President releases commemorative stamp on G.B Pant Hospital

New Delhi, Apr 30 (ANI): President Pranab Mukherjee on Wednesday released a commemorative postage stamp on Gobind Ballabh Pant Hospital at Rashtrapati Bhavan Auditorium.

Speaking on the occasion, the President extended his warm greetings to G.B. Pant Hospital on its Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Paying homage and respect to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the President stated that "he was a great visionary leader and a front ranker in India's national movement. He stated that he was exceptionally brilliant and was an excellent Parliamentarian. His unique contribution as Union Home Minister was the re-organization of States along linguistic lines."

The President stated that a healthy population will be more receptive to programmes and initiatives for improving its education, food security and employment opportunities. A strong and fit population can more easily be motivated and steered to realise the nation's goals. A vibrant society, free from disease and malaise, naturally has better prospects for progress and development.
The President said that "a successful healthcare system should be comprehensive in terms of its quality, availability and affordability. In India, extending Government's health coverage has always been a priority. The National Rural Health Mission was conceived to take healthcare to the doorstep of the rural population through a network of sub-centres, and primary as well as community health centres. In recent years, improved infrastructure, trained manpower, effective drugs and modern equipment have enhanced delivery of health services and justified extension of the Mission to urban communities as well."

He said that India’s triumph in eradicating polio from our population, our success in checking Kala Azar and the fifty percent decline in malaria are results that give us reason to be proud. However, such advanced healthcare is most often at a cost that is beyond the reach of the common people, he said. While the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has been efficacious to an extent, development of a more comprehensive facility available for primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare would go a long way in providing greater 'health security' to our people.

The President said that sound initiatives by our people in recent years have brought about a silent revolution in some areas of healthcare. The telemedicine project - using satellite technology, has linked remote rural health centres with super-specialty hospitals, bringing expert knowledge and assistance to distant communities that could not, earlier, even dream of such a service.

"To take our health sector further towards self-sufficiency, we must encourage every effort in innovation, development of indigenous technologies and formulations that are better suited to our population and climate. We need to further facilitate local manufacture and abundant availability of sophisticated medicine and equipment; and we need to expand our disease surveillance mechanisms. These pre-requisites must be given due precedence - now and in the coming years," President added.

He said that he would very much like to see more super-specialty centres of nuclear medicine, advanced oncology, neurology, cardiology and nephrology in a variety of locations that ensure greater accessibility. We can create facilities that are at par with the best in the world - or better and we can do more to attract the best talent to serve in them.

He said that he had no doubt that given adequate infrastructure and opportunities, our medical colleges and research centres will be able to deliver creative and ingenious solutions to current medical challenges that will bring our nation great credit.

The President said that public expenditure on health-care in India (at just 1.2 per cent of our GDP) is much lower than that in many developed countries. Our efforts in expansion of our healthcare and medical education infrastructure must be sustained and intensified.
"The establishment of six additional institutes on the model of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a good step in the right direction. Our medical colleges must continuously up-grade their curriculum and frequently review their research activities. With regard to adequate numbers of competent healthcare professionals, the Twelfth Plan targets a ratio of 354 medical professionals per one lakh people. We must extend ourselves to attain this goal," he stated.

The President emphasized that the medical profession is one of the most noble vocations, associated with piety and compassion. It requires a harmony of knowledge with a humane spirit. Healing the sick and nursing the infirm are posited as God's own work carried out through human hands. Doctors and nurses receive the sacred trust of patients and their care givers and all those who come to them with hope and faith. Medical colleges, therefore, have the important responsibility of sensitizing and cultivating in their students such values.

He said that the G.B. Pant Hospital 's expansion plans anticipate the current and future demands for world class health-care services. Enhanced facilities will contribute to raising academic and service standards and he looked forward to the success and early realization of these initiatives.

Among the dignitaries present on the occasion were Shri Najeeb Jung, Lt. Governor of Delhi, Ms. P. Gopinath, Secretary, Department of Post and Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, Chief Secretary of Delhi. (ANI)
Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India, addressing at the Golden Jubilee of Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, in New Delhi on April 30, 2014. Shri Najeeb Jung, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi is also seen.

Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India releasing a souvenir, at the Golden Jubilee of Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, in New Delhi on April 30, 2014. Shri Najeeb Jung, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi is also seen.

Shri M. Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India lighting the lamp to inaugurate the Golden Jubilee of Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, in New Delhi on April 30, 2014. Shri Najeeb Jung, Lieutenant Governor of Delhi is also seen.
The Vice President of India Shri M. Hamid Ansari has said that a substantial expansion and strengthening of the public sector healthcare system would be required if we are to meet the health needs of rural and even urban areas. The bulk of the population today relies upon private sector health providers, paying amounts which they cannot afford, because of the inadequate reach of the public sector. Delivering inaugural address at the “Golden Jubilee function of Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital at Maulana Azad Medical College” here today, he said that efforts would have to be made to find a workable way of encouraging cooperation between the public and private sector in achieving health goals.

He said that an unhealthy population imposes enormous social and economic costs on society and hinders sustainable development. Universal access to quality health care is therefore a social necessity and an imperative for sustained economic growth. It is a critical element of inclusive development and nation-building.

The Vice President said that despite the gradual progress of recent decades, infant mortality in our country is still over 40 per 1000, while maternal mortality is 2 per1000 live births. Healthy life expectancy remains about 55 years, compared with close to 70 years reported in countries such as China, the US and Japan. About 40 per cent of all deaths in India are still due to infections. The majority of the remainder is mainly due to non-communicable diseases.

He opined that our healthcare system still suffers from major weaknesses which need to be addressed comprehensively and urgently to enable us to attain our healthcare objectives. Availability of health care services is quantitatively inadequate both in terms of physical infrastructure and trained manpower. The overall shortage is exacerbated by a wide geographical variation in availability across the country. Rural areas are especially poorly served. The quality of healthcare services varies considerably in both the public and private sector. Many practitioners in the private sector are actually not qualified doctors. Regulatory standards are not adequately defined, and in any case, are ineffectively enforced.

The Vice President expressed his concern that inadequacy of resource allocation is reflected in the fact that India currently spends only 1.2 percent of its GDP on publicly funded health care. This is considerably less than most other comparable countries. These problems are likely to worsen in the future as our large population continues to grow. Healthcare costs are expected to increase because, with rising life expectancy, a larger proportion of our population will become vulnerable to chronic Non Communicable Diseases. Public awareness of treatment possibilities is also increasing and which, in turn, increases the demand for medical care.

Following is the text of Vice President’s inaugural address:

“I am happy to be here for this ceremony to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Gobind Ballabh
Pant Hospital, an important institution for healthcare services in our capital. Since its commissioning in 1964 by Prime Minister Nehru the Hospital has emerged as an acclaimed institution for tertiary healthcare. It has also established itself as centre for excellence in post-graduate education, research and training. The credit for this goes to the doctors, nurses, students, faculty and staff - past and present – and to their dedication and hard work. I also take this opportunity to extend my heartiest felicitations to the four awardees who are being recognized today for their outstanding contributions and distinguished service.

The importance of a healthy population is well understood by this audience. An unhealthy population imposes enormous social and economic costs on society and hinders sustainable development. Universal access to quality health care is therefore a social necessity and an imperative for sustained economic growth. It is a critical element of inclusive development and nation-building.

Recent decades have witnessed notable progress. Our health care system today is a mix of public and private sector providers of health services. Networks of healthcare facilities at the primary, secondary and tertiary level, run mainly by State Governments, provide free or very low cost medical services. There is also an extensive private healthcare sector, covering the entire spectrum of healthcare facilities serving a large section of our population.

Due to these efforts almost all indicators of health in the country have shown a positive trend. Life expectancy has increased, infant and maternal mortality have gone down. Due to large scale immunization/vaccination programs many communicable diseases have been controlled, if not totally eradicated. High quality preventive and curative care is now available within the country for treating complicated diseases and performing complex procedures. India is also emerging as an important destination for what is termed as 'medical tourism'.

Much more, however, needs to be done before we can attain our declared objective of universal healthcare coverage in the country.

Despite the gradual progress of recent decades, infant mortality in our country is still over 40 per 1000, while maternal mortality is 2 per1000 live births. Healthy life expectancy remains about 55 years, compared with close to 70 years reported in countries such as China, the US and Japan. About 40 per cent of all deaths in India are still due to infections. The majority of the remainder is mainly due to non-communicable diseases.

It is evident that the cost of disease and disability on our society is considerable. According to a 2013 Study by the University College, London, the burden of ill health imposed on Indian society is equivalent, in lost potential welfare terms, to 12.5 per cent of GDP for infectious and allied complaints and 12.5 percent of GDP for non-communicable diseases.

Our healthcare system still suffers from major weaknesses which need to be addressed comprehensively and urgently to enable us to attain our healthcare objectives.

Availability of health care services is quantitatively inadequate both in terms of physical infrastructure and trained manpower. The overall shortage is exacerbated by a wide geographical variation in availability across the country. Rural areas are especially poorly served.
The quality of healthcare services varies considerably in both the public and private sector. Many practitioners in the private sector are actually not qualified doctors. Regulatory standards are not adequately defined, and in any case, are ineffectively enforced.

Affordability of healthcare is a serious problem for the vast majority of the population, especially in tertiary care. Lack of extensive and adequately funded public health services pushes large numbers of people to incur heavy out of pocket expenditures on services purchased from the private sector.

Inadequacy of resource allocation is reflected in the fact that India currently spends only 1.2 percent of its GDP on publicly funded healthcare. This is considerably less than most other comparable countries.

These problems are likely to worsen in the future as our large population continues to grow. Healthcare costs are expected to increase because, with rising life expectancy, a larger proportion of our population will become vulnerable to chronic Non Communicable Diseases. Public awareness of treatment possibilities is also increasing and which, in turn, increases the demand for medical care.

Government is cognizant of the importance of this issue and the challenges that lie ahead. The Twelfth Plan seeks to strengthen initiatives to expand the reach of healthcare and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage.

In this endeavour, a substantial expansion and strengthening of the public sector healthcare system would be required if we are to meet the health needs of rural and even urban areas. The bulk of the population today relies upon private sector health providers, paying amounts which they cannot afford, because of the inadequate reach of the public sector.

Efforts would have to be made to find a workable way of encouraging cooperation between the public and private sector in achieving health goals.

Above all, the percentage of health sector related resource allocation would have to be increased to 2.5 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Plan from the current 1.2 percent. This would need to be accompanied with the availability of skilled human resources.

As we move ahead on the path to attain universalized healthcare coverage in the country, hospitals such as GB Pant, would continue to play an important role by providing first rate and affordable medical services to the people, training future generations of medical practitioners and promoting high quality research in medical sciences.

I wish the Hospital many more years of service to the nation in healthcare delivery and medical sciences education. I thank you for inviting me.

Jai Hind.”

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Sanjay Kumar/VPI/30.04.2014
उपराष्ट्रपति ने नई दिल्ली में गोविंद बलदेव पंत अस्पताल के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह का शुभारंभ किया

उपराष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि यह दिन खूब साँगीतिक और शानदार शोभा की स्वर्ण जयंती कर दी जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि उसको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की स्वर्ण जयंती प्रधानी देश के विश्व विद्युत के विद्युत का आदर करने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने आयुक्त अभिमानी अभियंतर नरेंद्र कुमार को सम्मानित किया।

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MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that G. B. Pant Hospital is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in the year 2014 and is releasing a Coffee Table Book on this occasion.

The G. B. Pant hospital is a flag ship medical institute of Delhi and has in its 50 years of existence delivered health care services to the people with full dedication and compassion. Over the years, it has also taken lead in defining newer trends in medical research and has come to be recognized as a super-speciality hospital today. It is important that the benefits of health care be passed on to all sections of society, especially the poor and needy. It is my hope that the hospital will continue to offer the best of health care services in the years to come too.

I have been informed that the hospital will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee by organizing a number of events and activities. I wish these celebrations all the success.

(NAJEEB JUNG)
President to release commemorative stamp on G B Pant Hospital

Apr 30, 12:46 pm

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super-specialty hospitals, bringing expert knowledge and assistance to distant communities that could not, earlier, even
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