

**CBSE Test Paper-04**  
**Chapter 13 Infrastructure**

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1. Maharashtra and \_\_\_are industrially more advanced than other. **(1)**
  - a. Punjab
  - b. None of these
  - c. Himachal Pradesh
  - d. Gujarat
  
2. PLF is lowest in **(1)**
  - a. Northern region
  - b. Southern region
  - c. North-eastern region
  - d. Western region
  
3. SEB's which distribute electricity incur losses because **(1)**
  - a. Equal distribution of electricity
  - b. Low prices of electricity
  - c. Transmission and distribution losses
  - d. Distribution of electricity to farmers at cheap rate
  
4. At present nuclear energy accounts for only \_\_\_\_ percent of total primary energy consumption **(1)**
  - a. 2.6
  - b. 2.3
  - c. 2.4
  - d. 2.2
  
5. Why do State Electricity Boards (SEBs) suffer losses? **(1)**
  
6. What is meant by the word 'morbidity'? **(1)**
  
7. What types of fuels are used by rural women in India? **(1)**

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8. How does economic growth contribute to the growth of infrastructure sector? **(1)**
  9. Why do we require grid for transmission of electricity? **(3)**
  10. Do you think Indian cities could be provided with world class health infrastructure so that they will become attractive for medical tourists? Or, Should the government concentrate on providing health infrastructure in rural areas? What should be the priority of the government? Justify. **(3)**
  11. Review the importance and present position of the energy sector in the Indian economy. **(4)**
  12. What is the role played by the infrastructure in the growth process of an economy? **(4)**
  13. What are different sources of electricity in India? Explain. **(4)**
  14. Infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country. Do you agree? Explain. **(6)**
  15. What problems are being faced by the power sector in India? **(6)**

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**Answers**

1. d. Gujarat

**Explanation:** Maharashtra and Gujarat have better infrastructure required for industry.

2. c. North-eastern region

**Explanation:** Lowest in Eastern Region(62%) Highest in Southern Region(81%) SEB (65%) Central & Pvt. (79%) ... Partnership in excellence - 26 Thermal Station (PLF-60%)

3. c. Transmission and distribution losses

**Explanation:** State Electricity Boards (SEBs), which distribute electricity, incur losses. This is due to transmission and distribution losses.

4. c. 2.4

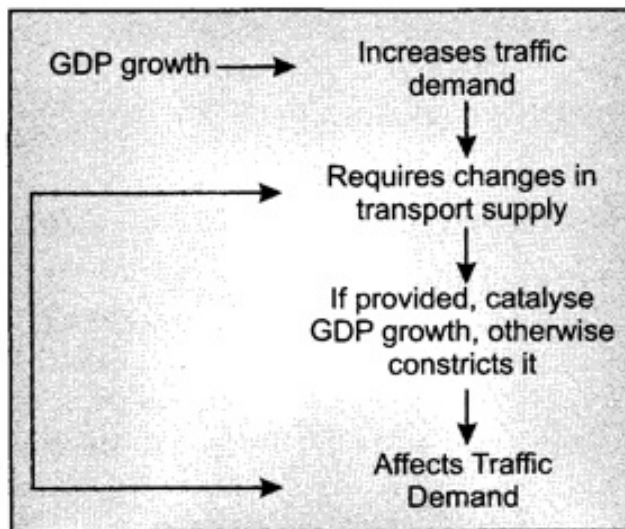
**Explanation:** At present, nuclear energy accounts for only 2.4 per cent of total primary energy consumption, against a global average of 13 per cent. This is far too low.

5. State Electricity Boards (SEBs) suffer losses due to transmission and distribution, wrong pricing of electricity, theft of electricity, distribution of free electricity to farmers and other inefficiencies.

6. 'Morbidity' means the tendency to fall ill. The term morbidity is often used to describe illness or degradation of health, especially when discussing chronic and age-related diseases.

7. Bio-fuels such as crop residues, animal dung and fuelwood to meet their daily energy requirements are still being used by rural women.

8. Growth leads to increase in demand for infrastructure and whenever there is increase in demand of something, there is also increase in its supply, if there is unused potential. It is shown with the help of a diagram.



9. We require a grid for transmission of electricity because of the following reasons:

- To synchronise power generation with transmission and distribution of electricity.
- Primary sources for electric power are unevenly distributed and the generation plants are also unevenly located. Thus, bulky transmission of electric power over long distances becomes necessary.
- Grid facilitates economising and increasing reliability. Grid avoids overloading of transmission lines, frequent breakdowns and loss of surplus power.

10. I think the government should concentrate on providing health infrastructure in rural areas because:

- a. Our first responsibility is towards our own citizens;
- b. We cannot neglect the poor section of our society.
- c. Once we have good quality of rural health infrastructure, it will lead to increase in per capita income. That income can be utilised for creating world class health infrastructure in urban areas to attract medical tourists.
- d. Urban people are already rich and are therefore healthy and educated. So, we need not to be concerned about human capital in urban areas but rather about rural areas.

11. Importance of Energy:

- a. Energy is basic input required to sustain economic growth and to provide basic

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amenities of life for a country.

- b. Energy is the difference between a subsistence economy and a highly developed economy.

India is the fifth largest producer of electricity in the world, behind USA, China and Russia. Energy in India is produced from commercial and non-commercial sources. The bulk of the commercial energy is consumed in the industrial sector followed by the transport and household sectors whereas a large part of the energy requirement in the rural and domestic sectors is met from non-commercial sources. Of the two sets of sources, thermal power accounts for about 81 %, hydro power for about 13 per cent, and nuclear for about 3 %. In next ten years, energy requirements of the economy would multiply by two to six times depending upon the rate of growth of the economy. Even if India achieves only an annual average rate of growth of 5 %, the per capita consumption of energy would multiply by about 2.5 times. It, therefore, becomes crucial to identify the sources

12. It needs to be emphasized that good quality infrastructure is important not only for faster economic growth but also to ensure inclusive growth. By inclusive growth we mean that benefits of growth are shared by the majority of the people of a country. Thus the inclusive growth will lead to the alleviation of poverty and reduction in income inequality in the country.

For example, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) are dispersed throughout the economy and production by them and their growth require access to quality and reliable infrastructure services to compete efficiently with large-scale enterprises which can often build some of their own infrastructure such as installing their own small power plants or generators.

Roads, railways, air(transport), and electricity facilitate communication and transport, which is an important element in economic growth. When roads are good, it is easier and faster transporting produce from the farm to the market, especially perishables. Electricity runs manufacturing companies and provides lighting for markets making it possible for businesses to run 24/7. This leads to higher returns and also creates employment since workers have to work in shifts to ensure continuous production.

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13. There are five major sources of electricity.

- a. Water,
- b. Coal,
- c. Oil,
- d. Gas.
- e. Radioactive elements like uranium, thorium and plutonium.

Electricity generated from water is called hydro-electricity. Electricity generated from coal, oil or gas is called Thermal- Electricity. Electricity generated from radioactive elements is called Nuclear Energy. At present capacity is 62% in thermal sector, 22.5 in hydro and 2.5% in the nuclear and rest is in other sectors. In terms of power generation, Thermal's contribution is maximum i.e., 72.5%, hydro 14.5% and nuclear 2.4 and other are contributing 10%.

14. Infrastructure and economic development go hand-in-hand. Infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country in the following ways:

- i. **Impact on Productivity:** Infrastructure plays a major role in the raising productivity of all the three sectors, viz. primary, secondary and the tertiary sector.
- ii. **Induces Investment:** Infrastructure induces investment. A well developed infrastructure attracts foreign investors which opens new investment avenues and gives birth to profitable ventures.
- iii. **Generates Linkages in Production Better:** means of transport and communication and a robust system of banking and finance generates better inter-industrial linkages. It is a situation when the expansion of one industry facilitates the expansion of the other.
- iv. **Enhances Size of the Market:** Infrastructure enhances the size of the market by providing better transportation and warehousing facilities. These facilities enable large scale production of goods and services which further help a business to capture more markets.
- v. **Enhances Ability to Work:** Social infrastructure improves the quality of life of workers, thereby increasing their efficiency. Healthcare centres, educational institutions and other such facilities develop the skills of the workers, which increases their ability and efficiency to work.

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- vi. **Facilitates Outsourcing:** India is emerging to be a global destination for all kinds of outsourcing. For example, call centres, study centres, medical transcription and such other services, owing largely to its sound system of social and economic infrastructure.
  - vii. **Infrastructure is essential for Economic Development:** Infrastructure acts as a support system. It directly influences all economic activities by increasing the productivity of the factors of production and improving the quality of life. In the last six decades, India has made considerable progress in building the infrastructure. However, its distribution has been uneven, in terms of rural-urban divide. Many parts of rural India are yet to get good roads, telecommunication facilities, electricity, schools and hospitals.
- 15.
- i. At present, India is able to add only 20000 MW a year. India's installed capacity to generate electricity is not sufficient to feed an annual economic growth of 7-8%.
  - ii. State Electricity Boards (SEBs), which distribute electricity, incur losses exceeding Rs.500 billion, due to transmission and distribution losses.
  - iii. Electricity is stolen in different areas and tariffs are not paid which also adds to the losses of SEBs.
  - iv. Private sector power generators and foreign investors are not yet ready to enter the power generation sector in a major way, which has placed the responsibility largely on the public sector which is under financial pressure.
  - v. There is general public unrest due to high power tariffs and prolonged power cuts in different parts of the country.
  - vi. Thermal power plants which have the greatest share in India's power sector, are facing a shortage of raw material.
  - vii. India's installed capacity to generate electricity is not sufficient to feed an annual economic growth of 7%.