NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY RAIPUR

ASSIGNMENT 02

Evolution of Modern Health Care

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First Semester

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1 Introduction

A health system consists of all organisations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health. This includes efforts to influence determinants of health as well as more direct activities that improve health. A health system is, therefore, more than the pyramid of publicly owned facilities that deliver personal health services.A well-functioning health system working in harmony is built on having trained and motivated health workers, a well-maintained infrastructure, and a reliable supply of medicines and technologies, backed by adequate funding, strong health plans and evidence-based policies. Health Care Systems differ from nation to nation depending upon the level of economic development and the political system in place.

2 Typical problems are in our current health system

1. Skewed distribution of health facilities: While India is one of the preferred destinations for medical tourism, which implies that some our hospitals can provide world-class treatment at relatively lower costs, we also have hospitals which are understaffed, have insufficient facilities, no medicines and may not even be able to provide a bed or an ambulance to a patient

2. Lack of manpower: We face a shortage of trained and skilled doctors, nurses, technicians and other medical staff. In 2015, there was a shortfall of 2 million doctors and 4 million nurses in India.

3. Low penetration of health insurance: When public health systems fail, people are forced to turn to private health facilities to avail treatment. Private health facilities operate to make profit.

4. Low quality control: Remember the gaps in the supply side? This

leaves healthcare a profitable venture for private players. There is no compulsion for a small new entrant to get an accreditation.

5. Poor infrastructure Public health facilities comprise of 20 of the Indian primary healthcare system. Majority of the secondary and tertiary care centres come under the private sector

3 Improvements that needs to evolve health care system

3.1 Quantum increase in budget allocations

Despite modest increases in budget outlays over the last year, India continues to spend some of the lowest amounts as a country on health, around 1.1percent of its GDP. The National Health Policy recommends increasing the outlay – Centre and state combined – to 2.5.percent It further recommends that state budgets increase health allocation 8percent of the total budget

3.2 Making workplaces safe

Recently, a factory fire in Delhi took the lives of 43 labourers, and the absurdity of it all will be hard to forget. A report released last year by Safe in India revealed how thousands of workers in the automobile sector lose their hands and fingers working in factories in Gurgaon. In 2020, we wish that India's workers across sectors have access to safe working environments and hope that factory owners and administrators become more sensitive to their employees' safety and illnesses.

3.3 Introducing eggs in anganwadi centres

The Government of India released its first Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey in 2019. Its findings confirmed the high and persistent malnutrition among children across states. One problem here is the preferred source of proteins. For example, anganwadi centres in many states introduced eggs in their meals. Eggs can meet the protein needs of young children at an affordable price. However, many political leaders, activists and religious personalities resisted this move on religious and ideological grounds.