



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

(Peer-reviewed, Refereed, Indexed & Open Access Journal)

DOI : 03.2021-11278686

ISSN : 2582-8568

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.71 (SJIF 2021)

Health System Research: Development, Designs and Methods

Mr. K. S. Ban

Investigator and Associate professor
Department of History,
Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya, ,
Vaijapur, Dist. Aurangabad.

Dr. S. D. Hiwale

Co- Investigator and Assistance professor
Department of Sociology
Vinayakrao Patil Mahavidyalaya,
Vaijapur, Dist. Aurangabad.

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686** DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doi/10.2021-95541147/IRJHIS2108009>

ABSTRACT

Health system research concerns with health system and its results provide the bases to managers, policy makers also as community people to form evidence based decision. There are different interpretations of what a health system is. In narrow meaning, health system is taken into account the various levels of the health care services like central level health care, state/provincial level health care, regional/zonal/district level health care and local level health care. In broad aspect, health system covers different aspects of society like socio-economic status, culture, religion, education, politics, public sector, private sectors which are the main determinants of social epidemiology. It is also a knowledge generation to improve how societies organize to achieve health goals and contributes to sound, socially relevant and ethically acceptable guidelines for simpler, efficient and sustainable health policies and systems.

KEYWORDS: Health System, knowledge, Health care facilities.

INTRODUCTION:

Health system research may be a part of health research. It closely links field evidences and applies its results for the development of the health system. Initially, it had been referred to as health service research and therefore the terminology shifted to health system research from 1980s. The health service research focused on problems encountered in government health care facilities. Health system research considers that health depends to an outsized extent on variables outside the health care and studies the health system.

Most of the health care researches has been administered in developed countries with well established health services for assuring the standard and price containment. But there's urgent

need for health system research in under developing countries to reinforce the whole health system including health care problems.

Health system research is a knowledge generation to improve how societies organize themselves to achieve health goals, including how they plan, manage and finance activities to improve health, as well as the roles, perspectives and interests of various actors during this effort. It contributes to sound, socially relevant and ethically acceptable guidelines for more effective, efficient and sustainable health policies and systems.

OBJECTIVE:

Health system research provides relevant and required information in Vaijapur tehsil Dist. Aurangabad at all levels health managers, other stakeholders and community members whenever they need to make decision and facing problem in their work.³

Need and Importance:

Nowadays, there's a broad consensus that health system research is vital, but little general agreement on what it actually is. Even though it remains the realm of research also as health research because it adopts methods that yield-

Reducibility: Solutions apply to similar problems and conditions elsewhere would produce similar results.

The ability to spot the key elements of a problem: The characteristics that make research approaches from one setting applied in other setting.

An understanding of causation: Relationship between actions and impact are often organized in concepts and theories which will be usefully applied to the prevention or modification of ill health generally. The fundamental principle of health system research is that the questions of studies should be relevant to the everyday concerns of policy-makers, administrators or anyone liable for health care.

Scopes:

The most important single issues in health system research is to find out the way to ask the proper questions, with the aims of improving understanding of the structure and functioning of the whole health system and indentifying the actual problems in specific situations. Health system research covers complex bio-physical and socio-cultural environmental factors like geography, socio-economic, culture, politics, demography, etc. The health system research mainly focuses on

- Health policy and planning in relation to needs of Vaijapur district, resources, strengthening and changing existing interventions.
- Community perceived and health professionally determined health needs considering mortality, morbidity and disability.
- Health system research concerns for human resources and

- financial resources including taxes, user fees, insurance, contributions, community resources and support, etc.
- Adequacy, coverage, acceptability, affordability, equitability of intervention programs.

ETHICAL ISSUES:

Ethical issues are lifting day-by-day in health system research at individual, organizational and government levels. The online access of research results and use of the technological innovation in research activities are advantages for health system research, even though these all are not free from the ethical issues. The most occurred ethical issues are respect of participants, taking ethical approval and informed consent distribution of benefits and prevention of risks and maintaining the individual autonomy of participants. Dissemination and publication of results, implement the research protocol with unique attribute, sharing of interventions between case and control groups are other potential ethical issues in health system.

CONCLUSION:

Health System Research is a new discipline of research as well as health research. It concerns with health system and its results provide bases to managers, policy makers as well as community people to make evidence based decision. Health services research, health policy and system research and public health system research are very closer to the health system research, even though they create a lot of confusion in health system research. Often, health system research has been influenced by global politics and investments rather than its own philosophy.

REFERENCES:

1. Kothari CR. Research methodology methods & techniques. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd. 2004.
2. Hesse-Biber SN, Leavy P. Handbook of emergent methods. The Guilford Press; 2010 [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL :<http://books.google.co.in/books>
3. Varkevisser CM, Pathmanathan I, Brownlee AT. Designing and conducting health systems research projects: Proposal development and fieldwork. Kit Publishers; 2003 [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: <http://books.google.co.in/books>
4. Taylor CE, Salud OM . The uses of health systems research. WHO; 1984 [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/php/WHO_PHP_78.pdf
5. Nuyens Y. Health system research and world health organization: facts, events, issues, perspectives and documents. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2000.
6. Sauerborn R, Nitayarumphong S, Gerhardus A. Strategies to enhance the use of health systems research for health sectorreform. Tropical Medicine & International Health 1999; 4:827–35.
7. Hanney SR, Gonzalez-Block MA, Buxton MJ, Kogan M. The utilisation of health research

- in policy-making: concepts, examples and methods of assessment. *Health Research Policy and Systems* 2003; 1:2.
8. El Turabi A, Hallsworth M, Ling T, Grant J. A novel performance monitoring framework for health research systems: experiences of the National Institute for Health Research in England. *Health Research Policy and Systems* 2011;9:13.
 9. Academic Health. A Needs Assessment for Data and Methods in Public Health Systems Research. [cited 2012 Oct 13]. Available from: URL: <http://www.academyhealth.org/files/interestgroups/phsr/FinalPhsrNAJan2010.pdf>
 10. Omi S. *Health Research Methodology a Guide for Training in Research Methods*. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2001. [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: <http://eprints.undip.ac.id/1114/>
 11. Varkevisser CM, Pathmanathan I, Brownlee AT. *Designing and conducting health systems research projects: Proposal development and fieldwork*. Kit Publishers; 2003 [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: <http://books.google.co.in/books>
 12. Taylor CE, Salud OM. *The uses of health systems research*. WHO; 1984 [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/php/WHO_PHP_78.pdf
 13. Nuyens Y. *Health system research and world health organization: facts, events, issues, perspectives and documents*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2000.
 14. Sauerborn R, Nitayarumphong S, Gerhardus A. Strategies to enhance the use of health systems research for health sector reform. *Tropical Medicine & International Health* 1999; 4:827–35.
 15. Hanney SR, Gonzalez-Block MA, Buxton MJ, Kogan M. The utilisation of health research in policy-making: concepts, examples and methods of assessment. *Health Research Policy and Systems* 2003; 1:2.
 16. El Turabi A, Hallsworth M, Ling T, Grant J. A novel performance monitoring framework for health research systems: experiences of the National Institute for Health Research in England. *Health Research Policy and Systems* 2011;9:13.
 17. Academic Health. A Needs Assessment for Data and Methods in Public Health Systems Research. [cited 2012 Oct 13]. Available from: URL: <http://www.academyhealth.org/files/interestgroups/phsr/FinalPhsrNAJan2010.pdf>
 18. Omi S. *Health Research Methodology a Guide for Training in Research Methods*. World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific; 2001. [cited 2012 Sep 14]. Available from: URL: <http://eprints.undip.ac.id/1114/>