

Review on Healthcare Management System in Government Hospitals and Private Hospitals

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Abstract: Human Productivity And The Process Of Development Require Good Health. It Is Necessary For The Advancement Of Both Technology And The Economy. Hospitals Play A Key Role Of Health Care Management System. Being Healthy Refers To Having A Sound Body, Mind And Spirit, Especially Being Free From Physical Illness Or Discomfort; Soundness Of Body And Mind Refers To The Circumstances In Which Their Functions Are Properly And Effectively Carried Out. Healthcare Management System Also Involved The Total Liquid And Solid Waste Produced By Medical Facilities, Research Labs, And Other Sporadic Sources Etc. In This Article, Review On Healthcare Management System In Government Hospitals And Private Hospitals Has Been Discussed.

Keywords: Healthcare, Management, Government, Private, Hospitals

Introduction:

The Germ Theory, According To Which Illness Or Poor Health Is Brought On By Disease-Causing Organisms, Is Emphasised By Biomedical Scientists. Only If A Person Was Devoid Of Ailments Was, He Deemed To Be Healthy. Other Significant Health Issues Include Undernutrition, Chronic Diseases, Accidents, Drug Addiction, Mental Illness, Environmental Pollution, Population Explosion, Etc., Which Are Mostly Not Caused By Disease-Causing Organisms. Ecologists Saw Disease As A Poor Adaptation Of The Human Organism To The Environment And Health As A Harmonic Equilibrium Between Man And His Environment. This Habitat Contains The Air, Water, And Other Essentials For Human

Survival. Health Issues Are Brought On By Environmental Contamination.

Review Of Literature:

According To Kwame Owusu Kwateng Et Al. (2019), The Healthcare Industry Is Growing Increasingly Interested In How Patients Feel About The Kind Of Care They Receive At Medical Institutions. In This Paper, The Results Of An Investigation Into The Quality Of Health Care Services In Ghana Are Given. The Aim Of The Study Was To Determine Whether There Were Any Differences In Patient Care, Satisfaction, Or Level Of Care Between Public And Private Healthcare Facilities. The Survey Also Examined The Challenges That Healthcare Providers Face And How Crucial Customer

Service Is To Their Operational Procedures. A Hybrid Approach Was Employed To Gather Responses From 400 Patients From 30 Institutions Using A Questionnaire. The Five Components Of Service Quality Were Measured In The Study Using The Servqual Instrument. Cross-Tabulation, Gap Analysis, And An Independent T-Test Were Utilized To Analyse And Interpret The Data. According To The Study's Findings, Private Healthcare Facilities Offer A Higher Calibre Of Care And Attention Than Do Public Ones. It Is Recommended That Important Partners Collaborate Closely In Order To Raise The Standard Of Service For Healthcare Delivery In Ghana. [1]

M.D. Richard And S. Shenphgavalli (2018) Claim That The Paper's Main Focus Is On Health Care Management In Both Public And Private Hospitals. The Primary Objectives Of The Study Were To Evaluate The Approaches And Methods Used By Both Hospitals, To Look At Respondents' Attitudes Towards Health Care And Behaviour Generally, To Look At The Challenges That Both Public And Private Hospitals Faced, And To Suggest Development Strategies For The Hospitals Under Study. The Researcher Employed Statistical Techniques, Including The F Test And Multiple Regression Analysis, To Evaluate The Hypothesis And Accomplish The Objectives Of The Study. [2]

Mercy Gacheri Nkanata Et Al. (2018) Say That The Goal Of The Study Was To Look At How Kenyan Healthcare Workers Used Hospital Information Management Systems At Two Public And Private Hospitals. The Use Of Hospital Information Management

Systems Was To Be Looked At In Two Public And Two Private Hospitals. It Was Crucial To Learn How Reliable And Helpful The Patient Information Provided By The System Is, How The Healthcare Professionals Feel About The Systems, And What Issues They Encounter When Attempting To Use The Systems In The Chosen Institutions. Private Hospitals Have Well-Integrated Hospital Information Management Systems, In Contrast To Public Hospitals. Hospital Information Management Systems Provide Up-To-Date, Trustworthy Information To Healthcare Workers. A Number Of Issues Plague The Hospital Information Management Systems, Including Inaccurate Data, Uninformed Staff, A Challenging-To-Use System, And Unpleasant Employees. [3]

According To Tanvir Farooq Khan (2018), Patients Are Now In Charge Of The Healthcare System Rather Than Providers. Also, It Has Moved From Providing Basic Healthcare To Cutting-Edge Services. According To Academic Research, Increased Patient Satisfaction Builds Enduring Patient Relationships, Which Frequently Result In Repeat Business Ding Basic Healthcare To Cutting-Edge Services. According To Academic Research, Increased Patient Satisfaction Builds Enduring Patient Relationships, Which Frequently Result In Repeat Business. It Is A Market Worth \$140 Billion In Saudi Arabia And More Than \$7 Trillion Globally, And It Is Positioned To Have A Huge Impact On The Rapidly Evolving Ksa Economy. The Aim Of This Study Is To Compare The Performance Of The Public And Private Healthcare Systems

In Saudi Arabia. This Essay Employs A Young Sample To Reflect On The Current Dichotomies And Imagine The Future Design Of The Healthcare System In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia. [4]

Rekha Sharma And Neeraj Kumar Sharma (2017) Say That Keeping A Country Healthy Is Important For Its Growth, Prosperity, And Safety. One Of India's Largest Service Industries In Terms Of Both Jobs And Money Is The Healthcare Industry. According To Accepted Medical Practise, The Senior Doctors Often Oversee And Manage All The Departments Of A Healthcare Facility. Nonetheless, In The Modern Era Of Global Health Care Organisations, It Is Now Commonly Understood That Hospital Management Is A Full-Time Job And Entirely Independent From The Medical Profession. Thus, The Managerial Specialist Should Do These Jobs. The Objective Of Hospital Management, A New Management Discipline With A Global Reach, Is The Methodical Management Of Healthcare Institutions. More Than 80% Of All Healthcare Expenses Are Incurred By Private Institutions, Which Have A Significant Impact On The Healthcare Sector. Finding The Variables That Raise Patient Satisfaction Levels Is Important For The Growth And Development Of Hospitals, Whether They Are Private Or Public Healthcare Facilities, As The Hospital Personnel And How They Interact With Patients Determine The Impression That Patients Have Of The Facility. It Will Decide If They Wish To Return To The Same Hospital Whenever The Need Arises. The Study's Findings Are Expected To Catch The Attention Of The

Government, Medical Organisations, Hospital Administrators, And Management And To Motivate Them To Work Tirelessly To Usher In A New Revolution In Hospital Management Across The Country And In The Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida) District In Particular. [5]

Gautam Patikar And Thebi Joseph Shupao (2017) Define "Job Satisfaction Of Its Workers" As A Work Force That Is Productive, Stays With The Company, Is Motivated, Is Committed To High-Quality Performance, And Has Fewer Complaints, Grievances, Absences, Turnover, And Terminations. Also, Worker Morale And Punctuality Have Improved. Nursing Staffs May Be The Least Valued Employees In The Majority Of Medical Institutions, Whether They Are Managed By Governments Or Private Businesses, Despite The Fact That They Are The Ones Who Care For Our Loved Ones Round-The-Clock When They Are Hospitalized. Given This, The Researcher Is Urged To Carry Out A Study On Nurses' Job Satisfaction. The Primary Objective Of This Article Is To Examine The Level Of Job Satisfaction Among Nurses Employed By Both Private And Public Institutions. Based On A Field Survey, It Is Descriptive Research. In Order To Conduct This Study, A Sample Of 300 Nurses From Five Randomly Chosen Districts Of Nagaland Was Used. A Well-Structured Questionnaire Was Distributed To The Respondents, Who Were Selected Using A Convenience Sampling Method In Order To Collect Useful Primary Data. The Statistical Analysis Of The Data Obtained In This Way Revealed The Extent And Level Of Nurses' Job

Satisfaction In Both Private And Public Institutions. The Primary Elements Of Nurses' Job Satisfaction Have Also Been Thoroughly Described In Order To Calculate The Nurses' Job Happiness Index Separately For Private And Government Hospitals. Overall, It's Been Shown That Nurses Are Happy With Their Jobs, But Those Employed By Private Hospitals Say They're A Little Happier Than Those At Public Facilities. [6] Mensah, Francis, Et Al. (2016) Contend That A Country's Prosperity And Well-Being Are Reliant On The State Of Its Populace. Health Care Includes The Identification, Mitigation, And Treatment Of Disease, Illness, And Other Physical And Mental Impairments In People (Or Healthcare). The Difference Between Patient Expectations And Provider Perceptions, Which Refers To Service Provider Performance During Service Delivery And Measurement Of Delivery, Can Be Used To Explain Quality In Health. The Study Compares Patient Satisfaction Between Private And Public Hospitals. Just The Case Medical Center And Bawku Presbyterian Hospital In Upper East Ghana Were Included In The Study. For Information, The Researcher Only Consults Primary Sources. The Objective Was To Compare How Patients And Medical Personnel Interacted In Public And Private Hospitals In Order To Determine Whether There Were Any Disparities In The Diagnostic Services Offered By The Two Types Of Hospitals As Well As The Differences In Their Diagnostic Facilities. An Approach Known As Convenience Sampling Was Used To Choose The Sample For The Study. The Independent Sampling T-

Test Was The Main Analytical Technique Utilized To Analyse The Data. The Findings Indicate That Private Hospitals Offer Higher-Quality Healthcare Than Public Hospitals. The Administration Of Both Public And Private Hospitals Was Also Urged To Provide Appropriate Diagnostic Resources And Supervise The Proper Care Of Those Already In Place. Additionally, They Deepen Their Relationship With Their Clients. Also, This Would Improve Patient Perceptions Of The Two Hospitals In The Area. [7]

The Two Pillars Of Medical Education, According To Sharmeen Amin Et Al. (2015), Are Strong Theoretical Knowledge And Skilled Clinical Abilities. To The Maximum Extent Possible, Medical Students Can Learn And Hone Their Clinical Skills In A Therapeutic Environment That Is Suited For Each Of These Components. The Main Objectives Of This Study Are To Determine Whether The Learning Environments In Government And Private Hospitals In Karachi Differ From One Another And Whether There Is Bias Against One Gender Of Students In These Institutions. Two University Hospitals That Are Owned By The Government And Two That Are Not Were Selected. 150 Samples Were Provided By Each University For The Self-Administered Survey. After Conducting The Analysis Using Spss 20, The Results Are Presented Using A Chi Square. The Study Discovered That Depending On The Students' Theoretical Background, The Suitable Class Schedule, The Practical Experience Gained On The Ward, The New Information Learned At The End Of A Ward's Rotation, The Doctors' Interactions

With The Students, And The Students' Motivation, The Learning Environments In These Clinical Settings Differ Noticeably. Private Hospitals Do Not Provide Students With The Finest Opportunities To Refine Their Clinical Skills, In Contrast To Government Hospitals. Instead, They Provide The Pupils With Sound Theoretical Knowledge. Nonetheless, It Is Advised That Neither System Shows Any Bias Against Pupils Depending On Their Gender. [8]

A. Polater Et Al. (2014) Say That Health Services Are The Most Important Part Of The Service Sector Because They Help Both Individuals And Society. High-Quality, Effective, And Consistent Health Services Are Necessary For Success While Economic Principles Are Taken Into Consideration. A Means Of Achieving Each Of These Conditions Is Thought To Be Supply Chain Management. This Article Investigates The Possible Causes Of Logistical Discrepancies Between Government And Private Hospitals In Erzincan, Turkey, Taking Into Account That Logistics Management Is A Crucial Function In Hospital Management. There Are Many Factors That Could Account For These Variations, Including The Scope Of A Logistics Department's Duties (Such As Purchasing, Receiving, Internal Distribution, And Information Technology Systems), The Volume Of Pharmaceutical Products Distributed, The Degree Of Collaboration Between Hospitals And Their Suppliers, And The Hospitals' Present And Upcoming Logistics Management Plans. Hence, By Highlighting Areas For Development And Identifying Barriers To Using Logistics Management Principles, This Study Presents

An Evaluation Of Healthcare Supply Chain Management. [9]

According To Sanjay Basu Et Al. (2012), In Low- And Middle-Income Nations, The Private Sector Offers Health Care That Is Better, More Trustworthy, And More Durable Than The Public Sector. Yet Healthcare In The Public Sector Is Frequently Viewed As Being More Equitable And Supported By Research. We Carefully Examined Research Publications That Examined How Effectively The Public And Private Sectors Function In Low- And Middle-Income Nations. Peer-Reviewed Studies, Including Case Studies, Reviews, Meta-Analyses, And Case-Control Analyses, As Well As Reports From Non-Governmental And International Organisations, Were Methodologically Gathered Through Extensive Database Searches, Filtered Through Inclusion Criteria, And Classified Into Six World Health Organization Health System Themes: Accessibility And Responsiveness; Quality; Outcomes; Accountability, Transparency, And Regulation; And; Out Of 1,178 Potentially Relevant Unique Citations, Data Were Retrieved From 102 Articles Representing Studies Conducted In Low- And Middle-Income Countries. Comparative Cohort And Cross-Sectional Studies Found That Although Practitioners In The Private Sector Claimed To Be Prompter And Accommodating To Patients, They Also Broke Medical Ethics More Frequently And Had Lower Patient Outcomes. The Stated Efficiency Tended To Be Worse In The Commercial Sector Than In The Public Sector, In Part Because Of Perverse

Incentives For Unnecessary Testing And Treatment. For Public Sector Services, Medical Personnel, Supplies, And Medications Were Scarce. When The Definition Of "Private Sector" Includes Unlicensed And Uncertified Providers, Such As Proprietors Of Pharmacy Stores, The Majority Of Patients Appeared To Obtain Care In The Private Sector; When Unlicensed Healthcare Providers Were Omitted From The Analysis, The Opposite Was True. Once "Competitive Dynamics" For Funding Began To Develop Between The Two Sectors, Public Resources And Staff Were First Shifted To Support Private Sector Expansion Before Being Reduced For Public Sector Service Budgets And Personnel. The Statement That The Private Sector Is Often More Effective, Efficient, Or Medically Successful Than The Public Sector Was Not Supported By The Systematic Review Of The Literature; Nonetheless, The Public Sector Frequently Appears To Fall Short On Punctuality And Patient Courtesy. [10]

The Wear And Tear Of Life Is Defined As Any Undue Stress Placed On The Body's Ability To Cope. Stress Is Caused By The Stings And Pressures Of Daily Life, Such As Biological Adjustments To Rapid Changes In Temperature Or Humidity, The Weather, Or An Emotionally Intense Quarrel. Any Environmental Stimulus That Makes The Body Work Harder To Adapt Or Survive Is Referred To As Stress. The Direct Side Effects Of Stress Hormones, Notably Adrenal Steroids And Adrenaline, Include Increased Mental Alertness, Exhilaration, And Sleeplessness. [11]

Male Smoking Was Extremely Prevalent In The Research Population. Males Aged 35 To 64 Were Found To Have A Prevalence Of Current Smoking Close To 50%. Women Smoking Is A Very Uncommon Occurrence. Also, It Has Been Noted That In Metropolitan Delhi, Smoking Is More Common Among Women Than It Is Among Men. This May Be A Reflection Of The Disparities Between Rural And Urban Lifestyles. [12]

The Body Mass Index Is Used To Evaluate Obesity. A Bmi Of 27 Is Thought To Increase The Risk Of Several Ailments, Including Coronary Heart Disease. Women Are More Likely Than Men To Be Obese. The Prevalence Among Women In The 35–54 Age Range Is About 10%. Although Delhi's Urban Areas Reported Substantially Greater Rates Of Obesity, The Definitional Standards Were Different. Women Also Displayed A Higher Prevalence Of Obesity In Delhi. A Holistic Perspective Synthesizes The Opinions Of The Aforementioned Specialists. This Idea Holds That Health Is Seen As A Multifaceted Process Encompassing The Overall Well-Being Of The Individual Within The Context Of His Environment. [13]

The Growth Of Medical Research Nowadays In India Has A Lot To Do With Hospital Administration In A Developing Nation. Because We Are A Developing Nation, We Have Kept The Same Hospital Administration From Before We Gained Independence. Almost No Accusations Or Developments Have Been Made. Although People's Expectations And The Concept Of Health Have Both Evolved Significantly, We

Continue To Use An Outdated And Archaic Approach To Managing Hospitals. [14]

The Goal Of Hospital Administration Is To Provide The Greatest Level Of Patient Care At The Lowest Feasible Cost And Minimize Morbidity And Mortality Rates. This Is Done By Planning, Organising, Staffing, Coordinating, Managing, And Evaluating Health Services For The Community. Management Is Both A Science And An Art, Just Like The Medical Sciences. Hospital Management Expert Have Demonstrated How To Run Organisations Successfully, Inexpensively, And Efficiently Within A Given Time Frame. The Healthcare Sector In India Has Experienced Rapid Expansion. Large, Medium, And Minor Health Institutes Total About 2.5 Lakh In India Now. In Contrast To Other Nations, Our Health System Is Distinct Since It Includes Governmental, Private, Religious, Commercial, And International Institutions. [15]

The Hospital Is An Essential Part Of A Social And Medical Institution Whose Mission Is To Provide The Public With Comprehensive, Preventive, And Curative Health Care And Whose Outpatient Services Go Out To The Family And Its Home Environment. The Hospital Also Functions As A Hub For Biosocial Research And Training Medical Professionals. [16]

The Goal Of Hospital Management Is To Improve The Preventive, Promotional, Curative, And Rehabilitation Aspects Of Healthcare In Order To Reach People In The Most Remote Regions Of The Nation, States, Districts, And Villages. It Also Aims To Develop The Health Care Workforce By

Demonstrating High-Quality Medical Education. [17]

From The Safe Delivery Of A Healthy Infant To The Care Of The Old And Weak, Health Systems Have A Critical And Ongoing Duty To People Throughout Their Lives, According To Who's Improving Performance. They Are Essential To Everyone's Personal, Familial, And Societal Growth And Development. All The Organisations, Institutions, And Resources Dedicated To Generating Health Actions Are Collectively Referred To As Health Systems. Any Endeavour, Whether In Personal Health Care, Public Health Services, Or Through Cross-Sectoral Initiatives, Is Referred To As A Health Action If Its Main Goal Is To Enhance Health. Governments Are Ultimately In Charge Of Overseeing How Well A Nation's Health System Functions Overall, And They Should Incorporate All Facets Of Society In This Task. The Core Of Good Government Is The Thoughtful And Responsible Administration Of The Population's Well-Being. For Every Nation, This Entails Building The Most Effective And Equitable Healthcare System With The Resources At Hand. People's Health Is Constantly A Top Priority For The Country, And Government Responsibility For It Is Ongoing. Thus, A Significant Portion Of The Responsibility For Managing Health Systems Must Go To Health Ministers. [18]

In Order To Effectively Manage A Large Or Medium-Sized Hospital In The Unique Context Of Developing Countries' Environmental Factors And The Significant Demands Made On Hospitals By The General Public, Hospitals Must Take All

Reasonable Steps To Ensure That Their Effectiveness Is Demonstrated To The Greatest Extent Possible. This Requires Meticulous Planning, Organising, And Control Of The Hospital's Many Activities. Short-Term, Long-Term, And Strategic Planning Are All Included In Discussions Of Planning. The Term "Strategic" Has Military Roots. It Derives From The Greek Term "Strategia," Which Denotes The General's Office. The Term "Strategy" In The Armed Services Refers To The Science And Art Of Military Command As It Relates To The Comprehensive Planning And Execution Of Large-Scale Operations. The Top Generals Will Gather Just Before A Conflict Begins Or A Certain Movement Of Forces Occurs And Plan The Short- And Long-Term Tactics To Defeat Or Destroy The Military Might Of The Enemy. In The Case Of A Large Or Medium-Sized Hospital, The Hospital Administrator And His Lieutenants Must Sit Down And Devise Appropriate Tactics In Order To Combat The Many Institutional Illnesses That May Obstruct The Most Effective Treatment Or Prevention Of Diseases. This Cannot Be Accomplished Through Any Form Of Adochism. To Do This, Precise Goals Must Be Established, And Within Those Goals, Chances To Accomplish Them Must Be Investigated. To Do This, The Environment, Employee Potential, And Resources At Hand Must All Be Studied. Master Strategies Are Necessary Due To The Hospital Administrator's Dedication To The Goals Of The Facility In Light Of The Opportunities That Are Open To It. [19]

Human Resource Managers Should Never Forget That They Are Employed By Healthcare Organisations That Provide The Public At Large With The Greatest And Purest Kind Of Service Thanks To A Team Of Committed Employees. Since Health Care Institutions Are Wholly People-Oriented Organisations, Their Growth Becomes The Top Priority Of Human Resource Managers. As A Result, They Should Foster A Sense Of Unity Among Their Diverse Workforce's Social, Educational, Cultural, And Economic Backgrounds. They Should Keep Management, Philosophy, And Organisational Goals In Mind When Designing The Hiring Policy, Salary Structures, Assessment System, Training Plans, Avenues For The Growth Of Human Resources, Motivation Policies, Effective Communication Policies, Grievance Redressal Procedures, Etc. [20]

Conclusion:

Healthcare Waste (75%-90%) Which Primarily Comes From The Administrative And Housekeeping Blocks, Is General Waste That Is Comparable To Home Waste. Waste From The Hospital's Facilities Maintenance May Also Be Included In This. Hazardous Medical Waste Makes Up The Remaining 10% To 25% And Poses A Number Of Health Concerns. Sociologists Believe That Health Is Influenced By A Variety Of Elements, Including Social, Psychological, Cultural, Economic, And Political Factors, In Addition To Being A Purely Biomedical Occurrence. These Elements Are Crucial For Describing And Evaluating Health. All Those Elements

Contribute To Determining And Maintaining
The Population's Health State.

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