



MY HEALTH MY RIGHT

Nursing

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KEYWORDS

MY HEALTH MY RIGHT

The right to health is the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as enshrined in 1966 International convention on Economic, Social and cultural right. This include the right of everyone, including people living with and affected by HIV, to the prevention and treatment of ill health, to make decision about ones's health and to be treated with respect and dignity and without discrimination.

“All people regardless of their age, gender, where they live or who they love have to right to health” said Michel Sidble, Executive Director of UNAIDS. No matter what their health needs are everyone requires health solutions that are available and accessible free from discrimination and of good quality.

MY HEALTH MY RIGHT was the theme of world AIDS Day on 01 December 2017. But we can't co-relate this theme with only a single disease. Every individual of this world have right to being healthy.

Commitment of Government

1. Ending Discrimination in Health care setting

Discrimination runs counter to global commitment to universal health coverage and sustainable development goals. It violates the most fundamental rights and affects both users of health services and health worker based on issues including ethnicity, sexual orientation, harmful gender stereotype, asylum and migration status, criminal records and other prejudice and practices. There are so many strategies are made implemented to ending the discrimination in health care setting.

2. Expanding women's economics empowerment

Women make large share of health and social workforce job, both formally and informally. So Government made efforts to expand women's economic empowerment through investment into the health and social workforce. Enhancing the role of women in health sector by ensuring that the institutional and personnel prerequisites are in place to increase women's economic p participation.

3. Universal health coverage

It indicate that every individual of the world should get appropriate, affordable ,accessible health care services which will ultimately achieve the goal i.e. Health For All. It is the responsibility of every country and National Government to pursue it. A strong primary health care platform with integrated community engagement with in the health system is the backbone of universal health coverage.

Current Scenario of Government of India

- “let no child suffer from any vaccine preventable disease”. This was stated by Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi as he launched the intensified “mission **Indradhanush**” aims of this mission is to reach each and every child under two year of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunization programme.
- India register significant decline in Infant mortality rate**
According to just released SRB bulletin IMR of India Hass declined by three points(8%) from 37 per 1000 live birth in 2015 to 34 per 1000 live birth in 2016. INR have come down 930000 (9.3 Lakh) in 2015 to 840000 (8.4 Lakh) in 2016
- Technology integration in health sector**
digital technology can help to reduce health care cost overall, but we need to ensure our investment in new technology is done cost effectively and frugally. India Government is taking step for technology integration in health sector

d. Initiative to reduce the Global burden of Communicable and Non communicable

Government of India launches various national health programme and health strategies to reduces global burden of disease. Under National health policy 2017 Government has fixed deadline for the health ministry to eliminate disease Kala Azar and filarial by 2017, leprosy by 2018, measles by 2020, tuberculosis by 2025.

e. Focuses on health of old age people

There are many geriatric health care facilities and services which are provided to geriatric people .legal protection for older person through maintainece and welfare of parents and senior citizenship bill 2007. there are provision of geriatric clinics, medical insurance, ambulance services, free diagnosis/ X- ray/ECG etc. there are National Old Age Pension Scheme(NOAPS) , Annapurna scheme, National Council For Old Age people and many others.

f. Adolescent Health

In India, adolescent made up of 23% of the population in India. Government has launched adolescent health programme and the main objectives of these programme are to provide adolescent friendly health services, counseling services, menstrual hygiene, treatment psychosomatic problem. Adolescent are the future of the country so we have to make sure to give healthful environment and healthy life style to youngster.

g. Women protection health card

Mother and child health card for documenting and monitoring services for antenatal, intra natal and postnatal care of pregnant women, new born care, immunization and stages of child development growth monitoring of child till 3 year of age

CONCLUSION-

Human has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health including the services and conditions that is conducive to the health of the people with no expectations and with on equal opportunity. WHO is looking forward to educate people about their rights in enjoying health care services no matter their financial of social state. The organization as well as Government of India is also aiming to enforce regulation and standards the reserve the human rights through health care facilities. India increases concerns for the health of deprived people and for the reduction in health inequalities.

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