



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet No:2	Topic: Role of the Government in Health	Year:2020-21

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 people.
4	Health means our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.
5	Primary health centres covers many villages in the rural area.
II.	Chose the correct option:
1	The private health services provide services at a) low cost b)high price c) no cost d) subsidized price
2	It 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 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	1. What do people in a democratic country expect the government? Answer: People in a democratic country expect the government to work for their welfare.
2	3. Name some water borne diseases. Answer: Diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis.
3	5. 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	<p>8. Why did Hakim Sheik file a case in the court? Answer: Hakim Sheik filed a case in the court because of the indifferent attitude of various government hospitals that refused to admit him.</p>
5	<p>13. Why are poor people more likely to fall ill? Answer: Poor people are more likely to fall ill because they are not provided basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, etc.</p>
IV.	Answer in detail:
1	<p>2. Mention some 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 grew from 11,174 in 1991 to 18,218 in 2000. (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.</p>
2	<p>4. 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 takes action 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-coders, roof tops etc. (c) This system is available in both rural and urban areas.</p>
3	<p>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 malaria 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.</p>