



A Study of Performance of Health Sector in India: With Special Reference To South India

Dr S Saravanan

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, PSG College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore -641 014

ABSTRACT

In India, the healthcare situation was bad because of key indices like maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate which are amongst the worst in the world. India still spends only around 4.2 per cent of its national GDP towards healthcare goods and services (compared to 18% by the US). Additionally, there are wide gaps between the rural and urban populations in its healthcare system which worsen the problem. A staggering 70 per cent of the population still lives in rural areas and has no or limited access to hospitals and clinics consequently.

KEYWORDS

Health, IMR, TFR, CDR and Life Expectancy

Introduction

In India the healthcare situation was bad because of key indices like maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate which are amongst the worst in the world. India still spends only around 4.2 per cent of its national GDP towards healthcare goods and services (compared to 18% by the US). Additionally, there are wide gaps between the rural and urban populations in its healthcare system which worsen the problem. A staggering 70 per cent of the population still lives in rural areas and has no or limited access to hospitals and clinics consequently.

Statement of Problem

In the recent years lots of tensions have been arising regarding the health issues which people are facing in the country today. Economists like Dr.Amarthya Sen opinions that government shall only take care of health and education sector for a better progressing state. But in India, despite having lot of well qualified doctors and super speciality hospitals, the health sector is not showing much of expected progress this is a important issue in our country understanding the relationship of investment in health sector and improvement in the health conditions of the economy has become very crucial. Hence, the present study

Objectives

1. To understand the performance of health sector in India in terms of IMR, TFR, CDR and Life Expectancy
2. To study State-wise analysis of health Indicators

Methodology of Study

Nature of Research Design

The study was based on both descriptive and analytical in nature and analysing was done with basic statistical tools.

Sources of Data

The study was solely based on secondary data such as the data from WHO, Planning Commission Report, World Bank Report, Indiatat.com, etc.

Period of Study

The study covered a period from 1996- 2014

Tools Used For Analysis

Annual Growth Rate

$$\frac{\text{present value} - \text{past value}}{\text{past value}} * 100$$

Compound Growth Rate

$$\frac{\text{Ending value}}{\text{beginning value}} ^{\left(\frac{1}{\text{no.of years}}\right)} - 1$$

Health Indicators in India

Health indicators in terms of Infant Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Life Expectancy were analysed.

Table 1 Health Indicators of India (per 000)

YEAR	IMR	TFR	CDR	Life Expectancy
1996	105.5	3.4	9	61.153
1997	102	3.3	8.9	61.153
1998	98.5	3.3	9	61.153
1999	94.9	3.2	8.7	61.153
2000	91.4	3.1	8.5	63.095
2001	87.9	3.1	8.5	63.095
2002	84.5	3	8.6	63.095
2003	81.2	3	8.5	63.095
2004	77.9	2.9	8.4	63.095
2005	74.7	2.8	8.3	64.925
2006	71.6	2.8	8.2	64.925
2007	68.7	2.7	8.1	64.925
2008	65.8	2.6	8	64.925
2009	62.9	2.6	8	64.925
2010	60.2	2.6	8	67.056
2011	57.5	2.5	7.9	67.056
2012	55	2.5	7.9	67.056
2013	52.7	2.5	7.9	69.61
2014	50.1	2.5	7.9	69.61

Source :CIA world Fact book

In the above table revealed that in India's Infant mortality rate has been declining at a steady rate i.e., 1996 it was 105.5 per 1000 but it has decreased drastically to 50.1 in 2014. Life expectancy has not down much improvement i.e., 1996 it was 61.1 and in 2014 it is 69.6. Total fertility rate and Crude death rate has shown a decline at a slow pace.

South Indian State Health Indicators

The data of South Indian states Infant Mortality Rate, Crude Death Rate and Total Fertility Rate were analyzed with the help of Annual Growth Rate and Compound growth Rate

In table 2 there was drastic decrease of IMR from 51 per thousand to 24 per thousand in Tamil Nadu, whereas in Kerala from 1996-2015 was shown only a slight decrease in Infant Mortality rate from 14 per thousand to 11 per thousand in the same year and in Karnataka has also shown a similar trend like of Kerala whereas as Andhra Pradesh has shown decreasing rate in a good scale

Crude Death Rate was concerned in Kerala it was increasing trend 5.45 per thousand in 1996-2001 to 7.04 per thousand in 2010-2015 whereas in Tamil Nadu it showed stagnant. In Karnataka during 2001-2006 crude death rate was increasing from 8.03 per thousand to 8.07 per thousand in the respective periods. In the case of Andhra Pradesh during 2001-2006,

death rate decreased to -2.15 percent. But it has increased to 8.26 per thousand in the year 2010-2015 (table 3).

In table 4, total Fertility Rate in Tamil Nadu and Kerala showed stagnant. But in Andhra Pradesh (2 to 1.8) and Karnataka it was decreased from 2.4 to 1.9 during the study period.

Table 2 Infant Mortality Rate of South Indian States (per 1000)

Year	Tamil Nadu	AGR	Kerala	AGR	Andhra Pradesh	AGR	Karnataka	AGR
1996-2001	51		14		65		56	
2001-2006	41	-19.61	12	-14.29	59	-9.23	49	-12.50
2006-2010	31	-24.39	12	0.00	52	-11.86	45	-8.16
2010-2015	24	-22.58	11	-8.33	41	-21.15	32	-28.89
CGR	-0.03916243		-0.0127		-0.024127373		-0.0292241	

Source: Janasankya Sthirata Kosh

Table 3 Crude Death Rate of South Indian States (per 1000)

Years	Tamil Nadu	AGR	Kerala	AGR	Andhra Pradesh	AGR	Karnataka	AGR
1996-2001	7.95		5.45		7.92		8.03	
2001-2006	7.61	-4.28	5.81	6.61	7.75	-2.15	7.79	-2.99
2006-2010	7.02	-7.75	6.36	9.47	7.99	3.10	7.91	1.54
2010-2015	7.55	7.55	7.04	10.69	8.26	3.38	8.07	2.02
CGR	-0.00273235		0.01366		0.00223025		0.00026339	

Source : Janasankya Sthirata Kosh

Table 4 Total Fertility Rate of South Indian States

Years	Tamil Nadu	AGR	Kerala	AGR	Andhra Pradesh	AGR	Karnataka	AGR
1996-2001	1.9		1.8		2		2.4	
2001-2006	1.8	-5.26	1.7	-5.56	2	0	2.3	-4.17
2006-2010	1.7	-5.56	1.7	0.00	1.8	-10	2.2	-4.35
2010-2015	1.7	0.00	1.8	5.88	1.8	0	1.9	-13.64
CGR	-0.00587762		0		-0.005568545		-0.0123053	

Source: Janasankya Sthirata Kosh

Conclusion

From the study, it was understood that there was an improvement in health sector in general life expectancy and Total fertility rate, Maternal Mortality Rate in particular. And also suggest that the government has to increase its finance on health in every budget it will help to enhance the health status of each and every citizen in India.

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