CLASS- VII

CIVICS

CHAPTER - 4

THE ROLE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

ANSWER KEY

1. **Multiple Choice Questions**
2. The Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List
3. The Concurrent List
4. Health
5. First
6. The State Government
7. **Very short answer type questions**
8. Mention some subjects on which the state government can make laws.

Ans. The state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in the State List and Concurrent List like – police, public health, sanitation, education, electricity etc.

1. What do you mean by Concurrent List?

Ans. The Concurrent List includes those subjects on which both the centre and states can make laws. This list includes labour, education, civil and criminal procedures, price control, electricity etc.

1. What would happen if a law made by state government on a subject of the Concurrent List is inconsistent with the law made by the centre on the same subject?

Ans. If a law made by state government on a subject of the Concurrent List is inconsistent with the law made by the centre on the same subject then the central law will prevail.

1. What is Primary Health Centre (PHC)?

Ans. Primary Health Centres are state – owned rural health care facilities in India. They are essentially single – physician clinics usually with facilities for minor surgeries too.

1. **Short answer type questions**
2. What do you mean by Concurrent List? Explain.
3. This list includes those subjects on which both the centre and the state can make law.
4. This list includes 52 subjects such as labour, education, civics and criminal procedures marriage and divorce, economic planning, price control, electricity etc.
5. These subjects are of common concern at both the levels of government.
6. Discuss about health care in India?

Ans. Healthcare in India

1. The state government is responsible planning, implementing and monitoring scheme to improve public health. It sets up health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks, etc.
2. In India, the government’s efforts to improve public health have been focused in the five year plans on coordinated planning between the states and the centre.
3. The government expenditure on health is jointly shared by the central and the state governments.
4. What are the various ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss.

Ans. The various ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are as follows:-

1. Public health is the responsibility of the state or the central government. This means that the resources for public health services are provided and funded by the government.
2. The governments – the central and the state, also encourage and support private initiatives. The Public Health Services are provided by a chain of health centres and hospitals throughout the length and the breadth of the country.
3. What is the condition of Private Health Services in India?

Ans. The condition of Private Health Services in India is as follows:-

1. Private sector today provides a wide range of simple to sophisticated healthcare services. There are a large number of doctors who have their own private clinics.
2. According to some reports, private sector health care is involved in various unethical policies.
3. The doctor prescribes unnecessary medicines, injections and even refer the patients to particular diagnostic centres in which they have some kind of interests.

Conclusion – In this way the Private Health Services play as important role.

1. **Long answer type questions**
2. “Improvement in drinking water and sanitation can control many communicable diseases.” Explain with examples.

Ans. Improvement in drinking water and sanitation can control many communicable diseases in the following ways:-

1. Communicable diseases are those diseases that spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air etc.
2. In the absence of control measures, the disease turns into epidemic and kill many people at the same time.
3. Malaria, dengue, chikungunya, requires provision of sanitation and health services such as ensuring that mosquitoes do not breed on account of the garbage on the streets , water coolers etc.

So pure water and good sanitation should be provided to every citizen.

1. What are the positive aspects of health care in India? Explain.

Ans. The positive aspects of health care in India are –

1. India has largest number of healthcare services in the world consisting of three licensed medicinal practitioners per 10,000 of population. In the country’s medical colleges, about 15,000 new graduate doctors and 5,000 post graduate doctors are trained every year.
2. Health care facilities have grown substantially over the years. Primary health care centre – the cornerstone of rural health care system have grown tremendously.
3. Medical tourism and medical outsourcing are the two next big things to happen in India.
4. India is the fourth largest producer of medicines in the world. India is also a large exporter of medicines.
5. What is the paradox situation regarding healthcare in India? Explain with the help of examples.

Ans. Negative aspects of health care in India causes paradox situation. In this, healthcare is not available to all

1. Though there are rural medical practitioners in almost all major villages but they cannot treat serious cases. The people of villages have to travel long distances to see a doctor.
2. The number of deaths on account of tuberculosis, malaria, dengue are reported every year.
3. Simple curable diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory infections and asthma also take their toll due to weak public health system and lack of awareness.
4. Indian children do not get adequate food. So, they are malnourished or undernourished.
5. Compare Public Health Services with Private Health Services in India.

Ans. Public Health Services

1. Public means an activity or service that is meant for all in the country and is mainly organized by the government. Public health is the responsibility of the state or the central government. This means that the resources for public health services are provided and funded by the government.
2. People can demand these services and raise question about their non-functioning.
3. Public Health Services take initiatives in preventing communicable diseases.

Private Health Services

1. The condition of private health care services in India is growing day by day.
2. Private sector today provides a wide range of simple to sophisticated special health care services for its own profit.
3. Private Health Services don’t take social responsibility.