

International Journal of Research in Human Resource Management



E-ISSN: 2663-3361

P-ISSN: 2663-3213

IJRHRM 2022; 4(2): 99-101

www.humanresourcejournal.com

Received: 06-08-2022

Accepted: 11-10-2022

Bindiya Kumari

Research Scholar, University
Department of Commerce &
Business Administration, L.N.
Mithila University,
Darbhanga, Bihar, India

Dr. Anil Kumar Jha

Assistant Professor,
(Supervisor), (Commerce)
M.L.S.M College, L.N Mithila
University, Darbhanga, Bihar,
India

Relevance of health care system: Indian perspective

Bindiya Kumari and Dr. Anil Kumar Jha

Abstract

Health Care System is regarded as significant determinant in developing Physical mental and social wellness of people. It contributes important part in Indian economics. This sector can promote sound life style and positive health outcomes by eliminating Diabetes, Heart Stake, Kidney disorder, Cancer, arthritics, mental and communication disorder. Health Care System provides individuals, families and communities with protective promotive, diagnostic, preventive and curative measures as well as services.

Keywords: Arthritics, diabetes, diagnostic, economics, health care

Introduction

An effective health care system can contribute an important role in Indian economy. Health can system is required as significant determinant in promoting the physical, mental health and wellness of people. High quality health care helps in preventing diseases like blood, disorder, Arthritics, Heart stroke, Diabetes, Mental and communication disorder and promotes quality of life. Indian Government made various steps for improving health care quality and making sure that all people must get required health care services by 2030. Increasing population growth have greatly influence health care system. Broadly speaking health insurance protect from unexpected high medical investment.

Health Infrastructure

The health infrastructure is one which involves the individual facilities needed to deliver top class health care. This terms includes various component comprising hospital delivery of services like structure and maintenance of health care facilities. In India health infrastructure is arranged in three tier namely:

1. Primary Sector
2. Secondary Sector
3. Tertiary Sector

In our country India the expenditure in public health system is very low and various issues related to this health system is alarming. The National government has made various efforts to negate the problems related to public health issues in the country, through the various schemes but proper result has not come till yet. After Covid-19 attack the situation of country became very panic Indian Public Health System became ineffective and inefficient but tackled properly during Covid-19 pandemic and provided treatment of various patients without refusing anyone on financial ground. Further the private health sector which is accountable for 75 percent of health care services in the country is playing only supportive role has referred various patients to public hospitals for proper treatment for Covid-19 related cases. The present pandemic highlighted the significance of Public Health Care System. Therefore it is need to highlight the various issues and revamp the public health system in the country. Public health system are the core social organization of any society. The Indian government has made various efforts in this regard to bring health system of the country on rail, but the need of the day is proper investment for creating such health system, which can create proper health coverage and meet the target of goal.

Structure of Public Health System

In India the new agenda for Public Health includes the demographical transition, epidemiology transition, environmental degradation and social determinants of public health.

Corresponding Author:

Bindiya Kumari

Research Scholar, University
Department of Commerce &
Business Administration, L.N.
Mithila University,
Darbhanga, Bihar, India

There is an urgent need for again revitalizing the primary health care services for meeting these challenges in the country.

The main features of the public health care system are below

1. It takes action to negate the spread of diseases like TB, Malaria and jaundice etc.
2. This health care is available in both rural and urban part of India.
3. It focus on quality health services either free or at minimum cost so that even the poor can afford this treatment.

Physical health, mental health, urban health and rural health remain as poor links in Indian health system, despite attention has been given by the national health policy. Public health programs have become poor due to various administrative, managerial and logistic problems. Mental health has remained not promoted.

Health care and population characteristics

Health care system is the arrangement and organization of people, resources and institutions that provide health care services to meet the health related requirement of targeted people. There is a various types of health care systems around the globe, with different histories and structures. Further various countries design and develop health care systems as per their needs. The resources, or common elements in all health care systems are

1. Primary Health Care
2. Public Health Care

In few nations healthcare system planning is divided among market participants. In some countries there is a common effort among governments, trade unions, charities, religious organizations and co-ordinated bodies to provide planned health services targeted to people or the population they have. Further, health service planning has been described as evolutionary than the revolutionary. As we can imagine a world without people. Without people, there would be no society, and no economy. The current population of India is or 136 crores and is the second largest in the world. Our population is what contributes to our socio- economic structure and the diverse cultural of India.

Status of health services

In India Health Care system is not good. India is a democratic country providing primary health care for the people which is the responsibility of Government. This is true that India is a big country and to set up a better health care system is a big challenge. About 74 percent population of India live in the rural area. The Indian government is regularly viewing to provide primary health care to the people.

There are several differences in quality between rural and urban part of India as well as public and private healthcare services, India remains a popular destination for foreign tourists and medical tourists due because of low cost and high quality of its private sector hospitals.

Corrupt practices

As in any other sector, corruption has made play ground in the health service in India. Despite a heavy amount of

money being injected in the government hospital for better services and having the best facilities. It is the area of medical care delivery which comes into focus and corrupt practices from all corners started there.

Health care facility

In India there are several hospitals excelling standards when compared to any hospitals of developed nations. There are top class skilled surgeons and best physicians in India who have made a mark in their respective fields.

Client

In India, if anybody meet an accident, they have only two options

1. Is to go to a government hospital, and
2. Get a private medical service. Which is much expensive. It is not for all to get private medical services. Even if he takes the best treatment there, who will come to compensate for his loss of earnings? Who will feed his family in this condition and if he becomes dies, who will come forward to compensate his family.

Presently India spends cumulatively 4.3% of GDP on healthcare in with only 1.1% being contributed by the public sector, which is lowest in the world. It is right time when we realize the importance of healthcare services as an economic development opportunity for country as well as state level in India. In India this is a big issue even for the middle class. The process of awarding compensation of a few thousand to the injured people after few years of a court is no solution, for the ailing poor. On the other hands, if he contact to private hospital, he has to pay out a big amount of money. It further throws pressure on the already uncompensated family.

Government policy towards health care services

The prime objective of government. National Health Policy 2021 is

1. To increase life expectancy by 2025
2. To set up regular tracking of DALY (Disability adjusted life years) index as a measure for burden of diseases and its trend by 2022.
3. To negate five mortality to 23 by 2025
4. To minimize infant mortality index y 2025
5. To reduce diseases incidence
6. To minimize prevalence of blindness by 2025
7. To negate premature mortality from diseases by 2025

The policy of Indian government gives focus on

1. Prohibiting alcohol and tobacco use at work station.
2. Allowing flexi time to attain health programs and for exercise.
3. Regarding taking healthy and balance food.

Further governments recognize the importance of public health care programs in minimizing the chances of disability, diseases and harmful effects of ageing and also health inequities. Generally public health receives less government fund compared with medicine. The fast emergence of various chronic diseases, which require much costly long-term health care and treatment, is making health care policy makers to re-examine healthcare delivery practices. A prime health care issue facing the whole world presently CORONA, COVID-19, AIDS and HIV. Other

public health concern is diabetes. In 2020 WHO reported that near about 224 million population of the world are suffering from diabetes. This member is increasing fastly and it is estimated that by 2030, this number will become double. Control of tobacco product is another controversial area of public health care. Which may cause cancer and other cronic diseases.

Conclusion

In India Health Care System consists of professionals, institutions and health care workers responsible for providing medical care to those in need. This sector some patients, families, communities and population. Health Care Services cover many types of medical issues. We are well aware with the fact that in India the health Care treated as non-profit making organization.

A sound organizational infrastructure makes departmental cooperation and co-ordination, which is essential for enhancing the effectiveness of health care services infrastructure. Health care services consist of health professionals, institutions, and health care workers who provide medical care to those who are needed. Health care services serve patients, families, communities, and also populations. The cover emergency, preventative, hospitals, rehabilitative, long-term, diagnostic and primary. These services focuses around making health care accessible, high quality, and patient-centered.

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