

President releases commemorative stamp on G.B Pant Hospital

Apr 30, 5:33 pm



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.

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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.

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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](#))



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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.

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Government of India
Vice President's Secretariat**

30-April-2014 19:32 IST

Vice President Inaugurates Golden Jubilee Function of Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, New Delhi

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 per 1000 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 per 1000 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 health care 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 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.

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.”

Sanjay Kumar/VPI/30.04.2014



सभी मंत्रालय



प्रिंटर के अनुकूल पृष्ठ



मित्र को भेजें

हिंदी विचारियाँ

तिथि 30 माह अप्रैल वर्ष 2014

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

- मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय के 14 वें दीक्षांत समारोह में राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी का भाषण
- देश के भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए मणिपुर के युवाओं को आगे आना चाहिए : राष्ट्रपति

उप राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

- उपराष्ट्रपति ने नई दिल्ली में गोविंद बल्लभ पंत अस्पताल के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह का शुभारंभ किया

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारतीय बॉस्केट में कच्चे तेल की कीमत 29.04.2014 को घटकर 106.92 अमरीकी डॉलर प्रति बैरल हुई

रक्षा मंत्रालय

- 'स्वदेशीकरण के जरिए भूमि प्रणाली में आत्मनिर्भरता-भावी परिप्रेक्ष्य' पर सेमिनार
- एयर मार्शल एस बी पी सिन्हा ने आज वायुसेना मुख्यालय में वायुसेना उपाध्यक्ष का पदभार संभाला
- पश्चिमी वायुसेना कमान के कमांडरों का वार्षिक सम्मेलन

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय

- मार्च 2014 में आठ मुख्य उद्योगों (आधार : 2004-05 =100) का सूचकांक

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उप राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

30-अप्रैल, 2014 20:22

उपराष्ट्रपति ने नई दिल्ली में गोविंद बल्लभ पंत अस्पताल के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह का शुभारंभ किया

उपराष्ट्रपति मोहम्मद हमिद अंसारी ने कहा कि यदि हमें ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की स्वास्थ्य जरूरतें पूरी करनी हैं तो उसके लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में व्यापक विस्तार और उसे मजबूत करने की जरूरत होगी। आज अधिसंख्य आबादी निजी क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर निर्भर है और उन्हें स्वास्थ्य सेवा हासिल करने के लिए उतना खर्चा करना पड़ता है जितनी उनकी हैसियत नहीं होती। उपराष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि ऐसा इसलिए होता है क्योंकि उन्हें सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं पर्याप्त मात्रा में सुलभ नहीं हैं। आज नई दिल्ली में मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज में गोविंद बल्लभ पंत अस्पताल के स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह का शुभारंभ करते हुए उपराष्ट्रपति ने यह बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि स्वास्थ्य लक्ष्य हासिल करने में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के रास्ते तलाशने होंगे।

उपराष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि ऐसी आबादी जो स्वस्थ नहीं होती वह सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से बहुत बोझिल होती है और सतत् विकास की राह में बाधा बनती है। उन्होंने कहा कि सबको अच्छी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल उपलब्ध कराना सामाजिक जरूरत है और सतत् आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए अनिवार्य है।

उपराष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि हाल के दशकों में धीमी प्रगति के बावजूद देश में अब भी प्रत्येक एक हजार शिशुओं में से 40 शिशु मौत के शिकार होते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि शिशु को जन्म देते समय एक हजार माताओं में से दो की मौत हो जाती है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं पर और अधिक खर्च करने की जरूरत है। फिलहाल सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का सिर्फ एक दशमलव दो प्रतिशत ही सरकारी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पर खर्च किया जाता है।



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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SECRETARIAT, DELHI



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Dated: Feb 26, 2014

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-specialty 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)

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Apr 30, 12:46 pm



By ANI | ANI – Wed 30 Apr, 2014

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