

HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Health is a fundamental priority of every human being and right as well as worldwide social goal. Health is an essential aspect for the fulfilling of basic human needs to attain the status of a better standard of life. Improving the quality of health and life wellbeing is an important goal of the development in many emerging countries. Better health, education, equal and wider employment opportunities to all, trustworthy and transparent people's intuition, sustainable and cleaner environment, respect, and self-esteem and life security, among others, are key manifestations of the quality of growth is health. The quality of human health is not good, physical capital and natural resources cannot be utilized in a proper, manner and growth neither be sustained nor be qualitative. Health is a state of physical, mental biological well-being. The health status is usually measured in terms of life expectancy at birth of human being, infant mortality rate in a particular period, fertility rate, crude birth rate and crude death rate. On this context the present paper attempts to analyze the health care sector in India.

Key words: Health Care Services, social development, hospitals, problems

I. Introduction

In our life so many issues are connected like money, property, society, education and health. Health is the key component in human life without health our life is meaning less. In India health sector has various stake holders like people, government, society, pharmaceutical companies, medical practitioners and workers. The healthcare system in India is categorized into primary, secondary, and tertiary levels. At the primary level are Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs). At the secondary level there are Community Health Centres (CHCs) and smaller Sub-District hospitals. Finally, the top level of public care provided by the government is the tertiary level, which consists of Medical Colleges and District/General Hospitals. Healthcare is one of India's largest service sector, both in terms of revenue generation and creation of employment opportunities. Healthcare sector consists of various key actors like hospitals, staff, stores, blood banks, medical equipment, clinical trials for new issues, business policy outsourcing, services through telephone, health insurance and medical equipment. The healthcare system in India is emerging and fast growing due to its strengthening and wide coverage of services and increasing hospitality expenditure by public as well private corporate players. Economic and social development are key aspects which are dependent each other. Many Empirical research suggests that mere concentration on economic development and neglecting the social development in an economy or country results in overall development and ultimately slowing down the growth prospect of economic development. The top priority to the economic sector and marginal policy approach to social sectors like education and health results in economic prosperity accompanied by social poverty (B. S. Ghuman Akshat Mehta 2009). Health care is the diagnosis, Medical treatment, and management of issues regarding health illness and the proper maintenance of mental and physical wellbeing through the health care services offered by the medical organizations, nursing homes, and related health professions. Health care consist of all the goods and services prepared to promote health as a product, including "diagnosis, curative interventions, whether directed to individuals or to whole populations". The organized infrastructure of such services may constitute well equipped health care system. (A. Sheeba A. Seilan 2020) India's health care sector provides a wide range of quality of care to an individual, from globally acclaimed hospitals to facilities that deliver care of unacceptably low quality. The Efforts by health care people and the government with charitable institutions to improve the quality of services are particularly challenged by the lack of reliable data on quality and by technical difficulties in measuring quality. The improvement in health care services need efforts by both private and public participation with the aim to improve the quality of data, develop better measures and understanding of the quality of health care, and develop innovative solutions in medical sector are the long term challenges. Manoj (Mohan 2016) So the present study attempts to analyse the health care services in India.

II. Objectives of the study

The present study intends to analyze the health care services in India with the following objectives.

- (1) To analyze health care services in India
- (2) To study the issues and challenges of health care system in India.
- (3) To examine the status and problems of health services in India

III. Methodology of the study:

Methodology describes the research route map to be followed, the techniques to be used, and sampling for the study methods data collection, the tools of analysis used. The study carried out is an analytical in nature in which health care services, highlighting various issues and challenges in health care services in currently adopted health care policy. The present study is based on the secondary data. The researcher is going to collect the data from the different websites, government reports, reserve bank of India bulletins, different journals, articles, research papers, books etc.

IV. Data analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Health Care Services in India

S. No.	Characteristics	Rural (per 1000 population)	Urban (per 1000population)
1	Hospital Beds	0.2	3.0
2	Doctors	0.6	3.4
3	Public Expenditures	Rs. 80, 000	Rs. 5, 60, 000
4	Out of Pocket	Rs. 7, 50, 000	Rs. 1, 150, 000
5	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	74/1000 Live Births	44/1000 Live Births
6	Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	133/1000 Live Births	87/1000 Live Births
7	Births Attended	33.5%	73.3%
8	Full Immunization	37%	61%

Source: Jhilam Rudra De (2008)

The above table reveals the information about the health care system in India like, Hospital Beds, Doctors, Public Expenditures, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and others. Above table shows that in rural areas there are only 0.6 doctors per 1000 population, which is as high as 3.4 in urban areas. The disparities between Rural-urban are equally pronounced on account of outcome of health services. So in case of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in rural areas in 74 per one thousand live births which is about 44 per thousand live births in urban areas. So in case of , Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) is 137 per thousand live births in rural areas and 87 per thousand live births in urban areas (De, 2008).

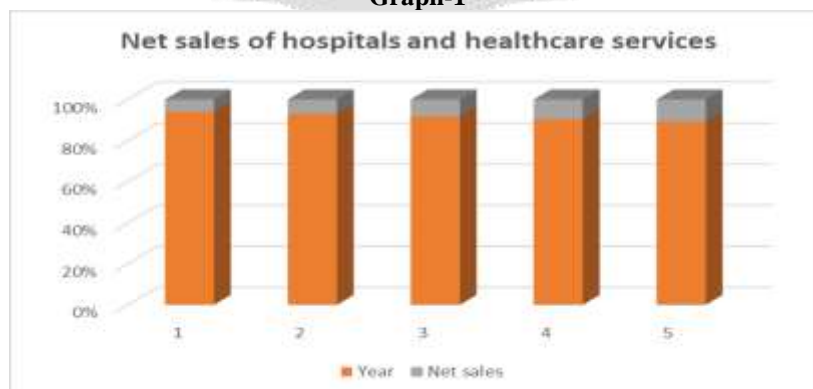
Table 2: Net sales of hospitals and healthcare services India between financial year 2013 and 2017

Sl.No	Year	Net sales
1	2013	127.61
2	2014	150.30
3	2015	180.21
4	2016	213.19
5	2017	244.82

Source: www.statista.com

The net sales of Indian hospitals and healthcare services sector for the fiscal year 2017 was around 245 billion Indian rupees. The net sales had grown marginally when compared to fiscal year 2013 which stood at approximately 128 billion rupees.

Graph-1



V. Health Care Sector in India: A Historical Perspective

Status health care sector Before Independence Traditionally health care in India has been based on optional work not a mandatory. Since historical times traditional practitioners of health care have significantly contributed to the health needs of society. The knowledge Ayurveda in the medicinal properties of plants and herbs were passed on from one generation to another to be used for treatment. The British rule and the dominance of the British changed the scenario.

Scenario of health care sector After Independence before to independence the healthcare in India was in struggle with large number of deaths and spread of infectious diseases. After independence the Government of India gave importance on Primary Health Care services and India has been attempted in sustained efforts to give better the health care service to the nation people. But the government initiative was not enough to meet the demands from a growing population be it in primary, secondary or tertiary health care.

Entry of Private Sector players in India: Till about 20 years back, the private sectors venture in the health care service sector consisted of only solo entrepreneurs like small hospitals and nursing homes. The quality of service provided by the players in the sector was very good in quality especially in the hospitals run by nonprofit organizations, charitable trusts and religious based foundations. In the period of 1980's its recognized that government can't provide health care to the nation people. the government allowed the entry of private sector to reduce the gap between supply and demand for healthcare services. The establishment of private sector has resulted in the emergence of opportunities in terms of medical equipment, information technology in health services, BPO, Telemedicine and medical tourism.

Healthcare services in India

In India Healthcare services sector consist of medical professionals like doctors, organizations, and health care workers who provide medical care to those in need. Healthcare service providers serve patients, families, communities, and populations. They covered an emergency, preventative, rehabilitative, long-term, hospital, diagnostic, primary, palliative, and home care. These services are centered around making health care accessible, high quality, and patient centered. Many different types of care and providers are necessary in order to offer successful healthcare services.

Types Of Healthcare Services

Healthcare services cover many different types of medical issues. Many people think of primary care, outpatient care, and emergency care when they need an illness managed or are generally not feeling well. However, there are more healthcare services that are dedicated to certain illnesses or issues. These healthcare services include;

- Mental health care
- Dental care
- Laboratory and diagnostic care
- Substance abuse treatment
- Preventative care
- Physical and occupational therapy
- Nutritional support
- Pharmaceutical care
- Transportation
- Prenatal care

Conclusion

So, finality of the present study intends to analyses status of health care services in India. Improving the quality of health care services provided by various agencies which are covered an emergency, diagnosis, rehabilitative, long-term treatment, hospital,, primary, , and home care. At the system level it requires a focus on administrative issues, including improving public and private sector management, building institutional capacity like health infrastructure, and promoting a culture of data-driven approaches.

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