

**Chapter: 9**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.**

2

- 1 ..... is known as father of the Jaipur foot.  
a. Dr. N. Gopinathan      b. Dr. Pramod Sethi  
c. Dr. Mohan Rao      d. None of the above

**Ans Dr. Pramod Sethi** is known as father of the Jaipur foot.

- 2 The first open heart surgery under the leadership of Dr. N. Gopinathan was successfully performed in the city of .....  
a. Chennai      b. Vellore      c. Hyderabad      d. Mumbai

**Ans** The first open surgery under the leadership of Dr. N. Gopinathan was successfully performed in the city of **Vellore**.

**Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :**

1

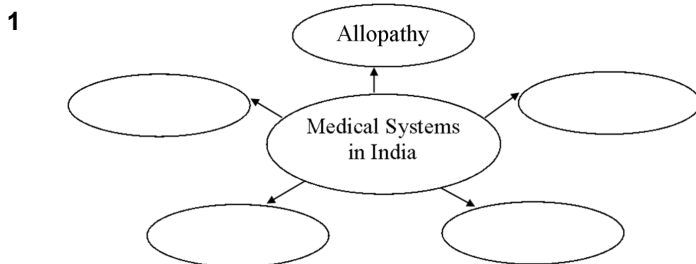
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | i. Dr. Jhony - Kidney Transplant                                  |
|   | ii. Dr. Pramod Sethi - Designed and manufactured artificial limbs |
|   | iii. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar - Test tube baby                      |
|   | iv. Ramchandra Sharma - A skilled Craftsman                       |

**Ans Wrong Pair** - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar - Test tube baby

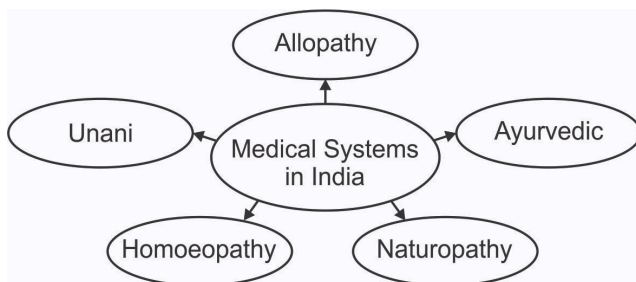
**Correct Pair** - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar - Social Reformer Economist

**Q.3 Complete the given concept map**

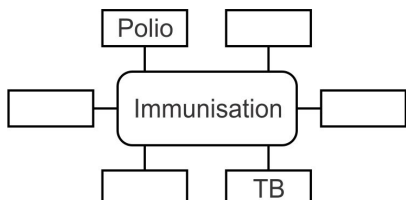
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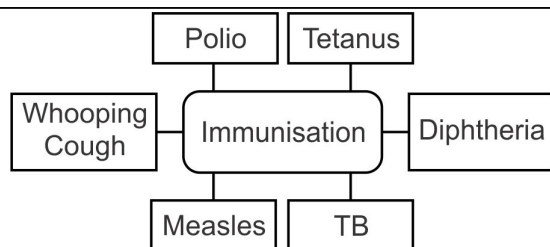
**Ans**



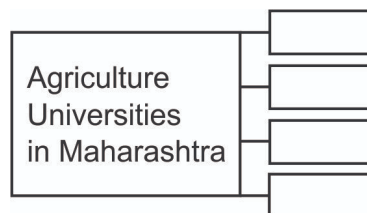
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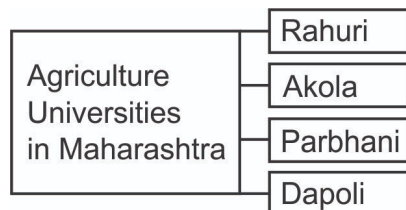
Ans



3



Ans



**Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes**

8

**1 The Institution of family**

- Ans**
- The institution of the family was an important identifying feature of Indian society, during the pre-independence period.
  - India was known as the country of joint families, all over the world.
  - However, the wave of globalisation has now given an impetus to the system of nuclear families.

**2 Urbanisation**

- Ans**
- Urbanisation is a process of the concentration of population in a city or urban area.
  - Factors affecting urbanisation are Increasing population, air, water and the economic as well as social organisations necessary for community life.
  - Post-independence India, reduction in the mortality rate, industrialisation, unavailability of means of livelihood in rural areas, job opportunities in cities results in increase in urban population.

**3 Changing economic life**

- Ans**
- Earlier every village was economically self-sufficient.
  - A majority of villages were dependent on farming.
  - Farm produce used to be distributed among artisans as payment for their work.
  - Now this situation has changed.
  - Rural areas are engaged in agriculture and occupation ancillary to farming while urban society is engaged in non-agricultural production and the service sector.

**4 Jaipur foot technology**

- Ans**
- The invention of the 'Jaipur Foot' has transformed the lives of the disabled in India.
  - Dr Pramod Sethi along with the skilled craftsman Ramchandra Sharma, designed and manufactured artificial limbs, noses and ears.
  - The artificial body parts manufactured with the help of the Jaipur foot technology have made it easy for the disabled person to walk bare-foot on rough surfaces, run, go cycling, work in the fields, climb trees, and even climb mountains, etc.

**Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.**

4

**1 The Rural Water Supply scheme was started.**

- Ans**
- A majority of the villagers were dependent on farming.
  - As there was shortage of water, development of irrigation facilities was necessary.
  - therefore, The State started 'Rural Water Supply Scheme' for sinking wells and providing piped water.

**2 The campaign for pulse polio immunisation was taken up.**

- Ans** i. Before 1978, every year, six Indian infants out of every 10 who were born faced fatal health problems in the very first year of their birth.  
 ii. To overcome the threat of polio, measles, tetanus, TB, diphtheria, and whooping cough, the immunisation programme was taken up.  
 iii. The 'pulse polio' immunisation programme started in 1995 h.

**Q.6 Answer in brief**

**12**

**1** What is the aim of the social welfare programme ?

- Ans** i. The social welfare programmes aim to make opportunities for full-time employment, health care, education and development available to all Indian citizens.  
 ii. It is necessary that opportunities for development should reach women, children, the disabled, the scheduled castes and tribes as well as other minorities.  
 iii. So on 14th June 1964, the government of India constituted the Ministry of Social Welfare.

**2** Which kinds of discrimination does the Constitution prohibit?

- Ans** i. According to our Constitution, all Indians are equal before the law.  
 ii. They cannot be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth.  
 iii. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, freedom to form associations, freedom to move, to live and settle down anywhere on Indian territory and to practice any occupation.

**3** What are the challenges facing rural development?

- Ans** There are three major challenges with reference to rural development namely  
 i. Bringing about economic development.  
 ii. Developing facilities to meet social needs.  
 iii. Bringing about a change of attitude in matters concerning society, culture and way of thinking.

**4** Write a brief review about significant events in the field of public health in India?

- Ans** i. The constitutions of India states that the primary duty of the government is to raise the standard of living to ensure proper nutrition and to improve health.  
 ii. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare at the center help the state government to this regard.  
 iii. The objective of the Sixth Five Year Plan was to make primary health service as well as medical care available to rural people, the tribal and the poor.  
 iv. Efforts were made towards helping people, maintain good health by giving recognition to Unani, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Naturopathy in addition to Allopathy.  
 v. In 1962, the first success open heart surgery was performed by Dr. N. Gopinathan at Christain Medical College Hospital at Vellore in Tamil Nadu.  
 vi. Similarly the invention of Jaipur foot has transformed the lives of the disabled in India.  
 vii. In 1971 Dr. Jhony and Dr. Mohan Rao transplanted the kidney donated by living person into the patient's body.  
 viii. It was under the supervision of Dr. Subhash Mukhopadhyaya that the experiment of the test-tube was successfully carried out in Kolkata.  
 ix. The immunization programme was taken up to overcome the threat of polio, measles, tetanus, TB, diphtheria and whooping cough.

**Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.**

**20**

**1**

The Constitution of India states that the primary duty of the government is to raise the people's standard of living, to ensure proper nutrition and to improve public health. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare at the Centre helps the state governments in this regard. To make primary health services as well as medical care available to rural people, the tribals and the poor was an objective of the Sixth Five Year plan. Efforts were made towards helping people maintain good health by giving recognition to Unani, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Naturopathy in addition to Allopathy.

- i. According to the constitutions of India what should be the primary duty of the government?  
 ii. Which ministry at the centre helps the state government in performing primary duty?  
 iii. What efforts were taken by the government of India to make primary health services available to rural people.

**Ans** i. Primary duty of the government :-

- a.To raise the peoples standard of living.
- b.To ensure proper nutrition.
- c.To improve public health.
- ii. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.
- iii.a.To make primary health services as well as medical care available to rural people, the tribals and the poor was an objective of the Sixth five year plan.
- b.Efforts towards helping people maintain good health by giving recognition to Unani, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Naturopathy in addition to Allopathy.
- c.Porgress in the medical field has made the life of indians relatively free of health concerns.

2

Progress in the medical field has made the life of Indians relatively free of health concerns. In 1962, the first successful open heart surgery was performed under the leadership of Dr. N. Gopinath at Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore in Tamil Nadu. Hence, it is no longer necessary to go abroad for such treatment. Similarly, the invention of the 'Jaipur Foot' has transformed the lives of the disabled in India. Before 1968, if a person lost a leg in an accident, he had to suffer for the rest of his life. In order to remedy the situation, Dr Pramod Sethi designed and manufactured artificial limbs, noses and ears, with the help of the skilled craftsman Ramchandra Sharma.

- i. When was the first succesful open heart surgery performed in India?
- ii. Where was it performed?
- iii. What changes has been experienced after the invention of the 'Jaipur Foot'?

**Ans**

- i. In 1962 the first successfull open heart surgery was performed in India.
- ii. Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore in Tamil Nadu.
- iii.the invention of the 'Jaipur Foot' has transformed the lives of the disabled in India. Before 1968, if a person lost a leg in an accident, he had to suffer for the rest of his life. In order to remedy the situation, Dr Pramod Sethi designed and manufactured artificial limbs, noses and ears, with the help of the skilled craftsman Ramchandra Sharma.

3

The objective to establish the welfare state has been incorporated in the Constitution itself. India is the first country in the world to do so. The social welfare programmes aim to make opportunities for full-time employment available to all Indian citizens. Indian society is riddled with large scale economic, social, educational and cultural inequalities. However, it is necessary that opportunities for development reach women, children, the differently abled, the scheduled castes and tribes as well as other minotiries. This was the greates challenge facing the government during the post-independence period. That is why, on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1964, the government of India constituted the Ministry of Social Welfare. Under this ministry various programmed are implemented for nutrition and child development, social security and social protection, women's welfare and development. A similar arrangement exists at the state level too.

- i. Name the first country that incorporated the objective of welfare state in it's constitution.
- ii. What is Indian Society riddled with ?
- iii. What programmes would you suggest to the Ministry of Social Welface for bringing about Social Development ?

**Ans**

- i. India.
- ii. Indian Society is riddled with large scale Economic, Social, Educational and Cultural inequalities.
- iii.a.Various programes for nutrition and child development like right to food and right to play for every child.
- b.Food for all programme should be undertaken by the Ministry.
- c.Social security and social protection for women.
- d.Women's welfare and development.

4

In ancient and medieval periods, religion was an important part of a person's identity. Now, modernisation has posed some challenges before all religions, be it Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jaism or Judaism.nism, Buddhism, Zoroastriani Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar brought about a sea change in our traditional mindset. He brought it about through the medium of the Indian Constitution.

According to our Constitution, all Indians are equal before the law, and they cannot be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, freedom to form associations, freedom to move, to live and settle down anywhere on Indian territory and to practice any occupation. Indian citizens living anywhere in India enjoy the right to nurture their language, script and culture.

- i. Which religions has been challenge by modernisation?

- ii. To bring changes in traditional mindset, Which medium was used by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar?
- iii. What provision has been made in Indian Constitution?

**Ans** i. Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism or Judaism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism are the religions challenged by modernisation.

ii. To bring changes in traditional mindset, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar used the medium of the Indian Constitution.

iii. According to our Constitution, all Indians are equal before the law, and they cannot be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth. All citizens have the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully without arms, freedom to form associations, freedom to move, to live and settle down anywhere on Indian territory and to practice any occupation. Indian citizens living anywhere in India enjoy the right to nurture their language, script and culture.

**5**

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- i. When was the Ministry of Social Welfare established by the government of India?
- ii. What do Social Welfare programmes aim to?
- iii. What was the greatest challenge before the government of India during the post-independence period? What did the government of India do to overcome these problems?

**Ans** i. Ministry of Social Welfare was constituted by the government of India on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1964.

ii. Social Welfare programmes aim to make opportunities for full time employment, health care, education and development available to all Indian citizens.

iii. a. It was a challenge before the government to ensure that the opportunities of development reach women, children, the differently abled, the scheduled castes and tribes as well as other minorities.

b. To settle the issue and ensure Social Welfare Government of India constituted the Ministry of Social Welfare.

**Q.8 Answer the following in brief (PS)**

**2**

- 1** Write in brief about 'Jaipur Foot' technology?

**Ans** Before 1968 if a person lost a leg in an accident he had to suffer for the rest of his life. The invention of the 'Jaipur Foot' has transformed the lives of such disabled in India. Dr. Pramod Sethi designed and manufactured artificial limbs, noses and ears with the help of the skilled craftsman Ramchandra Shrama. The Jaipur Foot technology has made it easy for the differently abled to walk bare foot on rough surfaces, run, go cycling, work in field, climb trees and even climb mountains etc. They also save on the expenses on shoes as there is no need for footwear on these artificial limbs. They can bend their legs at the knees and sit cross-legged. These feet are also convenient while working in water or wet condition.