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A Research Paper
On
A Analytical Study based on Health Care Challenges & Problems of Indian HealthcareSystem

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Abstract:

The Health Care is one of the biggest challenges in India. Because of its huge population i.e., 136 Crore (According to the Census of India2011, the population of India stood at 1,210,854,977). A successful healthcare setting must provide improved quality care at lower costs. Today is a time of growth it is also a time of growing health care facilities and fast service. India has a vast health care system but there remain many differences in quality between rural & urban areas as well as between public and private healthcare. We can say that the private healthcare facilities are effective in India. This can be understood with their utility. They provide better health care facilities to their patients as compared to the public counterpart.

Key Words:

Health care challenges, problems, technology, development, methods

Definition:

Healthcare is the organized of medical care to individuals or a community.

Healthcare or health care is the maintenance or improvement of health via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment of disease, illness, injury & the other physical & mental impairments in human beings

Introduction:

The vigorous transformation of India's Public Healthcare System witnessed in the past few decades has not only been progressive but also an example for the developing economies of the world. The healthcare system of India is divided into two parts i.e. urban and rural areas and both have important differential gap in terms of treatment , due to lack of subsequent infrastructure and best health experts, technical services besides several other challenges in the system.India has an extensive health care system because of huge population, but there are many differences in quality between public & private health care sectors. Despite this, India is a popular destination for medical tourists, given the relatively low costs and high quality of its private hospitals. The International students count on private hospitals for advanced medical care because of its well infrastructure & advanced medical facility.

If we can see the current

scenario of India, COVID-19 has clearly highlighted the significance of a strong health care system, the lack of which can put an

entire nation's economy and society at risk. As India continues to fight COVID- 19 and stabilize its economic growth trajectory, it is the right time for the country to apply learning from the challenges and best practices that emerged during the pandemic. In India Two Vaccines (Bharat Biotech's Covaxin & Oxford –Astra Zeneca's Covishield Manufactured by Serum Institute of India) medically safeguarding Indian population & those of 100+ countries against COVID-19. There is a big need to quickly develop the required healthcare infrastructure and make it available to the entire population of the country.

Healthcare market in India is expected to reach US$ 193.83 Billion by 2020 & US$ 372 billion by 2020 according to available data , driven by rising income, better health awareness, lifestyle diseases & increasing access to insurance.

We are living in 21st Century and talking about development, technology & about so many things but it is not yet mandatory to have health 'Insurance' in India. As per the government data & Industry data 75% of India's entire population are not under covered by any form of life insurance.

In March 2021, the Parliament passed the National Commission for Allied, Healthcare Professions Bill 2021 which aims to create a body that will regulate & maintain educational & service standards for healthcare professionals.

Objective/ Purpose:

- The objective of this research is to study the challenges and problems of Indian healthcare sector and will torch upon the rising demand of healthcare sector in India.
- The study will evolve the concept of development of Information Technology, medical tourism, growth of healthcare insurance sector affordability of health care in India.
- Poor design of systems & processes.

Scope of the Study:

- To make the people aware about healthcare & health care facilities in India.
- Update about current scenario of health care system of India.
- The topics or theories which I discuss here is on the quality & cost of health care services, Insurance policies, Challenges & problems of healthcare system of India.

Hypothesis of study:

The following hypothesis is set up for study based

on the review of the literature:

- **Hypothesis 1:** Most of the people in India are not aware about health care system.

- **Hypothesis 2:** Immense population of India is facing the big challenges & problems in healthcare system.

Limitations of the study:

- The limitations of the study arise from its scope.
- The study is conducted on secondary data.
- Findings will be relevant only to those areas in India which reflectsimilar conditions.

Analysis of the study:

- ➢ We can say that the private healthcare facilities are effective inIndia.
- ➢ The Indian healthcare sector is improving day by day.
- ➢ Rural area people facing so many problems related to health carefacility.
- ➢ The medicines are so much expensive

which poor people cannot afford it because of their below average income.

- ➢ India is facing a big healthcare issue especially due to COVID-19Pandemic.
- ➢ Indian government need to take health care awareness programs specially in the rural areas.
- ➢ Health care policy is much more important for every people ofIndia.
- ➢ Indian Pharma Industry: India is known as the "Pharmacy of the World". India has more than 10,500 pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities catering to demand from more than 150 countries in the world. But according to estimates from different sources, 50-80 % of the Indian population is not able to access all the medicines they need.

COUNTRY	Total population	Rural population	Urban population	Rural Pop. %	Urban Pop. %
INDIA	1,21,01,93,422	83,30,87,662	37,71,05,760	68.84%	37.80%

Source: Table According to Census of India 2011

Challenges of Study:

A Clump of articles in this matter of health affairs focuses on challenges related to the quality of health care in India.

One of the attracting features of India's health care sector is the Range of quality in available facilities. The challenge of low quality in health care is not distinctive to Indian health care system.

There are so many challenges in front of health care system but we will discuss here the major challenges.

- Development of Information Technology in health care sector
- Cost & Transparency
- Workforce shortage
- Growth of affordable health care insurance in India
- Telehealth
- Effective payment model
- Reimbursement
- Fund allocation & inadequate infrastructure
- Awareness about health care

- insurance & health care sector
- Best Quality treatments & Better Infrastructure in government hospitals in affordable costs
- Need to increase investment in health care sector
- Deficient Manpower
- Unmanageable patient load especially after COVID-19 outburst
- Rising drug cost

There are some ways from which India's public health care can change for better. The answer is by taking awareness program about health care.

i. Rebuilding trust between doctors & patients

ii. Increase in budget allocation

iii. Reclaiming peace & harmony

iv. Making workplaces safe

v. Come up with affordable health care policies

vi. Need to increase health care work personnel & doctors

vii. Efforts to improve the quality of health care services in lower –resources

viii. Increase the quality of care , examine a delivery model for high-quality surgical care

Problems of the study:

The problem of health care

system is the lack of regulation in the private health care sector & the resonant variation in quality & costs of services.

India's total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is lowers than that of every single such group.

- No funds for go to health care
- Inequality in urban & rural facilities
- Delay in the diagnosis of illness
- No ideal Insurance
- Less prominence on preventive care
- Inadequate outlay for health
- Lack of awareness
- No support for medical research
- Lack of human power, Infrastructure, Doctors, Medicines during crisis

Methods:

Data used here is secondary data and collection of data is done from different health care surveys in India, health care websites, journals, newspapers, health magazines & conferences, Articles, books.

Conclusion of the study:

Rising demand of health care in India their challenges and problems. India isone among the leading developing country in health care sector.

➢ The Indian health care system is lacking in three factors i.e. Provision, Utilization & Attainment. But as we can see the private healthcare facilities are effective in India, this can be understood with their utility.

➢ The private hospitals provide better health care facilities to theirpatients as compared to the public counterpart, but that is so much expensive & everyone cannot afford it specially people come under the below poverty level (BPL).

➢ The Indian government has launched Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) with the objective to improve access to medicines and pricing controls for essential & lifesaving medicines.

➢ Jan Aushadhi Kendra is biggest retail Pharma mains globally with more than 6200 outlets as of March 2020, such a great initiative of the Indian Government to improve availability at every part of the country.

Overall Conclusion of the study is India is developing in health care sector every year but if we can see the current scenario of India , COVID-19 has clearly highlighted the importance of a strong health care system, the lack of which can put an entire nation's economy & society at risk.

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