NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 – Role Of The Government In Health PDF & Important Questions

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2, titled "Role of the Government in Health," addresses various aspects of public healthcare. Keep reading to know more!

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2: The PDF of NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social and Political Life Chapter 2, "Role of Government in Health" is now accessible on Physics Wallah for free download. This chapter delves into the comprehensive concept of health beyond mere illness.

The Class 7 NCERT Solutions for "Role of Government in Health" have been meticulously crafted by our subject matter experts, closely aligning with the content covered in the textbook. With PW's NCERT Solutions, learning becomes simplified and engaging.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Overview

Below are the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Chapter 2 "Role of the Government in Health" along with the corresponding links. After reading the chapters, students can refer to the exercise questions. Sometimes, students find it challenging to answer these questions.

To assist them, we have provided detailed NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Civics Chapter 2 "Role of the Government in Health." These solutions cover all four questions comprehensively, explained in a precise and easy-to-understand language.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Role Of The Government In Health

Here are NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Role Of The Government In Health key topics:

1. What is Health?

Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It encompasses various dimensions including physical fitness, mental stability, emotional well-being, social interactions, and overall quality of life. Understanding health holistically is crucial for addressing health-related challenges effectively.

2. Healthcare in India

India's healthcare system is complex, comprising both public and private sectors. The public healthcare system includes government-run hospitals and clinics, while the private sector consists of privately-owned healthcare facilities. However, there are significant disparities in access and quality of healthcare between urban and rural areas, as well as among different socio-economic groups.

3. Public Healthcare Services

Public healthcare services in India aim to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to all citizens, especially those from marginalized communities. This includes primary healthcare services such as immunization, maternal and child health services, disease prevention and control, and basic treatment facilities. Public healthcare infrastructure plays a crucial role in catering to the healthcare needs of the population, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

4. Private Healthcare Services

The private healthcare sector in India offers a range of services, from primary care to specialized medical treatments. While it provides greater convenience and sometimes higher quality care, it is often expensive and inaccessible to a large section of the population, especially the poor. Private healthcare services also face challenges related to regulation and quality control.

5. Healthcare and Equality: Is adequate healthcare available to all?

Ensuring healthcare equity and accessibility for all citizens is a critical goal of public policy. However, various factors such as socio-economic status, geographical location, gender, and caste contribute to disparities in healthcare access and outcomes. Bridging these gaps requires concerted efforts from the government, healthcare providers, civil society, and other stakeholders.

6. The Kerala Experience

Kerala, a state in southern India, is often cited as a model for successful public healthcare delivery. It has achieved remarkable progress in healthcare indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and literacy. Kerala's healthcare success can be attributed to its emphasis on primary healthcare, community participation, and investments in education and social development.

7. The Costa Rican Approach

Costa Rica is another example of a country that has made significant strides in providing universal healthcare coverage. Through its robust public healthcare system, which is

funded through progressive taxation, Costa Rica ensures that all citizens have access to essential healthcare services without financial hardship. The Costa Rican approach underscores the importance of political commitment, public investment, and community engagement in achieving health equity.

Understanding the role of the government in health is crucial for addressing the healthcare needs of diverse populations. By focusing on key topics such as healthcare delivery mechanisms, equity, and successful models from around the world, students can gain insights into the complexities of healthcare governance and contribute to efforts aimed at improving public health outcomes.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Important Questions

Here are some important questions along with their answers for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2: Role of the Government in Health:

1. What is the concept of health according to the World Health Organization (WHO)?

Answer: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

2. Describe the healthcare system in India.

Answer: The healthcare system in India is a mix of public and private sectors. The public healthcare system includes government-run hospitals and clinics, which provide healthcare services at subsidized rates or for free. On the other hand, the private healthcare sector comprises privately-owned hospitals, clinics, and individual practitioners, offering services at market rates. There are significant disparities in access and quality of healthcare between urban and rural areas, as well as among different socio-economic groups.

3. What are public healthcare services?

Answer: Public healthcare services refer to healthcare facilities and programs provided or subsidized by the government. These services aim to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to all citizens, especially those from marginalized communities. Public healthcare services include primary healthcare, immunization, maternal and child health services, disease prevention and control, and basic treatment facilities.

4. Explain the role of the government in providing healthcare to its citizens.

Answer: The government plays a crucial role in providing healthcare to its citizens by ensuring the availability, accessibility, and affordability of healthcare services. This includes establishing public healthcare facilities, implementing healthcare programs, regulating

healthcare providers, and investing in healthcare infrastructure and human resources. Additionally, the government formulates health policies, allocates resources, and monitors the delivery of healthcare services to ensure equitable access and quality care for all citizens.

5. Discuss the importance of healthcare equality.
Answer: Healthcare equality refers to ensuring that all individuals have equal access to healthcare services, regardless of their socio-economic status, geographical location, gender, or other factors. It is important because disparities in healthcare access and outcomes can lead to inequities in health status and contribute to social and economic inequalities. By promoting healthcare equality, governments can improve public health outcomes, enhance social cohesion, and foster inclusive development.

6. Describe the healthcare system in Kerala and its significance.
Answer: Kerala, a state in southern India, is known for its successful public healthcare system and high health indicators. The healthcare system in Kerala emphasizes primary healthcare, community participation, and investments in education and social development. Kerala has achieved remarkable progress in healthcare indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and literacy, making it a model for successful healthcare delivery.

7. Explain the Costa Rican approach to healthcare.
Answer: Costa Rica has a universal healthcare system that provides comprehensive healthcare coverage to all citizens. The Costa Rican approach is based on the principles of equity, solidarity, and public participation. Healthcare in Costa Rica is funded through progressive taxation, and the government plays a central role in ensuring the availability and accessibility of healthcare services. The Costa Rican healthcare system has been successful in achieving high health indicators and providing universal coverage without financial hardship for its citizens.

8. What are some of the challenges faced by the healthcare system in India?
Answer: The healthcare system in India faces various challenges, including inadequate infrastructure and resources, unequal distribution of healthcare facilities between urban and rural areas, shortage of healthcare professionals, lack of access to affordable healthcare services, high out-of-pocket expenses, and poor healthcare quality in some regions. Additionally, healthcare financing and insurance mechanisms need improvement to ensure financial protection for all citizens.

9. How can the government ensure healthcare equality in a diverse country like India?
Answer: The government can ensure healthcare equality in India through various measures, including expanding the reach of public healthcare services to underserved areas, improving healthcare infrastructure and human resources, implementing targeted

healthcare programs for marginalized communities, providing financial assistance and health insurance coverage to vulnerable populations, regulating the private healthcare sector to ensure affordability and quality, and promoting health education and awareness among the population.

10. Discuss the role of community participation in promoting public health.
Answer: Community participation plays a vital role in promoting public health by empowering communities to take ownership of their health and well–being. Communities can contribute to health promotion and disease prevention efforts through activities such as health education, awareness campaigns, mobilizing resources, advocating for healthcare services, and participating in decision–making processes related to health policies and programs. By involving communities in healthcare initiatives, governments can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of public health interventions.

11. Compare and contrast the healthcare systems in rural and urban areas of India.
Answer: The healthcare systems in rural and urban areas of India differ significantly in terms of accessibility, availability, and quality of healthcare services. In rural areas, healthcare infrastructure and resources are often inadequate, with fewer hospitals, clinics, and healthcare professionals per capita compared to urban areas. Rural communities face challenges such as long distances to healthcare facilities, lack of transportation, and limited access to essential medicines and medical technologies. In contrast, urban areas generally have better healthcare infrastructure, more healthcare facilities, and a higher concentration of healthcare professionals. However, urban areas also experience issues such as overcrowding, higher healthcare costs, and disparities in healthcare access between affluent and marginalized populations.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Short & Long Questions and Answers
Here are short and long questions along with their answers for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2: Role of the Government in Health:

Short Questions and Answers:

1) Define health according to the World Health Organization (WHO).
- Answer: According to WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well–being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

2) What are public healthcare services?
- Answer: Public healthcare services refer to healthcare facilities and programs provided or subsidized by the government to ensure affordable and accessible healthcare for all citizens.

3) Describe the role of the government in providing healthcare.

- Answer: The government plays a crucial role in providing healthcare by establishing public healthcare facilities, implementing healthcare programs, regulating healthcare providers, and investing in healthcare infrastructure and human resources.

4) What are some challenges faced by the healthcare system in India?

- Answer: Challenges faced by the healthcare system in India include inadequate infrastructure and resources, unequal distribution of healthcare facilities, shortage of healthcare professionals, high out-of-pocket expenses, and poor healthcare quality in some regions.

5) Discuss the importance of community participation in healthcare.

- Answer: Community participation is important in healthcare as it empowers communities to take ownership of their health, participate in health promotion efforts, advocate for healthcare services, and contribute to decision-making processes related to health policies and programs.

Long Questions and Answers:

1) Explain the role of the government in ensuring healthcare equality.

- Answer: The government ensures healthcare equality by expanding access to public healthcare services, improving healthcare infrastructure, implementing targeted healthcare programs for marginalized communities, regulating the private healthcare sector, providing financial assistance and health insurance coverage to vulnerable populations, and promoting health education and awareness among the population.

2) Discuss the healthcare system in India, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses.

- Answer: The healthcare system in India comprises both public and private sectors. While public healthcare services aim to provide affordable and accessible healthcare, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, unequal distribution of healthcare facilities, shortage of healthcare professionals, and high out-of-pocket expenses persist. The private healthcare sector offers better quality care but is often expensive and inaccessible to many. Strengthening the public healthcare system, improving healthcare infrastructure, and addressing disparities are essential for improving healthcare outcomes in India.

3) Compare and contrast the healthcare systems in rural and urban areas of India.

- Answer: The healthcare systems in rural and urban areas of India differ significantly. Rural areas often lack healthcare infrastructure, resources, and healthcare professionals, leading to challenges in accessing healthcare services. In contrast, urban areas generally have better healthcare facilities and a higher concentration of healthcare professionals. However, urban areas also face issues such as overcrowding, higher healthcare costs, and disparities in healthcare access. Bridging the gap between rural and urban healthcare is crucial for achieving equitable healthcare access for all citizens.

4) Discuss the significance of international cooperation in improving global healthcare outcomes.

- Answer: International cooperation plays a vital role in improving global healthcare outcomes by facilitating the exchange of knowledge, resources, and expertise among countries. Collaborative efforts between nations and international organizations address global health challenges such as infectious diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and access to essential medicines. By working together on initiatives such as vaccination campaigns, disease surveillance, health research, and capacity building, countries can strengthen healthcare systems and promote health equity worldwide.

These short and long questions and answers provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of the government in health and the complexities of healthcare systems, addressing various aspects such as healthcare equality, challenges, strengths, and international cooperation.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Exercise Questions

1) What are the different approaches the government can adopt to ensure healthcare for all? Discuss.
Solution: The government can implement various strategies to provide basic healthcare to all citizens:

- Empowering local bodies like panchayats with sufficient funds to establish self-reliant healthcare units, as seen in the case of the Kerala government.
- Emphasizing healthcare education among the populace, promoting healthy habits, and advocating the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
- Ensuring access to essential services such as sanitation, safe drinking water, and adequate nutrition.
- Organizing regular free health check-ups at community levels to monitor and address health issues effectively.

2) What differences exist between private and public healthcare services in your area? Utilize the following table to compare and contrast these.
Solution:

Facility	Cost of Services	Availability of Service
Private	High, very expensive	Everything is available but at a high cost
Public	Either free or at a subsidized cost	There is often a rush at public hospitals. Basic services are available but are insufficient for the large number of patients

3) 'Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases.' Explain with examples.
Solution: Enhancing water and sanitation infrastructure can significantly mitigate the spread of various diseases. For instance, poor water quality contributes to the transmission of communicable diseases like cholera, typhoid, and jaundice. Stagnant water serves as breeding grounds for parasites and insects, leading to diseases like Chikungunya, Dengue, and Malaria.

Take, for instance, a recent dengue outbreak in a city. Negligence in maintaining canals and lakes resulted in a surge of dengue and malaria cases. Stagnant water, due to pollution and improper waste management, became ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes. Containment of the outbreak was only possible after draining the canals, cleaning the lakes with sewage treatment plants, and using solvents to eliminate mosquito breeding sites.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 PDF Download

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 PDF is an essential resource for students who want to excel in their studies. These solutions cover all the important topics and concepts in a simple and easy-to-understand language.

Apart from these solutions, students can also refer to other helpful resources like Physics Wallah notes and solutions. These notes are created by experienced subject experts and provide a comprehensive understanding of each topic.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 Summary

Chapter 2 of NCERT Class 7 Social and Political Life – II delves into the crucial topic of healthcare and the role of the government in ensuring access to adequate healthcare for all citizens. Here's a detailed summary of the key points covered in the chapter:

1) What is Health:

The chapter begins by defining health according to the World Health Organization (WHO) as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It emphasizes the holistic nature of health, encompassing various dimensions such as physical fitness, mental stability, emotional well-being, and social interactions.

2) Healthcare in India:

The chapter discusses the healthcare system in India, which comprises both public and private sectors. It highlights the disparities in access and quality of healthcare between urban and rural areas, as well as among different socio-economic groups. While the public healthcare system aims to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to all citizens, the private sector offers services at market rates, often resulting in financial barriers to healthcare access.

3) Public and Private Healthcare Services:

It examines the distinction between public and private healthcare services. Public healthcare services include government-run hospitals and clinics, providing subsidized or free healthcare, while the private sector consists of privately-owned healthcare facilities offering services at market rates. The chapter discusses the strengths and weaknesses of both sectors in addressing the healthcare needs of the population.

4) Healthcare and Equality: Is Adequate Healthcare Available to All:

The chapter explores the issue of healthcare equality and whether adequate healthcare is available to all citizens. It examines various factors contributing to disparities in healthcare access and outcomes, such as socio-economic status, geographical location, gender, and caste. The chapter emphasizes the importance of addressing these disparities to achieve health equity.

5) What Can Be Done?:

It discusses potential strategies and interventions to improve healthcare access and outcomes. This includes empowering local communities, promoting health education and awareness, ensuring access to essential services such as sanitation and safe drinking water, and organizing regular health check-ups.

6) The Kerala Experience:
The chapter highlights the healthcare success story of Kerala, a state in southern India. It examines the factors contributing to Kerala's achievements in healthcare indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and literacy. The Kerala experience underscores the importance of primary healthcare, community participation, and investments in education and social development.

7) The Costa Rican Approach:
Finally, the chapter discusses the healthcare approach of Costa Rica, emphasizing universal healthcare coverage and equity. Through progressive taxation and government-led healthcare initiatives, Costa Rica ensures access to comprehensive healthcare services for all citizens, without financial hardship. The Costa Rican approach serves as a model for achieving health equity through political commitment, public investment, and community participation.

Chapter 2 of NCERT Class 7 Social and Political Life – II provides a comprehensive overview of healthcare systems, challenges, and approaches to ensuring health equity, drawing insights from India's healthcare landscape, the Kerala experience, and the Costa Rican approach. It highlights the importance of government intervention, community participation, and international cooperation in promoting health and well-being for all citizens.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Civics Chapter 2 FAQs

1. What is the definition of health according to the World Health Organization (WHO)?
Answer: According to WHO, health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

2. How is healthcare in India structured?
Answer: Healthcare in India is structured with both public and private sectors. The public sector includes government-run hospitals and clinics, while the private sector consists of privately-owned healthcare facilities.

3. What are public healthcare services?
Answer: Public healthcare services refer to healthcare facilities and programs provided or subsidized by the government to ensure affordable and accessible healthcare for all citizens.

4. What distinguishes public and private healthcare services?
Answer: Public healthcare services are typically provided at subsidized rates or for free by the government and aim to serve all citizens, especially those from marginalized communities. In contrast, private healthcare services are operated by private entities and often involve higher costs.

5. Is adequate healthcare available to all in India?
Answer: Adequate healthcare is not universally accessible in India due to various factors such as socio-economic disparities, unequal distribution of healthcare facilities, and high out-of-pocket expenses.