

# NCC

## Nursing Career Club

**Please**

**Subscribe**



**WELCOME**

**STUDENTS**

# **UNIT - VI**

## **NATIONAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES OF INDIA AND THE ROLES OF A NURSE**

# OBJECTIVES

S.No.	CONTENT	SL.No
1	What do you mean about National Health And Family Welfare Programme of India ?	5
2	What are objectives of National Health Programme?	7
3	What are effective measures of implementation of National Health Programme?	9
4	Discuss different National Health and Family welfare programme of India?	12
5	Explain Role Of Community Health Nurse In Family Welfare Services ??	70
6	Practice Questions	39,52,69

# 1. Let's Discuss About National Health Programme Of India



# 1.1 Introduction

Human health not only influenced the immunity of society, but also social structures, culture, politics, and economics. The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is instrumental and responsible for implementation of various programmes on a national scale in the areas of health, prevention and control of major communicable diseases and promotion of traditional and indigenous systems of medicines.

## 2.Let's Discuss About Objectives



## 2.1 Objectives

1. Creating conditions and developing personal motivation, knowledge and skills to choose healthy lifestyle and undertaking actions for improving own health and that of the others.
2. Creating environments supportive to health, work and education.
3. Reducing inequalities in health and access to health services.



### 3. Let's Discuss About Measures For Effective Implementation Of National Health Programs

**Weights &  
Measures**



## 3.1 Measures For Effective Implementation Of National Health Programs

1. Improving the quality of services.
2. Improving the implementation of programs.
3. Arranging appropriate training for the workers to increase their capabilities & skill.

## 3.2 Conti...

4. Ensuring the supply of required resources for the implementation of program.
5. Increasing the awareness about NHPs through IEC activities.
6. Filling the gap between infrastructure & the health personnel.

## 4. Lets Discuss About Different National Health Programmes of India



# National Health Programmes of India

1. National Communicable Diseases Control Programme
2. National Non-Communicable Diseases Control Programme
3. National Nutritional Control Programme
4. National Programmes related to health system Strengthening /Welfare
5. National Policies

# 4.1 Lets Discuss About National Communicable Diseases Control Programme



# National Communicable Diseases Control Programme

1. National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)
2. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme
4. National AIDS Control Programme
5. Universal Immunization Programme
6. National Guinea worm Eradication Programme
7. Yaws Control Programme
8. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

## 4.2 Let's Discuss About National Non Communicable Diseases Control Programme

### Non-Communicable Diseases



Cardiovascular  
Diseases



Diabetes



Chronic Respiratory  
Diseases



Cancer



# National Non Communicable Diseases Control Programme

1. National Cancer Control Program
2. National Mental Health Program
3. National Diabetes Control Program
4. National Program for Control and treatment of Occupational Diseases
5. National Program for Control of Blindness
6. National program for control of diabetes, cardiovascular disease and stroke
7. National program for prevention and control of deafness

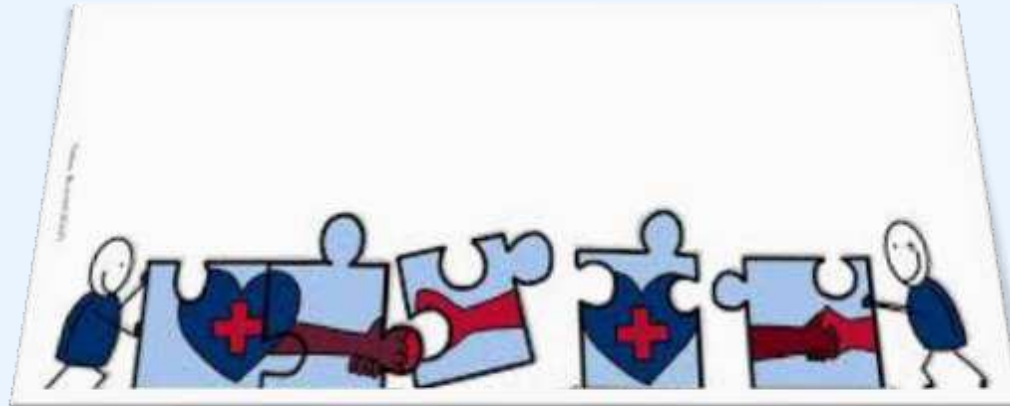
## 4.3 Let's Discuss About National Nutritional Programs



# National Nutritional Programs

1. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme
2. Midday Meal Programme
3. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)
4. National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme
5. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme

## 4.4 Lets Discuss About s National Programmes Related To Health System Strengthening /Welfare



## National Programmes Related To Health System Strengthening /Welfare

1. National Rural Health Mission
2. Reproductive and Child Health Programme
3. 20 Points Programme
4. National Water supply & Sanitation Programme

## 4.5 Let's Discuss about National Policies



# National Policies

1. National Health Policy 2002
2. National Population Policy 2000
3. National AIDS control and Prevention Policy
4. National Blood Policy
5. National Policy for empowerment of Women 2001
6. National Charter for Children
7. National Youth Policy
8. National Nutrition Policy

## 4.1.1 Let's Discuss About National Vector Borne Disease Control Program





# Conti.....

Integrated accelerated action towards:-

1. Reducing mortality on account of Malaria, Dengue and JE by half.
2. Elimination of Kala-azar by 2010.
3. Elimination of lymphatic Filariasis by year 2015.

# STRATEGY UNDER NVBDCP

1. Disease management
2. Integrated vector management
3. Supportive interventions
4. Environment management

# Let's Discuss About National Anti-malaria Programme (NAMPA)



# National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMPP)

## ➤ 1953- NMCP

Objectives- to reduce the morbidity rate of malaria.

## ➤ 1958- NMEP

Objectives:- ending transmission of malaria by killing entire vectors & elimination of reservoir of infections.

- ## ➤ 1977- MOP-
- Objectives
1. Elimination of malaria deaths.
  2. Reduction of malaria morbidity.
  3. Maintenance of the gains achieved so far by reducing transmission of malaria.

# Let's Discuss About National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

**Launched in 1955.**

Control measures:-

1. Assessing the extent of problem of Filaria.
2. Treating & diagnosed cases with DEC.
3. Controlling the disease through anti-larva & anti-parasite measures in urban areas.
4. IEC activities for community awareness.

# Let's Discuss About Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)



# Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)

- NTCP was launched in 1962, with the objective to detect the TB cases & provide domiciliary treatment to TB patients.
- In 1992, revised strategy of TB was launched & renamed as RNTCP.

**WORLD TB DAY:- 24<sup>TH</sup> MARCH**

# Control Measures

- Strengthen Intersectoral coordination and involving Medical colleges
- IEC activities.
- Improving laboratory facilities for sputum culture and drug sensitivity
- Implementation of DOTS –Plus strategy for Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB)



# Lets Discuss About National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)



**NACP**

NATIONAL AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME



**NAACO**

**National AIDS Control Organisation**  
India's Voice against AIDS

# National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)



## NACP Phases



1. I Phase in 1992-1999
2. II Phase in 1999-2006
3. III Phase in 2007-2012
4. IV Phase in 2012-2017

**World AIDS Day :- 1st December**

# National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

## Aims:-

1. To prevent further transmission of HIV.
2. To decrease morbidity and mortality.

## Control Measures:-

1. establishment of surveillance centers
2. Identification of high risk groups
3. Clinical management of detected cases
4. Control of STDs & condom programme

# Expanded Programme Of Immunization



**EPI was initiated in India in 1974 against 6 killer diseases.**

## 8. Lets Discuss About Universal Immunization Programme



# Universal Immunization Programme

EPI was renamed as UIP & started in 1985.

Objectives:-

Immunization of pregnant women against TT &  
immunization of children.

## Practice Question- 1

**Q.** National Malaria Control Programme was Launched in ..... year.

- a) 1951
- b) 1952
- c) **1953**
- d) 1954

**Rational:-** National Malaria Control Programme was Launched in 1953 year

**Reference slide No :-28**

# National Cancer Control Programme(NCCCP)





# National Cancer Control Programme(NCCP)

Started as cancer control program in the year 1975-76 & and renamed as NCCP in 1985 & revised in 2004 .

## OBJECTIVES:-

- Primary prevention:- health education
- Secondary prevention:- early detection & diagnosis.
- Tertiary prevention:- strengthening of the existing institutions for comprehensive therapy including palliative care.

# National Mental Health Programme



**It was launched in 1985.**

# Conti...

## **Objectives:-**

- Mental health care services to all.
- Identify the high risks group in community.

## **Activities:-**

- Mass education
- Follow up of mental patients
- Guidance and Counseling
- Awareness programme

# National Programme For Control Of Blindness

1. 1963- National Trachoma Control Program
2. 1970- National Prophylaxis Program Against Blindness
3. 1976- National Programme For Control Of Blindness

# Conti....

## Activities:-

1. Establishing regional institute of ophthalmology
2. Improving level of ophthalmic services
3. Training & appointing ophthalmic units.
4. Vision 2020: RIGHT TO SIGHT
5. School level program

# Let's Discuss About National Nutritional Programme



# Let's Discuss About National Nutritional Program

1. Special nutritional program(1970-71)
2. Balwadi nutritional program(1970-71)
3. Applied nutritional program(in 1963, as a pilot scheme in Odisha. But in 1973, it was extended to country)
4. Mid-day meal program(1995), Revised in 2004
5. National Nutritional Anemia prophylaxis program(1970)(RCH)
6. ICDS( 1975)

# Mid-day Meal Program(1995) Revised In 2004





# Mid-day Meal Program(1995)

The Mid-day Meal Scheme is a school meal programme of the Government of India designed to better the nutritional standing of school-age children nationwide.

The programme supplies free lunches on working days for children in primary and upper primary classes in government, government aided, local body, Education Guarantee Scheme, and alternate innovative education centres. Its objective is a cooked meal with 300 Calories and 8-12 grammes protein to be provided to students.

# 9. Lets Discuss About National Rural Health Mission



# National Rural Health Mission

1. It was started in 2005 for a periods of 7yrs (2005-12) to improve rural health care delivery system.
2. Reduction in Child & Maternal mortality
3. Universal access to public health services
4. Universal Access to Immunization Programme
5. Prevention & Control of Communicable & Non- comm. Diseases Access to Integrated Primary Health Care Revitalize Local Health Tradition (AYUSH) Population Stabilization & Demographic Balance

## Practice Question - 2

**Q.** National Rural Health Mission was Launched in ..... year.

- a) 2004
- b) 2005**
- c) 2006
- d) 2007

**Rational:-** National Rural Health Mission was Launched in **2005** year.

**Reference slide No :-51**

# Reproductive And Child Health Programme



# Reproductive And Child Health Programme

- 15-10-1997- RCH (Phase-1)
  - 1-04-2005- RCH (Phase-11)
1. Immediate Objective- To promote health of mother and children.
  2. Intermediate Objective- To reduce IMR and MMR
  3. Ultimate Objective- Population Stabilization

# Let's Discuss About National Family Welfare Programme



जोड़ी ज़िम्मेदार  
जो प्लान करे परिवार

# National Family Welfare Schemes

It was started in the year 1951. In 1977 the government of India redesignated the “**NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME**” as the “**NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME**” also changed the name of the ministry of health and family planning to ministry of health and family welfare.



# National Family Welfare Schemes

It is a reflection of the government anxiety to promote family planning through the total welfare of the family. It is aimed at achieving a higher end i.e. to improve the quality of life of the people.

India is the first country in the world that implemented the family welfare programme at government level. Health is a part of concurrent list but centers provides 100% assistance to states for this programme.

# Aims And Objective

1. To promote the adoption of small family size norm, on the basis of voluntary acceptance.
2. To promote the use of spacing method.
3. To promote the use of spacing method.
4. To arrange for clinical and surgical service so as to achieve the set target.
5. To ensure adequate supply of contraceptive to all eligible couple within easy reach.

# Let's Discuss About National Health Policy- 2002



# National Health Policy- 2002

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India formed a National Health Policy in 1983 keeping in view the national commitment to attain the goals of HFA/2000.

After many significant changes in the health sector , so necessity to revision of the policy and a new National Health Policy 2002 was formed.

# Objectives of NHP- 2002

1. To achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population by the country.
2. To ensure the equitable access to health services.
3. To enhance the participation of private NGO sector in health services.
4. Establishment of dynamic health management information system.

## Conti...

This policy mainly focus on some diseases like- HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, blindness.

### 6. Focus on allopathic system.

To translate or achieved above objectives into reality Health Policy has set specific goals to be achieved by the year 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2015.

# Goals of NHP-2002

1. Eradication of Polio & Yaws 2005
2. Elimination of Leprosy 2005
3. Elimination of Kala-azar 2010
4. Elimination of lymphatic Filariasis 2015
5. Achieve of Zero level growth 2007 of HIV/AIDS
6. Reduce mortality by 50% on account of TB Malaria and other vector and water borne diseases --2010

## Conti...

7. Establish an integrated system of surveillance.
8. National Health Accounts and Health Statistics - 2005.
9. Increase health expenditure by Government as GDP from the Existing 0.9% to 2.0% -2010 and Increase share of central grants to constitute at least 25% of total health spending -2010.
10. Increase state sector health spending from 5.5% to 7% of the Budget -2005 Further increase to 8% of the Budget - 2010.



# Let's Discuss About National Population Policy- 2000 (NPP)



# National Population Policy-2000 (NPP)

- Population policy is such a document in which there are strategies to reduce birth rate or to control population growth.
- Govt. of India has accepted the NPP-2000 on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2000. According to this policy stabilization of population is very important to ensure continuous growth, socioeconomic development and quality of life.

Reproductive and child health has been given an important place in this policy.

## OBJECTIVES OF NPP- 2000

### ***1. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE :***

- to address the unmet needs for contraception,
- health care infrastructure and health personnel and
- to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

# Conti...

## ***2. MID TERM OBJECTIVE:***

- to bring the TFR to replacement level by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

## ***3. LONG TERM OBJECTIVE:***

- achieve a stable population by 2045 at a level consistent with requirement of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

## Practice Question – 3

**Q.** National Population Policy was Launched in ..... year.

- a) **2000**
- b) 2001
- c) 2002
- d) 2003

**Rational:-** National Population Policy was Launched in 2002 year.

**Reference slide No :-66**

# Role Of Community Health Nurse In Family Welfare Services



# Survey Work

1. Collecting demographic facts.
2. Making list of homes and finding out housing location.
3. Collecting information about pregnant mother, eligible couples, and infants.

# Educational Function And Motivation

1. Explaining the importance and necessity of family planning to masses.
2. Using various techniques of teaching and communication to propagate the message of family planning to common man.
3. Motivating the eligible couple to use contraceptive and educating them about its uses.
4. Motivating people for family planning operation or permanent contraception.



# Managerial Function

1. Conducting clinics
2. Deciding the date and place of clinics.
3. Arranging equipments and other resources at clinics.
4. Arrangement and distribution of contraceptives.
5. Insertion and removal of IUD.
6. Organizing family planning camps.

# Maintaining the records

1. Keeping the eligible couple register update.
2. Maintaining the register of sterilization cases, contraceptives user, and pregnant mothers.
3. Maintaining other records related to family planning.
4. The co-operation of NGOs/voluntary organization.

# Any Query



**Thank  
You**

