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CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-2
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Role of Government in Healthcare

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

- How many types of healthcare services are present in India? **Two.**
- Hospitals of public sectors are owned by _____. **Government**
- India is _____ producer of medicine in the world. **Third**
- _____ can lead to good health. **Pollution free environment.**
- What do we need to prevent and treat illness? **Hospitals.**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:

- Nurse and healthcare workers in a village work under the supervision of doctors from **primary health centres.**
- At district level **district hospitals** supervises all health centres.
- It is the duty of **government** to ensure welfare of the people.
- Approximately **30,000** new doctors qualify every year in India.

C. State whether the following statements are 'True Or 'False'

- Doctors prefer to work in rural areas. **False**
- Primary healthcare centres cover many villages in rural areas. **True**
- The cost of treatment is affordable by poor in private healthcare. **False**
- Large cities have many government hospitals. **True**
- People in villages are afraid of visiting medical centres. **True**

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

- Why is impure water dangerous?**

Impure water is dangerous because 21% of all communicable diseases are waterborne and is caused due to the unavailability of clean water.

- Which type of healthcare is available for rural people?**

Public healthcare centres are available for the rural people.

Or

Government sets up different types of public healthcare services. At village level there are healthcare centres where there is usually a doctor, nurse, and a village health worker. They are trained in dealing with common illness and work under the supervision of doctors at Primary Health Centre (PHC).

3. How can equality in healthcare facilities be ensured?

Equality in healthcare facilities can be ensured by the following ways-

- a) Number of small clinics run by the local government may be encouraged.
- b) Conditions of public healthcare centres should be improved so that poor people do not need to go to private clinics and hospitals.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Write any three points to compare private and public healthcare services in India.

Public Healthcare Centres	Private Healthcare Centre
They are owned and funded by the government.	They are owned by individuals or business organisations.
Treatment is provided at low cost.	Treatment is provided at higher cost.
They provide basic healthcare services, sometimes lacking in infrastructure.	They provide high quality treatment with modern infrastructure.

2. Explain why people in rural areas do not get medical treatment.

People in the rural areas do not get medical treatment because-

- a) At many places government owned hospitals are not there, hence people are forced to opt for private healthcare facilities where the cost of treatment is high.
- b) Lack of money prevents people from getting proper medical treatment.
- c) Many villagers are afraid of visiting medical centres and have faith in their local doctors, who at times do not have proper knowledge.
- d) Women are not taken to a doctor in a prompt manner. Their health concerns are considered to be less important than the health of men in the family.
- e) Some areas do not have medical facilities. Many people are unaware about the medical facilities available in their areas.

3. Write a short note on India's condition in the field of healthcare.

Strengths -

- a) India has the largest number of colleges for medical studies in the world. Approximately 30,000 new doctors qualify every year.
- b) India receives a large number of medical tourists who come for treatment in some of the renowned hospitals.
- c) India is the third largest producer of medicines in the world.
- d) The number of healthcare facilities has increased over the years.

Weakness-

- a) Most doctors prefer to work in urban areas. So, the number of doctors in rural areas is less. People in these areas have to travel long distances for doctors and stand in long queues.
- b) About 5 lakh people die from tuberculosis every year. This number is almost unchanged since independence. India has 15 million cases of malaria diagnosed every year.
- c) Half of the children are undernourished in India and do not get adequate balanced diet.
- d) Unavailability of clean water causes 21% of communicable diseases which are waterborne.