



## Summary

States are largely responsible in matters relating to the delivery of health care to the people of the society. Each state has developed their own system of health care delivery, independent of the Central Government. The Central Government responsibility mainly consists of policy making, planning, guiding, assisting, evaluating and coordinating the work of the State Health Ministries. The organizational structure and administrative framework at state level is under the State Department of Health and Family Welfare in each state headed by Minister with Secretariat under the charge of Secretary/ commissioner (Health and Family Welfare) belonging to the cadre of Indian Administrative Service (IAS). The health subjects are divided into three groups: Federal, Concurrent and State. The state subjects are the responsibility of a particular state, including provision of medical care, and preventive health services.

The Directorate of Health Services is fully committed to the total health care of its people in the spirit of health. The priority attention of the department is to provide the optimum health need of the people in general and particularly to those

living in rural and tribal areas as well as other peripheral remote areas of the state. On the other hand, most of the district in India are divided into two or more sub-divisions, each in-charge of an assistant collectors or sub collector. Each division is again divided in taluks, in-charge of a Thasildhar. Besides, there are the village panchayats, which are instructors of rural local self government. The urban areas of a district are organized into Town Area Committee, Municipal Board and Corporation.