

# **SNS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY AND HEALTH SCIENCES**



*Affiliated To The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai*

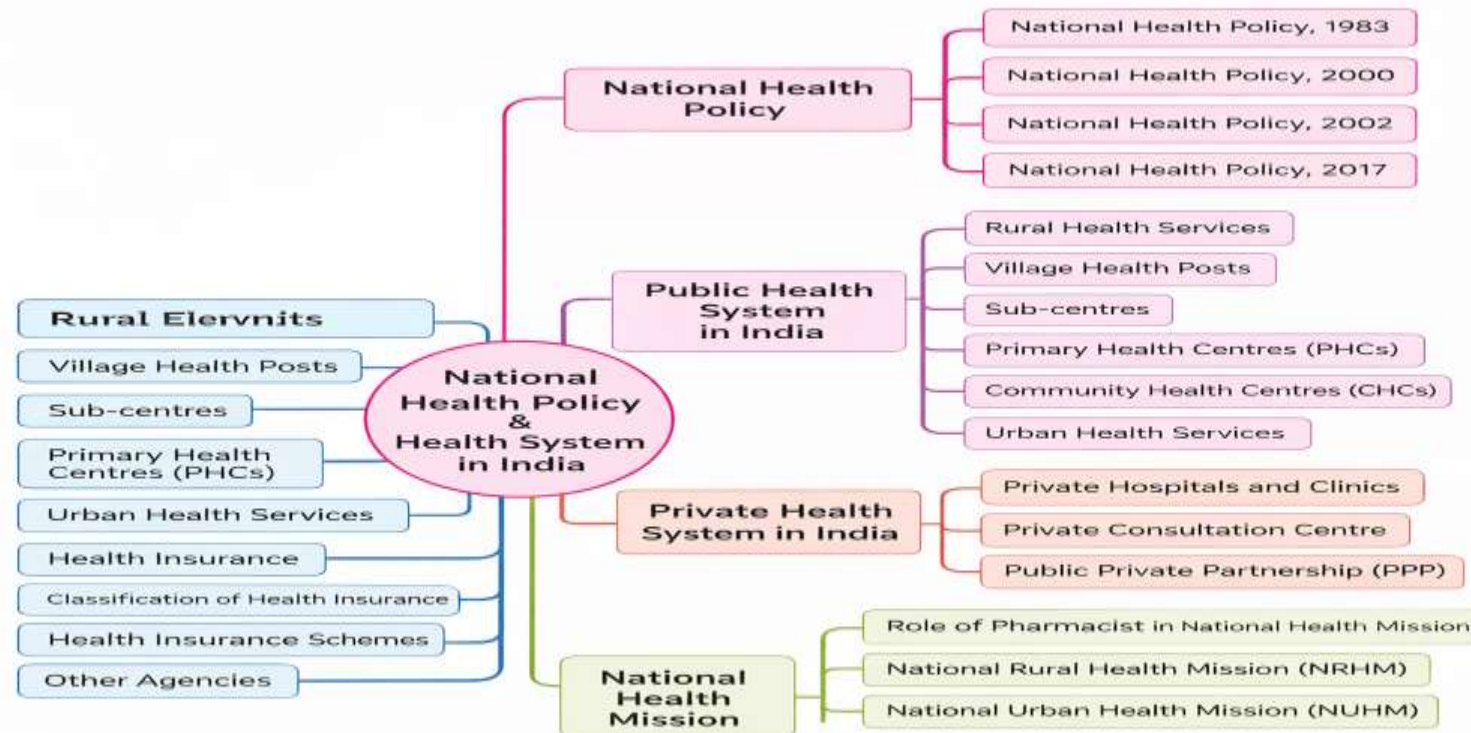
*Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi.*

**Coimbatore -641035**

**COURSE NAME : SOCIAL PHARMACY**

**I YEAR**

**TOPIC 1 : CONCEPT OF HEALTH**



# National Health Policy (NHP)

The **National Health Policy** is a **government guideline** that defines **India's vision, goals, and strategies** to improve the **health of its people**.

It focuses on:

- Disease prevention
- Health promotion
- Affordable and quality healthcare
- Equity and universal access

# Objectives of National Health Policy

- Improve **health status of the population**
- Ensure **universal access** to healthcare
- Reduce **disease burden**
- Promote **preventive and promotive healthcare**
- Strengthen **public health systems**
- Encourage **private sector participation**
- Reduce **out-of-pocket expenditure**

# National Health Policies in India

## 1. National Health Policy, 1983

### Focus: Primary Health Care

- Universal access to healthcare
- Preventive and promotive care
- Control of communicable diseases
- Development of rural health infrastructure

## **2. National Health Policy, 2000**

### **Focus: Health sector reforms**

- Decentralization of health services
- Involvement of private sector
- Improved disease surveillance
- Control of emerging and re-emerging diseases

### **3. National Health Policy, 2002**

#### **Focus: Equity and quality**

- Strengthening public health system
- Focus on non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
- Human resource development
- Improved access to essential medicines

#### **4. National Health Policy, 2017 (Most Important)**

**Vision: “Health for All”**

##### **Key Features**

- Shift from **curative to preventive care**
- Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- Free essential drugs and diagnostics
- Strengthening primary healthcare
- Use of digital health and IT
- Focus on NCDs, mental health, geriatrics
- Increased government health spending (2.5% of GDP)



# Importance of National Health Policy

- Guides health programs like **NHM, Ayushman Bharat**
- Improves **health indicators** (IMR, MMR, life expectancy)
- Ensures **affordable medicines**
- Reduces healthcare inequalities
- Supports **role of pharmacists** in public health

## Role of Pharmacist (Linked to NHP 2017)

- Rational use of medicines
- Patient counseling
- Public health education
- Pharmacovigilance
- Support National Health Mission programs

# Health System in India

**The Health System in India** refers to the **organized network of institutions, people, and resources** that provide **healthcare services** to the population.

# Components of Health System in India

## 1. Public Health System

Managed by **Central, State, and Local Governments**

### 1. Sub-Centre

- First point of contact in villages
- Covers ~5,000 population (3,000 in hilly areas)
- Staff: ANM, MPW
- Services: Immunization, MCH, family planning

### 2. Primary Health Centre (PHC)

- Covers ~30,000 population (20,000 in hilly areas)
- Staff: Medical Officer, Pharmacist, Nurse
- Services: OPD, minor ailments, national health programs

### 3. Community Health Centre (CHC)

- Covers ~1,20,000 population
- Referral centre for PHCs
- Specialists: Physician, Surgeon, Pediatrician, Gynecologist

## 2. Private Health System

Privately owned healthcare facilities

- Private hospitals
- Nursing homes
- Clinics
- Diagnostic centres
- Corporate hospitals
- NGOs

### **Features**

- Quick access
- Advanced technology
- Higher cost

## 3. Health Insurance System

Helps reduce financial burden

### Types

- Government schemes
- Private insurance
- Employer-based insurance

### Major Schemes

- Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY)
- ESIC
- CGHS
- State health insurance schemes

## 4. National Health Mission (NHM)

Launched in **2013**

### **Components**

- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)

### **Objectives**

- Strengthen public health system
- Improve MCH services
- Control communicable & non-communicable diseases



## ASSESSMENTS

### MCQ 1

Which of the following is the **first point of contact** in the rural public health system in India?

- A. Primary Health Centre (PHC)
- B. Community Health Centre (CHC)
- C. Sub-centre
- D. District Hospital



**MCQ 1**

Which of the following is the **first point of contact** in the rural public health system in India?

- A. Primary Health Centre (PHC)
- B. Community Health Centre (CHC)
- C. Sub-centre
- D. District Hospital

✓ **Correct Answer: C. Sub-centre**

## MCQ 2

Which health facility acts as a **referral center for Primary Health Centers (PHCs)?**

- A. Sub-center
- B. Urban Health Post
- C. Community Health Centre (CHC)
- D. Medical College Hospital



## MCQ 2

Which health facility acts as a **referral centre for Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**?

- A. Sub-centre
- B. Urban Health Post
- C. Community Health Centre (CHC)
- D. Medical College Hospital

✓ **Correct Answer: C. Community Health Centre (CHC)**

## REFERENCES

**1.K. Park** – *Park's Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine*, Latest Edition

☞ (Most commonly cited reference for Health System & NHP)

**2.Bhalwar R.** – *Textbook of Public Health and Community Medicine*

**3.Suryakantha AH** – *Community Medicine with Recent Advances*



Thank You