



HEALTHCARE SYSTEM AND ITS CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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India has a vast population though needs a good health care system, but it differs in quality in between rural and urban areas health care as well as in between public health care and private health care system.

Healthcare system between rural and urban areas can be vastly different as rural areas mostly suffer from shortages of medical staff, physician, equipment's or other necessities. In India, State governments provide healthcare services and education, while the central government offers administrative and technical services.

Lack of adequate services by the rural or government health care system in India means that many Indians turn to private healthcare systems, which is expensive for the poor. On the other hand private sector in India offers world class quality health care at fraction of the price of hospitals in developed countries. Indian health care also attracts medical tourists seeking for Ayurveda medicine.

The Challenges In Delivering Healthcare:-

1. Lack of Affordability: Healthcare in India is too expensive that most of the poor people can't afford it. The main issue is public sector provides treatment at low cost but quality of healthcare is being compromised over there. On the other hand private sector has quality treatment. The problem is young minds are not exposed to cost issues while studies, it needs to be carefully addressed in all possible ways.
2. Lack of Awareness: People hardly have proper

knowledge regarding very important issues of their own health. Most of them are blindly following whatever told to them. This all is because illiteracy rate is so high in certain areas of the country and also India is second most populated country of the world. All should spread awareness regarding education then only healthcare system would be powerful.

3. Lack of Availability: Most of the rural areas don't have health care system. They are deprived of all the healthcare facilities. So, healthcare system should be accessible to each and every individual whether living in rural areas or urban areas.
4. Lack of Man Power: As we know, literacy rate is not so high in India, therefore trained human power is necessary for adequate treatment.
5. Lack of responsibility: There is lack of responsibility i.e. one who takes responsibility of procedure and process is obviously not followed properly.

Ethics in healthcare should not be ignored at all. And also a good communicator is better placed to deal with the pressures of the relationships with client, employer, peer, colleague, family, friend, and government.

The presented above are challenges to the health of the public. As we get ready to face a future which is full of possibility and uncertainty in equal measure, let us recognize these and other challenges and prepare to meet them, remembering that the fight against ill health is the fight against all that is harmful to humanity.