

1. Define economic infrastructure.

Ans. Economic Infrastructure directly supports the economic processes like production and distribution. It helps the economic system from inside.

2. Define social infrastructure.

Ans. Social Infrastructure indirectly supports the economic processes like production and distribution. It helps the economic system from outside.

3. Define morbidity.

Ans. Morbidity is defined as a relative incidence of a disease and is shown by the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of their area.

4. Define medical tourism.

Ans. Medical tourists come to India to avail our health services which combine latest medical technologies with qualified professionals and are cheaper for foreigners as compared to costs of similar health care services in their own countries. They come for surgeries liver transplants, dental and cosmetic care.

5. Define ISM.

Ans. ISM is the Indian System Medicine. The systems of Indian Medicine are: Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (A-YUSH).

6. Define commercial source of energy.

Ans. Commercial sources are coal, petroleum and electricity as they are bought and sold. They account for over 50 per cent of all energy sources consumed in India.

7. Define non-commercial source of energy.

Ans. Non-commercial sources of energy are firewood, agricultural waste and dried dung. These are noncommercial as they are found in nature (forests).

8. Define conventional source of energy.

Ans. Conventional sources of energy include both commercial and non-commercial sources of energy. Example: natural gas, coal, petroleum, etc.

9. Define non-conventional source of energy.

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

10. Define the concept of GBD.

Ans. Global Burden of Diseases (GBD) is an indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely, due to particular diseases as well as the number of years spent by them in a state of disability owing to the disease.

11. What types of fuels are used by rural women in India?

Ans. Rural women are still using bio-fuels such as crop residues, dung and fuel wood to meet their energy requirement.

12. How much does India Invest on Infrastructure development?

Ans. India invests only 5 per cent of Its GDP on infrastructure.

13. There has been a continuous fall in the share of the transport sector in consumption of energy while that of industries is increasing. What does this Indicate?

Ans. Sectoral share of energy consumption in India is as follows:

- (a) Industrial sector has the highest consumption level. It is 42 per cent of total commercial energy. It shows significant development of the industrial sector, specially the factory system of production.
- (b) Transport system has shown a fall in the energy consumption. At present, it is 22 per cent.

14. Name two NGOs working In the area of health care.

Ans. SEWA in Ahmedabad and ACCORD in Nilgiris.

15. Write full form of:

- (a) AYUSH
- (b) GBD.

Ans. (a) AYUSH — Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy.

- (b) GBD — Global Burden of Diseases.

16. What per cent of GDB does India bear?

Ans. 20 per cent.

17. What is Kashtakari Sangathan?

Ans. Kashtakari Sangathan is a rural organisation where women health workers are trained to treat simple illness at low cost.

18. Name the states lagging behind in health care system.

Ans. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

19. Why investors are reluctant to Invest in tidal energy projects?

Ans. 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.

20. What does PLF measure? Where is it lowest and where highest?

Ans. Plant Load Factor (PLF) which measures the operational efficiency of a thermal plant. It is lowest in North Eastern region (in the year 2005, it was 16.2%). It is highest in Northern region (in the year 2005, it was 75%).

21. Explain the term 'infrastructure'.

Ans. Infrastructure refers to the basic supporting structure which is built to provide different kinds of services in an economy. Infrastructural installations do not directly produce goods but help in promoting production activities in an economy. Examples of infrastructure are: transport, communication, banking, power etc.

22. How do infrastructure facilities boost production?

Ans. The prosperity of a country depends directly upon the development of agricultural and industrial production. Agricultural production requires power, credit, transport facilities, etc.; the deficiency of which leads to fall in productivity. Industrial production requires machinery and equipment, energy, banking and insurance facilities, marketing facilities, transport services which include railways, roads and shipping and communication facilities etc. All these facilities help in raising agricultural and industrial productivity.

23. Infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country. Do you agree? Explain.

Ans. Infrastructure contributes to the economic development of a country and it is an important determinant of its growth and development. It raises productivity, induces investment in different areas of economic activity, raises size of the market, facilitates outsourcing and employment. Thus, it is an essential support system for the economic development of the country.

24. What is the state of rural infrastructure in India?

Ans. A majority of people live in rural areas. The state of rural infrastructure in India is as follows:

- (a) Rural women are still using bio-fuels such as crop residues, dung and fuel wood to meet their energy requirement.
- (b) They walk long distances to fetch fuel, water and other basic needs.
- (c) The census 2001 shows that in rural India only 56 per cent households have an electricity connection and 43 per cent still use kerosene. About 90 per cent of the rural households use bio-fuels for cooking.
- (d) Tap water availability is limited to only 24 per cent of rural households. About 76 per cent of the population drinks water from open sources such as wells, tanks, ponds, lakes, rivers, canals, etc.

- (e) Another study conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation noted that by 1996, access to improved sanitation in rural areas was only 6 per cent.

25. What is the significance of 'energy'? Differentiate between commercial and non-commercial sources of energy.

Ans. Energy is a critical aspect of development process of a nation. It is essential for industries, agriculture and related areas like transportation of finished goods. It is also used for domestic purposes like cooking, lighting, heating, etc.

Difference between Commercial and Non-commercial Sources of Energy

Commercial Source	Non-commercial Source
1. They command a price and the users have to pay a price for them.	1. They are free and command no price.
2. They are generally exhaustible except hydel power.	2. They are renewable.
3. Mostly used in production process.	3. Mostly used for domestic purposes.
4. Examples: coal, petroleum and electricity.	4. Examples: vegetable wastes, firewood and dried dung.

26. What are the three basic sources of generating power?

Ans. Sources of generating power are:

- water — It gives hydro-electricity.
- oil, gas, coal — they give thermal electricity.
- radioactive elements like uranium, plutonium — they give atomic power or nuclear power.

27. What do you mean by transmission and distribution losses? How can they be reduced?

Ans. Transmission and Distribution (T&D) losses refer to theft of power which has not been controlled. Nation's average loss is 23%.

T&D losses can be reduced by having:

- Appropriate size of conductors
- Proper load management
- Meter supply
- Privatisation of distribution work

(e) Introduction of energy audits.

Some steps have already been initiated in this direction.

28. What are the various non-commercial sources of energy?

Ans. Vegetable wastes, firewood and dried dung.

29. Justify that energy crisis can be overcome with the use of renewable sources of energy.

Ans. There is energy crisis in the country. The demand for all commercial fuels is more than its supply.

Government is encouraging the use of hydel and wind energy.

Bio-gas generation programmes have been boosted up. For a tropical country like India, where sun is an abundant source, solar energy should be given highest priority.

30. How has the consumption pattern of energy changed over the years?

Ans. Pattern of energy consumption in India is as follows:

- (a) In India, different sources of energy are converted into a common unit 'million tonne of oil equivalent' (MTOE).
- (b) At present, commercial energy consumption is 65 per cent of total energy consumed in India.
- (c) Coal has the largest share of 55 per cent, followed by oil at 31 per cent, natural gas at 11 per cent and hydro energy at 3 per cent.
- (d) Non-commercial energy sources account for over 30 per cent of the total energy consumption.
- (e) There is import dependence on crude and petroleum products, which is likely to grow to more than 100 per cent in the near future.
- (f) Atomic energy is an important source of electric power. At present nuclear/atomic energy accounts for only 2.4 per cent of total primary energy consumption.

31. How are the rates of consumption of energy and economic growth connected?

Ans. Energy is a critical aspect of development process of a nation. It is essential for industries, agriculture and related areas like transportation of finished goods. It is also used for domestic purposes like cooking, lighting, heating etc. With economic growth, consumption of energy will rise.

32. What problems are being faced by the power sector in India?

Ans. Emerging Challenges in the Power Sector:

- (a) Insufficient Installed Capacity

- (b) Underutilisation of Capacity
- (c) Losses Incurred by SEBs
- (d) Uncertain Role of Private Players
- (e) Public Unrest
- (f) Shortage of Raw Materials
- (g) Unable to Cover up the Transmission and Distribution (T&D) Losses
- (h) Operational Inefficiency
- (i) Incomplete Electrification
- (j) Need to Conserve Energy.

33. Discuss the reforms which have been initiated recently to meet the energy crisis in India.

Ans. The reforms to meet energy crisis in India:

- (a) **Improved Plant Load Factor.** The Ministry of Power has launched the 'Partnership In Excellence' programme. In this 26 thermal stations (with PLF less than 60%) have been taken up for improving the efficiency.
- (b) **Encourage Private Sector Participation.** In order to overcome the problems of power sector, the government announced a policy in 1991 which allowed private sector participation in power generation and distribution schemes. It is Important to resolve the problems and difficulties and frame policies which can ensure effective participation of private sector in this sector.
- (c) **Promote the use of CFLs to Conserve Energy.** A new and advanced lighting technology called the Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) is a more efficient alternative to domestic energy consumption. According to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) consume 80 per cent less power as compared to ordinary bulbs.

34. Discuss the main drawbacks of our health care system.

Ans. Emerging Challenges in the Health:

- (a) High GBD
- (b) Poor State of Primary Health Centres
- (c) Regional Bias — Urban-Rural Divide
- (d) Income Bias — Poor-Rich Divide
- (e) Gender Bias — Poor Health of Women.

35. How has women's health become a matter of great concern?

Ans. Gender Bias — Poor Health of Women:

- (a) There is growing incidence of female foeticide in the country. Close to 3,00,000 girls under the age of 15 are not only married but have already borne children at least once.
- (b) More than 50 per cent of married women between the age group of 15 and 49 suffer from anaemia caused by iron deficiency. It has contributed to 19 per cent of maternal deaths.

36. Describe the meaning of public health. Discuss the major public health measures undertaken by the state in recent years to control diseases.

Ans. Public health refers to the health status of all the people of the country.

Some measures undertaken by the state in recent years to control diseases are:

- (a) Success in the long-term battle against diseases depends on education and efficient health infra-structure. It is, therefore, critical to create awareness on health and hygiene systems.
- (b) The role of telecom and IT sectors cannot be neglected in this process.
- (c) The effectiveness of healthcare programmes also rests on primary centres. Efforts should be made to make PHCs more efficient.
- (d) Encouragement should be given to private-public partnership. They can effectively ensure reliability, quality and affordability of both drugs and medical care.

37. List out the six systems of Indian medicine.

Ans. AYUSH means:

A : Ayurveda

Y : Yoga and Naturopathy

U : Unani

S : Siddha

H : Homoeopathy.

38. How can we increase the effectiveness of health care programmes?

Ans. Health, is a vital public good and a basic human right. All citizens can get better health facilities if public health services are decentralised. Some measures that should be taken are:

1. Success, in the long-term battle against diseases depends on education and efficient health infrastructure. It is, therefore, critical to create awareness on health and hygiene systems.

2. The role of telecom and IT sectors cannot be neglected In this process.
3. The effectiveness of healthcare programmes also rests on primary centres. Efforts should be made to make PHCs more efficient.
4. Encouragement should be given to private-public partnership. They can effectively ensure reliability, quality and affordability of both drugs and medical care.

39. Distinguish between economic and social infrastructure.

Ans.

<i>Economic Infrastructure</i>	<i>Social Infrastructure</i>
(a) It directly supports the economic system. It helps the economic system from inside.	(a) It indirectly supports the economic system. It helps the economic system from outside.
(b) <i>Example:</i> Energy, transport system. It helps the economic system from inside.	(b) <i>Example:</i> Health, education and housing.
(c) It improves the quality of economic resources and thus raises the production.	(c) It improves the quality of human resources and thus improves the efficiency of manpower.
(d) Expenditure on it will raise the stock of physical capital.	(d) Expenditure on it will raise the stock of human capital.
(e) It will raise the process of economic growth.	(e) It will raise the process of human development.

40. Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans.

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
(a) These include coal, petroleum and electricity.	(a) These include solar energy, wind energy, biomass, etc.
(b) These are being used since very long as different sources of commercial energy.	(b) Most of these are only in the experimentation stage and are being used as different sources of commercial energy to a very little extent.

(c) Over the past many decades, the conventional sources-coal and petroleum in particular, are being used in total disregard to the environment.	(c) These are being developed as sources of commercial energy with a view to checking environmental pollution.
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41. Name the principal indicators of healthcare.

Ans. Essential indicators of Good Health:

- (a) Death rate
- (b) Infant mortality rate
- (c) Expectancy of life
- (d) Incidence of deadly diseases
- (e) Nutrition levels

42. How would you justify the statement that India has made a substantial progress in healthcare?

Ans. Consequent upon the planned development, there has been a large-scale improvement of health facilities for the last 59 years following are the highlights:

- (a) **Decline in death rate:** Death rate has come down from as high as 27.4 per thousand in 1951 to 7.4 per thousand in 2006-07.
- (b) **Reduction in infant mortality:** Infant mortality rate (referring to death of the infants upto 1 year of age) has significantly reduced from 146 per thousand in 1951 to 55 per thousand in 2007.
- (c) **Rise in expectancy of life:** Expectancy of life has risen from 50 years in 1951 to 63.5 years in 2006-07.
- (d) **Control over deadly diseases:** Deadly diseases like malaria, tuberculosis (TB), cholera and small pox have been brought under control.
- (e) **Reduction in child mortality rate:** Child mortality rate (referring to death of the children upto 4 years of age) has reduced significantly from 57 per thousand in 1951 to 17 per thousand in 2006.

43. Healthcare in India suffers from 'urban-rural and poor-rich divide'. Explain how.

- Ans.
- (a) Health infrastructure is significantly biased in favour of the rich and in favour of the urban areas.
 - (b) While 70 per cent of the country's population lives in rural areas, 80 per cent of the hospitals are located in urban areas.

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- (c) Percentage of population having access to proper medical care is just about 25 per cent and access to specialized medical care is almost nil.
- (d) Another bitter truth is that while the rich are to spend only 2 per cent of their income on healthcare, the poor are to spend as much as 12 per cent of their income on healthcare.
- (e) Implying a plunge in indebtedness (by the poor) as and when expenditure on health care becomes essential.