



Role of Doctors in Nation Building

Dr. Anil P. Jain¹, Dr. Harish S. Ghodekar²

¹Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Sociology, Shri Padmaprabha Digambar Jain Arts College, Ansing
Tq. Dist: Washim, Maharashtra, India

²Assistant Professor & Head, Department of English, Shri Padmaprabha Digambar Jain Arts College, Ansing
Tq. Dist: Washim, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Nation-building is a long-term and multifaceted process that has socio-economic, educational and political aspects. When an individual or a group makes a valuable contribution to the formation of a country, it plays a role in strengthening and securing the nation. Millions of doctors in India have played a vital role in nation building through their services since India's independence. The work of Indian doctors in the field of family welfare programs, extensive immunization against various diseases, safe motherhood and childbirth, emergency services, organ donation, blood donation, eradication of superstitions in health matters has always been commendable. The services of Indian doctors are invaluable in times of covid-19 epidemic. During these difficult times, he has been able to bring the countrymen out of this predicament by providing many hours of continuous service and 90 crore vaccinations and has brought the country back to normal conditions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nation building is the process of building social unity, political stability and economic prosperity for all citizens of a country in a comprehensive democratic manner. Nation building is possible only when all citizens participate in the development of the nation. The real meaning of nation building is related with character and personality building of the people. Nation-building is a social process through which the national consciousness is manifested in certain social groups.

Nation building is closely related to national unity. In modern times, nation building is considered to be the way to build national unity in any political society. Nation building is a long process which focuses on replacing old superstitions with new democratic ones. Nation building is a multifaceted process with economic, social, educational and political aspects. On all four sides, special emphasis has been laid on both unity and equality because a nation cannot build without the idea of unity and equality. In times of crisis like old age, accident, illness, the person in distress needs to be provided with facilities because without it, anybody cannot be connected to the society in a fair way. Nation building includes national consciousness, nationalism, patriotism, awareness of the nation, and fulfillment of one's responsibilities; desire to work for the nation. When an individual or a group properly executes its duties under the authority given to it by the nation in a disciplined manner and performs its work

with dedication, then that individual or group makes a valuable contribution in the formation of the country and helps to strengthen the country. On the other hand, it is through their work that people get social security and faith in the future.

The health of the individual and the community is an important factor. In this fast life everyone needs to take care of their health. The overall health of a country depends on the health of different individuals in the society. Healthy body, high life expectancy, low mortality rate, health awareness and consciousness are the symbols of good health of the people of that country. In every subject or society, there is a system that takes care of the health of individuals which has been going on for hundreds of years and it is also changing over time. In modern times this system is called healthcare which works in an institutional form all over the country. Doctors are in charge of these health services. By trusting the doctors, nurses and volunteers who take care of the health system, we can easily take the responsibility of our health on them and that is why the person respects the doctors as a god. Doctors make a great contribution to nation building by fulfilling their responsibilities in a good manner. When every doctor needs to develop skills and abilities through highly disciplined and practical education, they can contribute to this important task of nation building.

It costs a lot of money for every doctor to get admission in a medical college or a related college by facing the extreme competition. Normally after seven years of education, they are ready to take care of people's health. It is not easy for every doctor to become an expert; it takes many years of hard work.

In a country like India with a population of 135 crore, a few lakh doctors manage the health of such a large population efficiently, so doctors usually have a huge workload. Many times they have to work day and night beyond their physical capacity. Indian doctors have successfully implemented a family welfare program to help reduce India's population growth. The nationwide vaccination campaign against diseases like Polio, Chicken Pox, Hepatitis has been going on continuously for many years. Covid-19 has made the Indian healthcare system famous all over the world by vaccinating 90 crore people to date. This is an admirable achievement for the entire health department. In addition, doctors are doing a very good job of controlling safe motherhood, childbirth, infant mortality, maternal mortality, etc. Indian doctors have the ability to treat many incurable diseases. Also, Indian doctors have taken the Indian health system to the global level by building hospitals equipped with the necessary equipment and physical facilities. The health system run by all the doctors provides security to the health of many people in the country and helps in nation building.

Aims and Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the role of doctors in India and their contribution for the nation building.
2. To study the health campaigns implemented by Indian doctors in the past and present.
3. To review the prevailing medical practices in India.
4. To review the number of doctors, nurses, health workers as well as the number of medical colleges, government and private hospitals etc.
5. To investigate the role of doctors during the Covid-19 epidemic as well as taking into account the contribution of health workers.

Hypothesis:

The following are the assumptions of the present study.

1. Doctors have made invaluable contributions within nation building.
2. Indian doctors have played an important role in population control by implementing family welfare programs in the country.

3. Doctors gained control of patients like polio, chickenpox, and hepatitis through vaccination by Indian doctors.
4. Different types of medical practices are prevalent in India and a large number of doctors are providing services.
5. The number of doctors in India is very small compared to the population and they need to devote more time to their profession.
6. During the Covid-19 times, doctors and healthcare workers have made a name for themselves with their excellent service and performance.

Review of Literature:

It is necessary to consider various reference materials depending on the research topic and the field of research. Research papers, references, journals, research dissertations, various types of internet sites, etc. can be used to get relevant information. John Best said that this part of the research report provides a useful background for the presented study. Related literature is texts, books, reports, encyclopedias, websites, etc. on the subject chosen. The literature for the present study is reviewed as follows.

Vidyabhushan Sachdev DR. *Principles of Sociology*, Kitab Mahal, New Delhi. 1999
From this text we got detailed information about Nation Building which is useful for this article.

Lote R. J. *Indian Social Structure and Social Problems*, Pimpalapur & Company Publishers, Nagpur. 2004
This book reviews the meaning of nation building, its necessary process and the study of various aspects.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

This website provides information on the number of doctors and nurses as well as the importance of doctors and their functions.

<https://www.nmc.org.in>

From this website, information about the list and status of the medical college as well as information about the family welfare and vaccination campaign was obtained.

<https://www.statiska.com>

This website provides information on different types of pathies and number of doctors as well as health structure in India, status of different health services.

My Govt. Corona News desk

From this telegram group we got detailed information about Corona period.

Methodology:

Methodology includes how to compile objective information for selected research topics and how to prepare it for analysis. The methodology of the present study includes the following. Collection of information (facts) related to the study topic, acquisition of information obtained, encoding, classification and tabulation followed by analysis of facts.

There are two methods of gathering facts or information in social research, namely primary sources or methods and secondary sources or methods. Under the primary resource, the researcher himself goes to the field of study and collects information directly from the concerned elements through questionnaires, schedule interviews and observations. Secondary sources include texts, diaries, reports of governmental / non-governmental organizations, magazines, newspapers, various websites on the Internet, etc. Through this the researcher collects information.

For this research paper 'Role of Doctors in Nation Building', the researcher has chosen a secondary source of fact collection considering the nature and scope of the subject. Under this, objective and appropriate information for relevant studies has been collected through relevant texts, magazines, newspapers, government / non-government reports, various websites on the Internet, etc. It was through these sources, facts were discovered which provided the basis for the relevant subject. This information covers the workings of doctors, the state of the health sector in India, the hard work and qualifications required to become a doctor, the contribution of doctors in various fields in the country and their dedication to the work. Also the number of doctors, nurses, health workers in India and their role at the time of Corona period, vaccination campaigns, etc. are included.

Interpretation of Data:

Fact analysis is the process of editing, encoding, classifying, and tabulating facts. The following is an analysis of the information obtained through a secondary source of fact collection for the present study.

1) Health practices prevalent in India:

Health method	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homoeopathic	Unani/Yunani
Founder	Samuel Hahnemann	Acharya Dhanvantari	Christian Frederick and Samuel Hahnemann	Hippocrates
Country	Germany	India	Germany	Parso-Arab
Year of Discovery	1755 to 1843	800 BC	1755 to 1843	377 to 460 BC

From the presented table it is clear that Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani medicine are prevalent in India. Allopathic and homeopathic methods were invented in Germany between 1755 and 1843 by Samuel Hahnemann. Ayurvedic practices are pure Indian and the oldest was invented by Acharya Dhanvantari 800 years BC. Also, the Greek method was discovered by Hippocrates in the Parso Arab world before 377 460 AD.

2) Number of doctors in India as per 2019 data:

	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani and other	Total
Number of registered doctors	1255786	450000	200000	138000	2043786

In the year 2019, there were 1255786 doctors of Allopathy, 450000 of Ayurvedic, 200000 of Homeopathy, and 138000 of Unani and others providing health services in India. A total of 2043786 such doctors were registered.

3) Number of nurses and lady health visitors working in India.

Auxiliary Nurses	885383
Midwives Nurses	2129820
Lady Health Visitors	56644

In India 885383 Auxiliary Nurses, 2129820 Midwives Nurses and 56644 are serving.

4) Number of medical colleges in India:

Allopathic	542
Ayurvedic	450

Post-Graduation colleges	64
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5) Hospitals and facilities providing health services in India:

Sr.No.	Details	Government Hospitals	Private Hospitals	Total
1	No. of Hospitals	25278	43486	68764
2	Beds in Hospital	743986	1180000	1923986
3	ICU system	35700	59264	94964
4	Number of ventilators	17850	29631	47481

At present, there are 25278 Government hospitals and 43486 Private hospitals in India. As well as there are all total 1923986 beds and 47481 ventilators in both types of hospitals in India.

6) Number of persons per doctor:

According to the WHO, there should be at least one thousand people per doctor. But in India it is 1457 people per doctor.

7) Family Welfare Program:

The successful implementation of the Family Welfare Program in India in 1952 has reduced the Fertility Rate 5.7 (1952) to 2.4 in 2012. It has helped in reducing the population.

8) Vaccination campaign in India:

In India, smallpox, chickenpox, polio, hepatitis, etc. were vaccinated on a large scale for a long time. Polio vaccination was started on 02 October 1994. 15.90 crore children under the age of 5 were vaccinated and the country became polio free and smallpox free. During the Covid-19 period, doctors, nurses and health workers played a vital role in vaccinating 90 crore people till date.

9) Awareness campaign on organ donation and blood donation:

Blood donation after 1980 and donation of human organs after 1995 gained momentum with the help of doctors and there was a great deal of public awareness.

10) Emergency service:

Emergency services were started in the country with the help of doctors under the health department, including 102 ambulance services, 108 accidents, 1298 and other phone numbers.

11) Eradication of Superstition and Adoption of New Knowledge:

Due to the work done by the doctors, the superstitions about health were first greatly reduced and new medical knowledge reached the people.

12) Doctors need to devote a lot of time to their work (business). Generally, government doctors have to spend forty hours in one day and private doctors have to spend an average of 130 hours.

Study findings:

The following conclusions were found in this regard regarding the contribution of doctors within nation building after analyzing the data obtained from various sources by adopting a secondary method for the present study.

- 1) At present, there are four main types of medical practices in India, namely Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and Unani.
- 2) Allopathic is the most popular practice in India and has the highest number of doctors.
- 3) There are a large number of nurses and lady health visitors working as doctor's assistants in India.

- 4) In the present analysis, Allopathic has the highest number of colleges in India followed by Ayurvedic.
- 5) There are government and private hospitals in India with a large number of private hospitals and a large number of doctors are providing uninterrupted services.
- 6) As there is 1 doctor for every 1457 persons in India, the biggest challenge for doctors is to provide health care. They spend about 130 hours a week working and serving.
- 7) Doctors have been contributed in controlling the population in India. The fact that the Family Welfare Program has helped in reducing the fertility rate and population growth rate in India is an outstanding contribution to nation building.
- 8) During the epidemic of polio, hepatitis, smallpox, and covid-19 in India, doctors vaccinated a large number of these diseases. The noteworthy thing is their continuous service to the country during the very frightening covid-19 period. Many doctors lost their lives but in the end the country got out of the predicament. Reaching the stage of 90 crore vaccinations made a big and impossible task possible. Indian doctors played a vital role in nation building by rescuing the country from this dire situation.
- 9) In addition, with the help of doctors, the health department carries out activities like emergency services, organ donation, blood donation etc. which get a very large response.
- 10) Doctors have developed new healthcare systems in India, created healthcare facilities and security, and controlled the superstitions prevailing in India.

Conclusion:

Indian physicians have made invaluable contributions to India through their profession and services. Health is an area where being completely safe means the whole country is safe. Epidemics, infectious diseases, disabilities, infants and pregnant mothers, old age, disability are many aspects that the country needed to overcome. Doctors have worked to overcome this and today they have played a pivotal role in nation building by securing the country in terms of health.

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