



RAMA
UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF NURSING

AGENCIES RELATED TO WELFARE SERVICES TO THE CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION

Child welfare, term used to refer to a broad range of social programmes that contribute to the well-being of children. A variety of child welfare service programs are conducted under public and private aspects. These can be categorized as support services, supplementary programmes, or substitute care.

A.INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

1.WHO(WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)

WHO is a non-political, specialized health agency which has his head quarters in Geneva. It was established on 7th April 1948. This day is celebrated as “World Health day”. Every year on April 7th attention is focused on some topic of public health and attempts are made to achieve the target throughout the year.

OBJECTIVES

- The main objectives of WHO is the attainment of highest standards of health by all individuals.

- Currently the main objective of world health organization is “Health for all” through primary health care.

FUNCTIONS OF WHO

- ❖ Directing and coordinating health programs throughout the world.
- ❖ Prevention and control of communicable and other specific diseases.
- ❖ Helping the programs related to the improvement in the standards of family health.
- ❖ Promoting environmental health.
- ❖ Collection of data for health statistics, communication and publication of information.
- ❖ Encouraging research and strengthening the training institutes.

2.UNICEF(UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND)

UNICEF is a specialized agency of United Nations. It was established in the year 1946. for rehabilitation of world war effected children. In 1953, this was named as United Nations Children's Fund, after the end of emergency operations. The headquarter of UNICEF is in New York and this is administered by an executive board of 30 nations.

UNICEF helps in the following fields in India:

1. Health

2. Nutrition

3. Education

4. Water supply

5. Social welfare

3.CSSM(CHILD SURVIVAL AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD)

Contribution for the achievement of “Health for all”

Similarly UNICEF has formulated strategy called

‘GOBIFFF” encourage child health which can be

explained below:

G-Growth chart to monitor the development in children.

O-oral rehydration.

B-Breast Feeding

I-Immunization against six killer diseases.

F-Family planning

F-Food supplementation

F-Female education

4.UNDP(UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMME)

It was established in 1966. It is the main source of funds for technical assistance the member countries- rich and poor of the united nations meet annually and pledge contribution to the UNDP.

OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of the UNDP is to help the poorer nations develop their human and national resources more fully.

5.FAO(FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION)

The food and agriculture organization was formed in 1945 with headquarters in Rome. It was the first United Nations Organization specialized agency created to look after several areas of world cooperation.

AIMS OF FAO

- ❑ To help the nations to raise the living standards.
- ❑ To improve the nutritional status of the people of all countries.
- ❑ To increase the efficiency of farming, forestry and fisheries.
- ❑ To better the condition of rural people and through all these means to widen the opportunity of all people for productive work.

6.ILO(INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION)

The International Labour Organization was established as an affiliative League of the nations to improve the working and living conditions and the working population all over the world.

PURPOSE

- To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice.
- To improve the labor conditions and living standards.
- To promote economic and social stability.

7.USAID(UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT)

The USAID was created in 1961. It is in charge of activities previously administered by the technical cooperation mission (TCM). A USAID mission functions in New Delhi.

US has been assisting in a number of projects designed to improve the health of India's people.

Those are:

- ❖ Eradication of malaria.
- ❖ Medical education
- ❖ Nursing education
- ❖ Health education
- ❖ Water supply and sanitation
- ❖ Control of communicable diseases
- ❖ Nutrition
- ❖ Family planning.

8. THE COLOMBO PLAN

At a meeting of the commonwealth foreign minister at Colombo in January 1950, a program was drawn up for co-operative economic development in south and south east Asia. Colombo plan seeks to improve living standards of the people of the area by reviewing developmental plans and coordinating development assistance.

9.SIDA(SWEDISH INTERNATONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY)

It is an international financing agency it has been providing financial assistance to the National Tuberculosis Program since 1979.

The SIDA assistance is usually spent procurement of supplies like X-ray unit, microscopes, and anti tuberculosis drugs.

10.DANIDA(DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY)

This is also a financing agency under the Govt.

Denmark. It has been providing assistance for the services provided by the national blindness control program since 1978. they have now started extending their support for MCH programs in different parts of south India.

11.ROCK FELLER FOUNDATION

The Rock Feller Foundation is a philanthropic organization started in 1913 and endowed by Mr. John.D.Rock feller.

PURPOSE

Its purpose is to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

12.FORD FOUNDATION

It was another agency which was started as a contemporary of the Rockefeller foundation. It concentrate on the development of rural health services and family planning through projects.

The FORD Foundation has helped to India in the following projects:

- a) Orientation Pneumonia training centers
- b) Research-cum-action projects.
- c) Pilot project in rural health services.
- d) Water supply and drainage scheme.

13.CARE(CO-OPERATIVE FOR AMERICAN RELIEF EVERY WHERE)

It is a non governmental organization which was started in 1946. It began working in India in 1950. It has been helping with the school mid day meal scheme. Apart from this, it also provides help in the fields of medicine, literacy, vocational training and agriculture.

B.VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

A voluntary health agency may be defined as an organization that is administered by an autonomous board which holds meetings, collects funds for its support chiefly from private sources and expends money, whether with or without paid workers, in conducting a programme directed primarily to furthering the public health by providing health services or health education, or by advancing of those activities.

FUNCTIONS

- Supplementing the work of government agencies.
- Pioneering
- Education
- Demonstration
- Guarding the work of government
- Advancing health legislation.

1.INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Starting in 1920, there are now over 400 branches functioning in India.

ACTIVITIES

a)Relief work:

Relief work at the time of food, war and disaster.

Eg: collecting clothing and food for soldiers during war

a) Milk and medical supplies

Indian red cross supplies milk powder and vitamin to hospitals, dispensaries, maternal and child welfare centers, schools and orphanages.

b) Care of the sick and disabled soldiers

The wounded jawans are great concern of Indian red cross. It runs a “red cross home” in Bangalore for the permanently disabled soldiers. This is well equipped hospital, and is the best of its kind in the far east

c) Maternal and child welfare services

There are large number of maternity and child welfare centers all over India, either directly administered by or affiliated to the red cross.

d) Family planning

several states in India are running family planning clinics under the auspices of the Indian red cross.

e. Blood banks

Some of the state branches have started blood Banks. The St. John ambulance association in india Which is part of the red cross has trained several Lakhs of men and women in first aid, home nursing And allied subjects.

2. HIND KUSHT NIVARAN SANGH

The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh was founded in 1950 with its headquarters in New Delhi.

ACTIVITIES

- Rendering of financial assistance to various leprosy homes and clinics.
- Health education through publication and posters.
- Training of medical workers and physiotherapist.

3.INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE(ICCW)

It was established in 1952 and it is affiliated to the International union for child welfare.

AIMS

To secure Indian children and those opportunities and facilities which are necessary to develop them physically, mentally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner.

4.TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

The Tuberculosis Association Of India was formed in 1939.It has branches in all the states in India.

ACTIVITIES

- I. Organizing a T.B seal campaign every year to raise funds.
- II. Training of doctors, health visitors and social workers in anti tuberculosis work.
- III. Promotion of health education and promotion of consultations and conferences.

5.BHARATH SEVAK SAMAJ

This was formed in 1952, as a non –political, and non-official organization.

The activities include camps such as youth camps, teaches training camps, college student's camps and health publicity.

6.CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

It was started in 1953, as a semi government agency.

ACTIVITIES

- To provide service for mothers and children.
- Social education for women.
- Establishing Balwadi for children and distribution of milk
- Organizing play centers.
- Providing maternity aid for women.

7. THE KASTURBAI MEMORIAL FUND

Created in memory of KASTURBA GANDHI, after the death in 1944. The fund was raised with the main object of improving the lot of women, especially in the villages through gram-SEVIKAS.

8.FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

It was established in 1949 with its headquarters in Mumbai. It has done initiative work in family planning in India. The association has trained several hundred doctors, health visitors and social workers.

9.ALL INDIA WOMENS CONFERENCE

It is the only women's voluntary welfare organization in the country established in 1926, It has now branches all over country. Most of the branches running M.C.H clinics, medical centers, adult education centers, milk centers and family planning clinics.

10.ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY

The all India blind relief society was established in 1946 with the view to coordinate different institution working for the blind. It organizes eye relief camps and other measures for the relief of the blind.

11.PROFESSIONAL BODIES

Those bodies raise subscription through its members, hold conferences, publish journals, arrange scientific sessions, promote research and lay standards for professional organizations.

Some of them are:

****All India Medical Association**

****All India licentiates Association**

****The Trained Nurses Association of India.**

THANK YOU