Class XI ECONOMICS

CHAPTER - 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE AND VERT SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 Mark)

Question 1

Female worker participation rate in rural areas is -

a) Lower in rural areas

b) Higher in rural areas

c) Lower in both the areas

d) Higher in urban areas

Answer

(B) Higher in rural areas

Question 2

National Rural Health Mission was launched in

a) 2006

b) 2005

c) 2000

d) 2009

Answer

(b) It was launched in the year 2005

Question 3

How much percentage of GDP does India invest on health infrastructure?

Answer

Nearly 5% of GDP India invest on health infrastructure

Question 4

Which are the states lagging behind in health care system?

Answer

Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the major states.

Question 5

Tap water availability is limited to only ____ percent of rural households and about _____ percent of population drinks water from open source

a) 24,76

b) 60,40

c) 40,60

d) 70,30

Answer

(a) Currently it is 24, 76 respectively.

Question 6

Out of 65 percent of total energy consumption of commercial energy in India which of its source has largest share of consumption

a) Coal
b) Natural gas
c) Oil
d) Hydro energy

Answer

(a) Coal has the largest share of consumption

Question 7

It is propensity to fall ill .It affects your work by making you temporarily disabled

a) Mordity

b) Morbid

c) Morbidity

d) None

Answer

(c) Morbidity

Question 8

Conventional source of energy are

a) Non-commercial

b) Commercial sources

c) Both

d) None

Answer

(c) Both, commercial and non-commercial sources are conventional sources of energy.

Question 9

Which of the following is secondary source of energy?

a) Nuclear energy

b) Electricity

c) Hydrocarbons

d) Oil

Answer

(d) Oil is secondary source of energy.

Question 10

The word 'Health' means

a) Ability to realise one's potential

b) Absence of disease

c) Both

d) None

Answer

(c) Both

Question 11

Which plan is to provide at least one community health worker for every village at a norm of 1000 population?

a) National Health Programme

b) IDPS

c) NRHM

d) JSY

Answer

(d) JSY means Janani Suraksha Yojna.

Question 12

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

Answer

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

Question 13

What are the three basic sources of generating power?

Answer

Coal, oil and water are three basic sources of generating power.

Question 14

Which project was launched in 2004?

a) JSY

b) NRHM

c) IDPs

d) None of above

Answer

(c) IDPs means Internally Displaced Persons.

Question 15

GBD stands for what

a) Global Burden Disease

b) Global Bad Disease

c) Gross Burden Disease

d) Gross Bad Disease

Answer

(a) Global Burden Disease

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 OR 4 MARKS)

Question 16

Why are fluorescent lamps and LED bulbs getting promoted now a days?

Answer

Light Emitting Diode (LED) are emerging as the most energy-efficient source of lighting. LED bulb uses 1/10th as much energy as a normal incandescent bulb and half as much energy as a Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) to produce the same amount of light. LED lights are up to 80% more efficient than traditional lighting such as fluorescent and incandescent lights. 95% of the energy in LEDs is converted into light and only 5% is wasted as heat, less energy use reduces the demand from power plants and decreases greenhouse gas emissions. Upgrading to fluorescent, LED, or halogen lightbulbs can help us cut costs on our electricity bill and save us some time and energy by cutting down on replacement frequency.

Question 17

Write few lines about power distribution supply in national capital of India.

Answer

The Delhi Vidyut Board was formed by the Government of NCT Delhi in 1997 for the purpose of generation and distribution of power to the entire area of NCT of Delhi except the areas falling within the jurisdiction of NDMC and Delhi Cantonment Board. On 1 July 2002. The Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) was unbundled into six successor companies: Delhi Power Supply Company Limited (DPCL)- Holding Company; Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) - TRANSCO; Indraprastha Power Generation Company Limited (IPGCL) - GENCO; BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) - DISCOM; BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL) - DISCOM; North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL) - DISCOM. The position is that as per available records, the first diesel Power Station was established in Delhi in the year 1905 when a private English Company by name M/s. John Fleming was given permission to generate electricity under the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act 1903.

Question 18

What is morbidity?

Answer

Morbidity means departure from a state of physical or psychological well-being, resulting from disease, illness, injury, or sickness, especially where the affected individual is aware of his or her condition. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), morbidity could be measured in terms of number of persons who were ill, illnesses these persons experienced, and the duration of these illnesses. Chronic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis are generally non-fatal, but can lead to a high morbidity for patients who develop a lower quality of life. Morbidity scores or predicted morbidity are assigned to ill patients with the help of systems such as the APACHE II, SAPS II and III, Glasgow Coma scale, PIM2, and SOFA. Data is collected according to the disease type, gender age, and area. Morbidity refers to an incidence of ill health in a population.

Question 19

What is the reason that state electricity boards suffer losses in India?

Answer

Power development during the last 60 years has been significant but still India has faced chronic power shortage. The key reasons behind power shortage include – rising demand not matched with production; dependency of Hydel power on monsoon; delay in commissioning of new capacity in coal

in thermal and nuclear plants; non-availability of coal, issues in new power plants. State electricity board losses are due to inefficiency in transmission including theft. A substantial part of theft is attributed to the agriculture sector. The commonly held wisdom is that the SEBs are inefficient and mis-managed. Further, they provide huge subsidies to the agriculture sector due to political reasons and therefore not financially viable. In this understanding of the problems, if the agricultural sector is taken out, the SEBs should regain a large measure of health. There are three reasons for the financial straits of the SEBs. One is that the T&D losses including commercial losses of electricity are increasing rapidly and while the revenue realised is not. This makes the economics of power generation completely lopsided. The second is that the pattern of investments being made in generation is not suitable, leading to sharp rise in the cost per unit of electricity. The third reason is the high cost of power imposed on the industry, the mainstay of the SEBs, which is now deserting the grid in taking the captive route, and worsening the crisis of the SEBs.

Question 20

What are the indicators of health status of a country?

Answer

Health indicators are quantifiable characteristics of a population which researchers use as supporting evidence for describing the health of a population. Typically, researchers will use a survey methodology to gather information about certain people, use statistics in an attempt to generalize the information collected to the entire population, then use the statistical analysis to make a statement about the health of the population. Health indicators are often used by governments to guide health care policy. Most common example is life expectancy. The most common other indicators are Clear, bright skin and eyes, Strong teeth, gums, nails and hair, Fresh breath and body odour, Meals are digested with ease – no gas, bloating, heartburn etc., Feeling energised when you wake, good energy level through the day, Regular, healthy bowel movements, Clear urination, Wounds and bruises heal quickly, Joints and muscles flex with ease, Efficient circulation and consistent temperature. Global health indicators can be divided into those that directly measure health phenomena (e.g., diseases, deaths, use of services) and indirect measures (e.g., social development, education and poverty indicators); these are also referred to as proximal and distal indicators respectively. On the basis of population statistics describing levels of education attained and access to safe water and sanitation, it is possible to categorize a country fairly accurately as having a population with high, medium or low burden of disease.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 OR 6 MARKS)

Question 21

A study estimates that medical costs alone push down 2.2 per cent of the population below the poverty line each year. How?

Or

Rising healthcare pushing Indian population towards poverty line. Comment.

Answer

There has been a rise in the number of world-class hospitals and highly-qualified medical personnel in India, and the nation's emergence as a preferred destination for medical tourism has been the cause of much celebration and accolade. However, the not-so-bright side of the picture is that for millions of Indians, healthcare services continue to be out of reach in terms of both access and affordability. India compares poorly to other developing countries on parameters such as hospital-bed density, ratio of physicians-to-population, number of doctors graduating every year, and per capita public expenditure on healthcare.

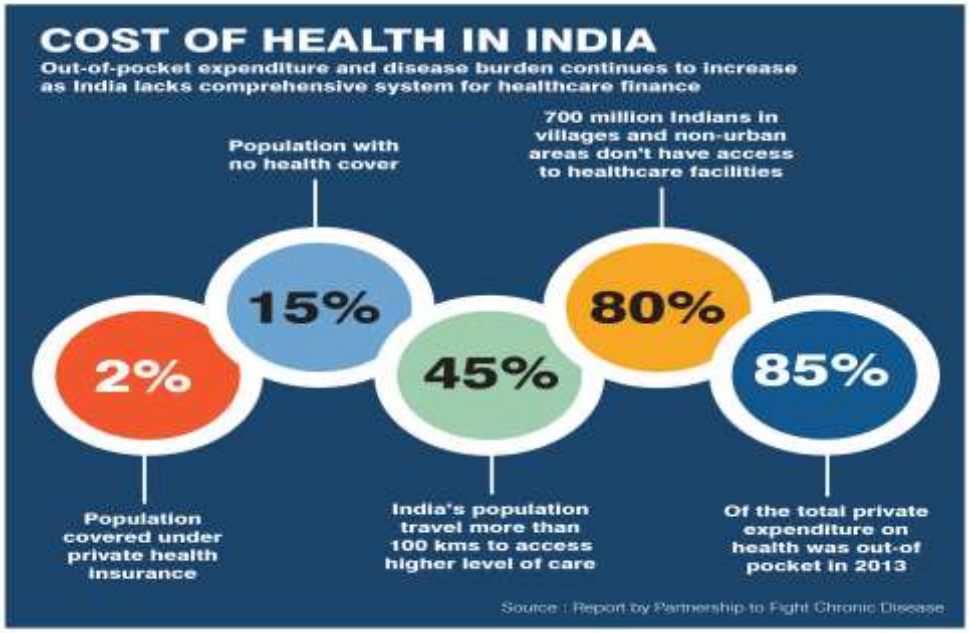
Health expenditure and vulnerability

Population quintile based on per capita income	% household with NO or negative SURPLUS INCOME (current income-current expenditure)	% of households vulnerable if additional annual health expenditure is		
		₹1 lakh	₹3 lakh	₹5 lakh
India-Q1 (Bottom 20%)	54%	100%	100%	100%
India-Q2	38%	100%	100%	100%
India-Q3	29%	98%	100%	100%
India-Q4	25%	91%	100%	100%
India-Q5 (Top 20%)	14%	52%	89%	97%
All India	**30%**	**86%**	**97%**	**99%**

Source: ICE 360° Survey (October 2014) from People Research on India's Consumer Economy (PRICE)

Rising cost of diagnosis, medicines and hospitalisation is pushing millions of Indians below the poverty line, an official of the World Health Organisation (WHO). A majority of Indians spend around 70% of their income on medicines and healthcare, compared to 30-40% in other Asian countries like Sri Lanka. According to a survey by the Indian Institute of Population Sciences and WHO in six states, more than 40% of low-income families in India have to borrow money from outside the family to meet their healthcare costs. The study found that 16% families had been pushed below the poverty line by this

trend. While spending has been soaring, experts said the issue of poor quality healthcare remains neglected. Public hospitals in the country have grievance redressal committees in place, but not many people know about approaching the MCI.



It's no surprise then that for nearly 60% households, the primary reason for saving is to enable them to deal with medical emergencies. Nearly 60% of households in Underdeveloped Rural areas and 50% residing in Metro cities identified healthcare-related saving as a major priority. Between 8-9% of households across all households in urban and rural areas reported they had taken loans to meet their medical expenses. Implications for the financially vulnerable households can be quite devastating in case of any medical emergency. Preventive medicine is practically non-existent among the poor and any illness is only attended to when it reaches a critical stage. Consequently, this leads to a double jeopardy: loss of income during illness as well as major spending on treatment. A majority of the bottom of the pyramid households (40%) reported loss of income during illness. Nearly 22% of Metro financially-vulnerable households reported negative surplus income. Developed Rural's share of such households is 33%. Therefore, for such households, which are already spending more than they earn on meeting regular needs, a medical emergency would tip them over the financial edge.

Question 22

What are the six systems of Indian medicine? Explain.

Answer

Systems medicine is an interdisciplinary field of study that looks at the systems of the human body as part of an integrated whole, incorporating biochemical, physiological, and environment interactions. **The Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy, abbreviated as AYUSH,** is a governmental body in India purposed with developing, education and research in Ayurveda (Indian traditional medicine), yoga, naturopathy, unani, siddha, homoeopathy, Sowa Rigpa (Traditional Tibetan medicine) and other Indigenous medicine systems. It was created in March 1995 as the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H). It is operated under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. AYUSH received its current name in March 2003. The Ministry of AYUSH was formed with effect from 9 November 2014 by elevation of the Department of AYUSH.

They are also known as AYUSH. There are mainly six systems of Indian medicines which are as described below:

1. **Ayurveda:** The doctrine of Ayurveda aims to keep structural and functional entities in a functional state of equilibrium, which signifies good health. Any imbalance due to internal and external factor causes disease and restoring equilibrium through various techniques, procedures, regimes, diet and medicine constitute treatment. The philosophy of Ayurveda is based on the theory of Pancha bhootas (five element theory) of which all the objects and living bodies are composed of.
2. **Siddha:** Siddha system of medicine emphasize that medical treatment is oriented not merely to disease, but also has to take into account the patient, environment, age, habits, physical condition. Siddha literature is in Tamil and it is largely practiced in Tamil speaking parts of India and abroad.

3. **Unani:** Unani System of medicine is based on established knowledge and practices relating to promotion of positive health and prevention of diseases. Although Unani system originated in Greece, passed through many countries, Arabs enriched it with their aptitude and experience and the system was brought to India during Medieval period. Unani System emphasise the use of naturally occurring, most herbal medicines, though it uses ingredients of animal and marine origin.
4. **Homeopathy:** Homeopathy is a system of medicine, which believes in a specialized method of treatment of curing diseases by administration of potency drugs, which have been experimentally proved to possess the power of producing similar artificial systems on human beings.
5. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Yoga is a way of life, which has the potential for improvement of social and personal behaviour, improvement of physical health by encouraging better circulation of oxygenated blood in the body, restraining sense organs and thereby inducing tranquillity and serenity of mind. Naturopathy is also a way of life, with drugless treatment of diseases. The system is based on the ancient practice of application of simple laws of nature. The advocates of naturopathy focus on eating and living habits, adoption of purification measures, use of hydrotherapy, baths, massage etc.

Question 23

What is the consumption pattern of conventional energy sources in India?

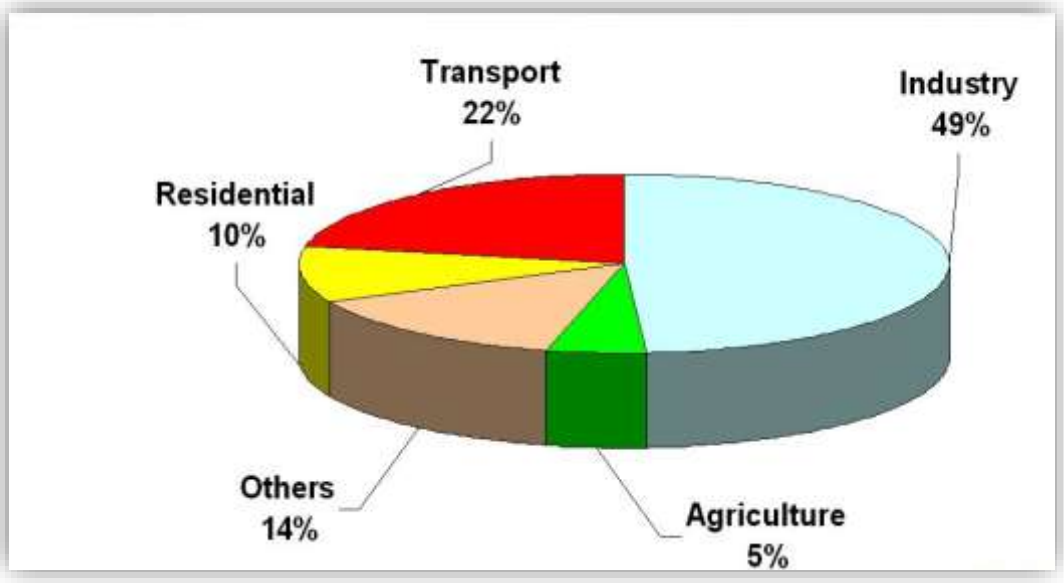
Answer

Energy has been universally recognized as one of the most important inputs for economic growth and human development. There is a strong two-way relationship between economic development and energy consumption. On one hand, growth of an economy, with its global competitiveness, hinges on the availability of cost-effective and environmentally benign energy sources, and on the other hand, the level of economic development has been observed to be dependent on the energy demand. India is the second largest commercial energy consumer in Non-OECD East Asia, comprising 19 percent of the region's total primary energy consumption. Economic growth in India has largely been associated with increased energy consumption. While 60% of total energy needs in India are met by commercial energy sources, remaining 40% are comprised of non-conventional fuels. Over past few years, climate change has become one of the main concerns driving energy policy. More than 150 countries, including India, have committed themselves under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to formulate and implement mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change. India accounts for over 3.5% of world carbon emissions. Since energy use is a major source of

emissions, it is necessary to focus on the management of energy demand and supply as a means to abatement. While energy demand grows significantly with economic growth, this coupling varies over time, depending on various other things. Technological progress, energy efficiency programmes and structural changes contribute towards the variation in energy demand. Understanding the various components of energy demand is therefore important and necessary in order to deal with future emissions.

The total primary energy consumption from crude oil (221.1 Million tons, 29.34%), natural gas (46.6 Million tons; 6.18%), coal (424 Million tons; 56.26%), nuclear energy (8.7 Million tons; 1.15%), hydroelectricity (30.7 Million tons; 4.07%) and renewable power (21.8 Million tons; 2.89%) is 753.7 Million tons (excluding traditional biomass use) in the calendar year 2017.

SECTOR WISE CONSUMPTION PATTERN IN INDIA



Economic growth and structural change are the big drivers in positive growth in energy intensity in India. The structural component is driven mainly by incomes and by forces not directly related to energy or energy policies. Since it is difficult to restrict energy demand rising from increased output or activity directly, stress needs to be on conservation measures at the early stage of development. Sectoral policies on housing, commercial buildings, industry and transport must integrate energy efficiency at local, regional and national levels.

Question 24

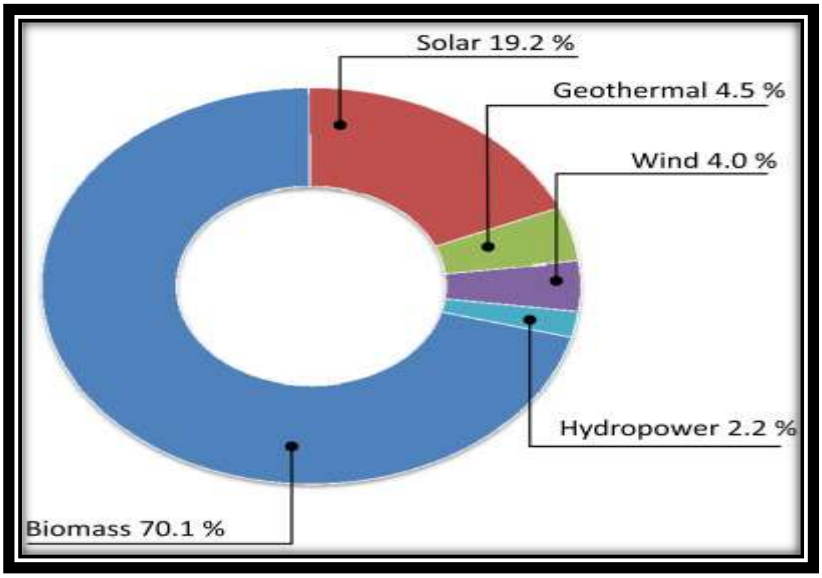
How energy sources can be overcome with the use of renewable sources of energy?

Or

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

Answer

There are many forms of renewable energy. Most of these renewable energies depend in one way or another on sunlight. Wind and hydroelectric power are the direct result of differential heating of the Earth's surface which leads to air moving about (wind) and precipitation forming as the air is lifted. Solar energy is the direct conversion of sunlight using panels or collectors. Biomass energy is stored sunlight contained in plants. Other renewable energies that do not depend on sunlight are geothermal energy, which is a result of radioactive decay in the crust combined with the original heat of accreting the Earth, and tidal energy, which is a conversion of gravitational energy. The energy crisis in India is the result of excessive use of non-renewable sources of energy for present consumption which has created a threat for sustainable development of the country. The conventional sources of energy, especially the commercial sources are generally exhaustible (except hydro-power). India has almost unlimited potential for producing all three types of energy being a tropical country. Some appropriate cost effective technologies are already available which can he used to produce energy from these sources. Research should he carried out for developing even cheaper technologies which would make the production from renewable sources of energy feasible and more beneficial. This will solve the problem of exhausting all sources of energy and will preserve resources for future generations to come.



There are various ways of getting 100% renewable energy again. It is shown in the below mentioned points:

1. **Solar Energy** - This form of energy relies on the nuclear fusion power from the core of the Sun. This energy can be collected and converted in a few different ways. The range is from solar water heating with solar collectors or attic cooling with solar attic fans for domestic use to the complex technologies of direct conversion of sunlight to electrical energy using mirrors and boilers or photovoltaic cells.
2. **Wind Power -** The movement of the atmosphere is driven by differences of temperature at the Earth's surface due to varying temperatures of the Earth's surface when lit by sunlight. Wind energy can be used to pump water or generate electricity, but requires extensive areal coverage to produce significant amounts of energy.
3. **Hydroelectric energy -** This form uses the gravitational potential of elevated water that was lifted from the oceans by sunlight. It is not strictly speaking renewable since all reservoirs eventually fill up and require very expensive excavation to become useful again
4. **Biomass** is the term for energy from plants. Energy in this form is very commonly used throughout the world. Unfortunately the most popular is the burning of trees for cooking and warmth. This process releases copious amounts of carbon dioxide gases into the atmosphere and is a major contributor to unhealthy air in many areas.
5. **Hydrogen and fuel cells** - These are also not strictly renewable energy resources but are very abundant in availability and are very low in pollution when utilized. Hydrogen can be burned as a fuel, typically in a vehicle, with only water as the combustion product.
6. **Geothermal power -** Energy left over from the original accretion of the planet and augmented by heat from radioactive decay seeps out slowly everywhere, every day. In certain areas the geothermal gradient is high enough to exploit to generate electricity.
7. **Other forms of energy -** Energy from tides, the oceans and hot hydrogen fusion are other forms that can be used to generate electricity. Each of these is discussed in some detail with the final result being that each suffers from one or another significant drawback and cannot be relied upon at this time to solve the upcoming energy crunch.
