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**CBSE Test Paper-03**  
**Chapter 13 Infrastructure**

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1. DSEB was set up in **(1)**
  - a. 1951
  - b. 1997
  - c. 1977
  - d. 1942
  
2. PLF stand for **(1)**
  - a. Plant lower factor
  - b. Plant load factor
  - c. None
  - d. Power load factor
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ infrastructure raise the stock of physical capital where as \_\_\_\_\_ infrastructure will raise the stock of human capital **(1)**
  - a. Economic, Technology
  - b. Economic, Social
  - c. Social, Political
  - d. Political, Economic
  
4. Out of 65 percent of total energy consumption of commercial energy in India which of its source has largest share of consumption **(1)**
  - a. Coal
  - b. Oil
  - c. Hydro energy
  - d. Natural gas
  
5. Define plant load factor. **(1)**
  
6. Define infrastructure. **(1)**

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7. Name two sources of non conventional energy. **(1)**
  8. Name the components of economic infrastructure which affect access to healthcare. **(1)**
  9. Why do medical tourists come to India? **(3)**
  10. How does infrastructure induces investment and have an impact on productivity? **(3)**
  11. Discuss briefly the use pattern of energy consumption in India. **(4)**
  12. Name the principal indicator of health care. **(4)**
  13. Describe the meaning of public health. Discuss the major public health measures undertaken by the state in recent years to control diseases. **(4)**
  14. Highlight important features of the infrastructure sector. **(6)**
  15. Can you give some evidence to prove that health infrastructure has improved in India? **(6)**

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**Answers**

1. a. 1951, **Explanation:** In the year 1951 the Delhi State Electricity Board (DSEB) came into existence and the responsibility of generation and distribution of electricity was taken over by DSEB from DCEPA.
2. b. Plant load factor, **Explanation:** PLF determines the exact loadability of the thermal power plant. Indirectly, it gives the performance of the power plant.
3. b. Economic, Social, **Explanation:** Infrastructure contributes to economic development of a country both by increasing the productivity of the factors of production i.e. stock of physical capital and improving the quality of life of its people i.e. stock of human capital.
4. a. Coal, **Explanation:** India produces nearly 90 percent of its energy requirements, 65 percent of which are met by coal.
5. It means the operational efficiency of thermal power.
6. It is the supporting system in form of services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production, domestic and foreign trade and commerce which accelerate the path of growth.
7. Solar energy, wind energy.
8. Mode of transportation and communication are the components of economic infrastructure which affect access to healthcare.
9. In the year 2004-05, as many as 1,50,000 foreigners visited India for medical treatment. Medical tourists come to India because of the following reasons:
  - They come for surgeries, liver transplants, dental and even cosmetic care.
  - To avail our health services which combine the latest medical technologies with qualified professionals and are cheaper for foreigners as compared to costs of similar healthcare services in their own countries.
10.
  - **Induces Investment**  
A well-developed infrastructure attracts foreign investors. Thus, infrastructure induces investment and increases profitability.
  - **Impact on Productivity**

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Infrastructure plays a major role in raising the productivity of primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

Productivity of primary sector has increased due to the provision of better irrigation facilities. Productivity of secondary sector has increased because of development in energy sector and the tertiary sector has benefitted by changes in transportation and communication sector.

11. Consumption pattern of energy shows the percentage use of different sources (solar energy, wind energy, geo thermal energy, bio gas and tidal power). The consumption pattern of energy changes over time.

**Commercial sources of energy:** Commercial energy makes up about 65% of the total energy consumed in India. It includes coal with the largest share of 55%, followed by oil at 31 %, natural gas at 11 % and hydro energy at 3%.

**Non commercial sources of energy:** It consist of fire wood, cow dung and agriculture waste account for more than 30% of total energy consumption. The sectoral pattern of consumption of commercial energy shows that from 1953-54 to 1996-97, share of household sector increased from 1 % to 9%; share of industrial sector from 40% to 42% and share of transport sector decreased from 44% to 22% and others increased from 5% to 15%.

12. Following are the major indicators of health care:
- a. Infant mortality rate
  - b. Maternal mortality rate
  - c. Life expectancy
  - d. Nutrition levels
  - e. Global burden of disease.
13. The science and practice of protecting and improving the health of a community, as by preventive medicine, health education, control of communicable diseases, application of sanitary measures and monitoring of environmental hazards, is called public health.

The following measures have been initiated by the state in recent years to promote public health:

- i. Establishing healthcare institutions
- ii. Expanding the health facilities
- iii. Expanding the facilities for medical education.

iv. Promoting preventing medicine.

14. Following are the important features of infrastructure:

i. **Public Goods:** Most of the physical infrastructure services have some elements of public good in them i.e. it is not always possible to exclude those consumers who chose not to pay for them.

ii. **Externalities:** The social benefit of the infrastructure services is more than the cost involved in their generation. It makes it difficult to price them economically.

iii. **Monopolies:** Monopolies are more prevalent in infrastructure.

iv. **Public Sector Domination:** Public sector dominates in supply of infrastructure due to above mentioned features.

v. **Lumpy Investment:** Infrastructure projects are such that any expenditure on a part of the project is not useful until the whole project is ready for operations.

vi. **Indivisibilities:** It means one can not divide and sub-divide such projects in small parts and activate them.

15. There is no doubt about it that health infrastructure in India has improved. It can be proved from the statistics given below:

#### Public Health Infrastructure in India

Item	1951	1981	2000
Hospitals	2694	6805	15888
Hospital/ Dispensary Bed	117000	504538	719861
Dispensaries	6600	16745	23065
PHCs	725	9115	22842
Subcenters		84736	137311
CHCs-		761	3043

It is absolutely clear that number of hospitals, dispensaries, PHCs, CHCs all have increased many times during 1951-2000.