

# **BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES**

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**BS RIT ,OTT**

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**

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# Introduction to Public Health Care Model

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- Focuses on population health rather than individual treatment
- Funded and managed mainly by the government
- Aims to ensure **universal access** to essential health services
- Prioritizes **prevention, promotion, and protection** of health

# Core Principles

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- **Equity:** Health care for all, regardless of income or social status
- **Accessibility:** Services available geographically and financially
- **Efficiency:** Optimal use of public resources
- **Accountability:** Transparency in service delivery and outcomes

# Key component

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- **Primary Health Care:** First point of contact (clinics, family doctors)
- **Public Health Programs:** Vaccination, sanitation, health education
- **Health Promotion:** Lifestyle change campaigns (e.g., anti-smoking)
- **Surveillance Systems:** Monitoring disease outbreaks and risks

# Advantages

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- Universal coverage reduces inequality
- Preventive focus lowers long-term costs
- Promotes healthier populations
- Strong safety net for vulnerable groups

# Challenges

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- Funding limitations and resource shortages
- Long waiting times in some systems
- Bureaucracy and inefficiency risks
- Balancing quality with cost control

# Examples

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- **United Kingdom:** National Health Service (NHS)
- **Canada:** Publicly funded, provincially administered system
- **Sweden:** Decentralized but universal health model

# Conclusion

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- Public health care ensures **health as a right, not a privilege**
- Requires **sustainable funding, innovation, and public trust**
- Central to achieving **global health equity**



Thank  
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