

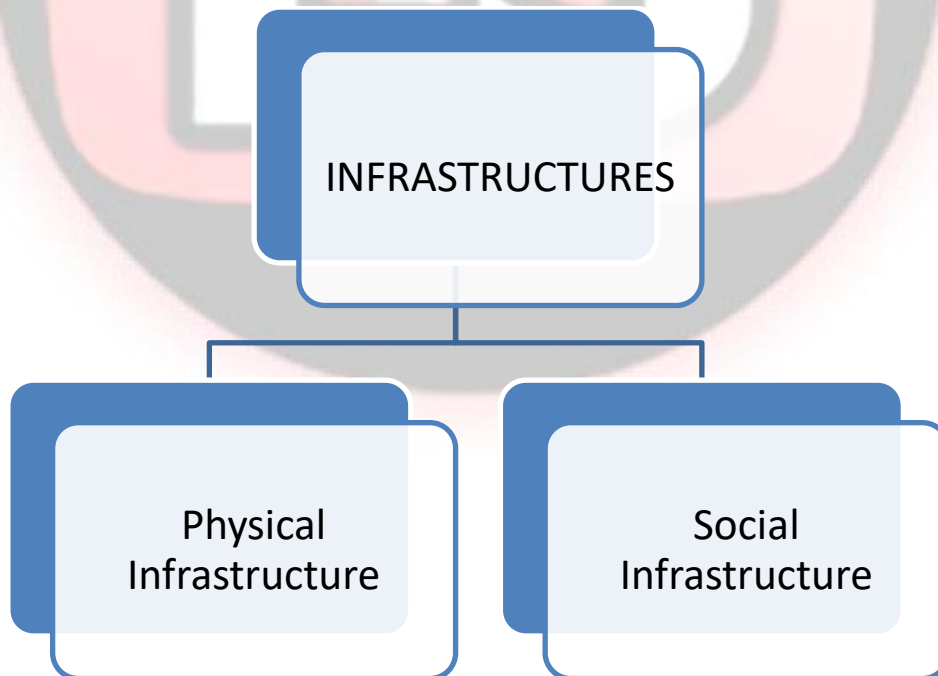
INFRASTRUCTURE INCLUDING SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

MEANING OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- Infrastructure refers to the facilities, activities and services which support operation and development of other sectors of the economy.
- Infrastructure is the foundation for economic growth, and it encompasses the physical, natural, and organizational structures required for long-term economic development

TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURES

There are 2 broad classifications of economic infrastructures. They are as follows



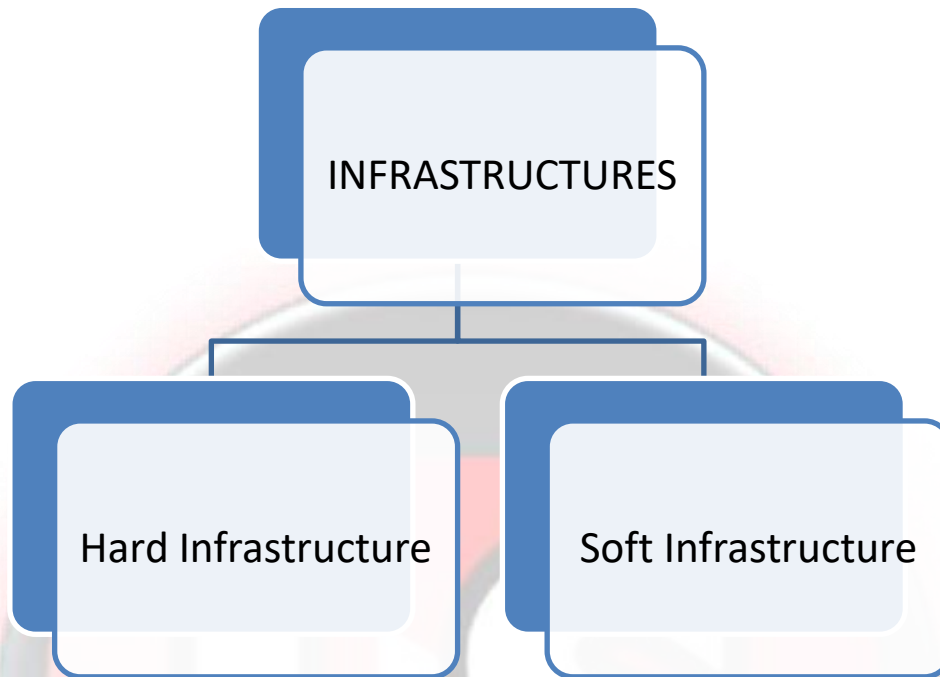
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Physical infrastructure is those infrastructures which directly concern themselves with the needs of such production sectors as agriculture, industry, trade, etc.
- Physical infrastructure directly supports the economic production by supporting the process of production and distribution in the economy.
- Physical infrastructure includes energy, irrigation, transportation, telecommunication, banking, insurance, technology, finance, etc.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Social infrastructure concern with the supply of such services as to meet the basic needs of a society.
- Social infrastructures include those basic services such as education and training. It also includes health and sanitation, drinking water, housing, sewerage, etc.

It is also segregated as Hard and Soft infrastructure



HARD INFRASTRUCTURE

Hard infrastructure refers to major physical networks such roads, ports, airports, pipelines, etc., that are required for the operation of a modern industrial nation.

SOFT INFRASTRUCTURE

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

SOME OF THE MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURES ARE PRESENTED BELOW.

Energy Infrastructure

- Energy infrastructure is the organizational framework that permits large-scale energy transmission producer to consumer.

- Energy infrastructure includes Natural gas pipelines, storage and distribution terminals; petroleum pipelines, specialized coal handling facilities for washing, storing, and transporting coal, renewable energy infrastructure etc.

Renewable Energy in India

- Globally, today India stands 4th in RE power capacity, 4th in Wind Power, and 5th in Solar Power capacity.
- As per Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment 2020 report, during the period 2014-2019, renewable energy programmes and projects in India attracted an investment of US\$ 64.2 billion (Rs 4.7 lakh crore).

WATER MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Infrastructure that manages our water resources known as water management infrastructure.
- This comprises drinking water supply, wastewater collection and disposal, major irrigation systems, major flood control systems, and other infrastructure.

COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

- Communication infrastructure is the set of tools, techniques and principles that provide the foundation for the effective transfer of information between people.
- Communication infrastructure includes postal services, telephone networks, including mobile phone networks, television and radio broadcast stations, the internet, communication satellites, and so on.



CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- The assets on which the broader economy is dependent are referred to as critical infrastructure.
- Critical Infrastructure Electricity, Gas production, Oil and oil, Telecommunication, water supply, Agriculture, Public health, financial services and security services Etc.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Transport infrastructure refers to the framework that supports our transport system.
- Transport Infrastructure includes Roads and highways, Railways Etc.

Urban Infrastructure

- Urbanization is an integral part of the process of economic growth. As in most countries, India's towns and cities make a major contribution to the country's economy.
- Hard infrastructure systems owned and operated by municipalities, such as roadways, water distribution, and sewage, are referred to as urban or municipal infrastructure.
- It may also contain certain soft infrastructure assets, such as parks, public pools, and libraries.

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a concept that highlights the value of natural environment. The life support services provided by a network of natural ecosystems are emphasized.

CONCEPT OF SOCIAL SECTOR & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

SOCIAL SECTOR

- The social sector is usually defined as dealing with social and economic activities carried out for the purposes of benefiting society.
- Social Structure includes Health, Education, Water supply, Transportation, Agriculture and allied activities etc.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, FAMILY WELFARE

Health

- Healthcare has evolved to be one of India's most important industries, both in terms of income and employment.
- Hospitals, medical devices, clinical trials, outsourcing, medical tourism, health insurance, and medical equipment are all part of the industry.
- Ayushman Bharat program including the establishment of 150,000 health and wellness centers across the country .

Education

- Education is a critical factor in any country's economic development. Since its inception, India has been committed to increasing literacy rates in the country.
- According to the Economic Survey 2021-22, the budgeted spending in the education sector was Rs. 6.97 lakh crore in 2021-22,

- The government just announced the National Education Policy 2022, that will replace the 34-year-old National Education Policy 1986.

Family Welfare

- The primary goal of the Family Welfare program is to stabilize the population and offer high-quality health services.
- In 1952, India became the first country in the world to implement a National Program for Family Planning.
- Population management is the core and fundamental goal of the family welfare programme.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

The smooth functioning of the economy

Infrastructural facilities are very necessary and vital for the smooth functioning of the economy. They are like wheels of development without which the economy will not be able to function properly.

Development of agriculture

The development of agriculture, to a considerable extent, depends on the adequate expansion and development of irrigation, credit, transport, power, marketing, training and education.

Development of industry

Industrial production requires not only machinery and equipment but also requires the following. Energy, skilled manpower, management, banking, insurance and transportation services are crucial.

Promotion of investment

Infrastructural development is definitely a pre-condition for increasing economic investments. Those areas with the sound infrastructural base may succeed in attracting all the more capital for investment.

Improvement in productivity

Infrastructural development such as transportation facilities and education increase the productivity. Development of science and technology is also important in improving the economic productivity.

Employee generation

Infrastructures play a crucial role in the generation of employment opportunities. They improve mobility, efficiency and productivity of labour.

Q:1 _____ is those infrastructures which directly concern themselves with the needs of such production sectors as agriculture, industry, trade.

- a) Physical infrastructure
- b) Social infrastructure
- c) Development infrastructure
- d) All of the above

Q:2 Social infrastructure concern with the supply of such services as to meet the basic needs of a _____.

- a) Country
- b) Society
- c) Governments
- d) All of the above

Q:3 Soft infrastructure includes _____

- a) Financial Institution
- b) Education Institution
- c) Healthcare Institution
- d) All of the above

Q:4 Water management infrastructure not includes _____

- a) Water supply
- b) Major irrigation systems
- c) Waste water collection and disposal
- d) Support water Business

Q:5 The assets on which the broader economy is dependent are referred to as _____.

- a) Major Infrastructure
- b) Critical infrastructure
- c) Development Infrastructure
- d) All of the above

