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Health Care and Hospital Management in India

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Abstract

Public health care has been of national and international related as in the methods of witnessing the health care standard of any nation in the world. It mobilises and engages nationally and internationally. Since the health care concern problems and issues vary from country to country. Good health is a pre-requisites for human productivity and development process. It is important and essential for socio economic and scientific development. Health and health care is a common phenomenon in most of the cultures and communities. Health and health care is the absence of any disease. The objective of this research is the study of the development of health sector in India. The study will evolve the concept of globalisation, development of information technology (Telemedicine) medical tourism, role of urbanization growth of health care insurance sector, affordability of health care in India. The role played by major private health care firms in India.

Keywords: Health, Health Care, Hospital Management, Telemedicine, Urbanization, Globalization.

Introduction

Public healthcare is free and subsidized for those who are below the poverty line. The Indian public health sector encompasses 18% of total outpatient care and 44% of total inpatient care. Middle and upper class individuals living in India tend to use public healthcare less than those with a lower standard of living. Additionally, women and the elderly are more likely to use public services. The public health care system was originally developed in order to provide a means to healthcare access regardless of socioeconomic status or caste. However, reliance on public and private healthcare sectors varies significantly between states. Several reasons are cited for relying on the private rather than public sector;

the main reason at the national level is poor quality of care in the public sector, with more than 57% of households pointing to this as the reason for a preference for private health care. Much of the public healthcare sector caters to the rural areas, and the poor quality arises from the reluctance of experienced healthcare providers to visit the rural areas. Consequently, the majority of the public healthcare system catering to the rural and remote areas relies on inexperienced and unmotivated interns who are mandated to spend time in public healthcare clinics as part of their curricular requirement. Other major reasons are long distances between public hospitals and residential areas, long wait times, and inconvenient hours of operation.

Hospital administrators are individuals or groups of people who act as the central point of control within hospitals. These individuals may be previous or current clinicians, or individuals with other healthcare backgrounds. There are two types of administrators, generalists and specialists. Generalists are individuals who are responsible for managing or helping to manage an entire facility. Specialists are individuals who are responsible for the efficient and effective operations of a specific department such as policy analysis, finance, accounting, budgeting, human resources, or marketing.

Methods

The data collected in this study is from different health care survey in India, health care websites, journals, news papers, health magazines and conferences.

Results

Rising demand of health care in India is one among the leading developing Countries in health care. The major factors in this study are include increasing growth population, growing lifestyle related health issues, cheaper costs for treatment,

thrust in medical tourism, improving health insurance penetration, increasing disposable income, government initiatives and focus on public – private partnership models.

Conclusion

With rising health care and hospital management (telemedicine) demand in India, government, private sectors and health care organisations are to come with the concept of digitalisation development of future endeavours.

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