

9/12/24

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

* NOTES!

- * We are not able to provide clean drinking water to all. 21% of all communicable diseases are water borne. For example, diarrhoea, worms, hepatitis etc.
- * The supervision of doctors at the primary Health centre (PHC).
- * A ~~num~~ large number of doctors run their own private clinics. In rural areas, one finds Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs).
- * Every illness in the family is a cause of great anxiety and distress.
- * They are not provided basic necessities like drinking water, adequate housing, clean surroundings, etc.

* There is little doubt that health situation of most people in our country is not good. It is the responsibility of the government to provide quality healthcare services to all its citizens, esp. especially the poor and the disadvantaged. However, health is as much dependent on basic amenities and social conditions of the people, as it is on healthcare services.

Q // ANSWERS!

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 term 'living standard' and 'public health' in your own words.

Ans '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.

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

Ans 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.

Q3

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

Ans

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

Q4

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

Ans

'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.

* Extra question -

Q Difference between public health services and private health services?

Ans

Public

Private

→ Low cost or free health care services

→ High cost health care services

→ Cheap medicinal cost

→ well qualified doctors

→ Lack of medicines

→ More expensive medicines

→ It is fully funded by the government.

→ Proper Emergency treatment services

→ Public hospital is affordable.

→ It is not affordable for everyone.

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 etc. People can demand these services and also raise questions about their non-functioning.
- * Private - An ~~act~~ 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.
- * 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 ~~help~~ is where people are first brought in and in a hospital without being admitted.