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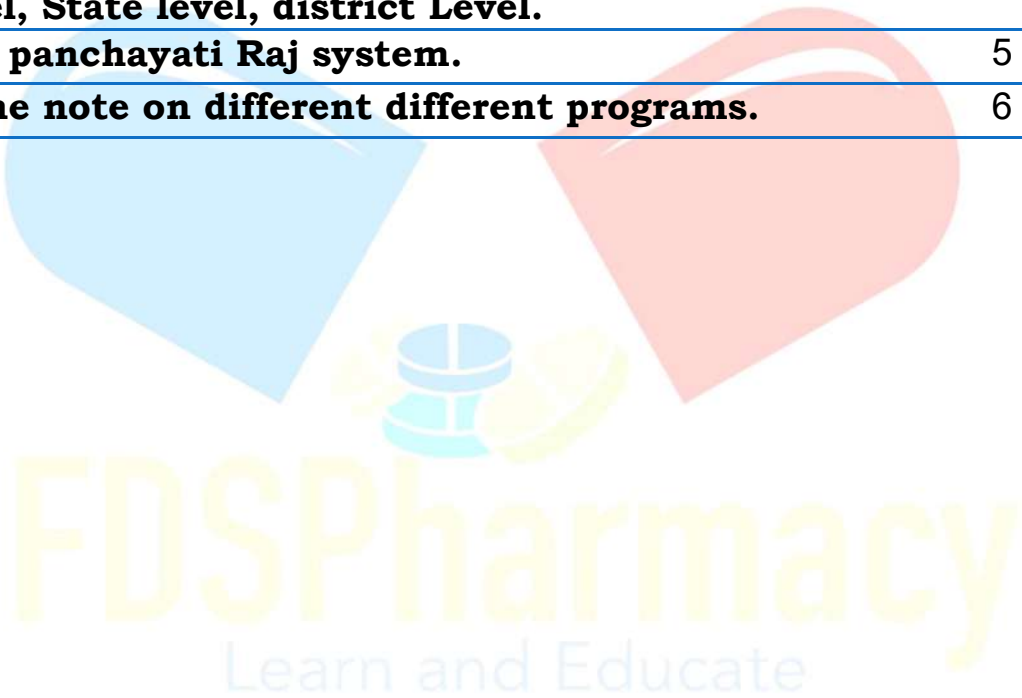
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Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year
Social Pharmacy
Important Questions
Chapter 5 : Health System and National Health Programmes

Questions	Page No
Q1. Write the detail note on health system in India.	3
Q2. Explain the organization and function of Central level, State level, district Level.	3
Q3. Discuss panchayati Raj system.	5
Q4. Write the note on different different programs.	6



Chapter 5

Health System and National Health Programmes

IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Write the detail note on health system in India.

Ans.

HEALTH SYSTEMS IN INDIA

- According to WHO, health system is the sum total of all the organisations, institutions and resources whose primary purpose is to improve health.
- Health system includes health activities, health programmes, medical care providing institution i.e., hospitals, clinics and primary health care centres and the policies expressed by the government to deliver optimal health care for its citizens.
- Health system should be convenient, well-organised, economical, and of good quality.
- Health system generally includes the following:
 - 1) Growth of health policies, along with their implementation plan and development of regulatory system for health services.
 - 2) Define and develop the institutional framework to provide the health services in the range of this system.
 - 3) Assign and organise financial and human resources for its functioning.
 - 4) Organise, govern and provide the health services.

Q2. Explain the organization and function of Central level, State level, district Level.

Ans. **Organisation and Administration of Health System in India**

- The science of formulating and regulating government agencies whose goal is to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of the people of the country is known as health administration.
- India comprises of 28 States and 8 Union territories
- In the constitution of India it is mentioned that the states are mainly independent in matters related to the provision health care to the people.
- Every state has well- established separate health care delivery system, Independent of the Central Government.

There are three levels of health system in India:

- 1) Central level
- 2) State level
- 3) District level

CENTRAL LEVEL

Central level consists of mainly three organisations of health system:

- 1) Union ministry of health and family welfare
- 2) Directorate general of health services
- 3) Central council of health,

Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

- The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is regulated by a Cabinet Minister, a Minister of State, and a Deputy Health Minister.
- They are politically appointed to serve dual role, i.e., political as well as administrative duty for health care.

Organisation

At present, the union health ministry consists of the following departments:

- 1) Department of Health.
- 2) Department of Family Welfare.
- 3) Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.
- 4) Department of Health Research.

Functions

- The functions of Union Health Ministry are enumerated in the seventh schedule of Article 246 of the Constitution of India under:
 - 1) The Union list
 - 2) The State list
 - 3) The Concurrent list

STATE LEVEL

- ◆ In history, the first achievement in the state health administration was in the year 1919, when the states (territories) achieved autonomy (independence), under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, from the Central Government related to public health.
- ◆ Some system of public health organisation was created by all the states till 1921-22. Additionally, the states attain further autonomy by the Government of India Act, 1935.
- ◆ The ultimate authority which is liable for the health services within the jurisdiction is the State.
- ◆ Minister and with a Secretariat under the charge of Secretary/Commissioner (Health and Family Welfare) belonging to the team of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) lead the state level organisation which is under the red State Department of Health and Family Welfare

Function

- 1) To create, review and modify the outline of broad policy.
- 2) To conduct policies programmes, etc.
- 3) To ensure coordination with Government of India and other state Governments.
- 4) To regulate functioning of administrative machinery, i.e., in a smooth and effective way.

DISTRICT LEVEL

- District is the most essential level in the administrative unit which defines the Geographical boundary and population: and is important for implementation of medical health services.
- There are 6 main types of administrative area within each district, namely, Sub- division, Tahsils (Talukas), Community Development Blocks, Municipalities and Corporations (urban area), Villages, and Panchayats

Function

- It provides independent segment of National Health System
- It provides middle level management organisation.
- District works as the principal unit of management in India under a Collector.

Q3. Discuss panchayati Raj system.

Ans. Panchayati Raj System

- Panchayati Raj System initiated since 1957 to tie-up villages to the district to have people's involvement and to build up the organisation at the central level, i.e., the villages.
- Three-tier structure of Local Self-government is involved in the Panchayati Raj System meant to involve people at various levels of organisation and making it meaningful and effective.
- Utilisation of democratic principles at the central level is included in this system.
- The three tier institutions at three different levels are explained below.

At the Village Level

Gram Sabha

- Gram Sabha is the meeting of all adults of the village which meets atleast twice a year.
- The ideas for taxation, the consideration of the annual programme and nominating the members of the Gram Panchayat is examined by the Gram Sabha.

Gram Panchayat

- Planning and development at the village level comes under the department of Gram Panchayat, its strengths ranges from 15-30, and population covered also ranges from 5000-15,000 or more.
- The office is carried by the members of the Panchayat for the period of 3-4 years.
- Every Panchayat comprises of an elected president, a vice president, and a panchayat secretary.

Powers and Functions of Panchayat Secretary:

- 1) He/she covers the entire field of civic administration.
- 2) He/she provides sanitation and public health..
- 3) He / she provides economic development of the village.

Nyaya Panchayat

- Nyaya Panchayat is the administrative body which constitutes 5 Panchayat members.
- In this, the challenges between two parties/groups/individuals over certain matters are solved over the certain matters on mutual authorisation.

→ Hence, it saves the difficulties of going to formal judicial system. 5 villages comes under one Nyaya Panchayat.

Q4. Write the note on different different programs.

Ans.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES

- Control/eradication of communicable diseases, upgrading of environmental cleanliness, rising the standard of nutrition, population control, and enhancing rural health are the functions for which the National Health Programs have been established by the Central Government.
- Various international organisations (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and World Bank) as well as foreign organisations (SIDA, DANIDA, NORAD, and USAID) have provided technical and material aid in the application of these health programmes.

Role of Pharmacist in National Health Programmes

- A community pharmacist has direct contact with the public and his/her services are in high demand by the public and patients. He/she provides prescribed medications, and, in some situations OTC drugs (which do not need a prescription)
- The popular slogans of 'patient-centered practise' and 'drug abuse prevention' were put into reality.
- National health promotion campaigns on a variety of A community pharmacist can participate in local and drug-and health-related subjects.
- Nutrition Counselling
- Women Welfare-Pregnancy and Infant Care
- Rational Use of Drugs
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases (AIDS)
- Alcohols, Drug Abuse, and Smoking Cessation
- Family Planning

- **NATIONAL ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION (ARI) CONTROL PROGRAMME**

- **NATIONAL ANTI MALARIA PROGRAMME**

- **NATIONAL FILARIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME (NFCP)**

- **NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME (NACP)**

- **IODINE DEFICIENCY CONTROL PROGRAMME**

- **NATIONAL FAMILY PROGRAMME WELFARE (NFWP)**

MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME (MDMP)

- mid-day healthful lunch, to government government-aided schools.

- ➔ On 28th instruction was passed by the Supreme Court of India stating, Territories to implement the Mid-Day Meal Scheme by providing every child in every Government and Primary School with prepared midday meal".

Objectives

- To increase school admission and attendance.
- To improve socialisation among children belonging castes.
- To address issue malnutrition among children.
- To facilitate social empowerment of women employment.
- To provide nutritional support to children of primary in drought-affected areas during summer vacation

