



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Civics
Worksheet No:5	Topic: State Government: Role of the Government in Health	Year:2024-25

I.	Fill in the blanks: -
1	India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.
2	Most of the doctors in India are settled in urban areas .
3	The government must ensure the welfare of the people.
4	Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
5	Primary health centres cover many villages in the rural areas.
II.	Choose the correct option:
1	The private health services provide services at a) low cost b)high price c) no cost d) subsidized price
2	Who has the primary duty to provide health care to all? a) doctor b) government c) court d) primary health centres
3	Costa Rica is one of the healthiest countries in a) North America b) South America c) Europe d) South Africa
4	In Kerala, forty percent of the entire state budget was given to the a) industries b) government c) panchayats d) self-help groups
5	Which one of the following is a communicable disease? a) headache b) cancer c) sour throat d) diarrhoea
III.	Answer the following questions: -
1	What do the people expect in a democratic country from the government? Answer: People in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.
2	Name some of the water borne diseases. Answer: Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis.
3	What do we need to prevent and treat illnesses? Answer: We need appropriate healthcare facilities such as health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, etc.
4	What is the full form of RMPs? Where are they found? Answer: Registered Medical Practitioners. They are found in rural areas.
5	Why poor people are more likely to fall ill? Answer: Poor people are more likely to fall ill because they are not provided with the basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, etc.
IV.	Answer in detail: -
1	Mention some of the positive aspects of healthcare in India. Answer: Some positive aspects of healthcare in India are: (a) India has a good number of doctors, clinics and hospitals. It is among the largest producers of doctors. (b) Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. The number of hospitals have increased drastically. (c) India gets a large number of medical tourists from several countries. They come for treatment in some of the world famous hospitals in India. (d) India is the fourth largest producers of medicines in the world and also a large exporter of medicines.

2 Write down the main features of public health system.
Answer: The main features of public health system are:
 (a) It provides quality healthcare services either free or at a low cost so that even the poor can seek treatment.
 (b) It acts to prevent the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice, etc. Time to time it takes up a campaign to see that mosquitoes do not breed in water-codgers, roof tops etc.
 (c) This system is available in both rural and urban areas.

3 What are the negative aspects of healthcare in India?
Answer: The negative aspects of healthcare in India are:
 (a) Rural people face the crisis of doctors, because most doctors settle in urban areas. They have to travel long distances to reach a doctor.
 (b) About live lakh people die from tuberculosis every year. Almost two million cases of mal aria are reported every year.
 (c) Clean drinking water is not available to all. As a result, poor people easily become prey to various waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea worms, hepatitis etc.
 (d) Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.

4 Compare public health services with those of private health services.
Answer:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	PRIVATE HEALTH SERVICE
1.Run by the Government	1.Managed by the individuals or companies
2.Provies health care facilities either free or at a low cost that even the poor can seek treatment easily.	2.They are run mainly for profit and usually prescribe expensive medicines.
3.These services are found both in rural and urban areas.	3.Mostly concentrated in urban areas.
4. Government hospitals have huge rush and hence people have to wait for hours in a long queue.	4.Private hospitals are maintained properly and people do not face such long queues there.

V. Define the following: -
Public; Private; Medical Tourists; Communicable diseases; OPD; Ethics; Generic names

Public: An activity or service that is meant for all people in the country and is mainly organised by the government. This includes schools, hospitals, telephone services, etc. People can demand these services and also raise questions about their non-functioning.
Private: An activity or service that is organised by an individual or company for their own gain.
Medical tourists: This refers to foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment at hospitals that offer world–class facilities at a lower cost than what they would have to pay in their own countries.
Communicable diseases: These are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc.
OPD: This is the short form for ‘Out Patient Department’. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.
Ethics: Moral principles that influence a person’s behaviour
Generic names: These are chemical names of the drugs. They help in identifying the ingredients. They are globally recognised. For example, acetyl salicylic acid is the generic name of Aspirin.