



Review Of Reforms Brought By Provincial Government Of KP In Health Sector

Mr. Hakim Said Ph.D Scholar Department of Political Science AWKUM

Dr. Ayaz Khan Director Research and Analysis, Counter Terrorism Department Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Dr. Manzoor Ahmad Associate Professor Department of Political Science AWKUM

Dr. Husnul Amin Associate Professor Department of Politics and IR IIU Islamabad

Riaz Ahmad Khan Research Assistant Legal Department of Law AWKUM

Mr. Hayat Khan M.Phil Scholar of Peace and Conflict Study University of Peshawar

Sumayya Feroz M.Phil Scholar of Political Science

Mr. Shahid Jan Afridi M.Phil Scholar of Political Science

Abstract

Health is a condition of utilitarian ability that stresses on social and individual assets, in addition physical estimations. The degree of a person's physical, mental, passionate and social capacity to cope with environment is termed as health of a person. The World Health Organization (WHO) characterizes health as a condition of complete mental, physical and social prosperity and not simply the nonappearance of diseases or injury. This research paper will help us to understand what reforms are brought by the Provincial Government of KP to improve the health condition of the people.

Introduction:

Better health is a precondition for the adequate functioning of any society or individual. Indulgence in numerous activities and events expresses sound health, in contrast, an individual is considered sick, distressed or injured, faces the curtailment of usual round of everyday life. (Arab Naz, 2012)

The diseases exist in each general public, it is a destructive deviation from the ordinary basic or utilitarian condition of an organism. A diseased organism commonly exhibits signs or symptoms indicative of its abnormal state. In this way the ordinary diseases form or factor must be comprehended so as to perceive the images of malady. By and by, a sharp outline among health and diseases isn't clear in any way. People are liable to numerous confusions including a few diseases, chronicle infections need the patients to

be hospitalized. The Hospitals are divided into two categories, civil/government hostels and the other is private hospitals. The civil hospital receives government funding and the government have run this hospital and the private hospital are those hospital which some one open for earning money and the payment for medical services the patients give themselves (Arab Naz, 2012). Government hospitals give free medical with no charges to the citizens and these hospitals are lie in citizen domain. Private medical center or hospital charge the citizens with huge amounts of money for treatment and other services. Expenses of the private hospitals are unbearable and excessive for even middle class of the society. These factors switch the patients to government/civil hospitals. The lack or inaccessibility of Medicinal services in the public hospitals in state has negative influences on overall health of citizens.

In most of the developing countries the doctors take 50 seconds per patient to advise medicine in rural areas and this is difficult for a doctor to examine the patients accurately. Health plays a vital role in deciding human wealth. Better health improves the proficiency and the profitability of the work compel, which contributes the financial and economic related development of the nation and indications human welfare (Khan M. I., 2007). The government subsidize the health care facilities to the citizens the provincial government must to provide better health the government should more, efficient, more skillful and productive human capability. The social health protection is very important factor to pointing at reasonable burden sharing and reducing barrier underlining approach to health care facilities.

Another good step for the government is to spend money on conveying essential health insurance facilities is to decrease Burden of the Diseases (BOD) in the gainful extended lengths of the life. The social rate of return and the (BOD) drive the policymakers to exchange the open assets towards fundamental medicinal services facilities. In Pakistan, several numbers of vertical and horizontal programs regarding health facilities are operated. In the light of eighteenth (18) amendment in constitution, the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launched the several programs such as woman health worker program, malaria, tuberculosis and HIV control program, national maternal and child health program, the expanded program on immunization, nutrition program and cancer treatment program and so on. (Khan M. I., 2007)

The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is entrusted to educating the health sector to improve the health of the people in the KP. The provincial government have organized several new initiatives and supported existing programs with the health reforms. The United Kingdom and other department of the different state is helping Pakistan and other developing countries to improve approaching and uptake of maternal, reproductive, newborn and child health (RMNCH) and financially assists the provincial health and nutrition program (PHNP) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This program raises the provincial health sector program to decrease disease and mortality and quality of vital health care facilities especially for the poor and Feeble. This program has the prior aim to improve the health sector. In addition, this program has a number of mechanisms, i.e. technical cooperation to extend citizen engagement at the district and provincial level in

the monitoring, accountability of RMNCH and financial assistance to the government for the improvement of nutrition services. The technical cooperation is also launched to stimulate high standard health facilities to proof based strategies which will prompt improved results. The basic role is producing and seeking after resident driven health strategy and helping the consideration of these voices in basic leadership in this manner bringing about a progressively responsive health system. The government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has acquired magnificent changes the health segment and some of them are given below:

Provincial Government Reforms in Health Sector

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government (2013-2018) do the tremendous job in health sector i.e. framing of new policies, brought reforms and changes in Health Department. This helped in improving the health of the citizen especially low class of the society and had a quick access to gain Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs). The Provincial Government needed to restrict the Health Care System to its domain to ensure equitability, accountability, efficiency and provision effective service to society as a whole. System restriction prioritizes the three key areas of focus i.e. free treatment to the marginalized population, institution Development and provision of optimal health service through adequate human resource equipment and supplies.

According to Javeed Iqbal, Deputy Director, Mardan Medical Complex and Project Director of Benazir Children Hospital Mardan, the new policy of the provincial government is fruitful for the public. He further argued that, "I am 100% satisfied, because most reforms are in the best interest of hospitals and benefit patients at all" while explaining the reforms which are introduced by the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. (Iqbal, 2018) Establishment of Independent Monitoring Units (IMU) is the first step towards good governance. The second development is Medical Teaching Institution (MTI) Act which actually provide us autonomy, where our needs and administrative issues are resolved on daily basis. This also enabled us to split our budget according to our needs and further distributed into the various Heads of the Hospital. Before the MTI act we could not utilize our budget according to our needs. This act also enables us to analyze the amount allocated to different sections of the hospitals for smooth flow. The third reform is that the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased the number of Doctors and Nurses and other Paramedical staff in the hospitals. This increase proved the efficient service delivery at a tip.

The other achievement of provincial government is appointments of efficient managerial staff. Prior to this, doctors were not familiar with the rules governed in health sector such as procurement, quotation and other fiscal policies formulation. The respondent explained that this provincial government has appointed the separate section for the procurement and finance manager and other administrative staff which helped the doctors to pay attention to patients.

According to Altaf Ahmad (Ahmad A. , 2018) Manager Human Resources (HR) that the provincial government has introduced some reforms which are more appreciable but

some reforms or not capable for the citizen of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He explained that the government increased the health budget but it will be adjusted in the salaries of Doctors and other para-medical staff of the Hospital while the remaining amount will be expended for the rehabilitation of the hospital. He stated that Health Professional Allowance (HPA) should not be given permanently from every one month to the doctors and other paramedical staffs but it should be given through their efficiency because this allowance bring no changes because some of the doctors earned more than two million monthly and the routine of the duties was as same as first and they are unable to give full time to the patient during observation or treatment.

According to (Khan I. , 2018) Medical Specialist and acting Deputy Director Hospital DHQ Upper Dir, expressed his views that the Provincial Government has started so many programs. First of all, they have raised health budget from 30billion to 66 billion. It is really appreciable for the development of the Health Department. The increased budget raised the salaries of doctors and paramedic staff. In hard areas, the allowances of doctors are mostly increased. In this regards Health Professional Allowances also announced for paramedics, structures and buildings are upgrades. The provincial government concentrated on casualty/emergency units in the majority of hospitals. Funds are specified for life saving drugs which includes specific disease like cancer, cardiac surgery, and diabetics. The Independent Monitoring Unit (IMU) is establishment, Launching Sehat Card System and Computerization of Health Department Hospitals and sub-units improved the disease eradication. Thus, all these programs started by provincial government really increased the development of the Health Department.

According to the different government officials of health department they claim that the provincial government have appointed new doctors due to the new policy and reforms, from this the deficiency of the doctors in the hospitals is much decreased and it's also decreased hours of the patients which take 2 to 3 hours in the OPD for medical consultation. Secondly, they claimed that the provincial government have recruited the managerial and other supporting staff for the complete management and administrative system in the hospital. For this purpose, the undersigned take a served among the citizen to know about that the citizens of the different district are satisfied with the new policy and reform or not, and also observed that the hospital have complete management system or not.

Do Hospitals have a Complete and Competent Functional Management System?

Every department needs efficient administrative staff for management of its sub sections to run the department/organization. According to the survey, 47.5 percent of respondents were satisfied with the management system of the hospital while 52.5 percent of respondents were not satisfied with the management system of the hospital. Hence the majority of the respondents have signed that the hospitals have not a complete management system as the Chief Minister Mahmood Khan and Health Minister Dr. Hisham Inamullah explained their views while visiting to the Khyber

Teaching Hospital Peshawar (KTH) that the hospitals has unhygienic condition and poor management system (Report B. , 2019). The government should focus more on streamlining the management of the hospital as the citizen needs.

What is the waiting time in the OPD generally while consulting a doctor?

The Prime Minister Imran Khan stresses removal of health hazards and involution for the citizens. Further he explained that we observed that health management has remained a neglected area in the country especially in the KP and said that there is a need to guarantee operative and powerful health the executives system the state over and to guarantee access to quality medicinal services for public (Zaafar, 2018). But still most of the patients do not visit the OPD for consultation because they think that the doctors will not give a specific time as we required and not satisfied with the OPD and the other reason to take most of the time will be wasted because of so many patients. For this purpose, we put this question and give multiple options to measure that how many times will be taken a patient for medical consultation. According to the CRC 35 percent respondents have claimed half hours while 25 percent respondents have one hour, 17.5 percent respondents have claimed two while 22.5 percent respondents have claimed that more than two hours. Hence this report show that 17.5 and 22.5 percent respondents have signed that they take two and more than two hrs. The provincial government should more increase the number of doctors that it will reduce the waiting time of the citizen and save the precious time of the citizens.

Provision of Sehat Sahulat Card to Citizen of KP

The provisional government launched the Sehat Sahulat Program in all districts throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. KP is blessed with charismatic leadership in the Health Department and played a vital role in materializing “Agenda for Change” after forming an inclusive and consensus-oriented structure of governance. (Zareef, 2017) The provincial government is trying to increase the number of the Sehat Sahulat Cards and provide this facility to every citizen of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, so that every citizen may get benefits from the same card and that no one is deprived of this facility. The undersigned interview by the Director and Deputy Director Hospitals from different districts.

According to Altaf Ahmad (Ahmad A. , 2018) it is a good step of the provincial government, it is more appraisable the government should provide the Sehat Sahulat Card to all over the province because from this the poor people would be able to get treatment from very sensitive diseases.

According to Javed Iqbal (Iqbal, 2018) it is so much appreciated from this policy of the provincial government and described that this a good way to improve the health of the poor people. The provincial government are trying to expand its balance and also working to increase the number of the Sehat Sahulat Cards.

According to Imtiyaz Khan (Khan I. , 2018) that the Sehat Insaf Cards are basically health facilitation program for the poor’s and middles people. In these cards treatment

of family members are also included. A single card has five lakh and forty thousand amount per year. Rs. 28 crores are allocated for cards in the hospitals. Approximately 18 lakh cards are distributed in the citizens. Hepatitis, cancer and cardiac surgery and other casualty treatment the cards have applicable. In case of expiry, 10 thousand rupees are also providing for a death. These cards are not applied for routine treatment and medicine. Some peoples are complaining that the process of Sehat Insaf Card is complicated. So, it is a good step in health sectors.

Are the Necessary or First Aid Medicine Available in the Hospital?

The provincial government have provided the Sehat Sahulat Card for the Citizen but most of the citizens are deprived of this facility of the government and most of the people have claimed that in the hospital there have not First aid facility. According to the CRC 60 percent, respondents have satisfied and 40 percent have not satisfied that First Aid or not provided to us. So the majority of the citizens are satisfied but the remaining 40 percent shows a figure of those who have been deprived of these facilities.

Do you easily get free medicines?

The free medicine facilities to patient was initiated by the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and currently the Chief Minister Mahmood Khan directed the Officials of Health Department to ensure the provision of free medicine to the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Further he explained that provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa launching Sehat Insaf Card scheme in the seven newly merged tribal Area and approved national health reforms package (Report B. , 2018).

The provincial government have claimed that we provide free medicine to the Hospitalized patient it means indoor patients, for this purpose we prepare this question that the government is providing free medicine or not. According to the CRC, 20 percent of respondents have claimed that medicine will provide them easily and free of cost during hospitalized while 80 percent respondents have claimed that the provincial government are unable to get free medicine. This a big difference because the majority of the people have claimed that the government have failed to provide free medicine especially to the poor citizen.

Have you been provided with counterfeit medicines in the hospitals?

The fake and bogus medicine available in the open market because most of the factories are counterfeit. The government have celled/closed most of the factories and tried to check all the medicine store for counterfeit medicine. For this purpose a question is put to measure that counterfeit medicine is available in the hospital or not.

According to the CRC report, 32.5 percent citizens claimed that counterfeit medicines are available in the hospital store/pharmacy, while 67.5 percent citizens have claimed that counterfeit medicines are not available in the hospital. Hence the majority of the respondents claimed that counterfeit medicine is not available but the remaining respondents are not satisfied by the government checking policy. The government

should ban counterfeit medicine and proper policy should be made to check these fake and counterfeit medicine on priority basis.

Have you been Issued Expired Medicine in the Hospitals?

In response to this 97.5 percent of citizens have claimed that no expired medicine has been issued while 02.5 percent citizens have claimed that expired medicines have been issued. This report shows that the citizens of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has good awareness to check the expiry medicine and they make sure before using or buying it. The provincial government have check neglected area and inspected all stores of medicines in the hospitals.

Claims Made by Provincial Government Regarding Health Sector

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has increased the budget of health sector to PKR 66.49 billion in 2017-18 from PKR 30.3 billion in 2013. From this financial increase, most of the hospitals have reconstructed their OPD units, especially in Mardan and Peshawar. Further this increment in health budget in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa allowed the authorities to increase the position of the doctors to 6531 in 2018 from 2500 in 2012-13. Therefore, from every district hospital the capacity of the doctors and other medical staff has been increased. However, the provincial government has also increased the position of the LHVs to provide door to door health facilities and provide awareness to people how to get benefits from family planning program. The provincial government claimed that they recruited sufficient number of sanitation workers for the general cleaning of the hospital. These above-mentioned facts and statistics are from government representatives, while to reach to the truth about these claims, some prominent persons related to health department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been interviewed.

re the General Ward and Washrooms are cleaned by the Sanitation Workers?

A high standard of hospital cleanliness is a worthwhile goal. The cleanliness of a hospital environment ensures safe working conditions for the medical staff and protect hospital visitors. Cleanliness is the top and priority basis of every department. The provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has claimed that we brought tremendous resolution in Health sectors but when the Chief Justice Saqib Nisar visited the Leady Reading Hospital (LRH) and sited that no change has been witnessed in the province as claimed by the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Yousafzai M. , 2018). To measure that cleanliness of the hospitals this question is put to know about the cleanliness of the hospitals. According to the citizen report card (CRC) 45 percent respondents have claimed that the washrooms and general wards have been cleaned while on the other hand, 55 percent respondents have criticized the condition of these places. Hence the majority of the citizens concluded there is a lack of clean environment. The CM of KP Mr. Mahmood Khan also suit out the poor cleanliness of the hospital while visiting of the Khyber Teaching Hospital (KTH) on 10 January, 2019. The

condition of government hospital is pitiful and unworthy. All wards are dense with dirt and dust. Awful stench and fetidness coming from grimy washroom has made these places even more unbearable. This filthy place is not good for both attendants and patients (Shah K. , 2018).

Do the Government Hospitals have clean and Functional Operation Theaters?

The most important and top priority for every hospital is clean operation theatres and functional instruments and equipment. Most of the citizens proposed private hospitals as compared to the government hospital for minor and major surgery. They argument that in government hospital take much time because of single operation theater i.e. (a women has been died after the birth of her baby in the hospital balcony instead of operation theaters) and secondly they are not satisfied with the irresponsible attitude of the doctor during surgery i.e. (man died during a minor operation of appendix) this caused the irresponsibility of the doctors. To measure that citizen are satisfied with the government hospital operation theaters or not. According to the CRC 60 percent respondents claimed that the operation theatres are clean and functional, while the 40 percent respondents claimed that the operation theaters were not clean. Hence the majority of the respondents claimed that the operation theaters are clean, but the remaining respondents are not satisfied with government hospital operation theaters. Hence this is also the high figure that citizen has proposed the private hospital as compared to the government hospital.

Do the doctors treat patient equally in the Hospital as compared to their private clinics?

The Board of Governors (BoGs) of Bacha Khan Medical College (BKMC) and Mardan Medical Complex (MMC) is facing a number of problems and challenges. There is a major complaint that senior doctor's/consultants do not either come to OPD on time and when come to the OPD do not see patients without references. Further claimed that private/public sector hospital where pharmaceutical companies visited to the OPD and wasting the precious time of the doctors and patients (Yousafzai M. , 2018). As interviewed by different District Directors and Deputy Directors Hospital claimed that doctors treat the patients equally in the hospital and as well as in private clinics. To measure the accurate situation, A question is included whether doctors give equal time to their patients or not. According to survey, 40 percent respondents claimed that the doctors are full attentive during the treatment process, while 60 percent respondents claimed that the doctors are less attentive during the treatment process. Hence the figure of non-satisfaction is greater than satisfactory level. The survey concludes that majority of the citizen are not satisfied from OPD service delivery and observation. Hence 60 percent of respondents claimed that the doctors do not give equal time to patients as required and the figure shows doctor inability to consult each patient equally as it's required. This result highlights government infectivity to allocate more doctors to treat patients and consult each patient equally.

The Establishment of Independent Monitoring Units (IMU)

In the 18th Constitutional Amendment, Health Service provision is the responsibility of the Provincial Government. However, with the practicing the 18th Constitutional Amendment Act, the healthcare being a provincial matter carried out by Provincial Government and trying to bring positive changes in the health sector. In compliance to this act most reforms are introduced which includes the establishment of Independence Monitoring Units (IMU). The units carry out the responsibility of checking doctors' attendance, performance, and other relevant managerial issues on a daily basis. They report all the discrepancies to the concerned authority. Altaf Ahmad (Ahmad A. , 2018) appreciates IMUs performance. The units collect data from sub sectors of Health Department and report it to higher authorities.

According to (Iqbal, 2018), it is a good step of the Provincial Government that they launched the Independence Monitoring Units (IMUs) in some of the departments i.e. Education, Revenue and Health. These units perform duties in a very critical way and report them to concerned authorities for further actions.

According to Dr. Altaf (Khan I. , 2018), the IMU has been established by the provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The units are established to monitor the performance of Health Department employees. Efficiency & Attendance have been improved in health department due to IMU establishment and providing Health Professional Allowance (HPA) along with increment in doctor's salary. Furthermore, the Bio-metric system ensured the attendance and efficiency of the medical staff.

Are all the Doctors Punctual?

The provincial government increased salaries of the doctors and others para-medical staff by giving them Health Professional Allowance (HPA). According to Deputy Director Hospital Mardan punctuality of doctors is important in the hospitals for delivering time-based services. The government launched a separate Unit (IMU) to ensure regularity and punctuality of the staffs. For checking regularity of doctors, a question was put in further survey. According to the survey 52.5 percent respondents marked that doctors are regular and 47.5 percent respondents marked doctor's irregular. Hence majority of respondents claimed that doctors are punctual. The figure is higher but the remaining 47.5 figure is also of grave concern. This problem needs to be tackled down.

Establishment of Modern Forensic Labs in Hospitals

District Hospitals lack labs facility and those with labs are outdated. Most lab equipment's are obsolete and even not functional. The Provincial Government Khyber Pakhtunkhwa established the forensic labs in the District Hospitals. Most District Headquarter Hospitals (DHQs) are equipped with MRI and City Scan Machine. The provision of these machines provided opportunity to KP patients to test the disease and do other medical tests conveniently. Rebuilding and functioning laboratories helped patients and provided job opportunities throughout KP.

Are the X-Rays Machine and Ultrasound Machine in your hospital are operational?

The X-Ray and Ultrasound Machines play an important role in provision of health facilities in hospitals. These apparatus help doctors during patient's examination. Well-facilitated hospitals are equipped with modern lab equipment's and other apparatus machines. To test this hypothesis, a question was put to check the availability of these machines. According to CRC, 82.5 percent of the citizens are satisfied while 17.5 percent citizens claimed the lack of facility. Hence this is the basic need of a hospital the government should give all these facilities and especially proper check on this that it properly worked or not. According to Chief Justice of Pakistan Justice Mian Saqib Nisar while addressing as chief guest at Rawalpindi Institute of Cardiology on dated 9 December, 2018. He unsatisfied over medical services accessible in the country and hospitals were lacking basic services and facilities such as beds, space in the wards, Laboratories equipment and paramedical staff. Many hospitals of the state such poor that three to four patients share a bed. Further mentioned that he took prompt action against the shortage of medical expert and teaching staff in the hospitals (Ahmad I. , 2018).

Do the laboratories in your hospital conduct all kind of test?

The Provincial Government launched Medical Teaching Institutions (MTI) Reforms Act, 2015, This Act empowered Director and BoGs to maintain and operate laboratory machines from their budget. According to survey 57.5 percent respondents claimed that CT scan and RMI are not in functional form while 42.5 percent are satisfied with this facility of government. The government provided this facility to Peshawar Hospital in particular while other districts still lack this facility. The respondents in Peshawar district marked positive this question while the respondents belonging to other districts marked negative this question. The overall test conduction facility falls 57.5 percent which indicates that the facility lacks throughout the KP province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. IV of 2015

The provisional government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa passed an Act in the Health Department in 2015. The Act is known as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Medical Teaching Institution Reforms Act (2015). The act established laws for Medical Teaching Institution in the public sector and other medical institution. The objective of the Medical Teaching Institution is to provide health facilities to the public i.e. Training & Research, Medical Education and provision of other health facilities. MTI Act formulated the procedure to appoint Board of Governors (BoG) with the recommendations of Nomination Council for Medical Teaching Institution (MTI). The BoGs consists of one Chairperson who is elected by voting for three years. The objectives of the same are given as follows

- Enlarge new units for emergency and casualty patient.
- The health department hospitals and subunits of health are computerized. The information and data are available on the department website.

- They upgrade OPDs in hospitals like LRH, KTH, and HMC and approximate every district DHQs.
- Improved and ensure Doctors and paramedical staff attendance.
- Improved and provided with the latest equipment and machine.
- Established regional blood center in Peshawar
- Issuance of Sehat Insaf Cards to the poor and middle class in the society.
- The Independent monitoring unit (IMU) has been established.
- Healthcare commission has been established.
- Medical aid act health foundation act, safe blood transfusion act, are passed by the Provincial Assembly.
- Child breast feeding and nutrition programs have started.
 - ☒ The Establishment of Food safety Authority.
- Health service facilities provided in some private sectors.
- Rs 1.9 billion specify for cancer patient presently registered patients are 3500 while before it was on 800 patients.
- 925 million Rs specified for insulin for diabetic patients.
- Specific concentration is kept on cardiac and nephrology treatment in major hospitals.

According to Javeed Iqbal (Iqbal, Introduce New Reforms in the Health Sector, 2018)MTI provided autonomy and empowered executive authority. The power of formulating policy and implementation of the formulated policy enabled higher authorities to assist their needs in the best interest of Health sector. The second step is increase in HP allowance for the doctors and paramedical staff and gave the example and comparison the salary of the doctors and other government staff when the HPA was not improved, the salary of the Professor Doctor less than class IV of the PIA, SUI Northern office clorck and the watchman of bank. He explaining that if you want to improve the services first you should give the facilities and modified their lifestyle from the surrounding, so defiantly they will be improve their services because they have no pressure toward the electricity bill or other bill because they are able to pay such types of bills to let suppose if someone are not secure and their service are not secure and they have tension and problem financially then how can they facilitate other because most of the doctor which are not earned so, and most of the doctor have no private clinic/Practice. So, for this purpose, the provincial government improved the HPA for doctors and other paramedical staffs so that they can perform their duties in satisfying way.

According to Altaf Ahmad (Ahmad A. , 2018) the provincial government brought tremendous revolution in health sector because from MTI the Board of Governor (BoGs) should be appointed and they deal different duties such as providing health facilities to the citizen, Medical Education, Training and Research. All other function should be performed which are signed to it by Government from time to time. The appointment of the doctors and other staffs nominated by these BoGs. The approval of annual business plan and the approval of financial and annual budgets plan.

What should be the top priority for the government in the health department?

This question is put to measure that what should be need on top priority for the government in the health department for which put six 6 options to find out the topmost. According to CRC, 32.5 percent respondents claimed that the availability of the doctors is on the top priority while 25 percent of respondents signed that the cleanliness is also necessary for the hospitals, 20 percent citizens claimed that medicine is provided freely, 05 percent respondent claimed that increased the number of the hospital because some areas the hospitals at a distance while 17.5 percent respondents claimed that the modern lab equipment is on the top priority because in most district hospitals the lab are not in functional form and the citizens visit to other districts for medical examination. Hence majority of the respondents marked that the availability of the doctors is very important and should be the top priority as due to unavailability of doctors the citizens of KP visited the other districts for medical consultation and checkup. Hence availability of the doctors should be the top priority and the provincial government should increase the number of the doctors and also check their attendance so that they are punctual and regular, as most of the government doctors perform their duties in private clinics during their duty hours in government hospitals.

4.9 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa gets First Burns & Trauma Centre

The tiring and long efforts of senior plastic surgeon Prof. Dr Tahir Khan finally generated results as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa got its first 120-bed burns and Trauma Centre. The two very important projects, Peshawar Institute of Cardiology (PIC) and Burn and Trauma Centre has a similar story as construction work on both the project started but still are not completed due to lack of funds and an insufficient budget. Prime Minister Imran Khan and Chief Minister Mahmood Khan are expected to formally inaugurate the Centre in the last week of this month or it will be expected in the coming year 2019. This Centre was started in 2011 when the Federal Government and the Worker Welfare Board (WWB) provided the funds. These two funded regularly but when the fund was stopped in 2013 (Yousafzai M. , 2018).

Conclusion:

According to Mr Altaf Ahmad, 'my opinion for the improvement of health sector is that the government should privatize all the hospitals so that tremendous salaries and other remuneration provided to doctors and other paramedical staff would be saved, and from these salaries and remuneration the government of KP should provide more Sehat Insaf Card to the citizens of KP. And on the other hand, if the government is not willing to privatize all the hospitals, then the government should seal and ban all the private clinics, so that the doctors would give full time to the hospitals.

According to Javeed Iqbal although Medical Teaching Institution has the Board of Governors (BoGs) but there is some anarchy because of the absence of central body and organized structure. He proposed that there should be a central body and provide maximum funds that BOGs can become able to implement their decisions.

Imtiaz suggested that the Health sectors should be upgraded and that should be the basic and top priority of provincial government. Government facilitates Basic Health Units (BHU). First aid and common diagnosis should be at BHUs level. This will decrease patient's burden at major hospitals. Constructions of new hospitals and health center should be increased according to the population. Modern technology should be applied in the health sectors. Strict merits should be ensured for Medical education as well as post applying. Transparency and good management along with monitoring system will improve health department.

References:

- Ahmad, A. (2018, October 1). Introduce New Reforms in the Health Sector. (s. Jan, Interviewer)
- Ahmad, I. (2018, December sunday). State failed to take care of People Health: CJP. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: The News.
- Khan, I. (2018, November 1). Introduce New Reforms in Health Department. (S. J. Ahmad, Interviewer)
- Khan, M. I. (2007). Health Care Services and Government Spending in Pakistan. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad, 1-31.
- Iqbal, J. (2018, October 1). Introduce New Reforms in the Health Sector. (S. Jan, Interviewer)
- Arab Naz, U. D. (2012). An Analytical Study of Patients Health Problem in Public Hospital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. International Journal of Business and Social Sciences, 1-14.
- Khan, M. I. (2007). Health Care Services and Government Spending in Pakistan. Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Islamabad, 1-31.
- Report, B. (2019, January Thursday). Health Minister visits KTH Concerned at Unhygienic Condition. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: The News.
- Shah, K. (2018, December Thuesday). Healthcare in Charsadda. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: the News.
- Zaafar, M. S. (2018, december Friday). PM Streeses Remove of Health Hazards for People. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: the News.
- Zareef, A. (2017). Year Book 2016-2017. Peshawar: Department of Health Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Yousafzai, M. (2018, December saturday). BoG of MMC BKMC Face Challanges to Implement MTI Act. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: The News.
- Yousafzai, M. (2018, December Tuesday). CJP Visited to Peshawar. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: the News.
- Yousafzai, M. (2018, November Friday). KP Gets Burn and Truma Centre. The News. Islamabad, Punjab, Pakistan: The News.