

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 7TH



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Class : 7th
Subject : Civics
Chapter : 2

Chapter Name : Role Of The Government In Health

Q1 Would you associate all or some of these pictures with 'health' ? In what ways? Discuss in groups.



Answer. DIY

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Q2 Pick two situations from the collage in the above question that are not related to illness and write two sentences on how they are related to health.



Answer. DIY

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Q3 Can you provide a title to these columns?

<p>India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producers of doctors. Approximately 15,000 new doctors qualify every year.</p>	<p>Most doctors settle in urban areas. People in rural areas have to travel long distances to reach a doctor. The number of doctors with respect to the population is much less in rural areas.</p>
<p>Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. In 1950, there were only 2,717 hospitals in India. In 1991, there were 11,174 hospitals. In 2000, the number grew to 18,218.</p>	<p>About five lakh people die from tuberculosis every year. This number is almost unchanged since Independence! Almost two million cases of malaria are reported every year and this number isn't decreasing.</p>
<p>India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries. They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.</p>	<p>We are not able to provide clean drinking water to all. 21 per cent of all communicable diseases are water borne. For example, diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis, etc.</p>
<p>India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.</p>	<p>Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.</p>

Answer. DIY

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Q4 In India, it is often said that we are unable to provide health services for all because the government does not have enough money and facilities. After reading the left hand column, do you think this is true? Discuss.

India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among the largest producers of doctors. Approximately 15,000 new doctors qualify every year.	Most doctors settle in urban areas. People in rural areas have to travel long distances to reach a doctor. The number of doctors with respect to the population is much less in rural areas.
Healthcare facilities have grown substantially over the years. In 1950, there were only 2,717 hospitals in India. In 1991, there were 11,174 hospitals. In 2000, the number grew to 18,218.	About five lakh people die from tuberculosis every year. This number is almost unchanged since Independence! Almost two million cases of malaria are reported every year and this number isn't decreasing.
India gets a large number of medical tourists from many countries. They come for treatment in some of the hospitals in India that compare with the best in the world.	We are not able to provide clean drinking water to all. 21 per cent of all communicable diseases are water borne. For example, diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis, etc.
India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.	Half of all children in India do not get adequate food to eat and are undernourished.

Answer. DIY

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Q5 Where do you go when you are ill? Are there any problems that you face? Write a paragraph based on your experience.

Answer. DIY

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Q6 What problems did Aman face in the government hospital? How do you think the hospital can work in a better manner? Discuss.

Answer. DIY

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Q7 Why did Ranjan have to spend so much money? Give reasons.

Answer. Missing

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Q8 What problems do we face in private hospitals? Discuss.

Answer. DIY

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Q9 In what ways is the public health system meant for everyone?

Answer. Missing

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Q10 List some Primary Health Centres (PHCs) or hospitals near your place. From your experience (or by visiting any one of them), find out the facilities provided and people who run the centre.

Answer. DIY

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Q11 Private health facilities can mean many things. Explain with the help of some examples from your area.

Answer. DIY

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Q12 How can healthcare be made more affordable? Discuss.

Answer. DIY

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Q1 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.

Answer. 'Living standard' means the condition of the surroundings one lives in. 'Public health' refers to the measures which the state and the people take to ensure that all people enjoy a basic minimum level of health.

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Q2 What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss.

Answer. To provide healthcare for all, the government can provide appropriate facilities such as health centers, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks etc. In addition to this, resources such as doctors, nurses, technicians as well as equipment need to be properly channeled.

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Q3 What differences do you find between private and public health services in your area? Use the following table to compare and contrast these.

Facility	Cost of services	Availability of services
Private		
Public		

Answer.

Facility	Cost of services	Availability of services
Private	High	Easily available
Public	Low	Available with difficulty

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Q4 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases'. Explain with the help of examples.

Answer. 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases.' This statement is true if we consider the number of water-borne diseases that many people suffer from. Diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera which cause many deaths can be prevented if clean drinking water is provided and sanitation facilities are looked after.

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