

## 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 this infrastructure.

### INFRASTRUCTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure is the foundation for economic growth, and it encompasses the physical, natural, and organisational structures required for long-term economic development.

Economic infrastructure facilitates labour and capital mobility, within and between economies. Infrastructures provide a large number of job creations and possibilities.

- The availability of high-quality infrastructure ensures a rise in output and productivity.
- It facilitates the circulation of commodities and raw materials, eliminating inefficiencies and resulting in the effective use of scarce resources.
- Infrastructures include roads, ports, airports, bridges, railways, water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications, irrigation, and so on.

A **solid infrastructure** facilitates the production of high-quality goods and services, as well as the transport of finished items to marketplaces and builds essential social institutions such as schools and hospitals. Infrastructure can be either Hard or soft.

**Hard infrastructure** refers to major physical networks such as roads, ports, airports, pipelines, etc., 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

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.

## Transport Infrastructure

Roads and highways, including structures (bridges, tunnels), mass transit systems (commuter rail systems, subways, tramways, and bus transportation), railways (rail track, railway stations), level crossings, signaling and communications systems, canals and navigable waterways (inland waterways), seaports, and airports are a part of transport infrastructure.

**ESG:** ESG has gained a foothold among the stakeholders and is considered a modern dimension of corporate social responsibility. ESG (**Environmental, Social, and Governance**) refers to the three most essential factors which determine the long-term and ethical impact of a business or company investment.

**Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the core and fundamental goal of the family welfare programme in India.**

- (a) Better education
- (b) Higher literacy
- (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) Ports
- (d) Airports

**Ans: (a)**

