

Role of Government in Public Health in System of India

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ABSTRACT: This term paper carries the current scenario and new lineups for the public health. It includes all the changes coming towards the health sector and the economy. The mortality's pattern, transitions and determinants of health are somewhere the major part of the government that set some new lineups for the public health. In 1978, the primarily health care met with many challenges regarding the transitions and determinants. There is not only health sector which has shown concern regarding population's health but there are also many other sectors in the system of health which are thinking about public's health. HR development, capacity of buildings, public health regulations are the most prime sectors of health which are concerned about the same.

Key words: Child mortality, Communicable diseases, policy liver, Public and private communities

I. INTRODUCTION:

India visualized that health of public have been so vital and have faced many problems in the lives of this country's people. Problems like, malaria, HIV, dengue, child mortality etc. The India's public health contains the increasing burden of both the communicable & non-communicable diseases and the rise in the population and changes in the environment. As now-a-days, the covid-19(corona virus) is one of the biggest communicable diseases which have made India face really bad days and critical issues. Not only India, But the whole world is facing consequences of CORONA VIRUS. Previously, the malaria, dengue, swine- flu were really something big which made the health system to improve in the technology and affected the whole world. There are many inequalities in the health sector of India which caused the failure in system of health care. Mostly, inequalities lie in the system of India because of income, sex, education etc.

Objective:

1. To evaluate the expenditure spent by government in India on health sector.

2. To find the improvement in the infrastructure and conditions such as sanitization, doctors etc of hospitals.
3. To find the Special attention to the urban sectors for basic solid wastes and etc.
4. To evaluate the exchange rate, quality of intermediaries, policy levers and financial risk between India & china.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The data used for this paper is the secondary data. This paper analyses the health of public in the system of India. There has been considered the non-profitability sampling method for this study.

Role of government in the health sector: System of health-

1. strengthening of health system: The system of health should confront some important issues such as workforce in health system, deficiency in financial resources & material resources and some challenges in performing the policies of health. The NRHM, a government policy set a motion of India which was bound forward in setting up an effective integration in the services of health and correction in affective architecture in the India's system of health care.
2. Health research system: There is basically a wide need in building up of infrastructure for research in the community medicine department in many institutions in India.
3. The information system of health- The system is already established to store information related to diseases and its cures. The slow pace of implementation outside the public sector has affected its use in hospital and medical sectors. The support is needed by the government in diagnosis and research activities on health risks and threats. Mainly the mechanisms to monitor occupational health, environmental risks and mental health have to be taken in use.

Role of Government in enabling Inter-sectoral co-ordination:

Managing health sector is very crucial; you need to keep your contacts really good. The

ministry of health needs to form better partnerships with other people from different sectors who are directly or indirectly involved with health sector. You need to strategize and formulate the plan for shared value among the various people across different sectors.

Living conditions: what a person needs to live a happy and hygienic life must be provided by the health sector. The pure drinking water, sanitization, clean surroundings and garbage storage, this all results in 70% decrease of spreading communicable disease. The regular checkups must be added in the medical card of every Indian citizen to avoid spread of disease. The drinking water supply must be provided in rural and urban areas.

Education: It plays really important part in every human's life. Education must be made compulsory for every Indian citizen and the cost must be reduced so that poor people can also afford it. The wages must be increased of every BPL card holder so that they can help their children study and also run their families. The literacy rate must show a rapid growth. India needs educated people to handle its economy and diversity.

Nutrition and development: Government must take an initiative and start providing LPG connection with food supplies. The Anganwadi movement is really doing great in rural areas but not only nutritional foods, Government should start some more supplies such as medicines, vaccines, LPG to make food and provide easily which will decrease corruption and proper amount of food will be delivered to each and every needy.

III. DATA ANALYSIS:

Strategy of public health issues -

To meet the ambitious challenges defined in advance, there is an urgent need for revitalizing number one healthcare totally based on the standards outlined at Alma-Ata in 1978: Universal access and coverage, equity, community participation in defining and implementing health agendas and intersectoral approaches to health. These principles stays legitimate, however ought to be reinterpreted in slight of the dramatic

Source- (Sai Ma, 2008)

A Demographic Overview of the Two Countries:

The most populous countries in the world are India and China. Moreover, the graphs are much different from each other in trends and demographic profiles. The India's population has been growing very rapidly and on the other hand china is low population growing country.

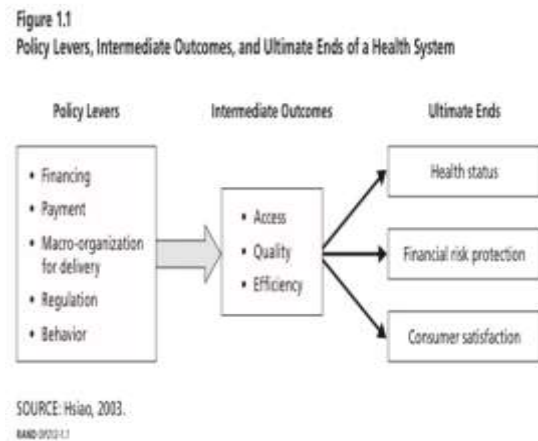
modifications within the health system in some unspecified time in the future of the past 30years. Attempts to attain "Health For All" had been carried forward within the shape of "Millenium Development Goals".

Public health is really concerned about the population level and the factors which are affecting India's growth. The disease prevention and control is the major issue we have to face at population level. We can work on this issue together as one big family by informed choices of society, public and private communities. However, the role of authorities is important for addressing the ones stressful conditions and reaching health fairness. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) plays a key function in guiding India's public fitness system.

Analytical Framework:

There are three different extents of the system of health care which we are focusing in our comparison of India and China.

In **Figure 1.1**, gives the information about the dimensions of health in system of china and India's health care. In this we have analyzed that the policy lever which is the parameter that affect the health system in both ways directly and indirectly. Secondly, we have analyzed the intermediate outcome and unlimited ends of the system of health.



The comparison of these countries is done below in the **table 1.1**.

Table 1.1
Population Indicators

Country	Population, 1994	Annual Growth Rate, 1994-2004 (%)	Dependence Ratio, 1994 ^a	Dependence Ratio, 2004 ^a	Fertility Rate, 1994 ^b	Fertility Rate, 2004 ^b	Percentage in Age Group, 2005		
							<15	15-64	>64
China	1,315,409,000	0.8	48	42	1.9	1.7	20	72	8
India	1,067,124,000	1.7	68	60	3.7	3.0	36	60	4

SOURCES: WHO, 2006; Population Reference Bureau, 2006.

^a Per 100 persons.

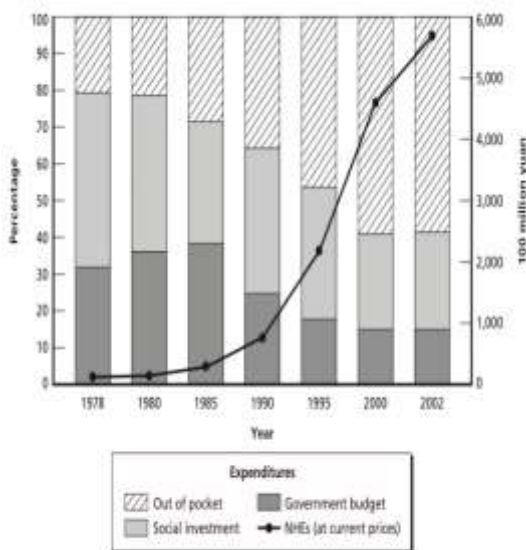
^b Per woman.

SOURCE: (Sai Ma, 2008)

Health System Evolution in china and India

China: As compared to other countries, the conditions of Chinese health has shown declination in expenditure. The health system of china has achieved much health improvement just in between 1950 to 1990. The life expectancy rate was just twice. There was not only increment in life expectancy but also declination in mortality. You can see the graphs of china’s health improvement below in **figure 2.1**.

Figure 2.1
The Change in Structure of China's National Health Expenditures



SOURCE: Data from Project Team of the Development Research Center of the State Council of China (2005), Chapter Two, Tables 1 and 3.

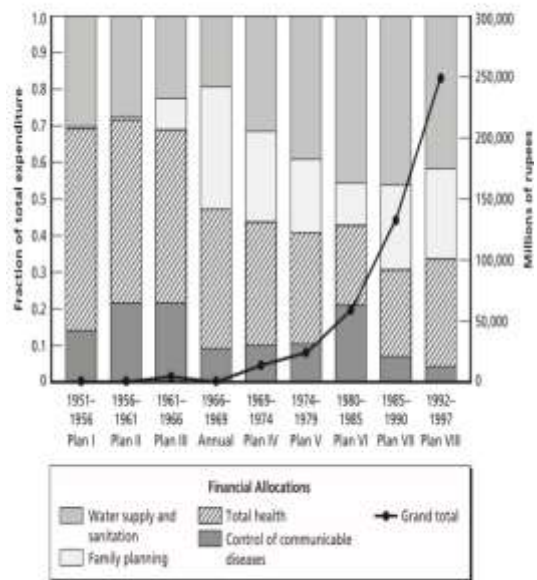
Source: (Sai Ma, 2008)

India:

This report shows the poor condition of health in India. As we all know that the illiteracy

rate and the population of India have shown rapid growth after 1990s. The lack of education and the inadequacy of the health organization are really devastating. There is three-tier infrastructure in the health system of India. Moreover, the below graph shows the financial allocation of health sectors in India between 1951 and 1997. See **figure 2.2**.

Figure 2.2
Financial Allocations for Health Sectors in India Between 1951 and 1997



SOURCE: Data from Qadeer (2000), Table 2.

SOURCE: (Sai Ma, 2008)

Healthcare expenditure:

The India’s largest sector in the reference of revenue and employment is none other than health sector. There are lots of things which are done by the India’s government for the improvement of health care. As mentioned above, the India follows 3-tier infrastructure plan in the health development. There was need of good knowledge about the menstruation so that can help them to improve the population. There was less number of schools and colleges for the medical students. So, government provided more schools and colleges for the betterment of the health sector and for the development of India. They are providing free sanitary napkins and low-rate sanitary napkins in government hospital to decrease disease rate which occurs due to use of bad clothes at the time of periods. The details about schools and colleges are given below. Refer to **figure 3.1 and 3.2**.

Health care exchange rate:

Table 2.1

Health care exchange rate

Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)		Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)	
Year	NR Equivalent of one US\$	Year	NR Equivalent of one US\$
2004-05	44.95	2005	46.11
2005-06	44.28	2006	45.23
2006-07	45.29	2007	41.29
2007-08	45.04	2008	42.42
2008-09	45.81	2009	48.33
2009-10	47.42	2010	48.74
2010-11	45.58	2011	46.67
2011-12	47.95	2012	53.49
2012-13	54.45	2013	58.63
2013-14	62.50	2014	61.03
2014-15	61.15	2015	66.15
2015-16	65.48	2016	67.21
2016-17	67.08	2017	68.12
2017-18	64.45		
Q1 2018-18	67.04		
Q2 2018-18	70.18		
Q3 2018-18	72.15		

SOURCE: (Sai Ma, 2008)

Healthcare infrastructure:

Medical colleges:

There is rapid increment in India's medical educational infrastructure from last 26 years. In fact there is increase in medical colleges also. In FY11 there were only 314 colleges of medical and it has been increased to 476 in FY18.

Figure 3.1

Number of medical colleges



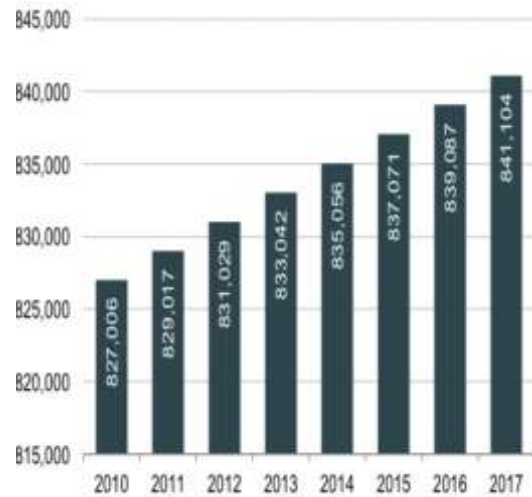
SOURCE: (Sai Ma, 2008)

Doctors:

The numbers of doctors have also increased in India as the opportunities of being the doctor have been increased. The medical colleges have been made and many developments have been done for the medical student.

Figure 3.2

Number of doctors



SOURCE: (Sai Ma, 2008)

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The government of India funded in health insurance project which was launched in 2018 named as Ayushman Bharat. Recently, India has really large number of hospital, doctors and clinics in the health system. The facilities for health care in India have grown year over year. India has been the largest exporter in the world for medicines. The expenditure has shown rapid growth in health sector and millions of rupees is been provided on the services of medical sectors. The outcome of policy lever between India and china is finance, payment, regulation, delivery and behavior.

Rationale behind choosing the topic:

The reason behind choosing this topic was that due to CORONA (covid-19) the medical and health system is really in trend. What's the role government in the health sector? What are the precautions taken by the government in the health sector? Etc. So, thereby, the data was much more available related to this topic.

V. FUTURE SCOPE:

India has become wider in health care. The largest sector in India is healthcare sector which is giving the employment and profit both to the government. As if today we are only talking about CORONA VIRUS, only health centers are open. There is rise in the share of health care which is expected approximately between 19-20%. The facilities of health care are there in the small towns and villages also.

Certain players in industry focus only on providing one kind of health care service to its

customers. This also helps them to be the leader in that service. Many examples can be quoted for hospitals focusing on treatment of cancer and providing cancer treatment and eye related problems and treatments in India.

VI. LIMITATIONS:

1. There is low health care quality in India.
2. Biggest issue in India is corruption/ politics. They work for less hours and are being paid for complete 7-8 hours by the government.
3. The hospitals and the clinic are overcrowded and people are being admitted to the hospitals and clinic without beds and services.
4. The cost factor is very less in public health system by which the crowd comes and then the more gathering of people takes place which results in the risk of being infected.

VII. CONCLUSION:

“Health of people is the beginning of the happiness.” This statement contains many emotions and many truths. Your lives depend on your health condition and your happiness depends on health? Yes. It’s true. If you go through any problem or any disease, you are surely in pain. But if, you are not sick than you enjoy your life and be happy. In this challenging world, the India in fact, the whole world is going through a big crisis named, COVID-19 (CORONA VIRUS). The government is facing the issues, the problems, the challenges at the same time very collectively. The technology of India’s health care has been improved than previously but still requires more development.

It is concluded that, India is a developing country and the best sector which is getting developed very rapidly and collectively is only the health sector because if there is health than you are there. You require updated technology used in hospitals with updated vaccines and medicines. For all this India require budget and government is rapidly providing expenses to health sector for its growth and development.

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