

# The Health Facilities Available in Urban vs Rural India and how to Combat the Inequalities Existing between Them

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In the recent 5-10 years period, there has been a steady widening gap between economic, regional and gender disparities which has directly and indirectly impacted the health sector and the availability of health services.

Infectious diseases and water borne diseases, respiratory diseases, reproductive tract infection are mostly the disease of the rural India where as Non communicable diseases, HIV/AIDs, mental illness are the diseases of the urban India.

About 75 % of health infrastructure, medical and paramedical man power and latest technologies in the field of health care are concentrated in urban areas where only 27% of the total population lives.

According to the above given statistics, population living in India are exposed to a huge variation of health care services.

To add to the huge variation available health care services, the population is exposed to the rising risk posted by distal determinants. Out of which the main determinants are unplanned urbanization, sanitation, water crisis and climate changes.

Though in India. Health is a not a fundamental right, but it states that right to health is integral to right to life and government has a constitutional obligation to provide health facilities. This has been set up as a right with a goal to decrease inequalities in the distribution of health care services. Also, as part of the recent development to combat inequalities in healthcare services, the government has introduced 'Ayushman Bharat'. The aim of this scheme is to provide a service to create a healthy, capable, and content India.