

Community Health Nursing

SHORT NOTES.
CH-1

- o Key Terms which are considered to be important :-
- Describe organizational setup of Health System in India.
- Describe organizational & the administrative setup at the district level. How are the Health Services administered & organized at the district level?
- Describe the Panchayati Raj system or local self government in Rural area.

NOTES :-

Community :- A community is a social group determined by geographical boundaries & or common values & interests. Its members know & interact with each other. It functions within a particular structure & exhibits & creates certain norms, values & social institutions.

Common aspects of Community :-

- o Community as a collection of people.
- o Community as a place.
- o Community as a social system.

Community Health :-

Community Health is being referred to Health Status of the members of the community, problems affecting their health & in totality of health care provided to community. → By WHO.

Community Health Nursing :-

Community Health Nursing, a synthesis of both Public Health science & Nursing science is theoretically to over prevailing ideas of social justice & the methods of distributing health care resources as chosen by the community.

Health System In India

- o Central level
- o State level
- o District level
- o Block & local level

Health Services :-

The Health Services are delivered by the "Health system" which constitutes the Management Sector & involves organizational matters.

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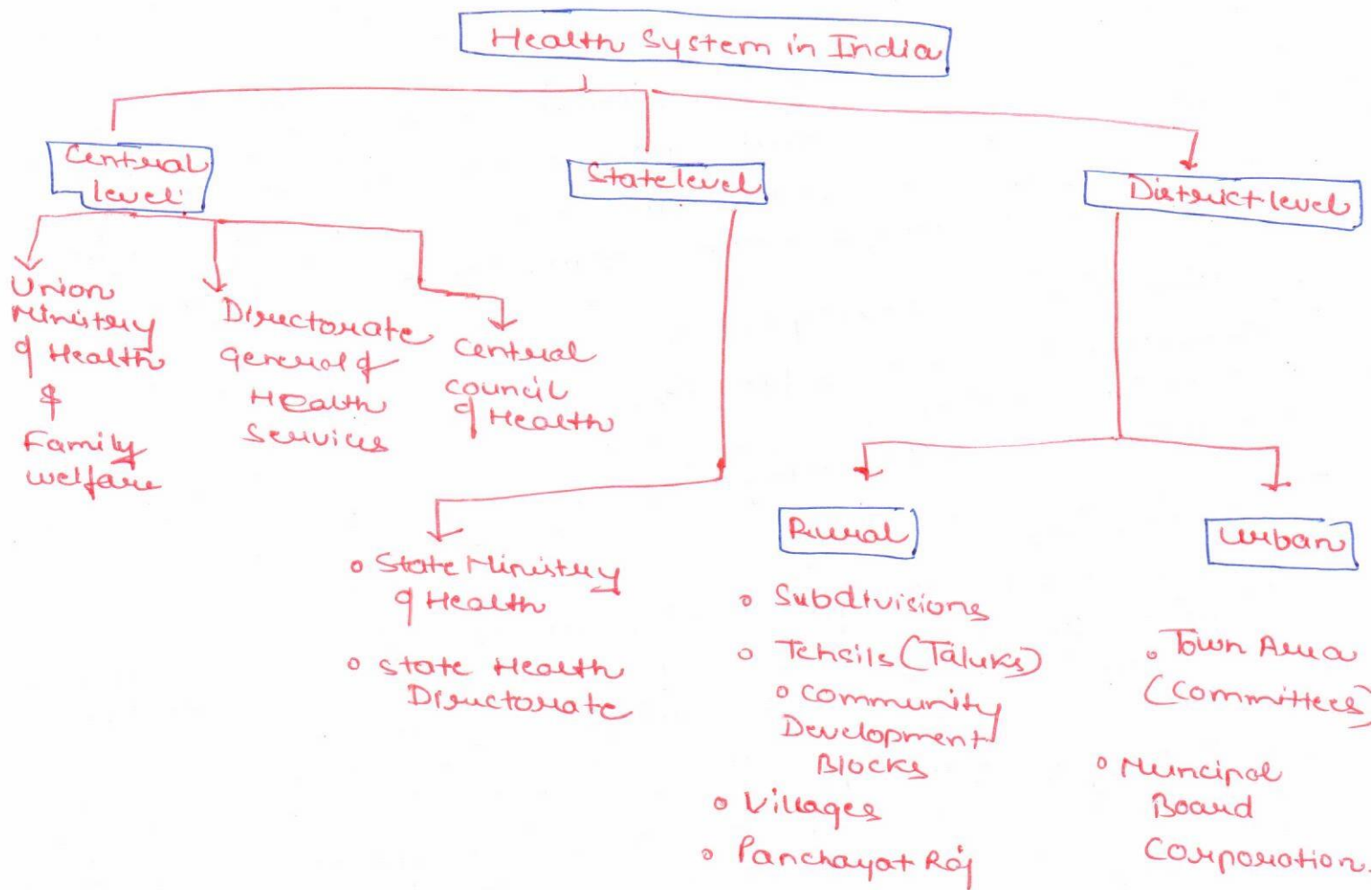
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India is a Union of 27 States & 9 Union Territories.

Each State, therefore has developed its own system of health care delivery, independent of the central Govt.

The Health system in India has 3 main links

- o Central
- o State
- o Local



These list are present in Indian Administrative System:

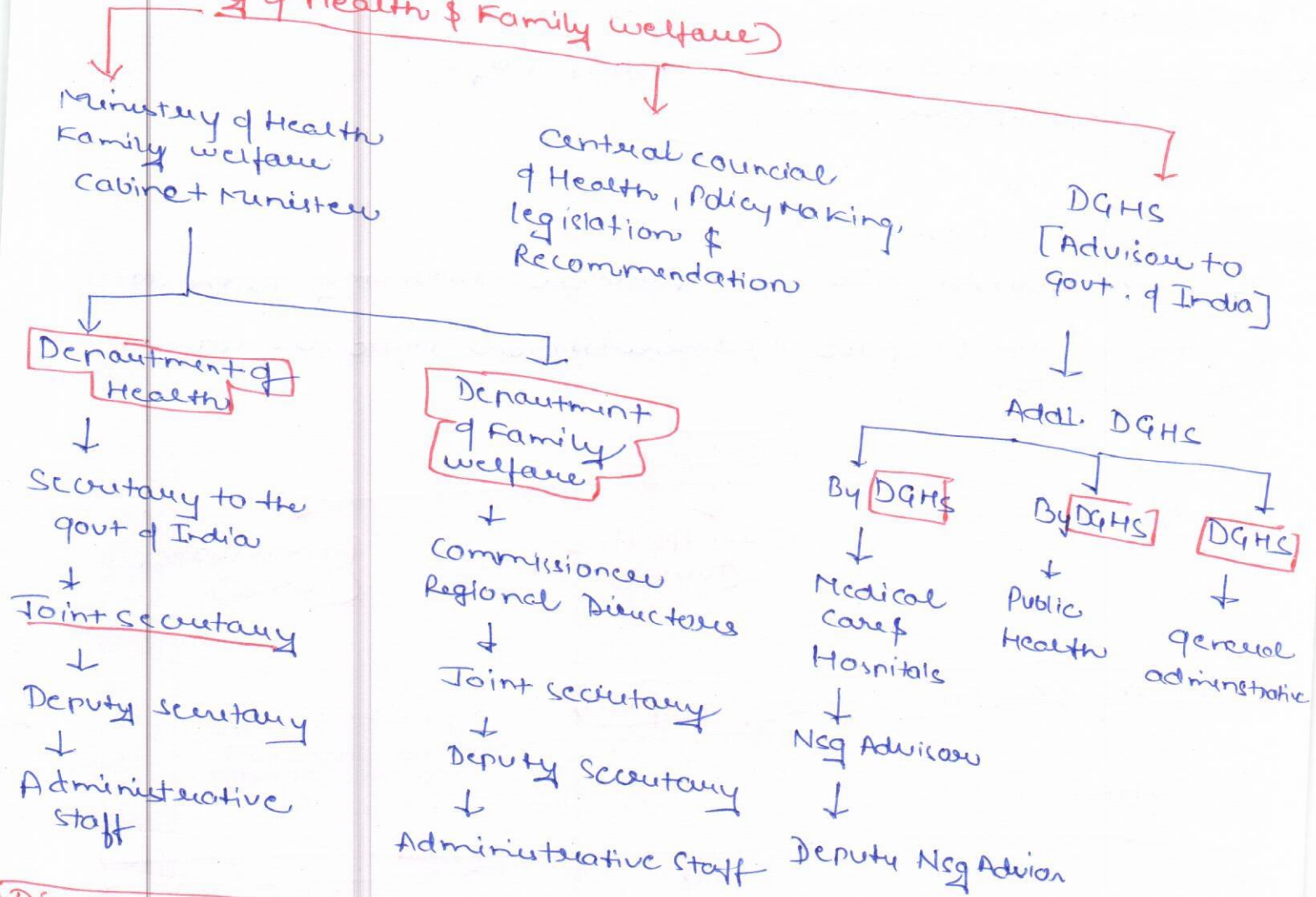
- (1) Union list
- (2) State list
- (3) Concurrent list.

o In Union list certain subjects meant for only By Parliament of India or in other words communication, Defense, External affair, central can make the law on these subjects.

o State list - certain state subjects comes under state list like Agriculture, Law & order state can only make laws on these subjects.

Start
Concurrent List - The Responsibility of Both the Union & State Govt.
 Make Law By Co-ordinal Relationship b/w them.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Directorate General of Health Services:-

General functions:-

- o Surveys
- o Planning
- o Co-ordination
- o Programming
- o Appraisal of all Health matters in the country

Major functions:-

- o Health Intelligence
- o Medical education
- o Medical Research
- o Control of drug standards.
- o National Health programmes.
- o Central Govt Health scheme

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Concept

Central Council of Health

A large number of health subjects fall in the concurrent list which calls for continuous consultation, mutual understanding & cooperative b/w centre & the states

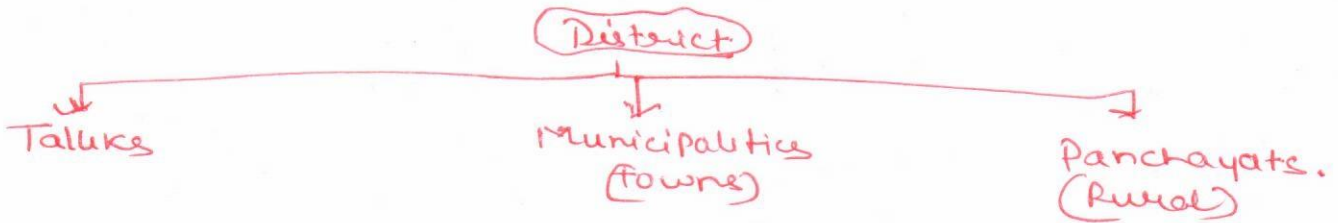
Function

- Broad outlines of health policy
- proposals for legislation

At state level - (Provinces)

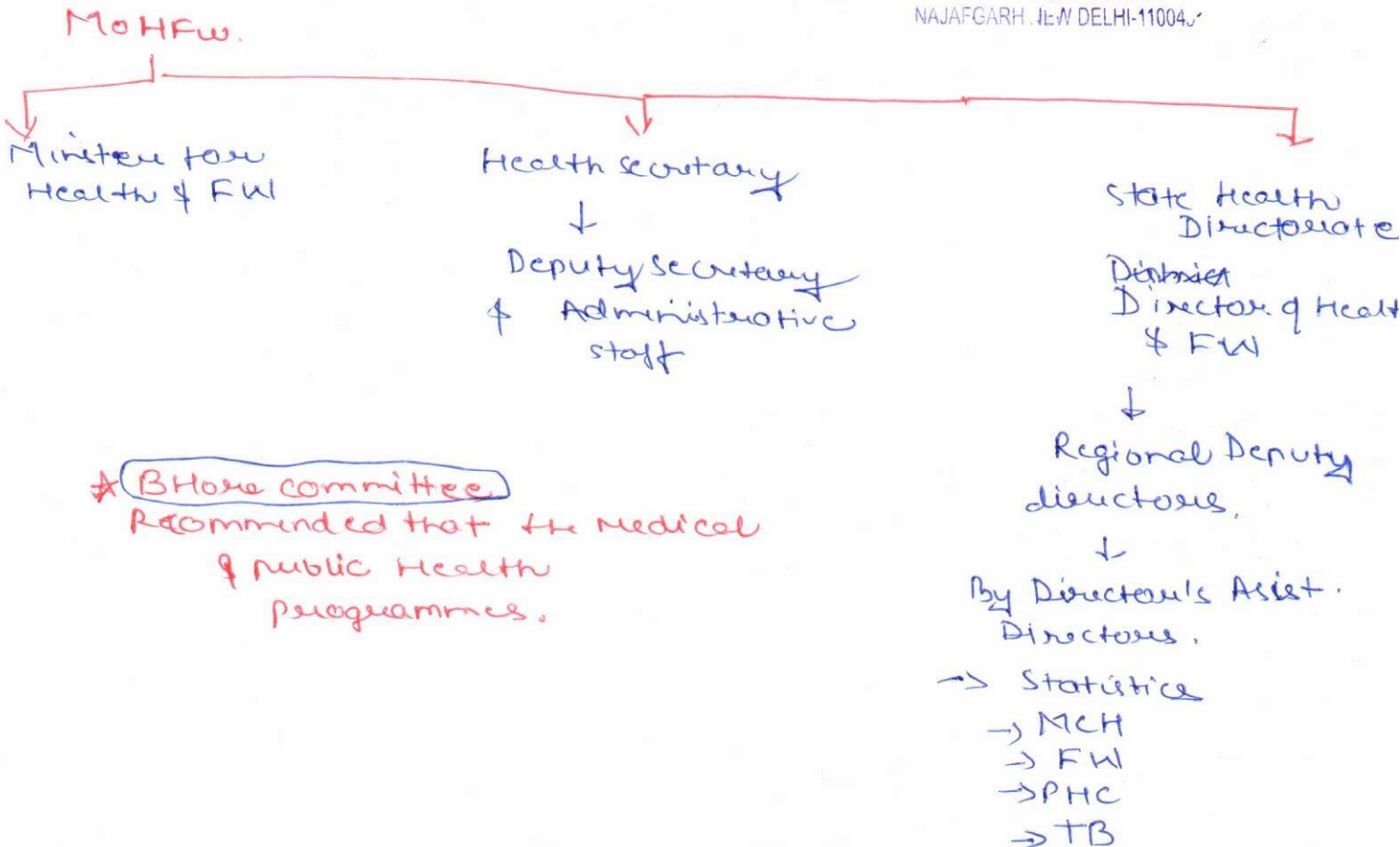
By: Govt India Act, 1935. gives further autonomy to the states.

The state for the purpose of administration have divided district into.



Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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Bhore Committee

Recommended that the medical & public health programmes.

At District level:-

All National Health programmes are implemented in the district except Family Welfare Programme.

District under Collectors

593 District in India

Administrative area:-

- Sub divisions
- Tehsils (Taluka)
- Community Development Blocks
 - Villages
- Panchayats.

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Most district in India are divided into 2 or more sub divisions

↓
Incharge of an Assistant collector or sub collector

↓
Again divided into Tehsils (Talukas) (Incharge of a tehsildar)

Rural Areas:- In India, the Rural areas of the district have been organized into blocks known as Community development Blocks.

During 1952, Community Development Prog. has been launched in India Rural Area.

Rural Area



Blocks



Headed by Block Development Officer



Appx 100 villages (about 80, population)



Village Panchayats (Rural local self govt)

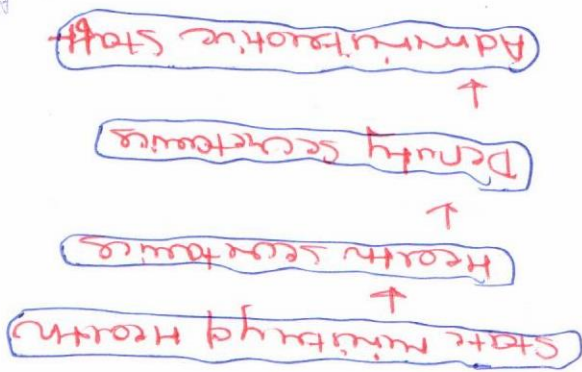
Urban Area :-

~~Town~~ Town area committee [population ranging b/w 5000 & 10000]
Municipal Board: [population 10,000 to 2 lakh]
Corporations:- [population above 2 lakhs.]

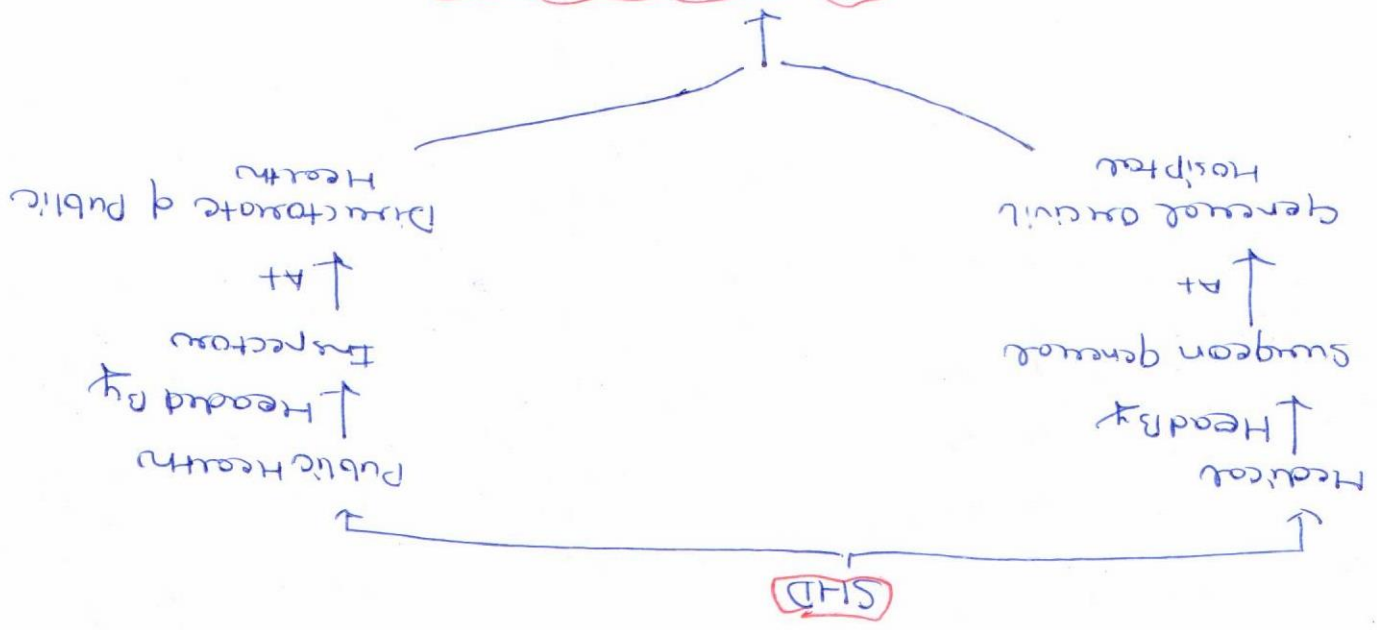
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State Health Administration

It comprises the state Ministry of Health & Directorate of Health. It is headed by a Minister of Health & Family Welfare & a Deputy Minister of HFW.



State Health Directorate



Services area

- Deals with matters related to medicine & public health.
- Family welfare programme.
- Appointment of a Director of Medical Education in the view of the increasing No. of medical colleges.

Regional :- Public Health Inspection

Functional :- Planning. TB Health Education.

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Municipal Boards - Headed By a chairman or President elected usually by the members.

Functions: Street light, water supply etc.

Corporations: Headed by Mayor The councilors are elected from different wards of the city.

Panchayati Raj System:-

- There are 3 institutions of local self govt in rural areas. This refers to Panchayati Raj system.
- This system is introduced to link villages to the district, to have people's participation & strengthen the administration at the grass root level.
- The Panchayati Raj system is comprised of 3-tier structure of rural local self govt in India.

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At the District level:- Zila Parishad

- The Panchayati Raj - Institution at the District level is known as Zila Parishad.
- The Zila Parishad includes the following members:-
 - The Heads of all the gram Samities in the District. MLAs & MPs from the district, Representatives of women, Scheduled caste, Scheduled Tribes & women, 2 persons who have experience in administration, public life, or rural development.
- The collector of the district is the Non-voting member.
- The Zila Parishad in general supervises & coordinates development programmes being carried by the gram Samities in the block of a district.
- In some states, the Zila Parishads are vested with administrative functions.

At the Block level

- The Panchayati Raj agency:- at Block level is the Panchayat Samiti / Janpada Panchayat.
- The Panchayat Samiti consists of all Sarpanches Heads of the village Panchayats in Block, MLAs & MPs residing in the area, Representative of women, SC, ST, Cooperative Societies

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The Block development officer is the ex-officio secretary of the Panchayat Samiti.

At village level -

- Gram Sabha
- Gram Panchayat
- Nyaya Panchayat

Gram Sabha :-

- It is assembly of all the adults of the village which meets at least twice a year.
- All the adult men & women will discuss important issues & consider proposals pertaining to various developmental aspects including health matters etc.
- The Gram Sabha elects members of Panchayat.

Gram Panchayat :-

It consists of 15-30 elected members.

It covers a population of 5,000 to 20,000.

It is chaired by the President, there is a vice president & a secretary.

The Gram Panchayat is an executive organ of Gram Sabha & is responsible for overall planning & development of the village.

It is involved in planning & organising various health activities in the village.

Naya Panchayat :-

It is comprised of 5 members from the Panchayat. It tries to solve the dispute b/w two parties or groups or individuals over certain matters on mutual consent.

This saves the trouble of going to formal judicial system.