



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: XII	Department: Commerce
	Topic: Infrastructure

1. Which of the following is a part of three-tier system of health infrastructure?
 - a. Primary health care
 - b. Secondary health care
 - c. Tertiary health care
 - d. All of theseA: D
2. ----- focuses on human resource development.
(social infrastructure)
3. ----- refers to the proneness to fall ill.
(morbidity)
4. Which are the states lagging behind in health care system?
Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are the major states.
5. The word Health means:
 - (a) Ability to realise one's potential
 - (b) Absence of diseases
 - (c) Both
 - (d) NoneA: C
6. Essential indicator of good health in a country is increase in -----
 - (a) Death rate
 - (b) Infant mortality rate
 - (c) Expectancy of life
 - (d) Incidence of deadly diseasesA: C
7. ISM stands for:
 - (a) Indian systems of Medicine
 - (b) International system of medicine
 - (c) Indian standard of medicine
 - (d) None of the aboveA: A

8. School, colleges are examples of:

- (a) Economic infrastructure
- (b) Basic infrastructures
- (c) Supplementary infrastructures
- (d) Social infrastructures

A: D

9. What is Kashtakari Sangathan?

- a. A rural organization where women health workers are trained to treat simple illness at low cost.
- b. A semi Govt organization where young workers are trained to treat simple illness at low cost.
- c. An NGO where old workers are trained to treat simple illness at low cost.

10. What is medical tourism?

Medical tourism is choosing some other country for getting medical services.

11. What are the main characteristics of health of the people in our country?

In India many people suffer from communicable diseases like diarrhea, malaria and tuberculosis. Every year around 5 lakh children die of water-borne diseases. The danger of AIDS is also looming large. Malnutrition and deficiency of vaccines is also a major cause of deaths of children in India. Many poor people do not have access to proper medical care and cannot afford the cost of medical treatment and advanced diseases. The women suffer in their health as compared to the men. More than 50% of married Indian women suffer from ill health and nutritional deficiencies.

12. Explain the following term: Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

SEZ- they are geographical regions whose economic laws are different than the country's typical economic laws.

- Their goal is to increase foreign investment.
- The zones are proposed to be set up by private sector or state Govt in association with the private sector.
- State Govt s has lead roles in setting up of SEZ.
- A framework is being developed by creating special windows under existing rules and regulations of the Central Govt and State Govt for SEZ.

13. Why do medical tourists come to India?

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

14. How does the need for infrastructural facilities of low-income countries differ from those of High income countries?

For low-income countries, basic infrastructure services like irrigation, transport and power are more important, since agriculture sector is predominant in such countries. With economic

development, the share of agriculture is reduced and more demand for infrastructural facilities comes from industrial sector. Thus, the more developed countries demand infrastructure of power and telecommunication.

15. Mention the facilities which give indirect support to the economy.

The facilities which build the social sector of the economy by way of education, health, housing etc. are said to be providing indirect support to the economy. This implies that the people who are educated, healthy and have a shelter on their head are bound to be more productive and useful to the society and nation at large.

16. Chalk out the relation between development of infrastructure and economic development of a country.

The development of infrastructure and the economic development of a country are directly With each other. Infrastructure is very vital for the economic development of a country.

- Provision of infrastructure is a support system which directly impacts the productivity of the factor inputs by enhancing it and also brings about an improvement in the quality of life of people.
- Despite of considerable achievement on the infrastructure front its distribution is observed to be uneven. This is substantiated by the lack of basic facilities like roads, schools, electricity, hospitals etc , in large parts of rural India.
- While marching towards modernization, the quality infrastructure which is being envisaged has to be eco-friendly.
- To lure the private sector in general and the foreign investors in particular, various concessions and incentives are strongly desired to be offered to them.
- As far as possible there should be a scope for equal access to infrastructure for all in the economy, without any divide.