

PPP model on Public healthcare

Click [here](#) for Part I

\n\n

Why in news?

\n\n

NITI Aayog's PPP model approach on Public healthcare is misguided.

\n\n

What are the significance of a privatised system?

\n\n

\n

- Individualised care is easier in private than in government institutions.

\n

- For high level treatments like surgery where more than one option is available.

\n

- A privatised system can also provide better nursing and allied services.

\n

- It can provide better facilities for attendants and other care-givers.

\n

- Privatisation has helped improve health services

\n

\n\n

What are the issues with this approach?

\n\n

\n

- Privatisation may lead to steep hike in health expenditures like medical consultations, drugs and devices, medical tests and hospitalisation.

\n

- There are complaints over many private health care firms that, they prescribe diagnosis and treatments which patients actually don't require.

\n

- Monitoring and regulation costs are too high to ensure quality in this sector and this will be doubly problematic in a country like India.
\n
- There is a lack of administrative reform on Public health capacity of the state.
\n
- The information irregularities among patients, doctors, hospitals and the government are too vast.
\n
- This will benefit the private healthcare providers and paves the way for lobbying.
\n

\n\n

What measures can be taken?

\n\n

- \n
- India committed to raise spending on health to 2.5 per cent of the GDP.
\n
- Instead of implementing private sectors over public health care, government can involve them in few services.
\n
- The elite working classes of the nation has specialised med claim policies provided by the government, such approaches can be followed for public.
\n
- Patients can be given subsidies for the private treatments, based on facilities which are not available in public institutions.
\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Business Standard

\n