



# Impact of Health Camps from NGOs on Social Health

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**Abstract** – Healthcare access remains a significant challenge in urban and semi-urban regions of India, particularly among marginalized communities. NGOs play a vital role in bridging healthcare gaps by organizing free health camps. This study evaluates the impact of health camps conducted by NGOs in Thane and Mumbai, focusing on accessibility, efficiency, and health outcomes. Using primary and secondary data sources, the research examines the effectiveness of such interventions in addressing healthcare disparities. The study also explores key determinants such as community participation, awareness, and post-camp follow-up services. The findings suggest that health camps significantly contribute to early diagnosis, preventive healthcare, and improved health awareness. The research provides recommendations for enhancing NGO-led health interventions to ensure sustainable healthcare improvements.

**Keywords** – Health Camps, NGOs, Community Health, Healthcare Access, Social Health Impact

## I. INTRODUCTION

Access to healthcare is a fundamental human right, yet a significant portion of India's population faces barriers to medical services. The rapid urbanization of cities such as Mumbai and Thane has led to increasing healthcare inequalities. Many low-income groups rely on government hospitals, which are often overcrowded, or turn to NGOs for medical assistance. Health camps organized by NGOs provide crucial medical interventions, including check-ups, diagnostic tests, vaccinations, and health awareness programs.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies highlight the role of NGOs in healthcare service delivery. Research by Patel and Sharma (2020) shows that mobile health units and community health camps significantly increase access to primary healthcare services. The Health Belief Model suggests that when communities perceive a direct benefit from healthcare interventions, they are more likely to participate actively. Other studies indicate that community-based health initiatives, including NGO-led camps, enhance preventive care and reduce the burden on public hospitals.

## III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-method research approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Surveys were conducted among beneficiaries of health camps in Thane and Mumbai to assess their experiences and health improvements. Additionally, interviews with NGO staff provided insights into operational challenges and success factors. Secondary data from reports and academic papers were analyzed to contextualize findings.

## IV. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The study reveals that health camps have positively impacted community health outcomes. Key findings include:

- Increased access to primary healthcare for low-income groups.
- Early diagnosis of chronic illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension.
- Greater health awareness and behavioral changes in hygiene practices.
- Need for improved follow-up care post-camp to ensure long-term benefits.

## V. DISCUSSION

The results indicate that while health camps provide critical short-term relief, sustainable health improvements require continuous engagement. Collaboration with local healthcare providers and government agencies can enhance the effectiveness of such initiatives. Moreover, digital health tracking and mobile-based follow-up services could be integrated to ensure continuity of care.

## IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NGO-led health camps play a crucial role in addressing healthcare disparities in urban India. This research confirms their positive impact on community health, though improvements are needed in follow-up care and service scalability. Future initiatives should focus on data-driven interventions, technology integration, and policy collaborations to ensure long-term success.

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