

In India, private healthcare needs reform in public sector. Discuss

The healthcare market in India is \$320 billion in 2022. The private healthcare utilisation in the country is 70% and it is messed with issues.

### Needs Reform

The private healthcare demands reform in areas such as:

Rate - The rates for treatment are fixed by the private health providers. There is in-hospital and outpatient price disparity for the same patient.

Patients rights: such ought to know the treatment, information about costs, right to second opinion and informed consent is not much talked about.

Medical colleges - Due to the increased interest in medical education, the demand is on the rise. This has led to the commercialization of medical education with exorbitant fees structure in the colleges.

### Treating public health care

The reforms has to be done with public interest in mind.

Firstly, implement the Clinical Establishment Rules, 2012, which fixed the fees to be fixed by the healthcare provider.

Second, the Patients Right Charter given by the National Human Rights Council must be enforced which can build trust between the patient

and healthcare providers.

Third, Government Reviews all mechanism, that can register the increased price complaint, excessive medications, etc.

Lastly, improve the representation of National Medical Council and make it a multi stakeholder body.

The reforms must be done in order to cover the potential of demographic dividend. The private sector healthcare reforms can take us to meet the objectives under Article 47 - duty of state to secure the health of the citizens.