

# A Need of Good Governance in Public Health Sector

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**Abstract:- A good governance is the essence of a better economic growth. It enhances the satisfaction level of the multitude with efficiency and effectiveness. It promotes affordability and availability. In the health sector there is a need of good governance so that we can promote inclusive growth and provide healthcare to all. The people of India deserve good food, shelter, housing and medical facilities. The private healthcare is unaffordable but due to the provision of quality healthcare people prefer to take their services. The present paper focused on the ineffectiveness of the governance in the public health sector and suggested points to remove loopholes through good governance.**

**Keywords:- Health Sector, Good Governance, Affordability, Availability.**

## I. CONCEPT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

The concept of good and bad governance is in air. Governance is the concept of governing the state or the economy with the available resource and finance. The concept of good governance states the provision of better living standard, responsibility, accountability, corruption free economy, provision of better quality education along with basic needs of life, equality in terms of gender, caste, creed, religion etc. it involves to bring the vulnerable sections to the main stream and helping them to enjoy the facilities of the economy, follows the legal rules and regulations, portrays a transparency in the working system, involves the participation of the stake holders of the society, where people get justice without delay, if we apply these principles in order to test the concept of good governance we will definitely get a dissatisfactory conclusion in context to India because the major population of the country is still struggling to avail the basic needs of life. The educated mass of the nation is trying to adjust with the situation with its own ideologies and philosophies but the question is how to eradicate the problems? our paper has made an attempt to answer the questions and for that it is taking into consideration the HEALTH aspect which is the most neglected aspect of the Indian social sector.

## II. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR GOVERNANCE

There is a dire need for a good governance in Public health sector of India. The health sector expenditure in the country is less as compared to the other developed nations of the world. Thus, this states that India being a developing nation does not pay much attention in its health expenditure and if we take into consideration the out of pocket expenditure it is also not satisfactory. Government of India spends about 1.1 percent of GDP on health The 2017 National Health Policy

set a goal of raising the figure to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025, when compared with BRICS, UK, USA, India has the highest share of private spending of the total health spending in India and the government contribute just 29 percent in UK the government share is 83 percent.<sup>1</sup> The condition of the public health sector in India is worse due to the lack of medical personnel, poor facilities, inadequate health infrastructure, delays, shortages etc. people are forced to avail costly private healthcare facilities. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2015-16 shows fifty-five percent of households reported not using government health facilities when sick and 48.1% of such households cited poor quality of care as one reason for avoiding public health facilities.<sup>2</sup>

The target of increasing health expenditure to 2.5 percent of GDP by 2025 set up by the National Health Policy 2017 is very low in comparison to the neighboring countries. World Bank data shows that India is only ahead of Pakistan and Bangladesh in health expenditure and countries like China and Sri Lanka are way ahead of it in facilitating healthcare to the citizens.<sup>3</sup>

## III. PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR IN MADHYA PRADESH

The public health sector of Madhya Pradesh has a dim picture there is lack of health infrastructure, health personnel and these few personnel's are reluctant to render services in the rural areas. The doctors rendering their services in the rural areas of public health unit are dissatisfied with the perks and benefits that they receive. The patients availing the services of the district hospitals are quite unhappy as they do not get the care by the specialists. They are often referred to the other district hospitals of the state. There is lack of accountability and responsibility due to which quality care is not rendered to the people. Due to the lack of specialists in the medical colleges the student doctors do not get the right training and as a result the quality teaching gets hampered.

## IV. CONCLUSION.

Thus, there is a need for good governance in the public health sector there has to be proper management of the public health system so that people from the below poverty line can take the maximum benefit. There is a need for health insurance to be provided by the government. The out of pocket expenditure should be maximum by the government and the private players should be not allowed to charge heavy medical charges. There has to be uniformity in the medical charges by the private and public health sector. Through good governance

only loop holes can be removed because if we want a healthy India we need Healthy governance.

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