

INFRASTRUCTURE

STUDY-NOTES

- **“Infrastructure** refers to support system of economic and social development of a country.” Infrastructure provides supporting services in the main areas of industrial and agricultural production, domestic and foreign trade and commerce.
- These serves include roads, railways, ports, airports, dams, power stations, oil and gas pipelines, telecommunication facilities, the country’s educational system including schools and colleges, health system including hospitals, sanitary system including clean drinking water facilities and the monetary system including banks, insurance and other financial institutions.
- **Types of Infrastructure:**
 1. Economic infrastructure: (i) Transport (ii) Communications (iii) Energy
 2. Social infrastructure: (i) Education and research (ii) Health and family welfare (iii) Other civil amenities: (a) Water supply (b) sanitation
- **Infrastucure and Development:** (Significance of infrastructure/Contributes to the process of growth and development)
 1. Increases productivity (productivity in primary, secondary and Tertiary sector):
 2. Encourages investments
 3. Generates linkages in production
 4. Better quality of life
 5. Helps in market expansion
 6. Enhances size of market
- **The State of Infrastructure in India:** 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. Today, the private sector by itself and also in joint partnership with the public sector has started playing a very important role in infrastructure development. Infrastructure is the foundation of development. India is yet to wake up to the call. India invests only 34 % of its GDP on infrastructure.
- **Health Component of Social Infrastructure:** “Health means a sound physical and mental state of the individual”. Health is the holistic process related to the overall growth and development of the nati011. Development of health infra-structure ensures a country of healthy manpower for the production of goods and services.
- **Good health implies:**
 - (i) Increase in overall efficiency
 - (ii) Increase in productivity of labor
 - (iii) Increase in mental abilities.
- **Development of Health Services (After Independence) in India:**
 1. Decline in death rate: 27 per thousand in 1951 to 6.4 per thousand in 2016.
 2. Reduction in infant mortality rate: Death of the infants up to one year of age has reduced from 146 per thousand in 1951 to 34 per thousand in 2016.
 3. Rise in expectancy of life: 32 year in 1951 to 68.3 year in 2016.
 4. Reduction of child (under-five) mortality rate: 57 per thousand in 1951 to 11 per thousand in 2012.
 5. Control over deadly diseases: Like malaria, TB, cholera and smallpox.

- **Health System In India:** India has a three- tier healthcare system:
 - Tier-1:** Includes Primary health centers (PHC), Community health centers (CHC), and Sub-center
 - Tier-2:** Upgraded compared to PHC and facilities for surgery, ECG and X-rays.
 - Tier-3:** These are high-end and fully equipped medical center - ATIMS, PGI.
- **Private Sector Health Infrastructure:**

Observations:

 - (i) The private sector accounts for more than 80% of total healthcare spending in India
 - (ii) 58% rural and 62% urban are going to private hospitals.
 - (iii) Today's India 93% of hospitals, 64% of beds and 80-85% of Doctors belong to private sector health infrastructure.
- **Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM):** It includes six systems - Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Homeopathy (AYUSH). ISMs have huge potential and can solve a large part of our healthcare problems because they are effective, safe and inexpensive.
- **Indicators of Health and Health Infrastructure (A Critical Appraisal).** The health status of a country can be accessed through indicators, such as infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, life expectancy and nutrition levels, along with the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- **GBD is an indicator** used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease, as well as, the number of years spent by them in a state of 'disability' owing to the disease. In India, more than half of GBD is accounted for by communicable diseases such as diarrhea, malaria and tuberculosis.
- **Urban-Rural and Poor-Rich Divide:** Though 70 % of India's population lives in rural areas, only one-fifth of its hospitals (including private hospitals) are located in rural areas. People living in rural areas do not have sufficient medical infrastructure. This has led to differences in the health status of people. As far as hospitals are concerned, there are only 0.36 hospitals for every one lakh people in rural areas, while urban areas have 3.6 hospitals for the same number of people. The PHCs located in rural areas do not even offer X-ray or blood testing facilities. The poorest 20 % of Indians living in both urban and rural areas spend 12 % of their income on healthcare, while the rich spend only 2 %.
- **Women's Health:** Women constitute about half of the total population in India. They suffer many disadvantages as compared to men in the areas of education, participation in economic activities and healthcare. The deterioration in the child sex ratio in the country from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011 point outs to the growing incidence of female feticide. More than 50 % of married women in the age group of 15-49 years have anemia and nutritional anemia caused by iron deficiency, which has contributed to 19 % of maternal deaths. Abortions are also a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in India.
- **Causes of Low Level of Health In India:**

1. High birth rate	2. Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation
3. Water pollution	4. Lack of adequate housing
5. Inadequate medical facility	
- **Problems of Health Sector In India (Health is an Emerging Challenge)**

1. Unequal distribution of healthcare services	2. Communicable diseases
3. Poor management	4. Poor up-keep and maintenance
5. Poor sanitation facilities	6. Privatisation
7. Poor diet	
- **Recently Launched Government Schemes/Programmes:**
- **AYUSHMAN Bharat Programme or Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana or National health protection scheme:** This scheme launched on September 23, 2018 (Ranchi). It is the biggest government scheme in the world. Two components of this programme:

13. Which of the following countries invest almost 50% of its GDP in infrastructure?
 (a) India (b) China (c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka
14. Low-income countries do not invest in which of the given infrastructural services?
 (a) Transport (b) Health (c) Irrigation (d) Telecommunication
15. Which of the following is not a function of primary health care?
 (a) Spreading education concerning prevailing health problems
 (b) Promoting food supply and proper nutrition
 (c) Conducting Research
 (d) Providing essential drugs
16. _____ is the propensity to fall ill. It affects your work by making you temporarily disabled.
 (a) Morbid (b) Morbity (c) Morbidity (d) None of the above
17. Which of the following are the indicators of health?
 1. Infant mortality 2. Morbidity 3. Life Expectancy
 (a) 1, 3 (b) 2, 3 (c) 1, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3
18. Infrastructure is the basic _____ that are necessary for carrying out the economic activities and which also help in the economic development of a country.
 (a) sanitation facilities (b) transport facilities (c) housing facilities (d) facilities and services
19. Social infrastructure influences the economic activities
 (a) Directly (b) Indirectly (c) Merely (d) No effect
20. Which of the following is not an example of core infrastructure?
 (a) Roads (b) Railways (c) Inland waterways (d) SEZs
21. When the fixed costs become so _____ that only one firm can feasibly operate, and the average costs continue to fall over the entire range of production, the one firm will emerge as natural monopoly.
 (a) Small (b) Large
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None
22. The condition/s necessary for an externality is/are
 I. Interdependence between economic entity
 II. Non-compensation for the effects of interdependence
 (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Neither I nor II (d) Both I and II
23. Which is the feature of infrastructure facility?
 (a) Tangible and tradable (b) Non-tangible and non-tradable
 (c) Tangible and non-tradable (d) Non-tangible and tradable
24. Which of the following is a barrier to the entry of private investors for developing infrastructure facilities?
 (a) Large monopoly profits (b) Huge sunk costs
 (c) High returns on investments (d) Both a and b are correct
25. Which model of economic development is based on the requirement of large minimum investments for high economic growth and development?
 (a) Harrod-Domar Model (b) Lewis Model
 (c) Rosenstein-Rodan Model (d) Malthusian Model
26. According to estimates, the investment requirement of Asia for infrastructure development is
 (a) USD 1 Trillion (b) USD 5 Billion (c) USD 8 Trillion (d) USD 100 Billion
27. The policy advocated by the government such as regulatory measures, funding priorities and other course of action is known as:
 (a) Public choice (b) Collective action
 (c) Infrastructure development policy (d) Public policy

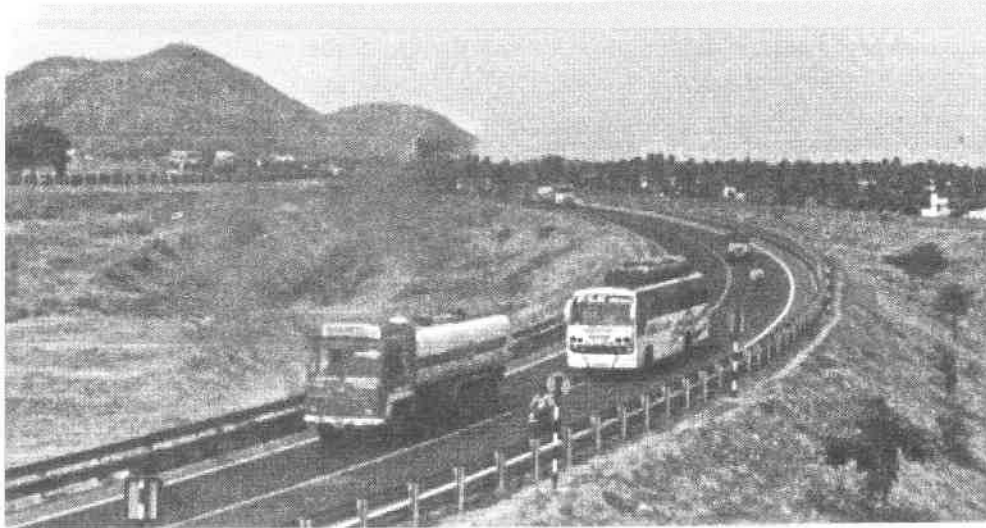
28. The three different types of finance are personal, corporate and _____ finance.
 (a) Infrastructure (b) Public (c) Bank (d) Cooperative
29. Public finance deals with government expenditures and revenues at national, state, and local levels.
 (a) True (b) False (c) Incomplete (d) None
30. If the total benefit from an infrastructure project is USD 300000 and the total cost was USD 250000, what is the return on investment (ROI) for this project?
 (a) 25% (b) 33.3% (c) 20% (d) 16.6%
31. _____ is the study of management of funds required to finance infrastructure projects through investment.
 (a) Corporate finance (b) Personal finance
 (c) Public finance (d) Infrastructure finance
32. Direct lending or balance sheet financing means the raising finance on the basis of a company's existing financial strength.
 (a) True (b) False
 (c) Partially true (d) Incomplete
33. Which one is not a source of infrastructure finance?
 (a) Central government (b) State government
 (c) International agencies (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
34. As per the RBI (2010) what was the infrastructure investment as a percentage of GDP in India?
 (a) 7% (b) 8% (c) 9% (d) 10%
35. Which of the following is an objective of African Development Bank Group (AfDB)?
 (a) Promote economic development (b) Infrastructure financing
 (c) Reduce Poverty (d) All of the above
36. Which institution has emerged as the largest multilateral development financier for infrastructure development in the world in 2010?
 (a) USAID (b) ADB (c) AfDB (d) World Bank Group
37. As per the data of ADB (2013), which sector in India is receiving the highest percentage of total assistance by ADB in India?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Urban development (c) Energy (d) Finance
38. A positive growth of the economy due to infrastructure development shifts the Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) to _____.
 (a) Inward (b) Outward (c) No shift (d) Constant
39. The measures of economic growth are
 I. GDP II. GNP Per Capita III. Green GDP IV. GNH & HDI
 (a) I & II (b) II & III (c) III & IV (d) All the above
40. Infrastructure stimulates the economic growth from which side?
 I. Demand side II. Supply side
 (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I or II
41. Which is the characteristic of Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)?
 I. Focus on labour intensive technology II. Focus on capital intensive technology
 III. Shift from labour- intensive to technology intensive technology
 IV. Shift from technology intensive to labour intensive technology
 (a) Only I (b) Only III (c) Only I & II (d) Only II & III
42. 'Three Year Plan for Economic Innovation' is related with
 (a) Taiwan (b) South Korea (c) India (d) Australia

43. Which country formulated the 'Concept Plan' in 1971?
 (a) South Korea (b) Taiwan (c) Singapore (d) Hong Kong
44. Which country holds the top rank in infrastructure in the world as per the World Economic Forum 2014?
 (a) Singapore (b) Japan (c) United Kingdom (d) Hong Kong
45. What is the rank of India in infrastructure at global level as per the World Economic Forum 2014?
 (a) 57 (b) 67 (c) 87 (d) 77
46. Which country has the largest route length kilometres in railways in 2007 as per the World Fact Book 2015?
 (a) Russia (b) India (c) United States (d) Australia
47. Which country holds first rank in the expenditure on education as percentage of GDP as per the data available from World Fact Book 2015?
 (a) Cuba (b) Lesotho (c) Botswana (d) Denmark
48. Which one of the following is not a challenge for infrastructure development in a country?
 (a) Limited public finances (b) Corruption
 (c) Weak regulatory environment (d) None
49. What are the meta-principles for infrastructure regulatory system according to the World Bank?
 (a) Credibility (b) Transparency (c) Legitimacy (d) All of the above
50. Two gap model includes
 (i) Savings gap (ii) Foreign exchange gap (iii) expenditure (iv) Foreign exchange
 (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (iv)
51. What was the percentage share of ownership of ENRON in Dabhol Power Co. (DPC)?
 (a) 26% (b) 65% (c) 51% (d) 74%
52. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was constituted by an act of Parliament, the National Highways Authority of India Act, _____
 (a) 1966 (b) 1977 (c) 1988 (d) 1999
53. For attaining economic efficiency which condition is suitable?
 (a) MC greater than MB (b) MC less than MB (c) MC equal to MB (d) None
54. Infrastructure if left to the markets will be _____
 (a) Under produced (b) Over produced (c) Not produced (d) Transferred
55. The condition when MC is equal to MB, _____ is involved.
 (a) Positive externality (b) Negative externality (c) No externality (d) Both (a) & (b)
56. Which of the following is not a problem of Mid-Day Meal Scheme?
 (a) Lack of monitoring (b) Corruption in fund allocation
 (c) Un-hygienic public warehouses (d) Private schools are better than public schools
57. As per WHO, 2014 which two countries account for more than one third of deaths among children below 5 years of age?
 (a) India & Saudi Arabia (b) India & Pakistan (c) India & Nigeria (d) India & Bangladesh
58. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is a way of _____ and _____ public infrastructure projects where project risks are shared between the public and private sectors.
 (a) giving and taking (b) accepting and rejecting
 (c) delivering and funding (d) profit and loss of
59. PPP is built on
 (a) Responsibilities (b) Risks (c) Returns (d) All of the above
60. Which of the following is not a model of PPP?
 (a) Build-Lease-and-Transfer (BLT) (b) Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT)
 (c) Build-Own-Operate (BOO) (d) Design-Own (DO)

61. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect?
- I. Success of one method of PPP in one economy is not the guarantee of the success of the same method in other economy
 - II. Different models of PPP are being practiced as per the economic/political and social conditions of the economy
 - III. In BOLT model, private party is entitled to design, build, own, operate, lease the facility and finally transfer the ownership to the government at the end of the lease period
 - IV. PPP model is based on the contractual agreement in which concessionaire is responsible for financing and the construction of the infrastructure facility.
- (a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) (IV) only
62. Which of the following is not a PPP project in India?
- (a) Terminal 3 at IGI Airport, New Delhi (b) Yamuna Expressway
(c) Gujarat Solar Power (d) None
63. Which segment/sector has the highest number of PPP projects in India according to FICCI (2012)?
- (a) Roads (b) Health (c) Education (d) Airports
64. Which of the following was not a characteristic of the Indian Economy before reforms of 1991?
- I. Dominance of the public sector in the industrial activity
 - II. Discretionary controls on industrial investment and capacity expansion
 - III. Free and unrestricted Trade
 - IV. Public ownership and regulation of the financial sector
- (a) II only (b) I, II, and III only
(c) I only (d) III only
65. Which pair is wrong regarding FDI allowed in India?
- (a) Greenfield Airport Projects-100% through automatic route
(b) Existing Airport Projects-100% through automatic route
(c) Industrial Parks-100% through automatic route
(d) Railway Infrastructure-100% through automatic route
66. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) TRIMS Agreement was negotiated under the Uruguay Round of WTO between 1986-1994
(b) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has only private members
(c) Size of the market leads to an increase in the division of labour and contributes to an increase in firm's productivity
(d) Returns to scale of the production function determine how long-run output varies with varying all the factors of production or the inputs.
67. Which is matched wrong regarding different modes of supply of services?
- (a) Cross-border supply-telecom services
(b) Consumption abroad-business process outsourcing (BPO)
(c) Commercial presence-foreign banks
(d) Movement of natural persons-professor teaching abroad
68. The theory of regulation assumes that regulators will attempt to maximize the regulator's _____ by the implementation of regulatory policies.
- (a) Ability (b) Power (c) Utility (d) Benefits
69. Which of the following is not a function of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)?
- (a) Tariff Regulation of companies owned or controlled by the Central Government
(b) Regulation of tariff of other generating companies
(c) Management of the inter-State transmission of electricity
(d) Electricity generation for states and Union Territories (UTs)

70. India has the _____ largest telecom network in the world.
 (a) Third (b) First (c) Fourth (d) Fifth
71. If the value of exports for country A is US \$ 23.2 million and value of imports is US \$ 12.8 million. Find the trade-openness, given GDP of the country A is US \$ 0.6 billion.
 (a) 40% (b) 80% (c) 6% (d) 10%
72. Rate of GNP growth is determined by savings-ratio and the capital-output ratio in Harrod-Domar Model.
 (a) True (b) False (c) Incomplete (d) Can't say
73. Which of the following is the most open economy in the world?
 (a) China (b) USA (c) Japan (d) Hong Kong
74. The infrastructure in British India helped which country in exploiting raw materials for speedy industrialization and to again sell the finished products in the Indian market.
 (a) Pakistan (b) Britain (c) China (d) India
75. Physical infrastructure is directly concerned with needs of productive sectors. Which among below is not a part of this?
 (a) Power and transport (b) Telecommunications and electricity
 (c) Education and Health (d) Irrigation water and energy
76. As per the Infrastructure development Finance Company (2007) the length of state highways in India has increased from 45 thousand kms in 1950-51 to _____ in 1990-91.
 (a) 127 thousand kms (b) 137 thousand kms
 (c) 147 thousand kms (d) 157 thousand kms
77. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) The roads built during British regime did not support modern transportation
 (b) Construction of roads aimed to mobilize British army and to transport various raw materials to nearest ports or railways
 (c) Railways were built to serve the purpose of military and carry out exports of raw materials for British industries
 (d) The Presidency General Hospital was the first hospital in India
78. Britishers showed no interest in promoting education in India in the first stage of their rule in India.
 (a) True (b) False (c) Can't say (d) None
79. Which of the following pair is wrong regarding India's export-import ratio?
 (a) 1840-69 - 172.5 % (b) 1870-1912 - 148 % (c) 1913-38 - 150% (d) None
80. Partition of India boosted infrastructure development process.
 (a) True (b) False (c) Can't say (d) None
81. Civil Helicopter Service was started in _____ in India.
 (a) 1900 (b) 1969 (c) 1953 (d) 1915
82. Which sector consumes highest electricity in India?
 (a) Domestic Sector (b) Commercial sector (c) Agriculture (d) Industry
83. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
 (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) -2005 was launched in order to bolster the rural public health system.
 (b) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 2001
 (c) In spite of leakages in the NRHM, it has contributed towards increasing public health infrastructure in the country
 (d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) started in 2005, addressed the issues of both housing and other infrastructure in India

84. Data on unemployment in India can be obtained from which source?
 (a) Reports of Census of India (b) National sample survey organisation (NSSO)
 (c) Directorate general of employment (d) All the above
85. Cities like Bengaluru in Karnataka attract many multinational companies because they provide world-class communication facilities.



- All these support structures, which facilitate development of a country, constitute its infrastructure. In which of the following way infrastructure facilitate development in these cities:
- (a) they excel than other states of India (b) Some have better irrigation facilities
 (c) have better transportation facilities (d) All of above
86. “Many things we need can wait, the child cannot. To him, we cannot say, ‘tomorrow’. His name is today.” this thought is given by:
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Chilean poet (c) A common man (d) None of above
87. Development of infrastructure and economic development go hand in hand. Agriculture depends, to a considerable extent, on the adequate expansion and development of irrigation facilities. Industrial progress depends on the development of power and electricity generation, transport and communications. Obviously, if proper attention is not paid to the development of infrastructure, it is likely to act as a severe constraint on:
 (a) Economic development (b) Social development
 (c) Holistic development (d) Total development
88. Since Independence, there has been a significant expansion in the physical provision of health services. During 1951–2018, the number of government hospitals and dispensaries together increased from 9,300 to 53,800 and hospital beds from 1.2 to 7.1 lakhs. Also, nursing personnel increased from 18,000 to 30 lakh and allopathic doctors from 62,000 to 11.5 lakhs. The expansion of the following structure has resulted in the eradication of smallpox, guinea worms and the near eradication of polio and leprosy.
 (a) health infrastructure (b) social infrastructure
 (c) Total infrastructure (d) None of above
89. India’s health infrastructure and health care is made up of this system: primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary health care includes education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them.
 (a) Three-tier (b) Three levels (c) All levels (d) None of above
90. Scholars point out that the private sector in India has grown independently without any major regulation; some private practitioners are not even registered doctors and are known as:
 (a) Quacks (b) Teams (c) Points (d) All of above

91. This status of a country can be assessed through indicators, such as infant mortality and maternal mortality rates, life expectancy and nutrition levels, along with the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- (a) health status (b) social status
(c) Education status (d) None of above
92. Global burden of diseases (GBD) is an indicator used by experts to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease, as well as, the number of years spent by them in a:
- (a) state of 'disability' owing to the disease.
(b) state of 'ability' owing to the disease.
(c) Disease free
(d) (ability/disability)
93. Which of the following are the indicators of the health status of a country?
- (a) The health status
(b) normally measured in terms of life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate,
(c) along with incidence of communicable and non communicable diseases.
(d) All of above
94. Success in the long-term battle against diseases depends on education and efficient health infrastructure. Therefore, it is critical to _____ on health and hygiene and provide efficient systems.
- (a) create awareness (b) spread illness (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above
95. In order to provide basic healthcare to all, accessibility and affordability need to be integrated in our:
- (a) specific health infrastructure (b) basic health infrastructure
(c) State of life (d) None of above
96. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, health status, choose the correct pair of statement, which one of the following option is showing correct pairing:
- | Column I | Column II |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. GBD | (i) Infant mortality rate, life expectancy and nutrition levels |
| 2. ISM | (ii) A variety of hospitals at the village level |
| 3. PHCs | (iii) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy, and Homeopathy. |
| 4. Health Indicators | (iv) An indicator to gauge the number of people dying prematurely due to a particular disease. |
- (a) 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i) (b) 1 – (i), 2 – (ii), 3 – (iv), 4 – (iii)
(c) 1 – (iv), 2 – (ii), 3 – (i), 4 – (iii) (d) 1 – (iii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iv), 4 – (ii)
97. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, infrastructure choose the correct pair of statement, which one of the following option is showing correct pairing:
- | Column I | Column II |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. It helps the economic system from inside(directly). | (i) Social Infrastructure |
| 2. It helps the economic system from outside(indirectly). | (ii) Economic Infrastructure |
| 3. Induces foreign investments | (iii) Primary Healthcare |
| 4. Immunization | (iv) Infrastructure |
- (a) 1 – (iv) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (i) (b) 1 – (ii) 2 - (iii) 3 - (iv) 4 – (i)
(c) 1 – (ii), 2 – (i), 3 – (iv), 4 – (iii) (d) 1 – (i) 2 - (iii) 3 - (ii) 4 – (iv)
98. From the set of facts given in column I and corresponding relevant fact given in column II, choose the correct pair of statement, which one of the following option is showing correct pairing:

106. In rural areas, the percentage of people who have no access to proper healthcare facilities has increased over the last few years. Villagers have no access to any specialized medical care, like pediatrics, gynecology, anesthesia and obstetrics.



In which of the following way government can initiate to take care of women's health:

- (a) By forming Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan in the health sector.
 (b) By taking initiatives in health sector include two programmes, viz. (1) National Rural Health Mission, and (2) National Urban Health Mission
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above
107. India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of a three-tier system —primary, secondary and tertiary.



Which of the following includes education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of identifying, preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition and adequate supply of water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care; immunization against major infectious diseases and injuries; promotion of mental health and provision of essential drugs.

- (a) Tertiary health care (b) Secondary health care
 (c) Primary health care (d) All of above
108. The mere presence of health infrastructure is not sufficient to have healthy people. The same should be accessible to all people.



Since the initial stages of planned development, policy-makers envisaged that no individual should fail to secure medical care, curative and preventive, because of the inability to pay for it.

- (a) Yes, it is proved in this pandemic covid-19
 (b) No, it is proved in this pandemic covid-19
 (c) Yes, to the some extent
 (d) None of above

109. A majority of our people live in rural areas. Despite so much technical progress in the world, rural women are still using biofuels such as:



- (a) crop residues (b) dung (c) fuel wood (d) All of above

INPUT TEXT BASED MCQs

Read the following passage and write answers of Q110–Q113

According to Sunday Guardian report, India is among the countries having the lowest public healthcare budget in the world, with the public healthcare system in the country merely getting 1.26% of the total GDP. In comparison, countries like United Kingdom, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Finland and Australia spend over 9% of their total GDP on public healthcare whereas Japan, Canada, spend about 10% and USA about 16%. The Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led government has aimed to raise the country's expenditure on public health services to 2.5 per cent of the GDP by 2025. "The public expenditure in healthcare needs to increase from current 1.2% to at least 2.5% of the GDP in next 3 years, much of which should be invested in creating and modernizing our infrastructure". Manipal Hospitals MD and CEO Dilip Jose told PTI. Metropolis Healthcare promoters and MD Ameera Shah said "The lack of adequate public health infrastructure in India combined with a high out-of-pocket expenditure imposes a high financial burden on Indian households and therefore increasing the healthcare budget allocation in the coming decade is of utmost importance.

110. India aims to raise public health care spending by _____ % by 2025.
 (a) 1.15 (b) 2.5 (c) 3.45 (d) None of these
111. India invests only _____ of its GDP on infrastructure.
 (a) 34% (b) 35% (c) 46% (d) 24%
112. During 1951-2018, the number of government hospitals and dispensaries together increased from 9300 to _____ and hospital beds from 1.2 lakhs to _____.
 (a) 46,500 and 6.3 lakh (b) 31,000 and 4.3 lakh
 (c) 51,300 and 7.1 lakh (d) 71,800 and 7.1 lakh
113. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) as an indicator is used to assess
 (a) Deaths caused by communicable disease
 (b) The quality of (disease free) life lived by the people
 (c) The Quantity and quality of life lived by the people
 (d) Deaths caused by non-communicable disease.

Read the following passage and write answers of Q114–Q117

Infrastructure, both economic and social, is essential for the development of a country. As a support system, it directly influences all economic activities by increasing the productivity of the factors of production and improving the quality of life. In the last seven decades of Independence, India has made considerable progress in building infrastructure, nevertheless, its distribution is uneven. Many parts of rural India are yet to get good roads, telecommunication facilities, electricity, schools and hospitals. As India moves towards modernisation, the increase in demand for quality infrastructure,

keeping in view their environmental impact, will have to be addressed. The reform policies, by providing various concessions and incentives, aim at attracting the private sector, in general, and foreign investors, in particular. While assessing the two infrastructure — energy and health, it is clear that there is scope for equal access to infrastructure for all.

114. Factors of production are:-

- (a) land, labour, capital, entrepreneur
- (b) profit, labour, capital, entrepreneur
- (c) land, wages, capital, entrepreneur
- (d) land, labour, interest, entrepreneur

115. Proneness to fall ill:

- (a) less immunity
- (b) morbidity
- (c) high temperature
- (d) none of the above

116. Which of the following can affect morbidity.

- (a) air pollution
- (b) densely populated areas
- (c) waterborne diseases
- (d) all of the above

117. Infrastructure contributes to:

- (a) economic development of a country by increasing the productivity of the factors of production.
- (b) economic development of a country both by improving the quality of life of its people.
- (c) positive effects on health
- (d) all of the above

Read the following passage and write answers of Q118–Q121

Health is a vital public good and a basic human right. All citizens can get better health facilities if public health services are decentralized. 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 and provide efficient systems. The role of telecom and IT sectors cannot be neglected in this process. The effectiveness of healthcare programmes also rests on primary healthcare. The ultimate goal should be to help people move towards a better quality of life. There is a sharp divide between urban and rural healthcare in India. If we continue to ignore this deepening divide, we run the risk of destabilizing the socio-economic fabric of our country. In order to provide basic healthcare to all, accessibility and affordability need to be integrated in our basic health infrastructure.

118. Main drawbacks of our healthcare system is:

- (a) The health care centres lack trained and skilled personnel in the rural areas. Therefore, rural people have to rush to the urban health care centres.
- (b) All communicable, the deadly diseases pose a serious threat to the human capital reserve, thereby impeding economic growth.
- (c) The health care services are unequally distributed across rural and urban areas
- (d) All of the above

119. Health related issues are:

- (a) medical education
- (b) adulteration of food
- (c) medical profession
- (d) all of above

120. Central Council of Health and Family Welfare:

- (a) collects information and renders financial and technical assistance to State governments, Union Territories and other bodies for the implementation of important health programmes in the country.
- (b) distribute equal wealth in the nation.
- (c) check the educational facilities for poor children and to look after their mid day meal.
- (d) distribution of milk to infants who are in need

121. Advantages of implementation of health programmes in the country are:

- (a) growth & upliftment of society
- (b) increase in GDP
- (c) Improvement in health status of people
- (d) all of above

Read the following passage and write answers of Q122–Q125

One of the important aspects of a good healthcare system is community participation. It functions with the idea that the people can be trained and involved in the primary healthcare system. This method is already being used in some parts of our country. SEWA in Ahmedabad and ACCORD in the Nilgiris could be the examples of some such NGOs working in India. Trade unions have built alternative healthcare services for their members and also to give low-cost healthcare to people from nearby villages. The most well-known and pioneering initiative in this regard has been Shahid Hospital, built in 1983 and sustained by the workers of CMSS (Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh) in Durg, Madhya Pradesh. A few attempts have also been made by rural organisations to build alternative healthcare initiatives. One example is in Thane, Maharashtra, where in the context of a tribal people's organisation, Kashtakari Sangathan, trains women health workers at the village level to treat simple illnesses at minimal cost.

122. The first person who provides primary healthcare in rural areas is:
- (a) Doctor
 - (b) Compounder
 - (c) Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM)
 - (d) None of above
123. Hospitals have been set up in villages and small towns which are generally manned by a single doctor, a nurse and a limited quantity of medicines. They are known as:
- (a) Primary Health Centres (PHC)
 - (b) Community Health Centres (CHC)
 - (c) Sub-centres
 - (d) All of above
124. Quacks are:
- (a) Some private practitioners are not even registered doctors and are known as quacks.
 - (b) All smart doctors are called quacks
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of above
125. Hospitals which have better facilities for surgery, X-ray, Electro Cardio Gram (ECG) are called:
- (a) Secondary health care institutions.
 - (b) Tertiary health care institutions.
 - (c) Primary health care institutions.
 - (d) None of above

Read the following passage and write answers of Q126–Q129

Medical Tourism — A great opportunity You might have seen and heard on TV news or read in newspapers about foreigners flocking to India for surgeries, liver transplants, dental and even cosmetic care. Why? Because India's health services combine the latest medical technologies with qualified professionals and are cheaper for foreigners as compared to costs of similar healthcare services in their own countries. In 2016, as many as 2,01,000 foreigners visited India for medical treatment. And this figure is likely to increase by 15 per cent each year. Experts predict that by 2020 India could earn more than 500 billion rupees a year through such 'medical tourism'.

126. When the condition of a patient is not managed by PHCs, they are referred to:
- (a) secondary hospitals
 - (b) tertiary hospitals
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Option (a) or (b)
127. All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh; Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry; National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata are the names of:
- (a) The tertiary sector which includes many premier institutes which not only impart quality medical education and conduct research but also provide specialized health care.
 - (b) Secondary hospitals
 - (c) Primary hospitals
 - (d) None of above
128. What could be done so that every person in India could access a decent quality healthcare:
- (a) Collect Data and Analyze Patient Outcomes.
 - (b) Focus on Patient Engagement
 - (c) Connect and Collaborate With Other health care Organizations
 - (d) All of above

129. In India which of the following health sector has grown independently without any major regulation:
(a) Private sector in India (b) Public sector in India
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of above

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (b) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (c)
41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (c) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (c)
51. (b) 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (a) 55. (c) 56. (d) 57. (c) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (d)
61. (d) 62. (d) 63. (a) 64. (d) 65. (b) 66. (b) 67. (b) 68. (c) 69. (d) 70. (c)
71. (c) 72. (a) 73. (d) 74. (b) 75. (c) 76. (a) 77. (d) 78. (a) 79. (c) 80. (b)
81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (b) 84. (d) 85. (d) 86. (b) 87. (a) 88. (a) 89. (a) 90. (a)
91. (a) 92. (a) 93. (d) 94. (a) 95. (b) 96. (a) 97. (c) 98. (c) 99. (d) 100. (a)
101. (c) 102. (c) 103. (a) 104. (a) 105. (a) 106. (c) 107. (c) 108. (c) 109. (d)

Input Text Based MCQs

110. (b) 111. (a) 112. (c) 113. (c) 114. (a) 115. (b) 116. (d) 117. (d) 118. (d) 119. (d)
120. (a) 121. (b) 122. (c) 123. (d) 124. (a) 125. (a) 126. (d) 127. (a) 128. (d) 129. (a)

