

## MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NASHIK

## DETAIL INFORMATION OF SUBJECTWISE TEACHING STAFF (Approved+ Not Approved)

UG Degree/PG Degree AS ON : 11/07/2023

Faculty :- Nursing

Subject :- Community Health Nursing

Whether UG -----

Name of the College :- SIDDHAGIRI NURSING INSTITUTE, KANERI, KOLHAPUR

College Code :- 152134

Intake Capacity :- 40



NAME OF THE TEACHING STAFF	Designation	Mobile No	Email ID	Date of Birth	Whether belongs to Reserved category (if Yes, specify category)	Date of Appointment	Teaching Experience UG (Yrs)						Type of Appointment	University Approval Status (Yes/No)	Details og PG teacher Recognition by MUHS (Yes / NO.)		Photograph with Signature		
							Tutor / CI	Asst. prof. / Lect	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principal	Principal	Total	Total Teaching Experience in years of PG	Tempo./Regular/Contractual	Tempo./Regular/	Letter No.		
Miss. REGINA DAVID SATVEKAR	Principal	9922803930	regina_sa_tvekar@yahoo.com	18/05/1960	No	11/01/2020	17	13	0	0	0	1	31	6	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 <i>Regina David Satvekar</i>
Miss. ASHWINI ANANDA PEDNEKAR	Lecturer	9284877202	ashwinip.ednekar52@gmail.com	24/10/1991	No	08/11/2021	3						3			In processes	Not Approved	In processes	 <i>Ashwini Ananda Pednekar</i>



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## DETAIL INFORMATION OF SUBJECTWISE TEACHING STAFF (Approved+ Not Approved)

UG Degree/PG Degree AS ON : 11/07/2023

Faculty :- Nursing

Subject :- Medical Surgical Nursing

Whether UG -----/UG+PG -----

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College Code :- 152134

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								Tutor	/CI	Asst. prof.	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principa	Principa	1	Tempo./Regular/Contractual	Tempo./Regular/	Letter No.			
1	Mr. CHIDANAND KALAGOUDA PATIL	Vice- Principal	88888836290	chidanan dkp@gmai.l.com	18/11/1984	No	01/01/2021	-	7	5					13	3	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 <i>[Signature]</i>
2	Mr. VINAYAK NILAKANTH DHANGE	Tutor	70268888837	vinayakd hange7@gmail.co m	07/06/1993	No	11/01/2021	3	1.4						4.9		Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 <i>[Signature]</i>
3	Mrs. JANABAI MANOHAR JAGATAP	Tutor	9860399244	45snehal@gmail.com	01/07/1993	No	14/12/2021	4							4		Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 <i>[Signature]</i>



*[Signature]*  
Principal  
Siddhagiri Nursing Institute  
Kaneri Kolhapur - 416 234



# MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, NASHIK

## DETAIL INFORMATION OF SUBJECTWISE TEACHING STAFF (Approved+ Not Approved)

UG Degree/PG Degree AS ON : 11/07/2023

Faculty :- Nursing

Subject :- OBG & Gynecology Nursing

Whether UG -----/UG+PG -----

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								Tutor / CI	Asst. prof. /Lect	Asso. Prof.	Vice Principal	Principal	Total	Tempo./Regular/Contractual	Tempo./Regular/		
1	Mrs. VIJAYALAXMI CHIDANAND PATIL	Associate Professor	8999123031	vijayalaxmickp@g mail.com	08/07/1985	No	15-12-2020	2	6				8	1	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023



  
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**UG Degree/PG Degree AS ON : 11/07/2023**



Faculty :- Nursing

Subject :- Mental Health Nursing

Whether UG -----/UG+PG -----

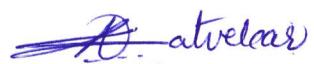
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								Tutor / CI	Asst. prof. /Lect	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principal							
1	MS. DAINA WILSON	Lecturer	8698976459	diana7920 03@yahoo.co.in		No	29/03/1984	3	10				13		Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS /UG/E-67152134/84 0/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	  



  
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## DETAIL INFORMATION OF SUBJECTWISE TEACHING STAFF (Approved+ Not Approved)

UG Degree/PG Degree AS ON :11/07/2023

Faculty :- Nursing

Subject :- Child Health Nursing

Whether UG -----/UG+PG -----

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College Code :- 152134

Intake Capacity :- 40

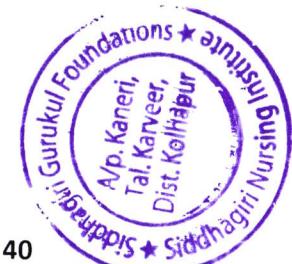


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								Tutor / CI	Asst. prof. /Lect	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principal	Principal	Total	Tempo./Regular/Contractual	Tempo./Regular/	Letter No.	
1	MS. REBEKA YOSEPH TIWADE	Tutor	9657860093 rebekatiwade10@gmail.com		10/04/1984	OBC		5						5	0	No	Not Approved	  



  
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								Tutor / CI	Asst. prof. /Lect	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principal	Principal	Total	Tempo./Regular/Contractual	Tempo./Regular/	Letter No.		
1	MS. POOJA DADASO KOTHAWALE	Tutor	8459162673	poojakothawale1@gmail.com	15/08/1995	No	13/09/2019	3.8						3.8	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 Pooja Dadaso
2	Mrs. PRIYANKA PRAKASH BANSODE	Tutor	8999884935	priyanka.bansode362@gmail.com	16/06/1995	No	13/09/2019	3.8						3.8	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 Priyanka Prakash Bansode
3	Ms. EKATA SHIVAJI VHANKADE	Tutor	8530763020	ekatavhanm.kade0705@gmail.co	07/05/1996	No	26/7/2022	1 year						1	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 Ekata Shiva Ji Vhankade

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4 MS. MANISHA VILAS PAVAL	Tutor	9325090280	manishapava l11779@gmail.com	26/04/1999	No	15/05/1997	1.4						1.4	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	
5 MS. VAISHNAVI ANIL JOSHI	Tutor	7350508530	vaishnavijoshi3526@gmail.com	16/01/1997		01/04/2023	2						2	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	
6 MS. MAYURI SANJAY AWALE	Tutor	88888994282	mayuriawale15@gmail.com	15/05/1997		01/04/2023	2						2	2 Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/840/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	



A/p. Kaneri,  
Tal. Karveer,  
Dist. Kolhapur

S.	NAME OF THE TEACHING STAFF	Designation	Mobile No	Email ID	Date of Birth	Whether belongs to Reserved category (if Yes, specify category)	Date of Appointment	Teaching Experience UG (Yrs)							Type of Appointment	University Approval Status (Yes/No)	Details og PG teacher Recognition by MUHS (Yes / NO.)	Photograph with Signature		
								Tutor /CI	Asst. prof.	Asso. Prof.	Prof.	Vice Principal	Principal	Total	Total Teaching Experience in years of PG	Tempo./ Regular/ Contractual	Tempo./R egular/	Letter No.		
7	MS. DEVAYANI NARENDRA BANAGE	Tutor	9145736205	devyanibana ge2018@gmail.com	24/05/1995	ST	01/04/2023	1.3						1.3	0	Regular	Yes	MUHS Approved	MUHS/UG/E-6/152134/84, 0/2023 Dt. 04/05/2023	 <i>Dev Banage</i>
8	MS. PRATIBHA DASHRATH AGARKAR	Tutor	7875702510	pratibhaagarkar071998@gmail.com	24/05/1995	OBC		1						1	0		No	Not Approved	In processes	 <i>Pratibha</i>



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TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	CONTENT	TEACHERS ACTIVITY	STUDENT ACTIVITY	A.V. AIDS	EVALUATION
1 min.		<p><b>SELF INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>Good morning dear students, I am Mr. Vinayak N. Dhang. Before starting class, I Would like to take your attendance, please answer your roll calls.</p>				
1 min.	Introduce topic	<p><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <p>It is the separation of neurosensory retina proper from the pigment epithelium. Normally these two layers are closely attached to each other with a potential space in between. Hence, actually speaking the term detachment is a misnomer and it should be retinal separation.</p>	What do you mean by detachment	-Answers	C H A L K B O A R D PPT	
	Announcement of topic	<p><b>ANNOUNCEMENT OF TOPIC</b></p> <p>So, today let's learn in detail retinal detachment</p>				
03	Define retinal	<b>DEFINITION</b>	What do you	-Answers	Powe	Define

min.	detachment	<p>“Retinal detachment is an emergency situation when a critical layer of tissue( the retina) at the back of the eye pulls away from the layer of blood vessels that provides it with oxygen and nutrients”</p> <p>Retinal detachment leaves the retinal cells deprived of oxygen. The longer retinal detachment goes untreated, the greater the risk of permanent vision loss in the affected eye.</p>	mean by critical?		r point	retinal detachment?
5min .	Classify retinal detachment	<p><b>CLASSIFICATION</b></p> <p>Retinal detachment IS classified into 3 types.</p> <p><b>1)Rhegmatogenous or primary retinal detachment</b></p> <p><b>2)Tractional retinal detachment</b></p> <p><b>3)Exudative retinal detachment</b></p> <p><b>1) RHEGMATOGENOUS OR PRIMARY RETINAL DETACHMENT</b></p> <p>It is usually associated with a retinal break (hole or tear) through which sub retinal fluid seeps and separates the sensory retina from the Pigmentary epithelium.</p> <p><b>CAUSES OF RHEGMATOGENOUS OR PRIMARY RETINAL DETACHMENT-</b></p> <p>It is still not clear exactly.</p> <p><b>PREDISPOSING FACTORS-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AGE- the condition is most common in 40-60 years</li> <li>• SEX-more common in males</li> </ul> <p>MYOPIA- about 40 percent cases of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment are myopic.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) APHAKIA-the condition is more common in aphakes than phakes.</li> <li>2) RETINAL DEGENERATIONS-predisposed to retinal detachment</li> </ol>		chart	Classify retinal detachment?	
05 min.	Describe causes of retinal detachment	<p>What do you mean by myopia</p> <p>Explaining</p>	-Answers	POST ER	What are the causes of primary retinal detachment?	

		<p>are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lattice degeneration</li> <li>-snail track degeneration</li> <li>-white with pressure and white without pressure</li> <li>-acquired retinoschisis</li> <li>-focal pigment clumps</li> </ul> <p>3) TRAUMA-it may also acts as a predisposing factor</p> <p>4) SENILE POSTERIOR VITREOUS DETACHMENT- It is associated with retinal detachment in many cases.</p>				
07 min.	Discuss the pathophysiology of retinal detachment	<p><b>PATHOPHYSIOLOGY</b></p> <p>Senile acute posterior vitreous detachment</p> <pre> graph TD     A[Senile acute posterior vitreous detachment] --&gt; B[Predisposing retinal degeneration(Aphakia)]     B --&gt; C[Retinal break]     C --&gt; D["The degenerated fluid vitreous seeps through the retinal break and collects as sub retinal fluid between the sensory retina and Pigmentary epithelium."]     D --&gt; E[Retinal detachment]     F["( Trauma}"]     </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates the pathophysiology of retinal detachment. It starts with 'Senile acute posterior vitreous detachment', which leads to 'Predisposing retinal degeneration(Aphakia)'. This is followed by 'Retinal break'. From 'Retinal break', two paths emerge: one leading to 'Retinal detachment' and another leading to '( Trauma}'. Finally, 'The degenerated fluid vitreous seeps through the retinal break and collects as sub retinal fluid between the sensory retina and Pigmentary epithelium.'</p>	What do you mean by aphakia?	-Answers	P O W E R P O I N T	Discuss the pathophysiology of primary retinal detachment?
10 min.	Enumerate Clinical	<p><b>CLINICAL MANIFESTATION</b></p> <p>1. <u>PRODROMAL SYMPTOMS-</u></p>	What do you mean by	-Answers	P O	Enumerate the clinical

manifestations of retinal detachment	<p>These includes dark spots in front of the eyes( due to rapid vitreous degeneration) and photopsia is sensation of flashes of light( due to irritation or retina by vitreous movement)</p> <p><b><u>SYMPTOMS OF DETACHED RETINA</u></b></p> <p>These are as follows</p> <p>1) In the early stages patient notices a localized relative loss in the field of vision which progresses to a total loss when peripheral detachment proceeds gradually towards the macular area.</p> <p>2) Sudden painless loss of vision occurs when the detachment is large and central. Such patients usually complain of sudden appearance of a dark cloud or veil in front of the eye.</p> <p><b>SIGNS</b></p> <p>These are elicited on the following examinations</p> <p>1)External examination- eye is usually normal</p> <p>2)Intraocular pressure is usually normal or low</p> <p>3)Plane mirror examination-reveals an altered red reflex in papillary area</p> <p>4) Ophthalmoscopy-        - should be carried out both by direct and indirect technique. on examination detached retina gives grey reflex instead of normal pink reflex and is raised anteriorly        It is thrown into folds which oscillate with the movements of the eye these may be small or may assume the shape of balloons in large bullous retinal detachment.        In total detachment retina becomes funnel- shaped, being attached only at the disc and Ora serrata        -retinal vessels appear as dark tortuous cords oscillating with the</p>	photopsia?		W E R P O I N T	manifestations of primary retinal detachment?
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movements of detached retina  
-retinal breaks associated with rhegmatogenous detachment are located with difficulty. These look reddish in color and vary in shape. These may be round, horse shoe shaped.

5) Visual field charting- reveals scotomas corresponding to the area of detached retina, which are relative to begin with but become absolute in long standing cases.

6) Electroretinography-is subnormal or absent

7) Ultrasonography - confirms the diagnosis. It is of particular value in patients with hazy media especially in the presence of dense cataracts.

## **2)EXUDATE OR SOLID RETINAL DETACHMENT-**

- It occurs due to the retina being pushed away by a neoplasm or accumulation of fluid beneath the retina following inflammatory or vascular lesions.

### **CLINICAL FEATURES-**

- Exudative retinal detachment can be differentiated from a simple detachment by absence of photopsia, holes/tears, folds and undulations.
- -the exudates detachment is smooth and convex
- - At the summit of a tumor it is usually rounded and fixed and may show Pigmentary disturbances
- -occasionally, pattern of retinal vessels may be disturbed due to presence of neovascularisation on the tumor summit.
- -shifting fluid characterized by changing position of the detached area with gravity is the hallmark of exudative retinal detachment
- -on transillumination test a simple appears transparent while solid detachment is opaque.

## **3)TRACTIONAL RETINAL DETACHMENT-**

What is the exudate retinal detachment?

Explaining

What is tractional retinal detachment

Answers

Listening and taking notes.

		<p>It occurs due to retina being mechanically pulled away from its bed by the contraction of fibrous tissue in the vitreous</p>				
02 min.	Knows the complications of retinal detachment	<p><b>COMPLICATIONS</b></p> <p>These usually occur in long standing cases and include proliferative vitreoretinopathy, complicated cataract, and Uveitis</p>	What do you mean by vitreoretinopathy?	-Answers	PPT	What are complications of primary retinal detachment?
05 min.	Explains treatment	<p><b>TREATMENT</b></p> <p><b>SURGICAL MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>1) Sealing of retinal breaks All the retinal breaks should be detached, accurately localized and sealed by producing aseptic chorioretinitis, with cryocoagulation, photocoagulation</p> <p>2) To bring sclerochoroid and detached retina near to each other. This is carried out by the procedure of sclera buckling.</p> <p>In addition any of the following procedures may also be required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-drainage of SRF is required in long standing cases.</li> <li>-internal tamponade by SF6 gas or silicone oil is required in complicated cases.</li> <li>-pars planavitrectomy is required to cut the vitreoretinal fractional bands.</li> </ul>	What do you mean by sealing?	-Answers	OHP	What is the treatment for retinal detachment?

03 min	Explains nursing management .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NURSING MANAGEMENT</b></li> <li>• 1. Prepare the patient for surgery.</li> <li>• Instruct the patient to remain quiet in prescribed (dependent) position, to keep the detached area of the retina in dependent position.</li> <li>• Patch both eyes.</li> <li>• Wash the patient's face with antibacterial solution.</li> <li>• Instruct the patient not to touch the eyes to avoid contamination.</li> <li>• Administer <u>preoperative medications</u> as ordered.</li> <li>• 2. Take measures to prevent postoperative complications.</li> <li>• Caution the patient to avoid bumping head.</li> <li>• Encourage the patient no to cough or sneeze or to perform other strain-inducing activities that will increase intraocular pressure.</li> <li>• 3. Encourage ambulation and independence as tolerated.</li> <li>• 4. Administer medication for pain, nausea, and vomiting as directed.</li> <li>• 5. Provide quiet diversional activities, such as listening to a radio or audio books.</li> <li>• 6. Teach proper technique in giving eye medications.</li> <li>• 7. Advise patient to avoid rapid eye movements for several weeks as well as straining or bending the head below the waist.</li> <li>• 8. Advise patient that driving is restricted until cleared by ophthalmologist.</li> <li>• 9. Teach the patient to recognize and immediately report symptoms that indicate recurring detachment, such as floating spots, flashing lights, and progressive shadows.</li> <li>• 10. Advise patient to follow up.</li> </ul>	EXPLAINING	Listening and taking notes	PPT	What is the nursing management for retinal management ?
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# LESSON PLAN ON BREASTFEEDING

Name - M.S. Vaishnavi Anil Joshi  
class - BSC III<sup>rd</sup> year  
Subject - Child Health Nursing  
Topic - Breast Feeding  
Group - Student  
Method of Teaching - Mock Demo  
Time - 45 min.

## OBJECTIVES

### • General Objectives :-

To educate students about the details of breastfeeding & its importance to baby as well as mother.

### • Specific objectives :-

- Explaining the definition of Breastfeeding.
- Describing the advantages of breastfeeding.
- Elaborating the types of milk & techniques of breastfeeding
- Discussing the problems in breastfeeding

TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	A.V AIDS	EVALUATION
2 min	<p>To explain about definition of Breastfeeding</p> <p>To describe above the benefits of breastfeeding to baby mother &amp; family.</p>	<p>"Breastfeeding is the feeding of an infant or young child with breast milk directly from female human breasts. (i.e. via lactation) not from a baby bottle or container"</p> <p><u>BENEFITS OF BREASTFEEDING</u></p> <pre> graph TD     ADV[ADVANTAGES] --- BABY((BABY))     ADV --- MOTHER((MOTHER))     ADV --- FAMILY((FAMILY))   </pre>	E X P L	L I S T A I N I N G	P O S T E R E P R E S E N T A T I O N	P O S T E R E P R E S E N T A T I O N

TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	A.V AIDS	EVALUATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Advantages to the baby</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <u>Nutrition</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breast Milk contains all the nutrients in the right proportion required for optimum growth &amp; development of baby.</li> <li>- Breast milk contains adequate amount of vitamins, minerals &amp; proteins.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) <u>Infection</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breast milk contains immunoglobulins like IgA, macrophages, lymphocytes.</li> <li>- Breast fed babies usually suffer less from infectious illness &amp; their symptoms. (e.g. diarrhoea, ear infections, RTI)</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) promotes close physical &amp; emotional bondage with mother.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>		E X P L A I N G	L T S E T E H I N G G	P O S T E R P R E S E N T A T O U	

TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	AV. ASSES	EVALUATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Advantages to mother</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced the chance of post partum haemorrhage.</li> <li>- Decrease risk of breast &amp; ovarian cancer.</li> <li>- Breast feeding reduces the risk for long term obesity.</li> <li>- Breast feeding mother are more confident &amp; less anxious than bottle feeding mothers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Advantages to family &amp; society</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breast feeding saves money &amp; time &amp; conserves energy.</li> <li>- Breast feeding is the cheapest source of optimum nutrition.</li> <li>- 1c</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		E X P L A I N G	L F S T E R H G		

Time	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	A-V AIDS	EVALUATION
		<p>• <u>TYPES OF MILK</u></p> <p>① <u>Colostrum</u> - It is the first milk for NB secreted during initial 3-4 days after delivery. It is yellow, thick &amp; rich in large quantities of antibodies, vitamins, immune factors but secreted in small quantity. This milk is very essential for the baby.</p> <p>② <u>Transitional Milk</u> - It is secreted after 3-4 days &amp; continues upto 2 wks. This has less protein &amp; immunoglobulin but more sugar &amp; fat.</p> <p>③ <u>Mature milk</u> - After transitional milk, mature milk is secreted which is thin &amp; watery but contains all nutrients in appropriate quantity.</p> <p>④ <u>Preterm milk</u> - It is secreted from the mother who delivers preterm baby. It is richer in protein, sodium, iron, immunoglobulin &amp; calories than term milk to fulfil the need of preterm baby.</p> <p>⑤ <u>Fore milk</u> - It is secreted at the beginning of feed. It is watery &amp; satisfies baby's thirst.</p>	E X P L A I N F N G	L I S T E N F N G		

TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	AV. ADDS	EVALUATION
		<p>⑤ Hind-Milk-It is secreted toward the end of the feed &amp; satisfies baby's hunger.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Techniques of Breastfeeding</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① <u>Cradle position</u> - commonly used comfortable position           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mother holds her baby with his head on her forearm &amp; baby's whole body facing her.</li> <li>- Ensure baby's head, neck &amp; back are in same plane.</li> </ul> </li> <li>② <u>Cross cradle position</u> - this is good for premature babies           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mother holds her baby along the opposite arm from the breast she is using</li> <li>- Support baby's head with the palm of her hand at the base of baby's head.</li> </ul> </li> <li>③ <u>Football hold position</u> -           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is good for mothers with large breasts or inverted nipples.</li> <li>- Mother holds her baby at her side, lying baby's back with head at the level of nipppler.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	E X P C A I N I N G.	L I S T E E N I N G.	P O S T E R P R E S E W T R A T E D O N.	

Time	Specific Objectives	Content	Teaching Activity	Learning Activity	A'n Aids	Evaluation
		<p>(4) <u>Side lying position</u> - this allows mothers to rest especially who have had cesarean births.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Head &amp; neck should be comfortably propped up.</li> <li>- put a small blanket (rolled) behind baby's back.</li> <li>- pull baby close &amp; guide baby's mouth to the nipple.</li> </ul>	E	L	P	
			X	I	O	
			P	S	S	
					T	
					E	
					R	
			L	T		
			A	E	P	
			I	N	R	
					E	
					S	
					E	
		<u>Latching</u>				
		After proper positioning, baby's mouth should be properly attached to the breast for effective suckling				
		- poor latching may result in sore or painful nipple & poor milk supply to baby.				
		<u>Signs of Good Attachment</u>				
		- Baby's mouth wide open.	I	N	N	
		- lower lip turned outwards.			T	
		- Baby's chin touches to mother's breast.	N	G.	A	
		- majority of areola inside baby's mouth	G.		T	
					E	
					D	
					N	

TIME	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING ACTIVITY	LEARNING ACTIVITY	P.V AIDS	EXPLANATION
		<p><u>Problems in Breastfeeding</u></p> <p><u>Oengorged Breast</u></p> <p>It is characterized by painful overfilling of the breasts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is occurred when amt. of breast milk produced is more than the amount of milk demanded from breast. It is usually occurs on 3rd or 4th day of postpartum period</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Signs &amp; symptoms</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pain</li> <li>- tenderness in one or both the breast</li> <li>- low rise of temperature.</li> <li>- edematous.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>Treatment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cold Application</li> <li>- Massage of breast</li> <li>- Accumulated milk should be gently expressed out.</li> <li>- Encourage the mother to back feed the baby frequently.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	E X P L A T I	L I S T E F N		

Time	Specific objectives	Content	Teaching Activity	Learning Activity	Nursing AZOS	Evaluation
		<p><u>② Inverted Nipple</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It can be pulled out easily &amp; does not cause any difficulty in breast feeding.</li> <li>• <u>Treatment</u> - It includes stretching &amp; rolling out the nipple many times soon after the birth of baby.</li> <li>- Plastic Syringe is put into the nipple &amp; milk is drawn out to correct the nipple.</li> </ul> <p><u>③ Sore Nipple</u> - It occurs due to incorrect latching when baby sucks only the nipple not areola or frequent washing of breast with soap water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Treatment</u> - Correct technique of latching, cleaning breast not more than once a day.</li> <li>- Application of hind milk &amp; allowing to heat.</li> </ul> <p><u>④ Breast Abscess</u></p> <p>Untreated engorged breast, cracked nipple, blocked duct or mastitis can lead to breast abscess.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Symptoms</u> - mothers gets high grade fever, rise blood count.</li> <li>• <u>Treatment</u> - treated with analgesics, antibiotics sometimes I&amp;D.</li> </ul>	E X P L	L I S	T E N I D	

Time	Specific objectives	Content	Teaching Activity	Learning activity	AV Aids	Evaluation
		<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>In this lesson plan studied that definition, benefits, types of milk, techniques of breastfeeding Latching, &amp; problems in breastfeeding.</p>				
		<p><u>Conclusion</u></p> <p>In this topic that I conclude that Students learned &amp; understood that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition</li> <li>- Benefits of breastfeeding</li> <li>- Types of milk</li> <li>- Techniques of breastfeeding</li> <li>- Latching</li> <li>- Problem in breastfeeding.</li> </ul>				

SIDDHAGIRI NURSING INSTITUTE

LESSON PLAN

ON

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION**

SUBMITTED TO ,

MISS REGINA SATVEKAR .

SIDDHAGIRI NURSING INSTITUTE ,KANERI .

SUB

MITTED BY,

MISS ASHWINI PEDNEKAR

SIDDHAGIRI NURSING INSTITUTE ,KANERI

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 Min	Explain introduction Of Health organization	<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>A voluntary or nongovernmental organization ( NGO ) is a nonpolitical , non- profit based , independent organization , having an autonomous body , consist of a group of members , which hold the meeting periodically , collects the funds from private sources, philanthropists, government , etc.</p> <p>Spend money for one of the following intentions, and is named accordingly,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of a religion ( in which case it is called religious or missionary organization )</li> <li>• Social relief and welfare ( a welfare organization)</li> <li>• Protection of interest of the members of a professional ( a Professional Body – India Medical Association )</li> <li>• Provision of health services to the people ( a voluntary health agency )</li> </ul>	Discussion Cum Lecturer	PPT	
1 min	Explain the type of health	<p>Type of Health Agency</p> <p>1. Voluntary Health Agency</p>			



Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	of voluntary agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compared to government organization , VHA ( NGOs) are better accepted.</li> <li>Community participations is better in the programmes undertaken by VHAs.</li> <li>The programmes are flexible and not rigid</li> <li>They are not handicapped by bureaucratism and red tapism.</li> <li>They work at fast pace and at low operative costs.</li> <li>They provide an opportunity those individuals, who are interest in social work.</li> </ul>	Lecturer	PPT	
2 min	List down the Limitation of Voluntary health Agency	<p><b>Limitation of Voluntary health Agency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their programmes are often related to noncritical health problems.</li> <li>Their services are not always targeted to those who are in greatest need of them not are they conducted in the areas that need them most.</li> <li>Their programmes often do not run according to the modern principles and techniques of management .</li> </ul>	Lecturer	PPT	
	List down the function	<b>Function Of voluntary Agency</b>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
3 min	of voluntary health agency  Explain the indian red cross society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They supplement the work of government agencies , by providing resources , such as manpower , materials and money.</li> <li>• They explore ways and means of doing new things including research activities .</li> <li>• They carry out extensive information, education and communication activities ( education )</li> <li>• They carry out demonstration and experimental projects .</li> <li>• They guide and criticize the work of government agencies .</li> <li>• They mobilize public opinion for the benefit of the community.</li> </ul> <p><b>Voluntary Health agencies in India</b></p> <p><b>1. Indian Red Cross Society</b></p> <p>The Red Cross Society of India was established by an act of the Indian Legislature in 1920 and founder is Claude hill and Headquarter at New Delhi with the three objectives of improvement of health , prevention of disease, and mitigationof suffering.</p> <p>World Red Cross Day is celibrated on May 8 every year .</p> <p>It is independent , nongovernmental, international organization .</p>	Lecturer	Chart	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	Explain the	<p>Its activities are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of amenities to soldiers in time of war.</li> <li>• Organizing disaster relief service., in the form of milk, medicine, foods, vitamins, clothes, blanket, etc.</li> <li>• Maintaining blood banks and promoting blood donation for the benefit of those wounded in wars of disasters.</li> <li>• Development of maternity and child welfare services.</li> <li>• In peacetime, it provides to the patients of military hospitals with such amenities as newspapers, periodicals, musical instruments and other conform goods.</li> <li>• It contributes to health care by providing equipment, drugs and supplies to the hospital.</li> <li>• It conducts health education campaigns.</li> <li>• It provides first aid services to the deserving cases and also training in first aid through St. John Ambulance Association of india.</li> </ul>	Lecture cum discussion	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
3 min	tuberculosis association of india  Explain family planning association	<p><b>2. Tuberculosis Association Of Indian</b></p> <p>This was organised during the year 1939 with new Delhi as headquarters, having state branches in all the states</p> <p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every year, it raises funds by conducting a Tuberculosis (TB) seal sale campaigns.</li> <li>• Tuberculosis Association Of Indian (TAI) conduct training of doctors and health workers in the control of TB.</li> <li>• It Publishes periodicals related to TB.</li> <li>• It conducts annual conferences, encouraging research on TB.</li> <li>• It runs TB sanatoria ( hospital) at New Delhi, Kasauli, Mehrauli and Dharampur.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Family planning association of india</b></p>	Lecture cum discussion	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>Family planning association of india(FPAI) was established in 1949 with headquarter at Mumbai. It has branches all over the country.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <p>Family planning association of India runs clinics providing family welfare services, including medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) and sterilization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It conducts training programmes for doctors, paramedical workers, volunteers and opinion builders in the area of family planning. It has two regional training centers of Hyderabad and Gwalior.</li> <li>• It conducts mobile camps in rural areas.</li> <li>• Family planning association of india imparts education about population control, family life, safe sex, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.</li> <li>• It organized seminars, workshops, and conferences.</li> <li>• It publishes quarterly journal related to family welfare.</li> <li>• Its pariwarpragatipariyojana undertakes community development</li> </ul>	Lecturer cum discussion	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	Explain the Hindu Kust Nivaran Sang	<p>activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It gives financial assistance to other NGOs undertaking family welfare activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Hind Kust Nivaran sang.</b></p> <p>This was found 1950, with new Delhi S the headquarters.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hind Kust Nivaransangh (HKNS) provides Financial assistance to leprosy homes and clinics.</li> <li>• It provides health education through publications and posters.</li> <li>• It provides training to medical workers and physiotherapists.</li> <li>• It encourages research and fields investigations in leprosy.</li> </ul>	Lecturer	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	Explain the Voluntary health Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It holds periodic leprosy conferences.</li> <li>• It brings out a quarterly journal called ‘ Leprosy in India’.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Voluntary health association of india</b></p> <p>Voluntary health association of india (VHAI) is a federation of the organization in the field of health and community development.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ti develops and distributes health educational material.</li> <li>• It brings out newsletters and journals devoted to health and community development.</li> <li>• It sets up stalls in the exhibitions in different parts of the country.</li> <li>• It imparts training to different categories of health personnel.</li> <li>• Its specialty is training of the health trainers.</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary health association of india is the first organisation to popularize the concept of well – baby clinics and India.</p>	Lecturer	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	Explain the indian council for child welfare	<p><b>6. Indian Council for child welfare</b></p> <p>Indian Council for child welfare (ICCW) was established in 1952.</p> <p>It is affiliated to international union for child welfare.</p> <p>It has a network of state councils and district councils all over the country.</p> <p>Its services are mainly concentrated over the development of India children, physically. Mentally, socially, morally, and spiritually in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity.</p>	Lecturer	PPT	
2 min	Explain the	<p><b>7. Bharat sevaksamaj</b></p> <p>This was formed in 1952. The main objective of this is to help people to achieve health by their own actions and efforts.</p> <p>It has a network of branches in all the states and districts.</p> <p>Improvement of sanitation in the village is one of the important activities of bharatsevaksamaj ( BBS).</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	central social welfare board	<p><b>8. Central social welfare Board.</b></p> <p>This is an Autonomous body, under the control of ministry of education. This was set up by government of India, in August 1953.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It surveys the needs and requirements of voluntary welfare organizations in the country.</li> <li>• It promotes the formation of social welfare organizations.</li> <li>• It provides financial aid to deserving welfare organizations.</li> <li>• It initiated family and child welfare services In 1968 in rural areas for the welfare of women and children through various activities, such as mothers craft, social education, literacy classes, distribution of milk, organizational of play centers for children., etc.</li> </ul>	Lecturer	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
2 min	Explain the kasturba memorial fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It started a scheme of industrial cooperatives under which the women of the lower middle class in urban areas were employed and given salary, thus raising their economic status.</li> </ul> <p><b>9. Kasturba memorial fund</b></p> <p>This was created in commemoration of smtkasturba Gandhi, after her death in 1944. It has a fund of nearly rs. 1 core.</p> <p>The main object of improving the lot of women, especially in the village, through gramsevika.</p> <p>The money of the trust is actively utilizes in various welfare projects in the country.</p>	Lecturer	PPT	
2 min	Explain the All India women's conference	<p><b>10.All India women's conferences</b></p> <p>This is the only VHA organized for the welfare of the women in the country. It was established in 1926 an has branches all over the country. It is running maternal and child health ( MCH) clinics.</p>	Lecturer	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
20 Min	Explain the All india Blind Relief Society  Explain international Health Agencies	<p>Adult education centre to improve especially female literacy, milk center and family planning clinics.</p> <p><b>11.All India Blind Relief society.</b></p> <p>This was established in 1946. It is functioning for the relief of the blind. It conducts ophthalmic camps. It works in coordination with other institutions and organizations for the blind.</p> <p><b>International health organizations</b></p> <p>With the shrinking of the world into a global village, the jet travel and human interaction have increased the transmission of diseases from one country to another country. Hence, international cooperation in health and diseases is desirable.</p> <p><b>1. First international sanitary conference (1851)</b></p>	Lecturer	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>The origin of international health cooperation dates back to 1851, when an international sanitary conference – the first of its kind – was convened in Paris. The conference was attended mainly by European countries –Australia, France, Great Britain, Russia. Etc.</p> <p>The objective was to introduce uniformity into quarantine measures, because quarantine measures varied from country to country. But the conference was ended in failure, because it was ratified by only three countries. So this code never come into force. Ten more conferences were held between 1851 and 1902 to reach an agreement.</p> <p>They failed to achieve agreement on a uniform quarantine procedure, partly because of the gaps in the knowledge of the natural history of the quarantinable disease and partly because of the political differences. However, there was a feeling of arriving at an international plan of action to control communicable disease.</p> <p><b>2. Pan American Sanitary Bureau (1902)</b></p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>Pan American bureau (PASB) was the world's first international health agency established in 1902, to coordinate quarantine procedure among the American states. That pan American sanitary Code, evolved by PASB in 1925, is still in force. In 1947 the PASB was recognized and was Renamed as Pan American Sanitary Organization(PASO).</p> <p>Later in 1949, it was agreed that PASO would serve as WHO regional office for Americans. In 1958 it was renamed as Pan American Health Organizations( PAHO), with its headquarters in Washington.</p> <p>Pan American Health Organizations member states include all the 35 countries of America. A major effort of PAHO was the launch of polio eradication in 1985. In September 1994, America was officially declared polio free.</p> <p><b>3. Office International D hygiene Publique. (1907)</b></p> <p>Following the establishment of PASB, France also felt the need</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>to have a permanent health agency, permanent international health bureau – office international d hygiene Publique (OIHP) – popularly called Paris office to disseminate information about communicable disease and to evolve uniform quarantine procedure.</p> <p>The agreement for the establishment of OIHP was signed in Rome in 1907. It was started purely as European organisations, grew steadily, covering 60 countries including British India.</p> <p>Office International d hygiene Publique did remarkable work in disseminating the knowledge of communicable disease and their control and also contributed to other areas of international health.</p> <p>Eventually, in 1950, it was wound up with Who.</p> <p><b>4. Health Organization of the league of nation(1923)</b></p> <p>The league of nation was established after the first World war(1914-1918) to ensure peace and stability in the world.</p> <p>However, it was unable to prevent the second world war and was thus a political failure. It established a health organization in 1923 and carried out a commendable work in the field of health, hygiene,</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>nutrition, rural housing, training of health workers, etc. In addition to control of communicable diseases.</p> <p><b>5. United nations relief and rehabilitation administration</b></p> <p>This was an outcome of second world war. The health organization of league of nation was isolated in Geneva, during the second World War period (1939-1945), and the Paris office.</p> <p>Then United nations relief and rehabilitation administration (UNRRA) was set up during 1943 with the purpose of organizing recovery from the effects of second World War, specially epidemics. There was need to tide over the situation.</p> <p>The objectives were to control the epidemics and to offer health and rehabilitative services to displaced persons. It existed hardly for 3 years and did commendable work, including control of malaria in Grace and Italy, eradicating malaria in Sardinia and preventing the speeds of typhus.</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p><b>6. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund</b></p> <p>UNICEF is the acronym ( abbreviation) of united Nations international children's emergency fund , established in 1946 to continue the work of UNRRB to provide rehabilitation of those children of Europe and China , Victimized by the second World War . Subsequently when the emergency situation was tired over in 1953 , UNICEF was renamed as united nations Children's fund , but still retaining the same abbreviation.</p> <p>UNICEF is a specialized agency of the united nations with headquarters at New York. The chief executive officer is the Executive director .</p> <p><b>Function</b></p> <p>In the beginning UNICEF worked in collaboration with WHO and</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>assisted in the prevention and control of communicable diseases, such as malaria , tuberculosis, leprosy , sexually transmitted infection , etc.</p> <p>Subsequently shifted its attention to primary health care with focus on maternal and child health services .</p> <p>Four areas of special emphasis by UNICEF are child health , child nutrition, child welfare and child education.</p> <p><b>A. Child Health</b></p> <p>United nations international children's emergency funds provide aid for the production of vaccines. In India, it supported Bacillus calmette – Guerin (BCG) immunization program from the start. It also assisted in the manufacture of diphtheria pertussis tetanus (DPT) vaccine. Helped in erection of penicillin plant at pune, .</p> <p>Donated a dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane plant (DDT) and plant to prepare iodized salt. It took considerable interest in the provision of safe and sufficient water and sanitation in rural areas to improve the quality of life. It has given sufficient inputs for carrying out</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>immunization programmes.</p> <p><b>B. Child nutrition</b></p> <p>United nation international children's emergency fund helped the Applied Nutrition Programme in the form of supplementing the child feeding with low cost protein rich food, mainly in the rural areas for better child nutrition. It has supplied equipment for dairy plants. It has also given specific aid for the control of deficiency diseases by the provision of vitamin a solution, iodized salt, and iron and folic acid tablets. Recently it has been encouraging the national nutritional policies.</p> <p><b>C. Family and child welfare</b></p> <p>United nations international children's emergency fund has taken measures to improve the care of the children both within and outside their homes through means, such as day care centers, child</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>welfare and youth agencies and women's club.</p> <p><b>D. Child education</b></p> <p>United nations international children's emergency fund is providing assistance for the basic primary education and parent education. It supplies laboratory equipment, library books, audiovisual aids, etc. For educational institutions.</p> <p>Since 1976 UNICEF has been participating in urban basic service (UBS) with the objective of providing basic services, such as Sanitation, water supply, nutrition and education to the mother and children of urban low – income families.</p> <p>In September 1990, UNISEF organized a convention of the Right of the Child, Which was ratified by 10 countries including India. The convention spells out the civil, political, economic and cultural rights of the child. Some of these are right of life, right of survival, right to development, right to highest standard of attainable health, and the right to constitute into an association or union.</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>In June 1991, UNISEF promotes baby friendly Hospital imitative with the primary objective to create awareness and promotion of breastfeeding practices and in this connection, in collaboration with Who, developed ten steps successful breastfeeding.</p> <p>Currently,UNICEF is promoting a campaign, known as GOBIFFF" campaign to encourage the following strategies for child health revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G for growth monitoring</li> <li>• O FOR Oral rehydration Therapy</li> <li>• B for breastfeeding</li> <li>• I for immunization</li> <li>• F for family planning</li> <li>• F for female literacy</li> <li>• F for ferrum( iron) and folic acid supplementation.</li> </ul> <p>Thus greater attention is being given by UNICEF f to the concept of whole child meaning their long – term personal development and to the development of countries in which they live. This approach is also known as country health programming.</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p><b>7. United nation developed programmes</b></p> <p>The United nation developed programmes (UNDP) was established in 1966. It constitutes the main sources of funds for technical assistance.</p> <p>The main objective is to strengthen the human and natural resources of the poor countries, including India, for their development. Its projects include several areas, such as agriculture, industry, education and science, health, social welfare, etc. It works in collaboration with all other international health agencies. It supports research and cooperative activities to combat health problems threatening socioeconomic development.</p> <p><b>8. United nations fund for population activities</b></p> <p>The United nation fund for population activities ( UNFPA) has been helping nearly 130 countries in dealing with the population control. It began operation in 1869.</p> <p>This has been assisting India in achieving population control since</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>1974. It provides assistance in all areas of family planning programmes, including infrastructure development, manufacture of contraceptives, population education programmes, etc.</p> <p>The United nation fund for population activities has been instrumental in introducing innovating approaches to reproductive and child health ( RCH) programmes.</p> <p><b>9. Food and agriculture organization</b></p> <p>Food and agriculture organizations (FAO) was the first specialized agency of the United nation established after second World War in 1945 in Quebec, Canada, which subsequently moved to Rome.</p> <p>The chief aim is to alleviate global malnutrition and hunger.</p> <p>The strategies are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote food production by improving the efficiency of agricultural, pisciculture( fisheries), and forest, so that production of food keeps pace with the increase in population.</li> <li>• To improve the nutritional status of the people of all countries by</li> </ul>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>adequate distribution of food in the communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this context, FAO initiated A World freedom from hunger Campaign during 1960 and disseminated nutrition information and education to the people.</li> </ul> <p>In December 1992, an international conference on nutrition was held in Rome in collaboration with Who. They have jointly sponsored a large number of expert committees on food and nutrition. Several projects have been developed on nutrition education, food quality and safety, micronutrients deficiency, and nutrition surveillance.</p> <p>Food and agriculture organizations also shares interest in the control of brucellosis and other zoonoses.</p> <p><b>10.International labororganizations</b></p> <p>This was established in 1990, with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>as an affiliate of league of nations to improve the working and leaving conditions of working population all over the world. After the dissolution of the league, international Labororganizations( ILO) developed a closed association with Who in the field of health and labor.</p> <p><b>Function</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the health and safety of the working population.</li> <li>• To improve the living standards of workers.</li> <li>• To promote their economic and social stability.</li> </ul> <p>International labororganizations has developed an international Labor code, which lays down minimum desirable standards of the health, welfare and safety ( living and working conditions) of the worker throughout the world.</p> <p>International labororganizations also provide assistance to organizations interest in the betterment of living and working conditions ( employment standards) of labor populations.</p> <p><b>11.United nations educational, scientific and cultural</b></p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p><b>organizations.</b></p> <p>The United nation educational, scientific and cultural organizations ( UNESCO) was formed during 1945 and currently has 188 members. The main objective is to get peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture, and communication. It published world education report annually.</p> <p><b>12.United nations high commission for refugees</b></p> <p>The United nation high commission for refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1950 to provide protection and assistance to refugees are defined as those people who are outside their countries of origin because of a fear of persecution, based on their race, religion, Nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group who can not or do not want to return home.</p> <p>The United nation high commission for refugees has two basic objectives.</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>1. To protect refugees</p> <p>2. Seek ways to help them restart their lives in a normal environment.</p> <p>In addition to refugees, there are about 25 million internally displaced persons, i. e. Those who have fled their homes usually during a civil war but still staying in their home countries, whom also UNHCR provides help.</p> <p><b>13. World bank</b></p> <p>It is an international Bank for reconstruction and development. It was established in 1944 to raise the standard of living of the people of the poorly developed countries by providing loans on those projects aimed at socioeconomic growth, such as electricity, transport, water supply, agricultural, health, education, communication and population control.</p> <p>World Bank is the largest source of development assistance in the whole world, focusing on the poorest people in the poor countries. It is owned by 183 member countries. It provides nearly 16 billion US dollars every year in loans to its client countries. In India the world Ba9 is supporting</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>national programmes for control of blindness, national AIDS control programmes, and Revised national Tuberculosis control programmes.</p> <p><b>14. United nations joint programmes on AIDS</b></p> <p>The United nations joint programmes on AIDS ( UNAIDS) is a Joint United nations programme on human immunodeficiency virus. (HIV) /AIDS. The different organizations working together for the control of this pandemic disease are UNICEF UNDP, UNFPA, United nations international drug control programme ( UNDCP), UNESCO, Who and the world Bank. The intercountry office for the south Asia Region is based at New Delhi.</p> <p><b>15. United Nations International Drugs Control Programme.</b></p> <p>The UNDCP was established in 1961 to enhance the effectiveness of UN system for drug control, because the drug abuse is on increase, and it has</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>an adverse effect von human health. It collaborates with Who in its programme, especially in the prevention of transmission of HIV among the intravenous drug users.</p> <p><b>16.United Nations environmental programmes</b></p> <p>The United nation environment programme( UNEP). Was established in 1972 by the UN General Assembly for international cooperation relating to human environment. It is playing a significant role in the protection of the environment. It conducted a conference on Earth Summit held in Rio De janeiro ( Brazil) in 1992. It is estimated that by 2025, one – third of the world population will suffer from lack of water and will resort to use polluted watercraft, resulting in many health hazards. UNEP is also addressing these problems.</p> <p><b>17.International atomic Energy Agency</b></p> <p>International Atomic Energy (IAEA) was established in 1957. It's objective are mainly to enlarge the use of atomic energy for health, peace and</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>prosperity throughout the world. In the field of health, it collaborates with Who on the use of nuclear techniques in medicine, biology and health related environmental research.</p> <p><b>18. World Food Programmes.</b></p> <p>World Food Programmes (WFP) is the world's largest international food aid organization, serving in 84 countries since 1963, working with the goal of achieving, a world in which every man, women and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. Without food, there can be no sustained peace, no democracy and no development., it was founded in 1963 as the food aid arm of the United nations.</p> <p>World Food Programmes objective in India are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve nutrition and quality of life for the most vulnerable.</li> <li>• To make sustained improvements in household food security for the poorest, especially for women and children</li> <li>• To strengthen channels for locally produced food grains and support</li> </ul>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>local entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To advocate for ecorestoration.</li> </ul> <p><b>19..World Health Organisations</b></p> <p>The headquarter of Who is situated at Geneva. The constitution was drafted by Dr. Rene sand of Brussels, a pioneer of social medicine and Dr. Brock Chisholm, a Canadian psychiatrist who become the first director General of Who. The constitution is a master piece in medical literature. It has its own constitution, own governing bodies, own membership and own budget. Who is an autonomous body.</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVE</b></p> <p>The main objective of Who is, attainment of highest level of healthy by all the people of the world.</p> <p>The preamble of the constitution is as follow,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It defines health as a, state of complete physical, mental, and social</li> </ul>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>well being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It declares that the attainment of highest level of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief and economic and social conditions.</li> <li>• It recognizes that the health of all people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and to the abolition of wars</li> <li>• It fixes the responsibility on the governments of the countries to provide adequate health and social welfare measures for the benefit of their citizens.</li> <li>• It also recognizes that understanding and active cooperation of the people is of utmost importance in the improvement of health of the people.</li> <li>• It affirms that the health of the country is of benefit to all other countries.</li> <li>• It suggests that healthy development of a child is of basic importance. The ability to live harmoniously in changing total environment is essential to such a development.</li> </ul>			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It also suggest that health education of all the people is essential to the fullest attainment of health.</li> </ul> <p>The international conference held at Alma- Ata during 1978, has influenced Who very much to achieve the Global Social Target, Health for all by 2000 AD, identifying primary health care strategies.</p> <p>Function</p> <p>World health organizational has a wide and varied field of activity covering all the areas of public health, which are group under the major areas.</p> <p><b>1. Health services</b></p> <p>Who provides assistance, guidance and coordination to the member countries in the prevention and control of communicable diseases, non communicable diseases and epidemics and also delivering primary health care.</p> <p>One of the major achievements of Who is the eradication of small pox (1977). At present, there has been a commitment for eradication of</p>			

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		<p>poliomyelitis. In 1974, Expanded programme on immunization was launched. In 1978, it resolved a Global Social Target Health for All by 2000 AD. In September 1991, children's vaccine initiative was launched in collaboration with United Nations International childrens emergency Fund (UNICEF), world bank and Rockefeller foundation, with the objective of making availability of a single vaccine that would immunize the child against all childhood diseases. In 1995 a global programme to control of Tuberculosis was launched. Directly observed the treatment, short course(DOTS) was identified as the strategies. WHO is also currently directing the Global battle against acquired immune deficiency syndrome. ( AIDS)</p> <p>WHO has prescribed international health regulations to prevent international spread of disease.</p> <p>The activities have also extended into the fields of vector biology and control, immunology, quality control of drugs and biological product and laboratory technology.</p> <p>WHO promotes the development of comprehensive Nation Health Programmes. It provides the assistance for improving the quality and coverage of maternal health and nutrition, and family welfare services. In</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
15 min	Explain the	<p>the area of environmental health, Who provides assistance for the control of air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution and food contamination and also for the provision of basic sanitation and protect water supply. It collaborates with others international health agencies in the area of health.</p> <p><b>2. Health Information and literature</b></p> <p>Who published the morbidity and mortality statistics of the member countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly epidemiological record</li> <li>• World health statistics, quarterly</li> <li>• World health statistics annual</li> </ul> <p>Moreover, it publishes scientific journals and reports,such as Who Bulletin, Technical report series (TRS), Who chronicle, world health, international Digest of health Legislation etc.</p> <p>Who library is one of the satellite centers of the medical literature Analysis and Retrieval systems (MEDLARS) of the US Nations library of medicine. MEDLARS is the only fully computerized indexing system covering the whole of medicine on an international basis.</p>			

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
	Bilateral Agencies	<p><b>3. Health Research (Biomedical Research)</b></p> <p>WHO encourages research activities in the Biomedical fields. It awards grants to research workers and institutions. In this connection, it has established Regional and Global Advisory Committees and also promotes training of workers.</p> <p><b>Bilateral Agencies</b></p> <p>Non government ( non- United nations) agencies</p> <p>These are the agencies working under the bilateral agreement of india and some foreign countries. The master chart of present and past international health organizations.</p> <p><b>1. Colombo plan</b></p> <p>This was the outcome of a meeting of common wealth foreign ministers, held at Colombo in 1950. It consist of foreign ministers of</p>	Lecturer cum Discussion	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>20 developing countries of south and southwest Asia and also represent ice of six developed countries, namely the UK, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan.</p> <p>Colombo plan provides assistance to the developing member countries in industrial and agricultural sectors, with a view to improve the standard of living in these countries. Some funds are earmarked for health also. All india institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), new Delhi, received financial assistance from New Zealand. Several others institutions were Supplied cobalt therapy units by Canada under the Colombo plan. Many fellowships for tra8 of health personnel have also been provided from time to time.</p> <p><b>2. United States Agency for international Development</b></p> <p>The United States Agency for international Development (USAID) was established in 1961 in order to continue the activities carried out previously by technical cooperation Mission ( TCM). USAID Provides assistance to large number of countries in the world.</p> <p>It has supported several public health programmes in India, such as</p>	Lecturer cum Discussion	PPT	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>Malaria eradication, medical education, nursing education, health education, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases, nutrition and family planning. USAID has established a branch in Delhi. Currently, it provides assistance for the control of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in India.</p> <p><b>3. Swedish international development cooperation Agency</b></p> <p>The Swedish international development cooperation Agency (SIDA) is assisting national TB control programmes since 1979. the assistance is provided in the form of X-rays units, microscopes, and anti – Tuberculosis (TB) drugs. SIDA also supported the pilot study of short –course chemotherapy during 1983-1984 and also the pilot phase 1 of revised national TB control programme (RNTCP) in five status during 1993.</p> <p><b>4. Danish international Development agency</b></p>	Lecturer cum Discussion	Lecturer cum Discussion	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>The Danish International Development agency ( DANIDA) was established by the government of Denmark. It is providing assistance in three major health programmes in India – DANIDA assisted revised National TB control programme ( DANTB) and DANIDA assisted national control programmes for control of blindness (DANPCB) I. E. Respectively leprosy, Tuberculosis ( TB) and blindness.</p> <p>Danish international Development agency assisted national leprosy eradication programmes.</p> <p>This was launched in four district in three states of madhyapradesh, odisha, and Tamil nadu in 1986. It assisted through infrastructure support, health education and human resources development, programmes monitoring and prevention and care of deformities.</p> <p>Danish international Development agency assisted national programme for control of blindness</p> <p>This was initiated in 1978. It is assisting in different phase. In phase 1, it strengthened the infrastructure of primary health centers. In phase 2, it sets up district blindness control societies in order to develop human resources</p>	Lecturer cum Discussion		

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>and to decentralize the services. In phase 3, it is continuing the gains of the earlier two phase and its proposed to set up national eye care resource centre through this assistance.</p> <p><b>5. Food foundation</b></p> <p>It is one of the very important nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) working actively in India. It has been active in the development of rural health services and family planning.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It established orientation training centers at singpur, poonamallee, and Najafgarh to provide training to medical and paramedical personnel, from all over India, in public health.</li> <li>• It has helped research – cum – Action projects, which are concerned with the improvement of environmental sanitation with</li> </ul>	Lecturer cum Discussion		

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>reference to designing and construction of hand flushed, acceptable sanitary latrines in rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has also helped the projects in rural health services and rural development.</li> <li>• Calcutta water supply and drainage schemes master plan was prepared.</li> <li>• Ford foundation also contributed for the establishment of national institute of health administration and education (NIHAE), new Delhi, which is now known as national institute of health and family welfare, which provides training for health administration.</li> </ul>	Lecturer cum Discussion		

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p><b>6. Rockefeller foundation</b></p> <p>This philanthropic organisation was established in the United States in 1913 by Mr John D Rockefeller with the objective of promoting the well-being of mankind all over the world.</p> <p>In the early days, it confined to medical education and public health. Later it expanded its fields to social sciences, humanities and agriculture sciences.</p> <p>It started functioning in India from 1920, with schemes for the control of hookworm disease in then Madras presidency.</p> <p>Since then Ford foundation has been associated with several medical and public health programmes in India.</p> <p><b>ACTIVITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It sponsors education visits for advanced training of health professionals of India to other countries through fellowship and travel grants.</li> </ul>	Lecturer cum Discussion  Lecturer cum Discussion		

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It sponsors the visit of specialists from the United states</li> <li>• It provides grants – in- aid to the selected institutions for carrying out researches, libraries, and medical education.</li> <li>• Currently, it is giving active support for the improvement of agriculture, family planning, and rural development.</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Cooperative for American relief everywhere</b></p> <p>It is now renamed as center for assistance and relief everywhere ( Care). It is the largest, independent, non profit based, non governmental international organization, founded in 1945 in North America, by the American donors to send food to the people of Europe, devastated by second World War.</p> <p>After the end second World War, Care extended the programme of providing food needs for the developing countries, emergency aid and long – term development assistance to all countries.</p> <p>Cooperative for American relief everywhere began its operations in India</p>	Lecturer cum Discussion	Lecturer cum Discussion	

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>in 1950, by funding through the following services,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midday school meal programme</li> <li>• Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) schemes</li> <li>• Education and Vocational training</li> <li>• Distribution of garden tools, pump sets, and seeds for raising vegetable gardens in schools.</li> <li>• Improvements of medical care by supplying medical equipment, Mobile vans, X – ray machines, diagnostic sets, eye glasses, glass frames, drugs, books and medicine to Indian hospital.</li> <li>• It is helping in the projects, such as nutrition and health project, Anemia control project, adolescent Girls project, child survival project, reproductive and family health project, konkon Integrated Development project., etc.</li> </ul>			

## **8. Freedom from hunger**

Time	Specific objective	Content	Teaching Learning Activity	A.V. Aids	Evaluation
		<p>This organized was established in 1946. It working in 14 countries across the globe. It brings innovative and sustainable self – help solutions to the fight against chronic hunger and poverty.</p> <p><b>9. Aga khan foundation</b></p> <p>This was founded in 1967 by his highness, Aga khan. This foundation works in 11 countries including India. The overall programme focuses on four major developments areas – health systems, education ( including early childhood care and development), rural development, and income generation to alleviate poverty and NGO enhancement.</p> <p><b>10.Save the children Fund</b></p> <p>This is a UK –based charity, works in more than 70 countries. It was founded in 1919 to provide emergency relief to the children suffering from malnutrition as a consequence of first World War. Health care, education, and welfare are the three main areas of work of this organization.</p>			

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		<p><b>11.Oxfam</b></p> <p>This is confederation of autonomous NGOs committed to fight poverty and injustice in the world and work in many developing countries including India. Development activities and advocacy are the main planks of the work carried out by oxfam.</p>			