

Health Organisations

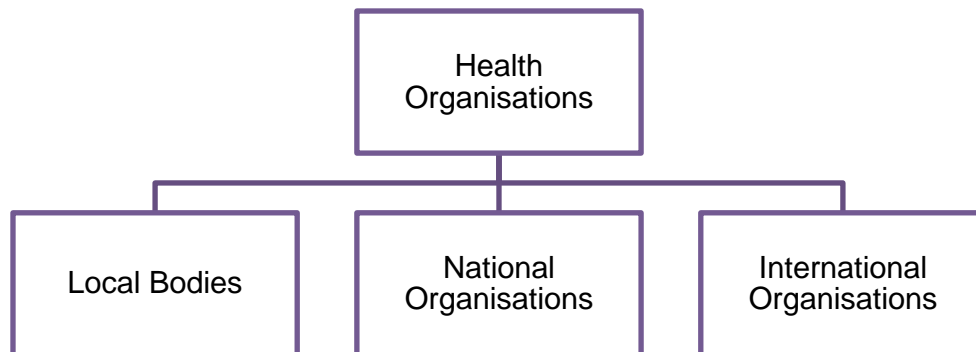
- Health is one of the primary concerns of all the governments of the world.
- Governments strive to take steps individually, at the national level and globally to safeguard the health interests of their citizens.

Common Health Problems in India



- India is a vast country with highly diverse geographical and climatic conditions.

A. Food and Water Borne Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contaminated food and water cause several diseases.• Examples: Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, typhoid and dysentery
B. Insect and Air Borne Diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of cleanliness leads to breeding of houseflies and mosquitoes which are carriers of certain diseases.• Example: Malaria• Tuberculosis, whooping cough, pneumonia and diarrhoea are air borne diseases.

Categories of Health Organisations



International Bodies

<p>1. Red Cross</p> 	<p>It is a national as well as international agency. It was formally founded in 1864. Its emblem is a red-coloured cross painted on a white background. 8 May is celebrated as Red Cross Day. <u>Major activities carried out by the Red cross are</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extending relief and help to victims of flood, fire, famine or earthquakes.• Procuring and supplying blood to victims of war or other calamities.• Extending all possible first-aid in any accident.
<p>2. World Health Organization (WHO)</p> 	<p>WHO was established in 1948. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organization. Its headquarters are located in Geneva. <u>Major activities of WHO include</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collecting and supplying information about the occurrence of diseases of an epidemic nature.• Laying pharmaceutical standards for important drugs to ensure purity and size of the dose.• Organising campaigns for the control of epidemic (widespread) and endemic (local) diseases.