Emerging Trends in Health Care in India –Problems and Opportunities

Dr.R.Kavitha , Ph.D

Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce

Periyar University, Salem -11, Tamilnadu

ABSTRACT

This article mainly deals with emerging trends in health care in India. India has a population of 1.2 billion people and the second most populous in the world. Nearly three quarters of the population still lives in rural areas. Healthcare is one of the India's largest service sectors. The present healthcare sector can be viewed as a half glass empty and half glass full. Good health confers on a person or groups freedom from illness and the ability to realize one's potential. The present position of healthcare and how it was delivered in proper ways is given in the paper. Moreover, the article deals with what are the various problem faced by people and the measures are used to protect the health from the bad conditions and also describe opportunities provided for health care.

Keywords: Health care, Hospital, Problem, opportunities, Population

Introduction

India has a population of 1.2 billion people and the second most populous country in the world. Nearly three quarters of the population still lives in rural areas. Healthcare is one of the India's largest service sectors. The present healthcare sector can be viewed as a half glass empty and half glass full. Good health confers on a person or groups freedom from illness and the ability to realize one's potential. It covers not merely medical care but also all aspects pro preventable illness, 1 lakh mother dies during child birth, 5 lakh people die from Tuberculosis. Diarrhea and Malaria continue to be killers while 5 million people are suffering from HIV/AIDS. A health care structure in the country is over burdened by continuing to be high in the most of the states. Indian healthcare industry is rapidly expanding healthcare infrastructure in India is very poor. A notable percentage of India suffers from poor health care system. Most of the healthcare facilities provided by Indian health care service are limited and low standard. Good health care confers on a person or group's freedom from illness. Health care covers not medical care but also all aspects pro preventive care too.

Current Health Care position in India

The Indian healthcare system is besotted with numerous problems and too many laws. The doctor population ratio in India is 1: 1500 when compared to an estimated 1: 1000 in China and 1: 350 in USA. In urban India, ratio is estimated at around 1:500 while rural India it is around 1: 2500(National Health Profile 2010-11). There are about 9.2 lakh allopathic doctors in India and at about 7.5 lakh doctors practicing 'alternative' medicine (AYUSH, comprising of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy), primarily in rural areas. There are about 500 AYUSH colleges with 30000 doctors graduating annually. In India, there are 355 medical colleges which are recognized by Medical Council of India (MCI). A total annual intake of about 40000 doctors for an MBBS degree.About 22000 dentists were produced in every year.

Moreover, over 2000 nursing institutes registered with the Nursing Council, over 80000 nurses graduating every year. There are 600 colleges opened with approval of The Pharmacy Council of India and the outcome of the students was about 36000 in every year.India has about 12760 allopathic government hospitals with adequate bed facilities

GE - International Journal of Management Research
Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access *International Journal*
www.gejournal.net email: gejournal.net@gmail.com

Page 238

worth of 5.75 lakh (Source - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2010) and also there are 23887 primary health care centres in India.

Health care in India blog looks at the emerging trends in healthcare in India. As India continues to grow there is a huge pressure on the existing healthcare infrastructure. Also India has an eclectic mix of old and new. Traditional methods like bone setters, Ayurveda and Unnani co exit with modern medicine. To top it all we have a shortfall of early 600000 doctors in India today. Technology continues to help in health care delivery and will help increase effectiveness and reduce costs. The Indian healthcare sector currently represents a US dollars 40. Spending on health care in India is significantly low compared to the global, developed and other similar emerging economies and also examined the Indian health care spend in various parameters.

The Indian healthcare spends, when compared to other countries is very low. As it noted that spending on healthcare in India is significantly low compared to the global, developed and other similar emerging economies. Indian spend healthcare is less than half of the global average when compared on "Percentage of GDP" basis.

Healthcare Delivery in India

Healthcare delivery service is provided by the various health care sectors.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

    a)   Primary Health care

- Primary Health Centre
- Sub- Centers

    b)   Hospitals/ Health Centers

- Community Health Centers
- Rural Hospital
- District Hospitals
- Specialist Hospitals
- Teaching Hospitals

    c)   Health Insurance Scheme

- Employee State Insurance Scheme

GE - International Journal of Management Research
Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access *International Journal*
www.gejournal.net email: gejournal.net@gmail.com

Page 239

- Central Govt. Health Scheme

    d)   Other Agencies

- Defence

- Railways

2. PRIVATE SECTOR

    a)   Private Hospitals, polyclinics nursing homes and dispensaries

    b)   General Practitioners and Clinics

3. INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

    a)   Ayurveda and Siddha

    b)   Unnani

    c)   Homeopath

    d)   Unregistered Practitioners

4. VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES

5. NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Healthcare Problem in India

India faces the high burden of disease because of lack of environment sanitation and safe drinking water, under- nutrition, poor living conditions and lack of awareness about the health care system, disease ,preventive measures, etc,. Reasons for unaware of health care are due to lack of education, gender inequality and growth of population. India has 48 doctors per 1 lakh people, 1which is less than in developing nations and wide inequality medical service in urban and rural areas. Poor medical facilities, even in government institutions compared to corporate hospitals because of lack of funds, poor management, policies and lack of leadership.

Reason for lack of awareness in Health care

The following are the reason for lack of awareness in health care:

- Economic deficiency in the large division of the population is to poor access to healthcare.

- Poor educational status leads to the non utilization of proper health care system.

- Most of people in the country are living areas and they are not aware about the latest technology in health care.

- Lack of awareness on the various activities like pollutions, water, food, physical practice etc.

   'Capitation fees' has made it difficult for genuine students pursuing the medical profession and could also be a cause for medical inflation. Shortage of teaching staff in government hospitals due to pay the difference compared to private institutes and also there is to nationwide entrance exam like JEE or CAT for admission into MBBS. The rate of maternal mortality and infant mortality is high due to corruption and lack of infrastructure, effective implementation of health care system.

   The Union minister has recently announced that out of pocket health expenditure caused due to lack of access to adequate public health care. Most of the people are not satisfied with the service provided by the public hospitals due to inadequate doctors, nurses and infrastructure facilities.

Components of healthy life style

- Self-restraint from tobacco use

- Proper physical exercise regularly

- Balanced nutritious diet with vegetables, fruits, low in fatetc.

- Yoga and meditation

- Avoid alcohol things.

Opportunities

   In Indian, health industry comprises hospitals, medical infrastructure, medical devices, clinical trials, telemedicine, health insurance, is expected to reach US$ 160 billion by 2017. Indian healthcare system is developing rapidly and continues to expand its coverage, services and expenditure in the public sectors and private sectors. It helps to create

a large market for hospital information system. The Indian medical device is expected to grow to around US$ 5.8 billion by2014 and US$ 7.8 billion by 2016. Medical device in India is currently the fourth largest in Asia with device makers, and ranks among the top 20 in the world, as per data from the India Semiconductor Association.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US$ 2057.29 million received for expansion of hospitals and diagnostic centers, while drugs & pharmaceutical and medical & surgical appliance industry registered FDI worth US$11392.03 million and US$20.41 million respectively during April 2000 to September 2013, according to the data provided by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). The hospital services industry is expected to be worth US$81.2 billion by 2015.In addition to the above, Indian hospital services   sector revenue is expected to be increasing at CAGR of 20 percent during the period 2012-2017.

The Indian healthcare providers plan to spend Rs.5700 crore (US$916.40 billion) on IT products and services in 2013. Moreover Government concentrated in medical Tourism. The minister highlighted that the tourism industry in India could become a US$ billion by 2015 and also is expected to worth US$ 1 billion per annum and in 2015, it is expected as USS$2 billion.

The Government o f India has allotted Rs.3000 crore in the 12 five year plan (2012-17) for development of the medical service sector. The government has given permission for 100 percent FDI for health and medical services. The Medical Technology Assessment Board is to be set up by the Department of Health Research for evaluating all kinds of technologies.

GE - International Journal of Management Research
Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access *International Journal*
www.gejournal.net email: gejournal.net@gmail.com

Page 242

References

1. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam, A.Sivathanu Pillai, "Envisioning and Empowered Nation", Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co., Ltd., New Delhi, P.90.

2. "Childhood Mortality and Health in India". *Source: Institute of Economic Growth University of Delhi Enclave North Campus India by Suresh Sharma*. http://www.iegindia.org/workpap/wp292.pdf. Retrieved 2011-09-20.

3. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Union Budget 2012-13, RNCOS Reports, Media Reports, Press Information Bureau(PIB).

4. "Health Conditions". *Source: US Library of Congress*.

   http://countrystudies.us/india/35.htm. Retrieved 2011-09-20

5. "India marks one year since last polio case." *Al Jazeera*, 13 January 2012.

6. IDFC Securities Hospital Sector November 2010

7. "Initiatives: Hygiene and Sanitation". *Source: Sangam Unity in Action*. http://blog.sangamindia.org/2009/07/initiatives-hygiene-and-sanitation Retrieved 2011-09-20.

8. Policy Note on Health and family welfare – 2006-07, Demand No.19, Health and family welfare.

9. "Water, Environment and Sanitation". *Source: Unicef India*. http://www.unicef.org/india/wes_209.htm. Retrieved 2011-09-20.

10. WHO World Health Statistics 2010

GE - International Journal of Management Research
Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed **Open Access** *International Journal*
www.gejournal.net email: gejournal.net@gmail.com

Page 243