

The pandemic has brought a gap in the India's healthcare system. A public-private partnership (PPP) model in healthcare can be a solution to healthcare challenges as it solve the issues and ensure healthcare inclusion in India.

Need for PPP model in Healthcare

1) Affordability

- Efficient treatment and technology in private hospitals are not affordable to every citizen.
- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana → free access to healthcare to 50 crore economically vulnerable Indians → but impractical to cover specialized treatments.
- Government spend only 1.13% of GDP on healthcare → 65% expenditure out of citizens pockets.

2) Accessibility

- 75% of healthcare infrastructure → only in private hospitals in urban areas.
- 73% rural people → lack facilities.
- Only basic facilities available — public.
- Shortage of doctors, nurses — public.

How PPP model helps in health inclusion

- 1) Government → fundamental infrastructure, land, building, essential equipment.
- 2) ~~Public~~ Nurses, staff, administrators → subcontracted.
- 3) Regular lab tests → Accredited laboratory.
- 4) Specialised equipments → Private professionals — reasonable rent paid by patients for services.

- 5) Separate block for general practitioners — earn from patients.
- 6) General practitioners — bring specialists to treat patients → admit patients under his care.
- 7) First government establish some hospitals → expensive equipments in one of units → facility extended to others.
With time → can be advanced.
- 8) Review of scheme → for honest administration.
- 9) Establishment of research units.

Eg:- Yashwini Health Scheme (Karnataka), Arogya Raksha Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)
Rajiv Gandhi Super speciality Hospital. (Karnataka)
 A PPP model in healthcare can bring

advanced treatments and making them affordable to all the citizens in the country.