
CBSE Test Paper-02
Chapter 13 Infrastructure

1. The National AIDS Control Programme aims at **(1)**
 - a. Check the spread of HIV infection
 - b. Curing HIV infection
 - c. Curing AIDS
 - d. All of these

2. When coal is used for electricity generation and electricity is consumed by industries than coal becomes the **(1)**
 - a. Secondary source
 - b. None
 - c. Tertiary
 - d. Primary source

3. Which energy source account for 30 percent total energy consumption **(1)**
 - a. Non commercial
 - b. None
 - c. Both
 - d. Commercial

4. Which of the following is false regarding non-commercial source of energy **(1)**
 - a. Petroleum and electricity are non-commercial source of energy
 - b. None of these
 - c. They are generally renewable
 - d. They are found in nature

5. What are the basic qualities of infrastructure. **(1)**

6. State the infrastructural needs of a developing economy. **(1)**

7. Bengaluru in Karnataka is referred to as the Silicon Valley of India, as it is the hub of

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- IT based industries. Which factor has helped Bengaluru to achieve this status? **(1)**
8. Why are investors reluctant to invest in tidal energy projects? **(1)**
 9. Highlight the prerequisites for private investment in the infrastructure sector in India. **(3)**
 10. Expansion of one industry facilitates the expansion of the other. How economic growth can become a dynamic process and a self-propelling activity of change? **(3)**
 11. How has the consumption pattern of energy changed over the years? **(4)**
 12. What is the significance of energy? Differentiate between commercial and non-commercial sources. **(4)**
 13. Distinguish between Primary Health Care Centers, Secondary Health Care Centers and Tertiary Health care Centers. **(4)**
 14. Both economic and social infrastructure are crucial for development. Substantiate. **(6)**
 15. Discuss the reforms which have been initiated recently to meet the energy crises in India. **(6)**

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Answers

1. a. Check the spread of HIV infection

Explanation: The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), launched in 1992, is being implemented as a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS in India.

2. d. Primary source

Explanation: Electricity, which is transformed from primary sources such as coal and consumed by industries than coal becomes the Primary source.

3. a. Non commercial

Explanation: Consumption pattern It has been estimated that 30% energy needs of India is met by non-commercial energy sources.

4. a. Petroleum and electricity are non-commercial source of energy

Explanation: Coal, petroleum products, natural gas and, electricity are the important components of commercial energy.

5. Following are the qualities of infrastructure:

- i. Infrastructure is basic to all activities. It provides support services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production, domestic and foreign trade and commerce.
- ii. Infrastructure facilitates production by supplying basic inputs. It contributes to economic development by increasing the productivity of the factors of production.

6. For a developing economy, social infrastructure like education, health, housing and sanitation, and economic infrastructure related to banking and finance are important and they are the key to economic growth. A good infrastructure also increases productivity in all the sectors.

7. Presence of world class communication facilities has helped Bengaluru to attract many multinational companies and become the hub of IT based industries.

8. Tidal energy has high capital cost i.e. installation cost. As a result, a tidal power scheme may not produce returns for years.
9. Commercialisation in infrastructure will allow private entrepreneurs to enter the market.
 - i. The policy of subsidies needs to be replaced by pricing policies based on market forces for private sector.
 - ii. Paying proper attention on the existing infrastructure and the anticipated demand is required because privatisation will necessitate a demand-oriented approach.
 - iii. There is a proper need of allocating it amongst different stakeholders.
 - iv. A transparent framework is needed so that there is neither direct regulation requirement nor pricing becomes inefficient.
10. Availability of proper means of transport and communication, ample sources of energy and a developed system of banking and finance generate an environment of inter-industrial linkages.

In this situation, expansion of one industry facilitates the expansion of the other. Accordingly, growth becomes a dynamic process and a self-propelling activity of change. Indian economy has a very large skilled workforce which is still unemployed. It is the established of industries only, which can generate employment opportunities on a large scale.

11. **Trends in Sectoral Share of Commercial Energy Consumption (in %)**

Sector	1953-54	2012-13
Household	10	22
Agriculture	01	18
Industries	40	45
Transport	44	2
Others	5	13
Total	100	100

The above table reveals that the share of transport sector in commercial energy consumption was the highest in 1953-54 at 44%, but in 2012-13, it is the lowest at 2%.

12. Energy is an essential input for economic development and improving the quality of life. It is required for the development of industries in the country. Particularly larger industries based on modern high technologies are very much dependent on energy. Now energy is being increasingly used in agriculture and related areas like production and transportation of fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment. It is also required in houses for cooking, household lighting, heating, etc.

The differences between commercial and non-commercial sources of energy are:

Commercial Sources of Energy	Non-commercial Sources of Energy
Consumers have to pay a price for energy generated through these sources.	Consumers do not have to pay a price for energy generated through these sources.
These sources of energy are exhaustible.	These sources of energy are renewable.
These sources are used by the business.	These sources are generally used by the household.
Coal, petroleum, and electricity are examples of commercial sources of energy	Firewood and cow-dung are examples of non-commercial sources of energy.

- 13.

Basis	Primary Health Care Centre	Secondary Health Care Centre	Tertiary Health Care Centre
	In order to provide primary health care, hospitals have been set up in villages and small	These institutions are upgraded as	These are high-end and to fully

Meaning	towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as Primary Health Care Centers (PHC).	compared to PHC and have facilities for Surgery, ECH and X-rays.	equipped medical centers, offering specialized medical facilities which are also engaged in education and research in medical.
Example	Dispensaries	Civil Hospital in Gurgaon, nursing Homes in urban areas .	All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute Chandigarh ,Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sci-ences Bangalore ,and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health ,KolKata.

14. **Economic Infrastructure** refers to the elements of economic change that aid in the process of production and distribution. It improves the quality of economic resources and, thus, raises the productivity of the economy as a whole. In this way, it serves as a support system to economic growth. Energy, transportation, communication, banking and financial institutions are some of the examples of economic infrastructure. Greater the economic infrastructure, greater will be the production and more generation of employment opportunities. Thus, expenditure incurred on the economic infrastructure can be regarded as a necessary condition for economic growth.

Social Infrastructure refers to all those facilities and institutions that enhance the quality of human capital. Educational institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, housing facilities etc. are some of the examples of social infrastructures. The availability of such infrastructures raises the human productivity, thereby, improves the quality of

standard of living. Unlike, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure indirectly increase the productivity and production of goods and services.

Both economic and social infrastructures are interdependent on and complementary to each other. While economic infrastructure fosters economic growth, social infrastructure enhances the quality of standard of living and thereby leads to the welfare of the economy as a whole. The combined effect of these two infrastructures contributes to the prosperity of the economy. The economic growth attained with the help of economic infrastructure is imperfect without human development which is attained by means of social infrastructure. Thus, one infrastructure supports the other.

15. i. **Privatisation in Power Generation:** Power generation sector has been opened up for the private sector.
- ii. **Privatisation in Power Transmission and Distribution:** The Indian Government has approved private companies like Tata Power and Reliance Energy along with Power Grid Corporation of India for constructing transmission networks and to look after distribution of power supply in certain states.
- iii. **Regulatory Mechanism:** The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) along with State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) has been established in 19 states under the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 to regulate tariff and to promote efficiency and competition.
- iv. **Rationalisation of Tariff:** Tariff rates have been revised upwards to discourage wasteful consumption of power and bring down the losses .
- v. **Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme:** (APDRP) It was initiated in the year 2000-01 with the objectives of improving financial viability, reducing transmission and distribution losses and promoting transparency through computerisation.
- vi. **Creating Awareness:** Government is trying to create awareness among public towards conservation of energy.
- vii. **Control of Transmission and Distribution losses-** To solve the power crisis, serious steps are being taken to control transmission and distribution losses.
- viii. **Use of renewable sources-**Use of renewable energy sources ensures additional supply of electricity. India is the world's 5th largest producer of wind power.