3 percent.
- * Non- commercial energy sources account for over 30 percent of the total energy consumption.

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



Some challenges in the power sector

- * Insufficient installed capacity
- * Under utilisation of capacity
- * Losses incurred by SEBS
- * Uncertain role of private sector
- * Public unrest
- * Shortage of raw materials
- * Transmission and distribution losses.
- * Operational inefficiency

Measures to meet challenges facing the power sector.

- * Reduce transmission and distribution losses.
- * Improve plant load factor

- * Promote the use of CFLs to conserve energy
- * Encourage private sector participation
- * Hydel and wind energy sources
- * National Grid
- * Bio gas generation programmes.
- * Atomic energy

Health : Health is the holistic process related to the overall growth and development of the nation.

State of health infrastructure :

- * There has been significant expansion in physical provision of health services and improvements in health indicators since independence.
- * Public health system and facilities are not sufficient for bulk of the population.
- * There is a wide gap between rural urban areas and between poor and rich in utilising health care facilities.
- * Women's health across the country has become a matter of great concern with reports of increasing cases of female foeticide and mortality.
- * Regulated private sector health services can improve. The situation and at the same time, NGOs and community participation are very important in providing health care facilities and reading health awareness.
- * Indian system of medicine (ISDM) AYUSH (Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha, homoeopathy needs to be explored.

01 MARK QUESTIONS.

1. What is the meaning of non-conventional sources of energy?
2. What do you mean by transmission and distribution losses?
3. What are the indicators of health status of a country.
4. Mention one advantage of infrastructure.
5. What is global burden of disease?
6. Name the six systems of Indian medicine.
7. What is mordibidy?
8. What does plant load factor measure?
9. Why do state electricity boards suffer losses?
10. What do you mean by infant mortality rate?
11. What are the three basic sources of generating power?
12. What do you mean by economic infrastructure.
13. Name the state lagging behind in health care system?
14. Why investors are reluctant to invest in tidal energy projects?
15. what types of fuels are used by rural women in India?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3-4 MARKS)

1. What do you mean by mordibidy ? What are the factors affecting it.?
2. Differentialt between commercial and non- commercial sources of energy.
3. Explain the two categories, into which infrastructure is divided how are both interdependent?
4. How do infrastructure facilities boost production?
5. What are the three basic sources of generating power? Explain.
6. Write a short note on the alternative systems of health care in India?
7. What do you mean by primary and secondary sources of energy?

8. How does infrastructure contribute to the economic development of economy.
9. How has the consumption pattern of energy changed over the year?
10. How can we increase the effectiveness of healthcare programme?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (06 MARKS)

1. How does infrastcture play an important role in the social and economic development of our economy?
2. What problems are being faced by power sector in India?
3. What is the three- tier system of health infrastructure in India?
4. What are the measures taken to cope up with challenges facing the health sector?
5. Solar energy, wind power and power produced from tides are going to be future sources of energy. What are their comparative merits and demerits?
6. How can we increase the effectiveness of health care programmes?
7. Discuss the reforms which have been initiated recently to meet the energy crisis in India?
8. What are the main characteristics of health of the people of our country?
9. How does infrastructure contribute to development of a country? Explain.
10. What is the contribution of NGOs in health care in India?

ANSWER OF 01 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Non conventional sources of energy are renewable resources of energy like biomass, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy etc.
2. Transmission and distribution losses refer to the losses which occur at the time of transmission and distribution of power because of technical reasons, pilferage or theft.
3. The health status is normally measured in terms of life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate, along with incidence of communicable and non- communicable diseases.
4. Infrastructure increases the productivity of the factors of production.
5. Global burden of disease (GBD) is an indicator used by experts to measure the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease as well as the number of years spent by them in a state of disability owing to the disease.
6. The six systems of Indian medicine are Ayurveda, yoga, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and homeopathy.
7. Morbidity means proneness to fall ill.
8. Plant load factor measures the operational efficiency of thermal power plants.
9. State electricity boards suffer losses due to transmission and distribution losses, theft of electricity, wrong pricing and other inefficiencies.
10. Infant mortality rate refers to number of deaths of infants before reaching the age of one per 1000 live births during that year.
11. Coal, oil and water are three basic sources of generation of power.
12. Economic infrastructure directly supports the economic system. It helps the economic system from inside.
13. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
14. Tidal energy has high capital cost and low running cost. As a result, a tidal power scheme may not produce returns for years. Thus, investors are reluctant to invest in such projects.
15. Rural women are still using bio- fuels such as crop residues, dung and fuel wood to meet their energy requirement.