

CIVICS

Chapter 10: Public Facilities



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions-

Question 1. Which is one of the major reasons Siva can't bring his family to Chennai.

- (a) Shortage of money
- (b) Shortage of living facilities
- (c) Unemployment
- (d) Shortage of water

Question 2. Which companies provide public facilities but at price that only some people can afford.

- (a) Private companies
- (b) Public companies
- (c) Semi-government companies
- (d) None of the above

Question 3. Porto Alegre is a city in

- (a) Australia
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Brazil
- (d) India

Question 4. The census 2001 put rural household electrification at.

- (a) 44%
- (b) 78%
- (c) 49%
- (d) 52%

Question 5. Mumbai suburban is well functioning public transport system.

- (a) Roadways
- (b) Waterways
- (c) Railways
- (d) None of the above

Question 6. Under which Article of our Constitution, Right to Water gets recognition?

- (a) Article 20
- (b) Article 21



Swotters

(c) Article 22

(d) Article 23

Question 7. For what purpose bore well water is not used?

(a) Toilets

(b) Washing

(c) Gardening

(d) Cooking and drinking purposes

Question 8. What are the important characteristic of public facility?

(a) It benefits privileged section of the society

(b) Its benefits can be shared by many people

(c) It benefits underprivileged sections of the society

(d) None of these

Question 9. What are the main source of water for the poor people?

(a) Bottled water

(b) Municipal water

(c) Water tanker

(d) Private bore well

Question 10. Which is the world's densest railway route?

(a) Mumbai

(b) Delhi

(c) Patna

(d) Mathura

Question 11. What is special about Porto Alegre?

(a) Highest infant death rate

(b) Lowest adult death rate

(c) Lowest infant death rate

(d) None of these

Question 12. What do you mean by the term 'Universal access'?

(a) Physical access to property

(b) Physical access to good

(c) Physical access to water

(d) None of these

Question 13. What do you mean by right to life?

- (a) Provide public facilities by government to people
- (b) Provide tax free facilities
- (c) Provide job facilities
- (d) None of these

Question 14. What of the following is not considered as our basic needs?

- (a) Food
- (b) Internet
- (c) Water
- (d) None of these

Question 15. What are some public facilities essential for everyone?

- (a) Electricity
- (b) Public transport
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Very Short:

1. Where were Amu and Kumar travelling through?
2. What did Amu and Kumar observe while travelling through Chennai?
3. How is water essential?
4. Under which article does the Constitution of India recognize the Right to water?
5. What did the judge direct the Mahbubnagar district collector?
6. What are public facilities?
7. Where is the government budget presented?
8. What is meant by Basic Needs?
9. What is often taken as a sign of failure of the government?
10. What is the quantity of water supply in India in an urban area?

Short Questions:

1. Why it is noticed that there are great inequalities in water use?
2. What is the condition and statistics of water diseases in India?
3. What are the other public facilities other than water that are needed to be provided to everyone?
4. Define Sanitation.

5. How can it be said that the private companies which provide public facilities are not suitable for public actually?

Long Questions:

1. What is the scenario, of public water supply in Porto Alegre?
2. Discuss the role of the government in regard to public facilities.
3. Why should the government bear the responsibility to provide public facilities to everyone?
4. Do you think water is available in Chennai and affordable by all? Discuss.

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (d) Shortage of water
2. (a) Private companies
3. (c) Brazil
4. (a) 44%
5. (c) Railways
6. (b) Active 21
7. (d) Cooking and drinking purposes
8. (b) Its benefits can be shared by many people
9. (b) Municipal water
- 10.(a) Mumbai
- 11.(c) Lowest infant death rate
- 12.(b) Physical access to good
- 13.(a) Provide public facilities by government to people
- 14.(b) Internet
- 15.(c) Both a and b

Very Short Answer:

1. Amu and Kumar were travelling through Chennai in a bus.
2. They observed the water facilities are available in different parts of Chennai.
3. Water is essential for life and for good health.
4. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.
5. The judge directed the Mahbubnagar district collector to supply 25 litres of water to each person in the village.

6. Essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone like healthcare, sanitation, electricity, schools and colleges etc. that are also necessary are known as public facilities.

	Is it available?	How can it be improved?
Water	Yes	The availability of water should also be at evening time.
Electricity	Yes	In this regard people should be loyal to pay their bills on time and companies should arrange much more proper machinery to prevent load shedding types of problems.
7. Roads	Yes	Similar to the main roads government should take responsibility of the streets too.
Public Transport	Yes	Metro fair which has been hiked recently is very costly for some group of people and it should be cut.

government budget being presented in the parliament.

8. Primary requirement of food, water, shelter, sanitation, healthcare and education necessary for survival.

9. The shortage of municipal water is often taken as a sign of failure of the government.

10. The supply of water per person in an urban area in India is about 135 litres per day.

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. It is fact that there is a great in-equalities in water use. Because the supply requirement of water in urban areas of India should be about 135 litres (About 7 Lac buckets) per day. It is said to be standard set by the urban water commission. But people living in slums gets availed

with less than 20 litres a day per person. On the side as much as 1600 Litres (80 buckets) of water per day is supplied at the same time to luxury hotels.

Ans: 2. India has one of the largest number of cases of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera over 1600, Indians, most of them children below the age of five reportedly die every day because of water disease in India.

Ans: 3. Same as water there are other essential facilities that are needed to provide to everyone. For example, healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges. These all are also known as public facilities.

Ans: 4. Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. This is done by construction of toilets and pipes to carry the sewage and treatment of wastewater. This is necessary so as to avoid contamination

Ans: 5. Though private companies provide the public facilities but they provide it with the purpose of profit making and they provide facilities at a price that only some people can afford. This facility not available to all at an affordable rate.

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. Porto Alegre is a city in Brazil. Though there are many poor people in this city, what is remarkable is that it has a far lower number of infant deaths as compared to most other cities of the world. The city's, water department has achieved universal access to safe water, and this is the main reason behind the lower number of infant deaths.

The average price of water is kept low, and the poor are charged half basic rate. Whatever profit the department makes is used to improve the water supply. The working of the water department is transparent, and people can have a direct say in deciding which projects the department should take up. Through a process of public meetings, people hear what the managers have to say and also vote on their priorities.

Ans: 2. Public facilities are associated with our basic needs. Our Constitution recognises many of the public facilities as being a part of the Right to Life. Therefore, the government must see that these rights are protected so that everyone can lead a decent life. But its efforts are not successful to some extent. There is a shortage in supply and there are inequalities in distribution. Metros and large cities are not in very bad condition, but towns and villages are underprovided. In comparison to wealthy localities, the poorer localities are underserved. The government is expected to take steps in order to make all the public facilities accessible to everyone. So far, we are concerned, we must cooperate with the government.

Ans: 3. If private companies are given the responsibility to provide public facilities such as water, they will charge more. In such a situation only, some people can afford to buy water. Thus, even though private companies are providing the facility of water, but this facility is not available to all at an affordable rate. If we go by the rule that people will get as much as they can pay for them many people who cannot afford to pay for such facilities will be deprived of the opportunity to live a decent life. Obviously, this is not a desirable

option. Public facilities relate to our basic needs. The Right to Life that the Constitution guarantees is for all person living in this country. Therefore, it should be the government's responsibility to provide public facilities to all.

Ans: 4. • Water supply in Chennai is marked by shortages.

- Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of the city, on an average.
- There are areas which get more water regularly than others. Those areas that are close to the storage points get more water whereas colonies further away receive less water.
- Apart from the availability of water access to 'safe' drinking water is also available to some and this depends on what one can afford.
- The burden of shortfalls in water supply falls mostly on the poor.
- The middle class, when faced with water shortages are able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging bore wells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking.

