

CBSE Test Paper-05
Chapter 13 Infrastructure

1. India invests only ____ % of its GDP on infrastructure which is far below that of China and Indonesia **(1)**
 - a. 6
 - b. 2
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

2. The type of structure which contributes indirectly to economic process from outside the system of production and distribution known as **(1)**
 - a. Social infrastructure
 - b. technological infrastructure
 - c. economic infrastructure
 - d. Political infrastructure

3. At present less than..... of population using public health facility. **(1)**
 - a. 40%
 - b. None of the above
 - c. 20%
 - d. 30%

4. In terms of generation of power, _____ energy's contribution is the maximum. **(1)**
 - a. nuclear
 - b. thermal
 - c. hydel
 - d. solar

5. How important is natural gas as a new resource? **(1)**

6. Health is an important component of social infrastructure. What does health infrastructure include? **(1)**

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7. Name the states lagging behind in healthcare system. **(1)**
 8. Name two NGOs working in the area of healthcare. **(1)**
 9. What is the significance of private sector in health care system in India? **(3)**
 10. Explain the two categories into which infrastructure is divided. How are both interdependent? **(3)**
 11. How do infrastructure facilities boost production? **(4)**
 12. How can we increase the effectiveness of healthcare programmes? **(4)**
 13. What do you mean by transmission and distribution losses? How can they be reduced? **(4)**
 14. Briefly discuss the various commercial sources of energy. **(6)**
 15. Differentiate the six systems of Indian medicine. **(6)**

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Answers

1. d. 5

Explanation: Traditionally, the government has been solely responsible for developing the country's infrastructure. But it was found that the government's investment in infrastructure was inadequate.

2. a. **Social infrastructure**

Explanation: Social Infrastructure indirectly contributes to economic development of a country both by increasing the productivity of the factors of production and improving the quality of life of its people.

3. c. 20%

Explanation: Due to lack of infrastructure in public health centres, there is dearth of patients visiting PHCs in India.

4. b. thermal

Explanation: Thermal power plants are the mainstay of India's power sector. In terms of generation of power, thermal energy's contribution is the maximum. In 2010-11, thermal sources accounted for almost 65% generation capacity in India.

5. Natural gas as a new resource is important because:

- i. Natural gas is a commercial source of energy. It plays a major role in bridging the gap between demand and supply of liquid hydrocarbon in future.
- ii. Liquified gas is used as cooking gas. It is also used in thermal plants as fuel.
- iii. At present, it is being used as a feedstock for core sector industries like fertilisers.

6. Health infrastructure includes the following

Hospitals, doctors, nurses and other para-medical professionals, beds, a well developed pharmaceutical industry and equipment required in hospitals.

7. Over the years India has built up a vast health infrastructure and manpower at all

levels but compared to other states, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are lagging behind in the healthcare system.

8. The two NGOs working in the area of healthcare in India are SEWA in Ahmedabad and ACCORD in Nilgiris. SEWA is run by women and they have helped their women members obtain healthcare in immunization, family planning etc. The primary concern of ACCORD is the upliftment of the tribals by providing the necessary healthcare.
9. Private sector is playing a significant role in health care system India. At present, private sector has proved much better than public sector in delivering quality health services. More than 70% of the hospitals in India are run by the private sector. 80% of out-patients and 46% of in-patients are handled by private sector. In 2001-02, there were more than 13 lakh medical enterprises employing 22 lakh people. 80% of them are single person owned and operated by one person occasionally employing a hired worker. Since the 1990s, owing to liberalisation measures, many non-resident Indians and industrial and pharmaceutical companies have set up state of the art, super specialty hospitals to attract India's rich and medical tourists.
10. Infrastructure is broadly categorized into two sectors:
 - i. **Social Infrastructure:** It refers to the core elements of society which serve as a foundation for the process of social development of a country. It contributes to economic processes indirectly and from outside the system of production and distribution, e.g., educational institutions, hospitals, sanitary conditions, housing facilities, etc. Social infrastructure promotes social well-being.
 - ii. **Economic Infrastructure:** It refers to all such elements of economic change which serve as a foundation for the process of economic growth. They help in the process of production directly. e.g. transportation, communication, energy/power, etc.

Quality of economic infrastructure can be improved by improving social infrastructure. Economic infrastructure improves the efficiency of economic resources and raises the level of production and productivity, but it cannot be possible until the population is educated and healthy to use them efficiently. Thus, both of them work hand in hand for the development of the country. Economic

and social infrastructure are complementary to each other. Hence, they both are interdependent.

11. Infrastructural facilities increase production of a country both by increasing the productivity of the factors of production and improving the quality of life of its people.

Infrastructure plays a major role in the raising productivity in all the three sectors, viz. primary, secondary and the tertiary sector.

Infrastructure provides supporting services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production. Agricultural production depends on the development of infrastructural facilities like roadways, railways, power, etc. Industrial production depends on the development of power and electricity generation, transport and communications. Thus, it is rightly said infrastructure facilities boost production.

- i. Productivity in primary sector is increased because irrigation facilities have reduced the dependence on monsoons.
 - ii. Productivity in the secondary sector has increased due to the improvements made in the energy sector.
 - iii. Productivity in the tertiary sector has increased due to the improvements made in the means of transportation and communication.
12. We can increase the effectiveness of healthcare programmes in the following manner:
- i. The wide gap between rural and urban areas, poor and rich in utilising healthcare facilities must be addressed through more investment in health facilities in rural and backward areas.
 - ii. Women's health across the country should be taken into greater focus as a healthy mother gives birth to a healthy offspring and health status of population can be improved.
 - iii. Regulated private sector health services, NGOs and community participation can improve the effectiveness of healthcare facilities and play an important role in spreading health awareness.
 - iv. Indian system of medicine including Ayurveda and Naturopathy should be explored and used to support public health as they are based on natural healing

and are of preventive nature.

- v. Accessibility and affordability need to be integrated into our basic health infrastructure.
- vi. All citizens can get better health facilities if public health services are decentralized.
- vii. Telecom and IT sectors can play an important role in improving the health process in the economy.

13. Transmission and distribution losses refer to the losses that occur in the transmission of electricity between the sources of supply and points of distribution. These losses occur due to the inherent resistance and transformation inefficiencies in the electrical conductors (conducting wires, etc) and distribution transformers respectively. In most of the states of our country, it is more than 20%. These losses can be reduced by using high quality wires of appropriate resistance and proper positioning of transformers.

Transmission and Distribution losses can be reduced through the following measures:

- i. Improvement in Plant Load Factor.
- ii. Promote the role of Private Sector.
- iii. Better research and development efforts.
- iv. Proper check on power theft and taking strict action against culprits.

14. The important commercial sources of energy are discussed below:

- i. **Coal** It is the most important source of commercial energy. Around 54% of the commercial energy consumed 55% and of total energy consumed has its origin in coal.

The important consumers of coal in India are thermal power stations, steel plants, brick-kilns, railways, cement factory, etc, and Coal India Ltd and Singrani Coal Company are the two main producers of coal in India.

- ii. **Petroleum** It is also an important source of energy in India. India has to import petrol because its reserves are not enough to meet its ever increasing demand. About 30% of India's imports account for petroleum and petroleum products.
- iii. **Natural Gas** It is another important source of conventional energy. It is used as

cooking gas in households (LPG) and as a raw material in fertilisers and petroleum products. Nowadays, it is also used as a fuel (CNG) in Cars and three-wheelers.

iv. **Electricity** This is the most important source of commercial energy.

15. i. **Ayurveda:** Atharvaveda, the last of the four great bodies of knowledge known as Vedas, contains 114 hymns related to formulations for the treatment of different diseases.
- ii. **Yoga:** It is being practised in India for thousands of years. It has references in Upanishads and Puranas composed by Aryans in the Vedic period. The main credit for systematising Yoga goes to Patanjali who wrote 'Yoga Sutra' which is the most important and basic text on Yoga.
- iii. **Unani:** This also means 'Greek medicine', and is a form of traditional medicine widely practised in South Asia. Unani medicine is based on the concept of the four humours, Phlegm, Blood, Yellow bile and Black bile. Unani medicine first arrived in India with establishment of Delhi Sultanate (1206-1527 CE) and Muslim rule over North India and subsequently flourished under Mughal empire.
- iv. **Siddha:** It comes from the word Siddhi which means an object to attain perfection or heaven. Siddhi is attained through meditation which cures mental illness and promotes mental, emotional and physical well-being.
- v. **Naturopathy:** It heals with the power of nature as it assumes that all healing powers are within our body. It uses the inbuilt immune system of the human body for curing. Naturopathy regards that we fall ill only when we go against nature.
- vi. **Homeopathy:** It consists of two words 'homeo' meaning similar and 'pathos' meaning suffering. In this system, a drug and a disease that produces similar symptoms are believed to be having a neutralising effect on each other. Thus, the homeopathic treatment is based on symptoms the body is showing and medication is given accordingly.