It is certified that the thesis entitled “An Analytical study on Primary Health Center In Saurashtra region” is a record of research work done by Mrs. Munshi Shakina Tabsum A. during the period of study under my supervision and that the thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associate ship, fellowship or similar title to the candidate and that the thesis represents independent work on the part of the candidate.

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled “An Analytical study of Primary Health Center In Saurashtra region” is a record of independent research work carried out by me under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Rajesh Bhatt Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, (MBA Programme), Bhavnagar University Bhavnagar. This has not been previously submitted for the award of any diploma, degree, associateship or other similar title.

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Health is the creative process - creative in the sense of overcoming the Constraints - of ensuring the survival, growth and accomplishing well being. Health conceived as physical, mental and social well being by World Health Organization (WHO) is true at the outcome level. For humans, this health process is considered as a biopsychosocial process. Evolution of health care system in every parts of the world, though in different forms, can be an evidence of the social process of health.

At the Alma Ata (current-day Republic of Kazakhstan) international conference on primary health care, which convened in 1978, the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF proposed a new concept of primary health care (PHC). The Alma Ata conference proved to be a turning point in the history of health-care policy. Backed by the fundamental tenet that health is a basic human right for which disparities or inequalities should not be allowed, it culminated with a call for citizen-led activities at the regional level in public hygiene, health education, maternal and child health care, and family planning. Accepting that challenge, in 1981 the 34th WHO General Conference drew up a set of global targets aimed at improving health for all by the year 2000.

India, being a signatory of this declaration, incorporated Primary Health Care Programme into its National Health Service. The National Health Policy (NHP) 2001 of Government of India also emphasis this approach. Health is not a gift but an active and positive goal to be striven for and for which the individual is
primarily responsible. The present project proposed here was envisaged to look into the primary health care available in the area. This may lead to propose possible local actions that can contribute to the improvement of performance of the health care system in the area.

The Rural Health Care System forms an integral part of the National Health Care System. Provision of Primary Health Care is the foundation of the rural health care system. For developing vast public health infrastructure and human resources of the country, accelerating the socio-economic development and attaining improved quality of life, the Primary health care is accepted as one of the main instrument of action. Primary health care is the essential health care made universally available and accessible to individuals and acceptable to them through their full participation and at a cost the community and the country can afford. Recognizing the importance of health in improving the quality of life of people, Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to bring in synergy in various determinants of health viz. sanitation, nutrition, hygiene and safe drinking water. In its core strategies, it is envisaged to bring in integration in vertical health and family welfare programs at National, State, District and Block level.

"It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and community with the national health system bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work, and constitutes the first element of a continuing health care process."
The proper planning and implementation of primary health care in coordinated efforts with other relevant sectors, in order to promote health as an indispensable contribution to the improvement of the quality of life of every individual, family and community as part of overall socio-economic development?

Alma-Ata primary health care consensus has had major inspirational and operational impacts in many countries having a critical mass of political and professional leadership combined with adequate human and financial resources to test its adaptability and applicability within the local realities through a heavy dose of systems and operations research.

PHC comprises eight elements: (i) health education, (ii) improved nutrition, (iii) safe water supply and public health management (iv) maternal and child health (including family planning programs), (v) Expanded Program on Immunization, (vi) prevention and control of local endemic as well as epidemic diseases, (vii) appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries, and (viii) provision of essential drugs.