### Outline of the chapter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outline of the chapter</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Health administration at union level and state level</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1 Health administration at union level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.1 Role of the union government</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.2 Structure, growth and existing set up</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3 Administration</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.4 Function</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Health administration at state level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.2.1 Organization of state health department</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Political head</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Administration head</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Technical head</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ministry of health and family welfare plays a vital role on the national efforts to enable the citizens to lead a healthy and happy life. The Ministry has several centrally sponsored schemes, which are implemented through the states. All these schemes aim at fulfilling our national commitment to attain the goal of health for all by 2000 AD. The administration and implementation of all these schemes and programmes are organized through an integrated structure of health and family welfare services in the country. The union ministry of health and family welfare comprises various departments. Health according to the Constitution of India is a state subject. The main responsibility for providing health services to all people lies with the state health department. Therefore health administration at union level and state level is very important. Therefore in the present chapter the researcher will discuss role of union government, its structure, administration and functions for health administration as well as organization of state health department.
1 Health administration at union and State level

The present research study is on managerial appraisal of public hospital located at district headquarter of Gujarat State. Hence before discussing profile of public hospital and a managerial appraisal of public hospital located at district head quarter of Gujarat State, the researcher has tried to discuss Health administration at Union and State level.

1.1 Health administration at Union level

1.1.1 Role of the Union Government

Health and Human development form integral components of overall socio-economic development of a nation. Amartyasen in his keynote address to the Fifty Second World Health Assembly, geneva (18th may, 1999) made strong plea for promoting health to ensure development. In view of the federal, nature of the Constitution areas of operation have been divided between Union Government and State Governments. Seventh Schedule of Constitution describes three exhaustive lists of items, namely, Union list, State list and Concurrent List. Through some items like public health, hospitals, sanitation, etc. fall in the state list, the items having wider ramification at the national land like population control and family welfare, medical education, prevention of good adulteration, quality control in manufacturing of drugs, etc. have been included in the Concurrent List.

According to the Constitution, the central Government is concerned only with international health matters, assisting and coordinating State activities, establishing standards and promoting research and professional education. Most other health matters are thus reserved for the State and their health departments, through a few such as mental health, food adulteration, drugs and vital statistics are on the Concurrent list. The 42nd Amendment to the Constitution has made “population Control and family
planning” a concurrent subject and this provision has been made effective from January 1977. The two Health Survey Committees (bhoore and Mudaliar) reporting in 1946 and 1961, did not recommend an amendment to the Constitution although it was stressed that the Central Government should have greater power to coordinate the activities of the State authorities dealing with health. Many persons from time to time have stressed that the Ministry of Health should be given more power to deal with health matters².

The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is Instrumental and responsible for implementation of various programmes on a national scale in the areas of Health And Family welfare, prevention and control of major communicable disease and promotion of traditional and indigenous systems of medicines. A part from these, the Ministry also assists states in preventing and controlling the spread of seasonal disease outbreaks and epidemics through technical assistance.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare incurs expenditure either directly under Central Schemes through its two departments, including the attached offices of DGHS and its various subordinate offices, or by way of grants in aids to the autonomous/statutory bodies etc. and NGOs. In addition to the 100% centrally sponsored family welfare programme, the Ministry is implementing several World Bank assisted programmes for control of AIDS, Malaria, Leprosy, and Tuberculosis and Blindness in designated areas. Besides, State Health Systems Development Projects with World Bank assistance are under implementation in various states. The projects are implemented by the respective state government and the Department of Health and Family Welfare only facilities the States in availing of external assistance. All these schemes aim at fulfilling the national commitment to improve access to primary Health care Facilities
keeping in view the needs of rural areas and where the incidence of disease in high.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare plays a vital role on the national efforts to enable the citizens to lead a healthy and happy life. Under the Indian Constitution, the items of public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries fall in the State List. Items like population control and family planning, medical education, adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods, drugs and poisons, medical professions, vital statistics including registration of birth and deaths and lunacy and mental deficiency find a place in the Concurrent List.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the Centre is responsible for implementation of numerous programmes of national importance like family welfare, primary health care, prevention and control of major diseases, etc. which from the main plank of our development efforts. The Ministry has several Centrally sponsored schemes which are implemented through the States. At the same time it also implements various Central Sector Schemes. All these schemes aim at fulfilling our national commitment to attain the goal of Health for All by 2000 AD in accordance with Alma Ata declaration of September 1978 to which India is also a signatory.

Realising the need for establishing comprehensive and integrated primary health care services and family welfare services to reach the peoples doorsteps even in the remote and far flung rural areas, an integrated health care delivery system with the maximum community participation has been developed and is being implemented. The administration and implementation of all these programmes is organized through an integrated structure of health and family welfare services in the country.
CHART 5.1
Synoptic View of Health System in India

Health System Infrastructure

National Level Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

States (28) and UTs (7) Department of Health and Family Welfare

District Health Organization and Basic Specialities Hospitals/Districts

Community Health Centers Selected Specialties

Sub-District / Taluka Hospitals

Primary Health Centre

Sub-Centers Health Workers M/F

Villages Health Guide-1
Trained Dai-1

People-1027 Million
(Male:531, Female:496)

Source: Organisational structure of health care system and hospital administration, DrS.L.goel, 2010 p 33.
1.1.2 Structure, growth and existing set up

Before 1947, the medical and health services at the Centre were administered by two separate departments, one under the Director-General mod IMS and the other under the Commissioner of Public Health. After independence, these two offices were amalgamated under the Director – General of Health Services and the post of Commissioner of Public Health was abolished. The Union Ministry of Health was vested with several additional responsibilities, namely, family planning, Works and Housing and Urban Development. The functions of Works and Housing and Urban development were transferred from this ministry. Family planning was raised to the status of a fully fledged department in 1966, and the Ministry was designated as the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. It is known at present as “Ministry of Health and Family Welfare”.

The Union Ministry of Health and family welfare is headed by a Cabinet Minister with a minister of State to assist him: The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare comprises of the following department each of which is headed by a Secretary to the Government.

The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare comprise the following departments, each of which is headed by a Secretary to the Government of India:

A. Department of health and family welfare

B. The Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy

1.1.3 Administration

In order to achieve the commitment of the Government to provide better health care facilities, the Department of Health and Family Welfare has enforced discipline and accountability amongst its officers and staff. Necessary steps and new initiatives have been taken to ensure that the
Government policies and programmers are implemented in efficient and in a time bound manner. The Department has also taken initiatives and mode vigorous efforts to ensure and improve effectiveness of different National Programmes and Schemes.

With a view to provide responsive administration and streamline system for redressed of staff grievances, Deputy Secretary (Administration) is attending to the service related grievances of the staff in the Department of Health and Family Welfare who is available for personal hearing of the staff on every Tuesday between 10.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Secretary, Department of Health and Family Welfare also gives personal hearing to the staff grievances on first Monday of Every month. For redressal of public grievances. Joint Secretary in the Department of Health and family Welfare in functioning as nodal Officer for public grievances relating to the Department to gear and take steps for Quick disposal of the grievances. He is assisted by Director (Welfare and PG) for timely redressed of grievances of the public.

1.1.4 Functions

Most of the functions of this ministry are implemented through an autonomous organization called Director General of Health Services The functions of the Union Ministry of Health and family welfare in terms of specific responsibilities are:

a. Maintenance of international health relations, administration of port health and quarantine laws.

b. Administration of Central Health Institutions, training colleges, laboratories and hospitals.

c. Promorion and maintenance of appropriate standards of eduction health medicine, nursing , dental, pharmaceutical and of ancillary health
personnel through statutory bodies and coordination and collaboration with various national associations in health programmes.

d. Promotion of medical and public health researches through the Indian Council Of Medical research and other research institutions and bodies.

e. Regulation and development of medical, dental, nursing and pharmaceutical professions in consultation with the State Government.

f. Establishment and maintenance of drug standards (including antibiotic) and of control over the manufacture and sale of drugs and biological products.

g. Collection of information regarding development in the medical and health services in India and abroad to be made available to all State Government through the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence.

h. Maintenance of a Central Medical Library.

i. Promotion and coordination of health activities through the Central Council of Health.

j. Establishment of close contact with other minister in respect of health measures, e.g. Employees State Insurance Scheme, Factories Act, etc.

k. Coordination of various activities through consultative committees of the Parliament, Statutory bodies, committees and associations.

l. Negotiations with International bilateral agencies.

m. Planning and organization of health activities throughout the country in collaboration with the State Government and the planning commission.

n. Evaluation of health schemes organized in the country.

o. Assessment of health conditions in the country through health and morbidity surveys and by regular collection of vital and health statistics and spreading of the information throughout the country.

p. Promulgations of Central enactments on health matters as may be provided by the Constitution of India.
q. Organisation of health measures as are requires for (1) the control of inter State spread of communicable diseases,(2) the sanitary control of inter State traffic and (3) control of food drugs in the inter State commerce.

r. Organisation and maintenance of a Central Health Service.

s. Establishment of total medical care programmes for the Central Government Employees (Central Government Health Scheme).

t. Carrying out of the functions of health services in the centrally administered areas.

u. Power to lay down and enforce minimum standards of health administration for these services which are within the immediate control of other department, e.g. railways, prisons, Labour etc.

The important activities of the Ministry affecting Community/Primary Health Care are listed below

1. National Health programmes.

2. National Vector Board Disease Control Programme.

3. Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA).

4. Control of Drugs Standards.

5. Medical Education.

6. Medical Research.

7. Health Intelligence.


10. Central Government Health Scheme.


1.2 Health Administration at State Level

Health according to the Constitution of India, is a State subject. The main responsibility for providing health services to all people lies with the
State Health Department with the assistance of local health organizations wherever these exist e.g. Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayati Raj, ad hoc statutory bodies like the Mines Board of Health, Employees, State Insurance Corporation and so on.

The Executive machinery of the government at the State level is headed by the Governor. Article 163 of the Constitution provides for a Council of ministers with the Chief Minister as its head to aid and advise the Governor. The business of the government of the State (viz law and order administration, local government, public works, irrigation, health education, cooperation, etc.) is allocated by the Governor amongst the Minister in Accordance with the provisions contained in Article 166(3) of the Constitution.

1.2.1 Organization of state health department

(a) Political Head

In every State a minister of a Cabinet rank is the political head of the Health Department. He/She has to bear a heavy responsibility for formulating policies and monitoring the implementation of these policies and programmes.

The Health Minister has to perform both types of activities, viz., political as well as administrative. These can be broadly discussed as follows:

a. As a member of the State Legislature, it is his duty to support and safeguard the total policies of the Government because of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet.

b. As a member of the Ministry, he/she brings all the bills pertaining to his Department for the approval of the legislature.
c. As political head of the Health Department, he/she acts as an executive and administrator. He/she has to see that the policies approved by the legislature are faithfully implemented.

d. He is the custodian of the interests of the people in general and of his constituency in particular.

e. As a member of the Government, he performs ceremonial duties.

(b) Administration Head

In order to keep a record of the policies framed by the political heads and to watch over their implementation and executive, the State administration has to take the help of an office, which is known as the state secretariat. The world ‘Secretariat’ refers to the complex of departments which vary from State to State.

(c) Technical Head

Below the State Secretariat, there are Executive departments. These department are headed mostly by the specialists and are concerned with the supervision, coordination and control of the policy framed by the State Government. Based on our personal observation and discussion, it was revealed that notwithstanding the apparently clear demarcation of functions as between the secretariat and the executive Department a lot of duplication and overlapping still persists between the Secretariat (Health Department) and the executive Department. This results in too much interference in the day to day functioning of the Executive Department. As a matter of policy the Secretariat should restrict its activities only to policy making.
2. Conclusion:

The union ministry of health and family welfare is an instrument and responsible for the implementation of various programmes and schemes on a national scale in the areas of health and family welfare and assists states in preventing and controlling the spread of seasonal diseases outbreaks.
and epidemics through technical assistance. The union ministry of health and family welfare is headed by a cabinet minister with a minister of state to assist him and it comprises two departments - (A) Department of health and family welfare (B) the department of Indian system of medicine and homeopathy each of these department is headed by a secretary to Government of India. In order to achieve the commitment of the Government to provide better health care facilities, the department of health and family welfare has enforced discipline and accountability amongst its officers and staff. Most of the functions of this ministry are implemented through an autonomous organization called director general of health services.

Health according to the Constitution of India is a state subject and the main responsibility for providing health services to all people lives with the state health department with the assistance of local health organizations, like corporations, municipalities, panchayati raj, ad hoc statutory bodies etc. The executives machinery of the Government at the state level is headed by the Governor. In every state a minister of a cabinet rank is the political head of the health department. The health minister has to perform both types of activities political as well as administrative. In order to keep a record of the policies framed by the political heads and to watch over their implementation and executive, the state administration has to take the help of an office, which is known as the state secretariat. Below the state secretariat there are executive departments. These departments are headed mostly by the specialists and are concerned with the supervision, coordination and control of the policy framed by the state government. Thus the central government is concerned with assisting and coordinating state activities, establishing standards and promoting research and professional education for promoting health and the state health department is responsible for providing health services to all people in respective state through the assistance of local health organizations.
References:
1. S.L. Goel, Organizational structure of health care system and hospital administration, deep & deep publication pvt. ltd, New Delhi, 2010, p.31
2. Ibid, p.19
3. Ibid, p.128
4. Ibid, p.95
5. Ibid, p.102