



CHAPTER- Role of Government in Health (Assessment)

GUIDELINES: This is an assessment worksheet to help students recapitulate the learnings from the chapter.

- Read the notes and the Chapter 2 of Political Science- ‘Role of Government in Health’ and follow the instructions given below.
- The summary mind map is not to be copied in the notebook.
- All the questions are to be done in the Social Science notebook.
- Write only question and correct answer for the MCQ in the notebook.

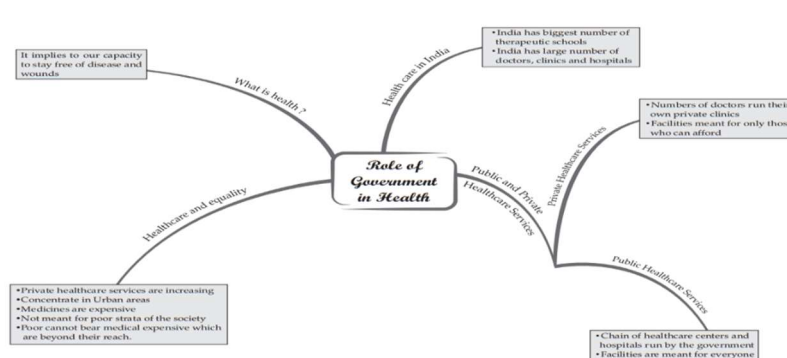
Reference Book Social and Political Life II (NCERT Political Science book class VII)

Chapter Link - <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?gess3=2-9>

Glossary

1. Public: An activity or service that is meant for all people in the country and is mainly organized by the government.
2. Private: An activity or service that is organized by an individual or company for their own gain.
3. 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.
4. Communicable diseases: These are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc.
5. OPD: This is the short form for ‘Out Patient Department’.
6. Generic names: These are chemical names of the drugs. They help in identifying the ingredients. They are globally recognized.

Summary



Q1. Multiple Choice questions:

1. PHC stands for

I. Primary hospital Centers	II. Primary Healthcare Centers	III. Public Healthy Centers	IV. Prime Human Centers
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2. Which of these is **not** a feature of public healthcare system?

- I. Healthcare to all citizens
- II. Money/resources required to run these is obtained from the 'public' in the form of taxes.
- III. Take action for preventing diseases
- I. Not owned/controlled by the government

3. Communicable diseases like cholera, typhoid and jaundice are caused due to

I. Poor quality of water	II. Air pollution	III. Contaminated food	IV. Injury/ Wound
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4. In 1996, the _____ government passed some major changes regarding health

I. Maharashtra	II. Kerala	III. Andhra Pradesh	IV. Haryana
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Q2. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the full form of OPD.
2. The government must safeguard the _____ of every person.
3. Costa Rican government decided _____ to improve healthcare in the country.
4. The people who travel from one country to another for medical treatment are called _____.

Q3. Match the following columns

Column I	Column I
(i) Health	(a) Registered Medical Practitioner
(ii) RMP	(b) Prone to illness
(iii) Lack of ventilation	(c) Free from anxiety

CHAPTER- TRACING CHANGES THROUGH A THOUSAND YEARS (Assessment)

GUIDELINES: This is an assessment worksheet to help students recapitulate the learnings from the chapter.

- Read the notes and the Chapter 1 of History- Tracing Changes through a Thousand Years' and follow the instructions given below.
- The summary mind map is not to be copied in the notebook.
- All the questions are to be done in the Social Science notebook.
- Write only question and correct answer for the MCQ in the notebook.

Reference Book Our Past II (NCERT History book class VII)

Chapter Link - <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?gess1=1-10>

Glossary

Cartographer: The artist who is skilled in drawing or making maps. .

Chronicler: One who writes history or pens down the events of the time from the historical point of view.

Archives: A collection of historical documents or records of the government, a family, a place or an organization; the place where these records are stored.

Manuscripts: The original script written by the Author in his/her own handwriting.

Habitat: The living condition of specie.

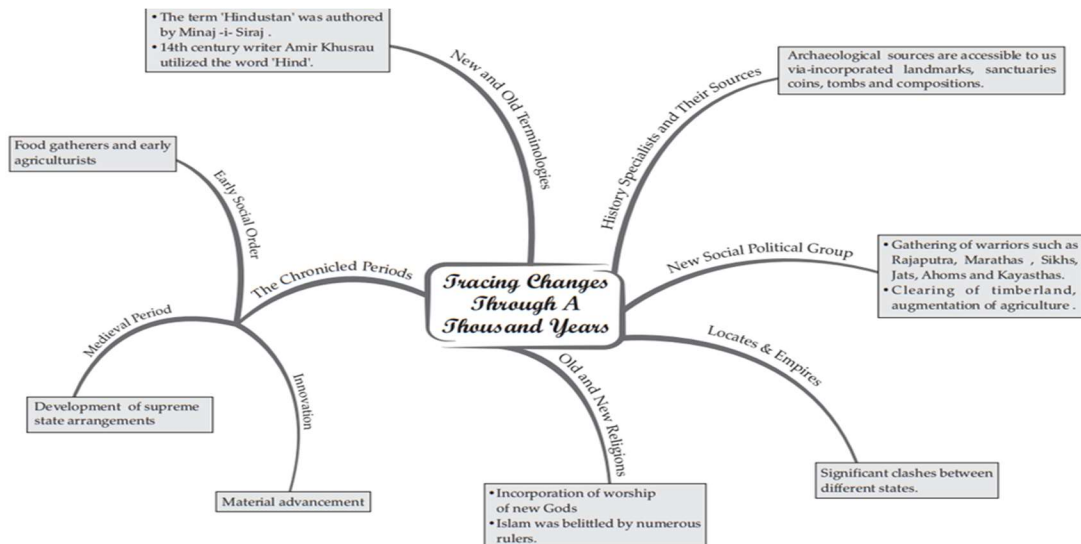
Patron: A person with influence and affluence who provides support with money and mental boost up to an artist, a craftsman, a learned man, or a noble, or some other persons of such categories.

Jati: The sub-caste which was defined or identified on the basis of one's profession, status and influence.

Region: The particular area designated or occupied by a certain group or empire.

Periodisation: Division of time into different segments for the purpose of study from the historical point of view. It was done on the basis of dominant factors of the time. In the middle of the nineteenth century, British historians divided the history of India into three periods—Hindu, Muslim, and British.

Summary



Q1: Fill in the blanks:

- _____ and _____ are the archaeological sources of history.
- The first version of the chronicle written by _____ in 1356 was not discovered until 1960.
- The teachings of Holy Quran were brought to India by _____.
- _____ were some of the new crops introduced into the subcontinent during this period.
- The Delhi Sultan _____ was the ruler of a vast empire that stretched from Bengal in the east to Ghazni in Afghanistan.

Q2. Multiple choice questions -

1. Who is a cartographer?

i. A person who makes houses.	ii. A person who makes maps.	iii. A person who makes carts.	iv. A person who makes jewelry.
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2. Who used the term 'Hindustan' for indicating the lands of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna?

i. Babur	ii. Amir Khusrau	iii. Balban	iv. Minhaj-i-Siraj
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3. A place where manuscripts and documents are stored is known as

i. Archive	ii. Storehouse	iii. Book room	iv. None of the above
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ii. What did the word 'Rajputra' mean?

i. Ruler of the Son	ii. Ruler of the Sun	iii. Son of the Ruler	iv. None of the above
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4. In the 19th century, British historians divided the history of India into three periods, namely

i. Ancient, Medieval and Modern	ii. Old Age, Middle Age and New Age	iii. Hindus, Muslims and Christians	iv. Hindus, Muslims and British
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Q3. State whether True or False

- I. Forest dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands due to the spread of agricultural settlements.
- II. The idea of bhakti included loving, personal deity that devotees could reach only with the aid of priests or elaborate rituals.
- III. The Rajputs claimed the brahmin status in the society.

BBPS, PITAMPURA