Worksheet – 9   Subject: - Social Science   Class: - VII   Teacher: - Mrs. Harmeet Kaur

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 06.05.2020

EXERCISES

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.

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

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

Facility	Affordability	Availability	Quality
Private			
Public			

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

An important part of the Constitution says it is the "duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health."

GOAL 06 #SDGs
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
www.in.undp.org

Glossary

Public: 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.

Private: An activity or service that is organised by an individual or company for their own gain.

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.

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

OPD: This is the short form for 'Out Patient Department'. This is where people are first brought in and treated in a hospital without being admitted to any special ward.

Ethics: Moral principles that influence a person's behaviour.

Generic names: These are chemical names of the drugs. They help in identifying the ingredients. They are globally recognised. For example, acetyl salicylic acid is the generic name of Aspirin.