India has made strides in health sector and there is constant improvement in infrastructure, manpower and health care delivery. The country has imbibed technological advancements available around the globe. Universal health care as a part of achieving sustainable development goals by 2030 has become an important agenda and issue of right to health care is increasingly discussed.

Government of India is going ahead with NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION MISSION which is intended to provide public funded health care to 10 million families which will cover 40% of the population.

Shortage of skilled manpower, skewed distribution of health care access, high out of pocket expenditure in health care, limited provisions for improving health funding are challenges being addressed. Concerns of maintaining quality of health care also is a concern while trying to improve access.

Indian Medical Association works for synergies between private and public sector, provides inputs in health governance, helps in service delivery particularly in fragile populations.

Our concerted view is that health service delivery should focus on deployment of highly skilled health workers and recruitment of partially trained/untrained personnel to be discouraged.

Effective financing mechanisms to allow efficient procurement or reimbursement systems should incorporate direct public health funding instead of insurance based systems. Supply side and demand side moral hazard which is the hallmark of insurance driven schemes should be regulated by gate keeping.

Governance arrangements and regulatory strategies should follow a consultative approach.

The Universal health care mechanisms should focus on comprehensive outpatient care and should not restrict its role in providing secondary and tertiary inpatient care.

There should be areas of convergence and consensus to overcome technical, managerial and political barriers.