

Lecture 8. Regulation of regional social infrastructure

What is social regulation?

Social regulations protect public interests such as health, safety, the environment, and social cohesion. The economic effects of social regulations may be secondary concerns or even unexpected, but can be substantial.

What are the social infrastructure?

Social infrastructure can be broadly defined as the construction and maintenance of facilities that support social services. Types of social infrastructure include healthcare (hospitals), education (schools and universities), public facilities (community housing and prisons) and transportation (railways and roads).

What is the purpose of social infrastructure?

Social infrastructure plays an important role in both the economic development of a nation and the development of society's quality of life. Social infrastructure enhances social wellbeing and furthers economic growth by providing basic services and facilities which allow businesses to develop and flourish.

What are the main components of social infrastructure?

Social infrastructure includes the construction and maintenance of facilities that support social services. These can include healthcare (medical facilities and ancillary infrastructure), education (schools, universities and student accommodation), and housing.

The Six Types of Regulation:

- ❖ Laws which impose burdens
- ❖ Laws which directly confer rights and provide protection
- ❖ Self-regulation
- ❖ Licensing bodies and Inspectorates
- ❖ Economic regulators
- ❖ Regulators of public sector activities

What is regulation and why is it important?

Regulation is used to protect and benefit people, businesses and the environment and to support economic growth. Regulation is one of the primary ways in which government can achieve its policy objectives.

9 Types of Regional Infrastructure:

- ❖ Aviation Infrastructure
- ❖ Bridge Infrastructure
- ❖ Communications Infrastructure
- ❖ Power and Energy Infrastructure
- ❖ Railroad Infrastructure
- ❖ Road Infrastructure
- ❖ Water Infrastructure
- ❖ Waste Management

What is social infrastructure in economy?

In simple words, social infrastructures refer those basic services such as education and training. It also includes health and sanitation, drinking water, housing, sewerage, etc. Social infrastructures are also termed as 'social overheads'. These social overheads indirectly support the economic systems.

How many types of infrastructure are there?

There are two main types of infrastructure investments, these include: Social infrastructure, which includes schools, affordable housing and hospitals. Economic infrastructure, which includes roads, communication, sewage, water, airports and power.

What is the role of infrastructure in economic development?

Better management of economic infrastructure would have positive output, income and employment effects on the economy. Moreover, it will impact directly on the poor, thus reducing poverty. Greater supply elasticity of goods and lower production costs of DPAs should have an anti-inflationary effect.

What is the role of education in social infrastructure?

Education is a key instrument in developing social infrastructure - for it breaks the vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment. Culture, on the other hand, is the life-sustaining force of social infrastructure. It enlivens ethical and moral values that seem to be eroding in our modern lives.

What are regulations in government?

A Regulation is an official rule. In the Government, certain administrative agencies have a narrow authority to control conduct, within their areas of responsibility. These agencies have been delegated legislative power to create and apply the rules, or "regulations".

What are the characteristics of a regulation?

Characteristics of good regulation are not limited to legalistic rules and techniques. They also involve things like necessity, effectiveness, efficiency, legal certainty and social justice. Hence the text of a statute must not simply be viewed through legalistic-judicial spectacles.

What is the reason for regulation?

Regulation consists of requirements the government imposes on private firms and individuals to achieve government's purposes. These include better and cheaper services and goods, protection of existing firms from "unfair" (and fair) competition, cleaner water and air, and safer workplaces and products.

What is the role of the regulator?

Operating permissioning and licensing activities in major hazard industries. carrying out targeted inspections and investigations. taking enforcement action to prevent harm and hold those who break the law to account.

What is social infrastructure projects?

Social infrastructure projects are foundational assets that support the quality of life of a nation, region or city and go beyond basic economic functions to make a community an appealing place to live – healthcare facilities, schools and other educational institutions and water and sanitation.