

JAIIB IE & IFS Module A (Unit 5- Infrastructure Including Social Infrastructure)

INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Infrastructure investment increases the capital stock required for economic development.
- Historically, infrastructure in India has always been funded by the government.
- However, considering the paucity of public resources and the necessity to redirect precious public resources to health and education, attempts have been made to encourage private sector investment in the development of infrastructure.

INFRASTRUCTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure is the backbone of an economy. It is the physical and organisational framework that permits large-scale energy transmission from producer to consumer, as well as energy flow direction and management. Economic infrastructure includes roads, bridges, railways, water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications, and ports. Social infrastructure includes schools, hospitals, and public housing. Infrastructure is a key factor in economic development and capital creation. It is essential for the growth of economies.

- The availability of infrastructure facilities is a key factor in the location of industries and businesses.
- It facilitates the movement of commodities and raw materials, resulting in economies of scale and lower costs.
- Infrastructure is essential for the development of a modern industrial nation. It includes roads, bridges, railways, water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications, and ports.

A **solid infrastructure** facilitates the production of high-quality goods and services, as well as the transport of goods and services to market. It also builds essential social institutions such as schools and hospitals. Infrastructure is a key factor in economic development and capital creation.

Hard infrastructure refers to physical infrastructure facilities such as roads, bridges, railways, water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications, and ports. These are the physical infrastructure facilities that are required for the operation of a modern industrial nation.

Soft infrastructure refers to institutions that are essential to keep the economy running, such as financial, educational, healthcare, and law-enforcement organisations. It is also segregated as physical and social infrastructure.

Energy Infrastructure: Energy infrastructure is the organizational framework that permits large-scale energy transmission from producer to consumer, as well as energy flow direction and management.

Water Management Infrastructure

This comprises drinking water supply, wastewater collection and disposal, drainage systems, major irrigation systems (reservoirs, irrigation canals), major flood control systems, and other infrastructure.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was the first legislative measure taken to directly address the issue of water pollution and conservation in the country.

Communications Infrastructure

Communications infrastructure includes mobile phone networks, telecommunication networks, and so on.

Critical Infrastructure

The assets of a country that are critical to its national security and infrastructure.

Transport Infrastructure

Roads and bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure. (a) Roads and bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure. (b) Roads and bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure. (c) Roads and bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure. (d) Roads and bridges, tunnels, airports, seaports, and other transport infrastructure.

ESG: ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) refers to the three most essential factors which determine the long-term ethical impact of a business or company investment.

Q1. _____ India.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) Quality food
- (d) Population management

Ans: (d)

Q2. Which among the following is not a pillar of the National Education Policy 2022?

- (a) Accessibility
- (b) Equity
- (c) Quantity
- (d) Accountability

Ans: (c)

Q3. Which among the following is not a green infrastructure?

- (a) Wildlife sanctuaries
- (b) National highway
- (c) Bird sanctuary
- (d) Tiger reserve

Ans: (b)

Q4. Which among the following is not a hard infrastructure?

- (a) Healthcare
- (b) Roads
- (c) Bridges
- (d) Airports

Ans:

