

The logo of Galgotias University is a circular emblem with three curved, overlapping bands in shades of yellow, blue, and red, creating a stylized 'G' shape.

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY

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National:

- **National** is used to describe something that belongs to or is typical of a particular country or nation.



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Health:

Health is a state of **complete physical, mental and social well-being** and **not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.**

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POLICY: -

A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual.

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STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A POLICY: -

Identification and issue recognition.



Policy formulation.



Policy implementation.



Policy evaluation.

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY

- National health policy in India was not framed and announced until 1983.
- The ministry of health and family welfare evolved a National Health Policy in 1983, keeping in view the national commitment to attain the goal **health for all** by 2000 A.D.
- The policy lays stress on the **preventive, promotive, public health and rehabilitation aspects of health care.**

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY (1983):-

- To attain the objectives “**Health for all by 2000 AD**”, the Union Ministry of Health and Welfare formulated National Health Policy 1983.

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KEY ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 1983:-

- Creation of greater **awareness of health problems** in the community and means to **solve the problems** by the community.
- Supply of **safe drinking water** and basic **sanitation** using technologies that people can afford.
- Reduction of existing imbalance in health services by **concentrating more on the rural health infrastructure.**

School of nursing

Course Code : BSCN 4002

Course Name : COMMUNIT HEALTH NURSING

- Establishing of **dynamic health management** information system to support health planning and health program implementation.
- Provision of **legislative support** to health protection and promotion.
- Concerned actions to **combat** wide spread **malnutrition**.
- **Research** in alternative method of health care delivery and low cost health technologies.
Greater co-ordination of different system of medicine.

FACTORS INTERFERING WITH THE PROGRESS TOWARDS HEALTH FOR ALL:-

- **Insufficient political commitment to the implementation on *Health for All*.**
- **Failure to achieve equity in access to all primary health care elements.**
- **The continuing low status of women.**
- **Slow socio-economic development. Difficulty in achieving intersectoral action for health.**
- **Unbalanced distribution of and weak support for human resources.**
- **Widespread inadequacy of health promotion activities.**
- **Weak health informatio system and no baseline data.**
- **Pollution, poor food, safety, and lack of water supply and sanitation. Rapid demographic and epidemiological changes.**
- **Inappropriate use of and allocation of resources, high-cost technology.**
- **Natural and man-made disasters.**

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NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY 2001:-

Considering the kind and level of progress, the barriers and the change in health problems and the circumstances, the department of Health, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare felt it necessary to formulate a new health policy frameworks as National Health Policy 2001 (NHP 2001)-**The main objective of National Health Policy 2001 is to achieve acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country.**



GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2000-2001 TO

- 2015:-
- Eradicate Polio and Yaws - 2005
 - Eliminate Leprosy - 2005
 - Eliminate Kala- Azar - 2010
 - Eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis - 2015
 - Achieve zero level growth of HIV/AIDS - 2007
 - Reduce mortality by 50%
On account of TB, Malaria - 2010

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- Other vector born and water born - **2010**
Prevalence of blindness to 0.5%
- Reduce IMR to 30/1000 and
MMR to 100/lakh - **2010**
- Improve nutrition and reduce LBW
Babies from 30% to 10% - **2010**
- Increase the utilization of Public Health
Facilities from current >20 to $<75\%$ - **2010**
- Establish an integrated system of surveillance - **2005**

National Health Accounts and Health statics:

- Increase health expenditure by government as a % GDP from 0.9 to 2% - 2010
- Increase share of central grants to Constitute at least 35% of total Health spending - 2005
- Increase State health spending From 5.5% to 7% of budget - 2010

WHO'S CONTRIBUTION FOR HEALTH FOR ALL IN 21ST CENTURY:-

- Serve as the world's health advocate, by providing leadership for *Health for all* to all its member countries.
- Develop global, ethical and scientific norms and standards.
- Develop international instruments that promote global health. performance of essential public health functions.
- Protect the health of vulnerable and poor communities and countries.
- Faster the use of the innovation in science and technology
- Provide leadership for eradication, elimination, or control of selected diseases.
- Provide technical support to prevention of public health emergencies and post-emergency rehabilitation.
- Build partnership of health.

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