

Grade VII

Lesson 2. Role of the Government in Health

CIVICS

I Multiple choice questions

1. How many new doctors qualify in India every year ?
 a) 14,000 b) 15,000 c) 16,000 d) None of these
2. How many hospitals existed in India in 1950?
 a) 2,712 b) 2,716 c) 2,717 d) None of these
3. Diarrhoea is a type of
 a) Communicable disease b) water borne disease
 c) both of these d) None of these
4. When health services are provided to people at cheap rates, it is called
 a) Public health b) Private health c) both of these d) None of these
5. How much percentage of population can afford medicines in the country
 a) 10% b) 20% c) 30% d) None of these

1. b	2. c	3. c	4. a	5. b
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II Multiple choice questions

- i. Health means
 a) Ability to remain free of illness and injuries
 b) Being active and enjoying good spirits
 c) Leading a life without mental strain
 d) All of the above
- ii. Which one is not a water-borne disease?
 a) Diarrhoea b) Cancer c) Worms d) Hepatitis
- iii. What is the percentage of the population that afford all the medicines that they require during illness?
 a) 20 b) 30 c) 40 d) 60



iv. Whose health concerns are generally ignored?

- a) Women's b) Men's c) Children's d) Both (a) and (b)

v. One of the healthiest countries in South America is

- a) USA B) Canada c) Costa Rica d) None of these

i) d	ii) b	iii) a	iv) a	v) c
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III Multiple choice questions

1. On which of the following does our good health depend?

- a) Clean drinking water b) Pollution – free environment
c) Hygienic food d) all of these

2. What should be change weekly to avoid breeding of mosquitoes?

- a) T.V. Sets b) Water in Coolers c) Roof tops d) None of these

3. How much percentage of all communicable disease are water borne?

- a) 11% b) 21% c) 31% d) 50%

4. Which one of the following is a communicable disease?

- a) Headache b) Cancer c) Sore throat d) Diarrhoea

5. Which type of healthcare facility is costly?

- a) Private b) Public c) Both d) Both are same

6. Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?

- a) Education b) Defence c) Police d) All of these

7. By whom are the public health services run?

- a) Government b) Private organisations
c) Private Doctors d) None of these

8 What does PHC mean?

- a) Private Health Centre b) Public Health Court
c) Primary Health Centre d) All of these

9. What does RMP mean?

- a) Registered Medical Practitioners b) Retired Medical Practitioners
c) Recognised Medical Practitioners D) All of these

10. Where are Medicines sold?





- a) Dispensary b) Medical stores c) Government hospitals d) None of these

11. What percentage of people can afford required medical care?

- a) 10% b) 20% c) 30% d) 40%

12. Good health depends upon

- a) Healthcare facilities b) Basic Amenities
c) Social conditions d) All of these

13. What percentage of state budget is allocated to panchayat in Kerala?

- a) 10% b) 20% c) 30% d) 40%

14. In which continent is Costa Rica situated?

- a) South America b) North America c) Australia d) Asia

1.d	2. b	3. b	4. d	5. a	6. d	7. a	8.c	9.a	10. b
11. b	12. d	13. d	14. a						

IV Multiple choice questions

1. What does PHC means?

- a) Private health centre b) Public health centre
c) Primary health centre d) All of these

2. What percentage of communicable disease is water borne?

- a) 21% b) 30% c) 15% d) None of these

3. Which one is not a water borne disease?

- a) Diarrhoea b) Hepatitis c) Worms d) Cancer

4. According to data of 2000, how many hospitals do we have in India

- a) 11000 b) 18218 c) 13124 d) 14231

5. How many people die by tuberculosis every year :

- a) 2 lakh b) 3 lakh c) 5 lakh d) 1 lakh

6. What does RMP means :

- a) Retire Medical Practitioner b) Registered Medical Practitioner
c) Registered Medical Practitioner d) None of these

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. b
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I Fill in the blanks

- _____ people suffer from malaria every year in India.
- India is the _____ largest producer of medicines in the world.
- The government must safeguard the _____ of every person.
- Private hospitals are generally found in _____ area.
- OPD means _____.

1. Two million	2. Fourth	3. right to life
4. Urban	5. Out patient department	

II Fill in the blanks

- India is the _____ largest producer of medicines in the world
- Half of all children in India do not get _____ good to eat and are _____
- People in rural areas have to travel long distances to reach a _____
- Our country has money, knowledge and people with experience but cannot make the necessary _____ available to all.
- The number of doctors with respect to the population is much _____ in rural areas.

i) Fourth	ii) Adequate ; Undernourished	iii) Doctor	iv) Healthcare	v) Less
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III Fill in the blanks

- It is the responsibility of the _____ to provide proper healthcare facilities to all.
- _____ is one of the healthiest country in North America.
- The resources needed to run public health services are obtained from _____.
- In Kerala _____ % of entire budget is given to Panchayats.

i) Government	ii) Costa Rica	iii) taxes	iv) 40.
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IV Fill in the blanks

- _____ percent of all communicable diseases are water borne.
- Public health services are run by the _____.
- Costa Rica is situated in the _____ continent.
- In Kerala, _____ percent of entire budget is allocated to Panchayats.
- Diarrhoea is a _____ borne disease.

1. 21%	2. Government	3. South America	4. 40%	5. Water
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I Match the columns

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Anganwadis | - | a) Five lakh people |
| 2. Worms | - | b) South America |
| 3. Costa Rica | - | c) Communicable disease |
| 4. TB | - | d) Kerala |

1) d	2) c	3) b	4) a
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II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i) Private hospitals	a) Rural areas.
ii) Public Hospitals	b) India
iii) Costa Rica	c) Run by individuals for profit
iv) RMPs	d) South America
v) Kerala	e) Run by the government

i) c	ii) e	iii) d	iv) a	v) b
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III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. 40%	a) New doctors a year
2. 20%	b) People afford all medicines
3. 15,000	c) Hospitals in India
4. 18,218	d) Borrow money for health reasons

1) d	2) b	3) a	4) c
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IV Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. New doctors in a year	i) 20%
2. Hospitals in India	ii) 40%
3. People can afford all medicines	iii) 15,000
4. Registered Medical Practitioners	iv) 18,218
5. Borrow money for health reasons	v) RMF

a) iii	b) iv	c) i	d) v	e) ii
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I True or False

- Doctors prefer to settle in urban areas.
- Government uses tax money for providing public services
- Bihar gives a good example of healthcare

1 True	2. True	3. False
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II True or False

- i. India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries.
- ii) The public health system provides quality healthcare services either free or at a low cost.
- iii) Rural areas have large number of doctors.
- iv) The private hospitals provide least medicines to the patients.
- v) Many tribal areas have few health centres and they do not run properly.

i) True	ii) True	iii) False	iv) False	v) True
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III True or False

- 1. Blood required for a patient is generally available at medicine bank.
- 2. Hakim Sheikh was denied treatment at the government hospitals.
- 3. RMP means rural medical practitioner.
- 4. Diarrhoea is a water borne disease.

1. False	2. True	3. False	4. True
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IV True or False

- 1. Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
- 2. India is the second largest producer of medicines in the world.
- 3. India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world.
- 4. Rural areas have a wide range of medical facilities.
- 5. In private health services, doctors do not prescribe unnecessary medicines, injections or saline bottles.

1. True	2. False	3. True	4. False	5. False
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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is a public activity?

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.

2. What is private activity?

An activity or service that is organised by an individual or a company for their own profits.

3. Who are 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.

4. What are communicable diseases?

These are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air etc.

5. What are two types of healthcare services?

The two healthcare services are :

- (i) Public health services
- (ii) Private health services

6. What does our constitution say on health?

According to our constitution, it is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare facilities to all.

7. What are private health services?

Private health services are not owned or controlled by the government. In private facilities, patients have to pay a lot of money for every service they use.

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Short Answer Questions

1. What differences do you find between private and public health services in your area?

Use the following table to compare and contrast these.

[NCERT]

Facility	Cost of service	Availability of service
Private	Costly	Good but restricted to only rich people
Public	Free or at very low cost	Ordinary services which are available to all sectors of society.

2. 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases'. Explain with the help of examples.

i) Most of the diseases like malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and jaundice are water-borne diseases caused by using contaminated water.

ii) Further diseases such as fever, malaria, dengue, etc. Are caused due to unhygienic sanitary conditions.

iii) So improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases by keeping the areas dry to prevent mosquito breeding, using water purifier for clean water, etc.

3. Why should taxes be paid to the Government?

i) Taxes should be paid to the government as government uses the tax money for providing many public services for the benefit of citizens.

ii) Taxes, fund development programmes and services like education, healthcare, employment, etc.

iii) Tax money is also utilised for relief and rehabilitation in case of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, etc.

4. How is public health service provided?

i) The public health services is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government.

ii) They provide treatment from common illness to special services.

iii) At village level, a nurse and a village health worker is provided in every village.

iv) They are trained under doctor's supervision in the Primary Health Centres (PHC).

v) At the district level, the district hospitals supervise all the centres.





5. What is public health service?

- i) The public health service commits healthcare services to all citizens.
- ii) Government establishes hospitals and healthcare centres..
- iii) The resources needed to run these services are obtained from public money, i.e., by public paying taxes to the government.
- iv) Further, it provides quality healthcare to take action to prevent diseases like TB, malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhoea, chikungunya, etc.
- v) Also, government organises effective campaigns against the spread of mosquitoes.

6. How does the judiciary in India helps in promoting public health?

- i) The judiciary regards health as a part of Right to Life of every person.
- ii) It is essential for a hospital to provide timely treatment to a person
- iii) The court says that it is the duty of the government to provide the necessary healthcare services, including treatment in every situation.

7. In what forms do private medical facilities portray themselves?

- i) There are a wide range of private health facilities.
- ii) A large number of doctors run their own private clinics.
- iii) In rural areas, One finds Registered Medical Practitioners (RMP), urban areas have a large number of doctors who charge money for giving specialised services.
- iv) There are hospitals and nursing homes and laboratories for tests and special facilities like X-ray, ultrasound, medical shops which are owned privately.

8. What can be done to promote healthcare in India?

- i) Health situation of most people in India is not good.
- ii) It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare to its citizens, especially the poor and disadvantaged.
- iii) Health is as much dependent on basic amenities and social conditions as is on healthcare services.
- iv) Therefore, it is important to work on improving the health situation of the people.

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Long Answer Questions

- 1. In this chapter you have read that health is a wider concept than illness. Look at this quote from the Constitution and explain the terms 'living standard' and 'public health' in your own words. [NCERT]**

Living standard : It is the standard of living enjoyed by the people when they use the facilities given to them by the government or family. It even refers to the status earned by the people.

Public Health : Public health means the provision of good healthcare services either free or at low cost by the government. It also includes the action to prevent the spread of diseases such as TB, jaundice and malaria among public.

- 2. What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss. [NCERT]**

The different ways in which government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are:

- i) To approve primary healthcare centres, dispensaries and family welfare centres in all areas.
- ii) Preventing spread of diseases.
- iii) Making adequate provisions to deal with emergency or epidemics.
- iv) Provision of affordable health services in all parts of the country
- v) Establishment of public healthcare facilities.

- 3. Is adequate healthcare available to all India?**

- i) In India, private services are increasing but public services are miserable. Medicines in private sector are expensive. Poor people cannot afford these services.
- ii) Barely 20% of the population can afford expensive medicines. Many times, poor people have to borrow money or sell their possessions to pay for medical expenses.
- iii) There are poor who are undernourished and do not get basic amenities.
- iv) Gender inequality or women's health is a neglected factor in India.

- 4. Examine the healthcare services available in India.**

- i) India has the largest number of medical colleges and about 15,000 doctors qualify every year.
- ii) Hospitals have grown from 2,717 in 1950 to 18,218 in 2000.





iii) India gets a lot of medical tourists who come to take treatment in the world-class hospitals located in our country.

iv) India is the fourth largest producer of medicines and large exporter of medicines in the world.

v) Most doctors like to settle in urban areas and do not like to settle in rural areas.

vi) About 5 lakh people die from TB every year. Likewise, 2 million cases of malaria are reported every year.

vii) About 21% diseases are communicable and water –borne.

viii) Half of the Indian children are undernourished

5. Examine the Kerala experience of healthcare in India.

i) In 1996, the Kerala government made some radical changes, so 40% of the entire state budget was given to panchayats.

ii) Though the village could plan for water, food, women, development and education, also ensured that water supply schemes were checked, the working of schools and anganwadis was ensured and specific problems of the village were taken up.

iii) Despite improvement of health services, problems like shortage of medicine, insufficient hospital beds, shortage of doctors, etc., need to be addressed.

6. Examine Costa Rican approach to healthcare.

i) Costa Rica, a Latin American country has one of the best healthcare services in the world.

ii) Costa Rica decided not to have an army and spend that money on education and other basic needs of the people

iii) The Costa Rica government believes that attention should be given to health of the people. The Costa Rican government provides basic services and amenities to its citizens.

iv) It provides drinking water, sanitation, nutrition and housing facilities at all. Health education and knowledge about education is essential at all levels

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