

## Types of Infrastructure :-

### 1) Economic Infrastructure

- Transport
- Power
- Communication
- Irrigation and water shed management
- Science and Technology
- Financial Institutions

### 2) Social Infrastructure

- Education
- Health
- Housing
- Civic Amenities
- Law and Order.

### - Social Infrastructure

→ Helps the economic system from outside (indirectly)

→ Focuses on improving the quality of human resource.

### Economic Infrastructure

→ Helps the economic system from inside (directly)

→ Improves the quality of economic resources.

Ex. - Health,  
Education,  
Housing

Ex - energy, transport  
and Communication

## Importance of Infrastructure

- 1> Raises productivity
- 2> Provides employment
- 3> Induces foreign investment.
- 4> Raises ability to work
- 5> Raises economic development
- 6> Raises size of the market
- 7> Generates linkages in Production

5% of its GDP on its infrastructure.

Areas of Infrastructure needing improvement

## Areas of Infrastructure needing improvement

- rural energy requirements.
- water
- basic amenities

## Sources of Energy

1) Commercial Sources - coal, petroleum, electricity.

2) Non-commercial sources of energy - firewood, agricultural waste, dried dung

3) Conventional Sources of Energy - [Commercial + Non Commercial]

E.g. natural gas, coal, petroleum, etc....

4) Non-Conventional Sources of Energy [Renewable] - Biomass, Solar Energy, Wind energy, tidal energy....

## Challenges in the power sector

- 1) Insufficient installed capacity.
- 2) Underutilisation of capacity
- 3) losses increased
- 4) Uncertain role of private sector.
- 5) Public unrest
- 6) Shortage of raw materials.
- 7) Transmission and distribution losses
- 8) Operational Inefficiency.

## Measures to meet the Challenges faced by the Power Sector

- 1) Reduce transmission and distribution losses
- 2) Improve plant load factor
- 3) Promote the use of CFLs and LEDs to save energy
- 4) Encourage the private sector participation.

5) Encouragement to Non Conventional sources of Energy.

↳ Bio gas generation programmes

Health —

ISOM  
AYUSH

Ayurveda

Yoga

Naturopathy

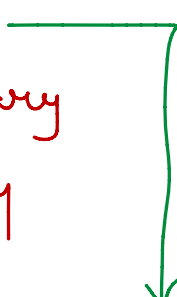
Unani

Siddha

Homeopathy

• Primary Healthcare Centres have been set up.

↳ Primary  
↳ Secondary  
↳ Tertiary



• Maternal + child healthcare facilities

• Promotion of health and provision of essential drugs

- Immunisation
- Educating the people about identifying, preventing and controlling diseases.

Secondary → Healthcare institutes having better facilities for surgery, X-ray, ECGs. ....

Tertiary Healthcare → Advanced hospital

### Positive Side of Healthcare Facilities

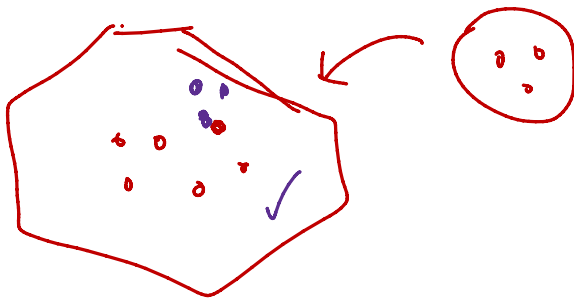
We have eradicated smallpox, guinea worms, polio, leprosy.

- Decline in the Death Rate
- Rise in the expectancy of life
- Decline in Infant Mortality Rate
- Control over Deadly Diseases

Challenges :-

- 1) Unequal distribution of healthcare services
- 2) Increasing privatisation of health services
- 3) poor sanitation level
- 4) Poor upkeep and maintenance of govt. health centres and poor management.

## Human Geography



→ Natural population increase — Live Birth<sup>p</sup> is more than deaths during a specific period of time

Natural population decrease — Number of deaths exceed number of live births.

number of live births.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Population} \rightarrow \text{Birth} - \text{Death} + \text{In Migration} - \text{Out Migration}$$