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HEALTH ECONOMICS IN PRESENT SCENARIO IN GUJARAT OR INDIA

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Abstract

People's health has improved in India and in Gujarat due to government health schemes. The ongoing immunization program for children has resulted in a reduction in infant mortality. Health facilities have also increased in rural areas. Maternal mortality rate, which was very high at the time of independence, has now come down. This proportion is further reduced in Gujarat as compared to India. Which shows that the government has succeeded in its efforts for health in India

Key Words: GHS ,Global Health Security, Health in India, National Statistics Office (NSO), NHM National Health Mission, India's Death Rate, LE Life Expectancy, Total fertility rate, Infant mortality rate, ,Maternal mortality ratio, Child mortality rate,

Introduction

The development of any country depends on the people of that country. Countries that are in good health have faster growth and countries that are not in good health have slower growth. The per capita production of High in a country whose people are in good health is higher. In Japan, for example, per capita production was, 30,115 \$ in 2018. (Macro trends, 2018), Per capita production in the United States was 60,836 \$ in 2020, (World Bank, 2020), By comparison, the per capita production of the Underdeveloped countries was very lower. India's per capita production was 1972 \$ in 2020. Pakistan's per capita production was 1463 \$ in 2020. In a country where the health of the people is good, the people of Dashed make full use of its efficiency. And the country's government can invest resources in other productive activities. When the health of the people of a country is not good, the government has to restrict the resources of the country to health facilities. As a result, there is a shortage of equipment in other manufacturing sectors.

Review of Literature

GHS (2018), According to Global Health Security, the global health index has declined, The GHS Index, from a score of 40.2 in 2019, the world's overall GHS index score in 2021 dropped to 38.9 (out of 100). India is ranked 66th out of 195 countries with a composite index score of 42.8 as well with a change of -0.8 from 2019. The United States of America (USA) ranks first in the index with a score of 75.9, followed by Australia and Finland.

'Health in India (2020) According to the 'Health in India' report published by the National Statistics Office (NSO), two out of five children in India do not complete their immunization schedule. are vulnerable against tuberculosis and partly against other diseases. Less than half of the children in the nation's capital have been given all eight required vaccines, although almost all children in India are receiving the tuberculosis and polio vaccines. Only 59.2 percent of children under the age of five are fully immunized. This figure shows a stark contrast from the data available on the central government's Health Management Information System portal, which claimed that the full immunization coverage for the financial year 2017-18 was 86.7 per cent.

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NHM (2020) According to the National Health Mission, the highest amount of money for health in Gujarat is given to Vadodara city. 380 crore was allocated to Vadodara city in 2020. After that Gandhinagar was allotted Rs 295 Crore. Thus 18500 crore was allocated for health in Gujarat.

Census (2011). In India, PNMR is 49 per 1000 children. PNM is 52 per 1000 children. IMR is 29 per 1000 children. MMR is 116 per 1000 children. SBR is 22 per 1000 children.

Methodology

Research method plays a very important role in any research. Secondary data are used in this research paper. Various government agencies for statistical information in this research. The official website Wager is used. Statistics from the World Bank, NHM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, etc. have been used for this research study.

Indies Death Rate

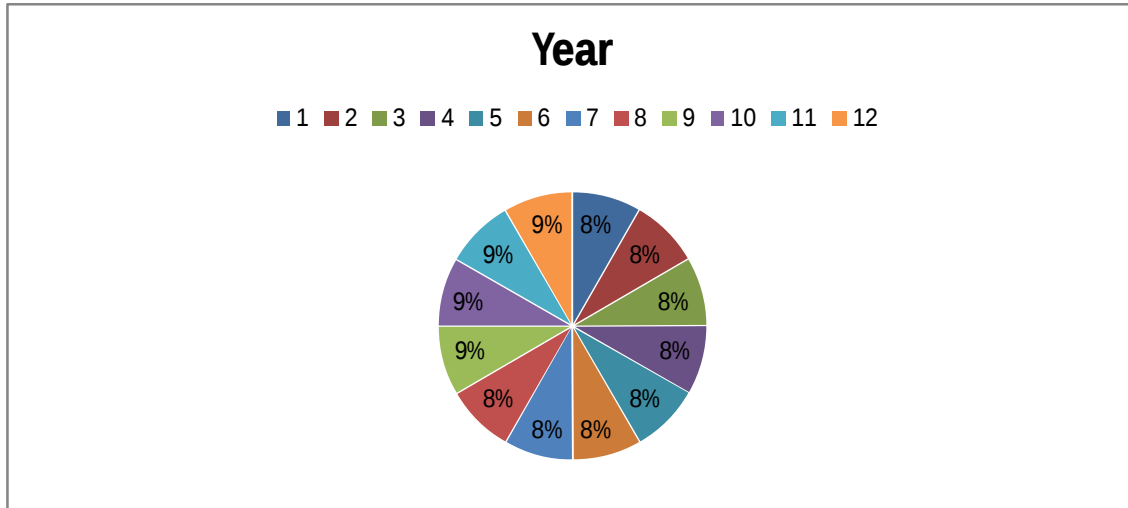
Year	Death Rate	Growth Rate
2011	7.48	-1.44%
2012	7.37	-1.44%
2013	7.26	-1.48%
2014	7.25	-0.07%
2015	7.25	-0.07%
2016	7.24	-0.08%
2017	7.24	-0.07%
2018	7.23	-0.07%
2019	7.27	0.50%
2020	7.3	0.49%
2021	7.34	0.48%
2022	7.38	0.49%

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Macro Trends



As can be seen in the table above, mortality in India has been steadily declining. From 2011 to 2022, mortality rates in India have dropped by 0.49 percent. The mortality rate has come down from 7.48 in 2011 to 7.38 in 2022. Statistically, mortality has been declining every year. Yet more so than in a developed country

LE

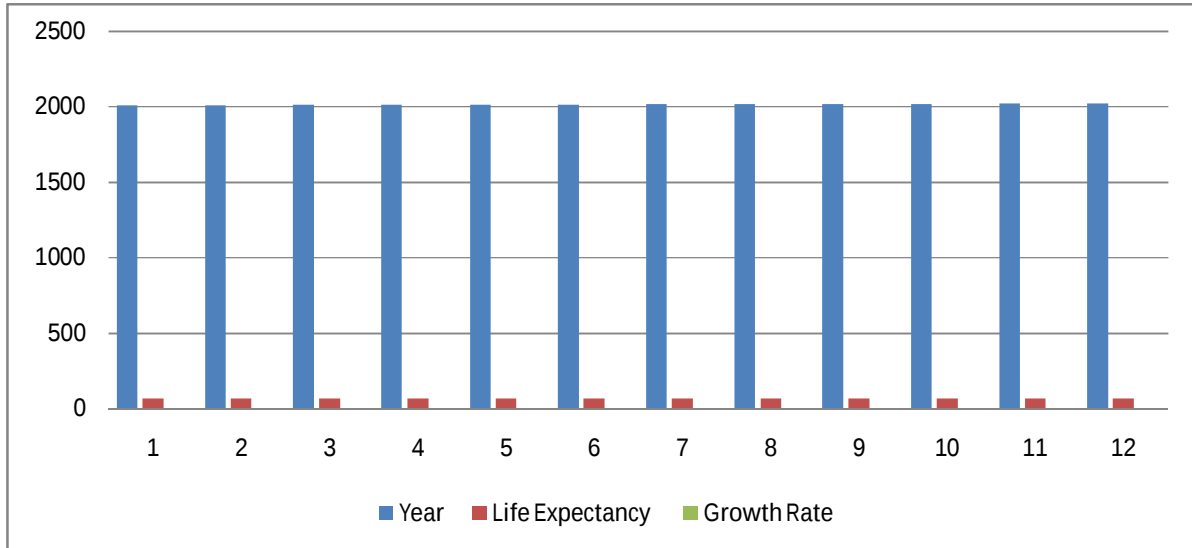
Year	Life Expectancy	Growth Rate
2011	66.88	0.67
2012	67.32	0.67
2013	67.77	0.67
2014	66.87	0.44
2015	68.07	0.44
2016	68.37	0.44
2017	68.67	0.44
2018	68.97	0.43
2019	69.27	0.33
2020	69.5	0.33
2021	69.73	0.33
2022	69.96	0.3

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Macro Trends



In India, the average life expectancy has increased from 2011 to 2022. The average life expectancy of the people of India was 66.88 years in 2011 which has increased to 69.96 years in 2022. From 2011 to 2012, the average life expectancy has increased by 0.30%

Demographic and health indicators of Gujarat and India		
Indicator	Gujarat	India
Population (million) (census 2001)	51	1,028
Decadal growth rate (1991-2001)	22.6	21.5
Population density per sq km (2001)	258	324
Birth rate (2006)	23.5	23.5
Death rate (2006)	7.3	7.5
Total fertility rate (2005)	2.9	3.2

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Age (years) of effective marriage (2005)	20.3	20.2
Literacy rate: total (2001)	69.9	65.3
Male	80.5	75.3
Female	58.6	54.1
Sex ratio (no. of females per 1,000 males)	920	933
Life expectancy at birth—females (2005)	69	66.1
Infant mortality rate (2006)	53	57
Child mortality rate (2005)	16	17.3
Maternal mortality ratio (2003)	172	301

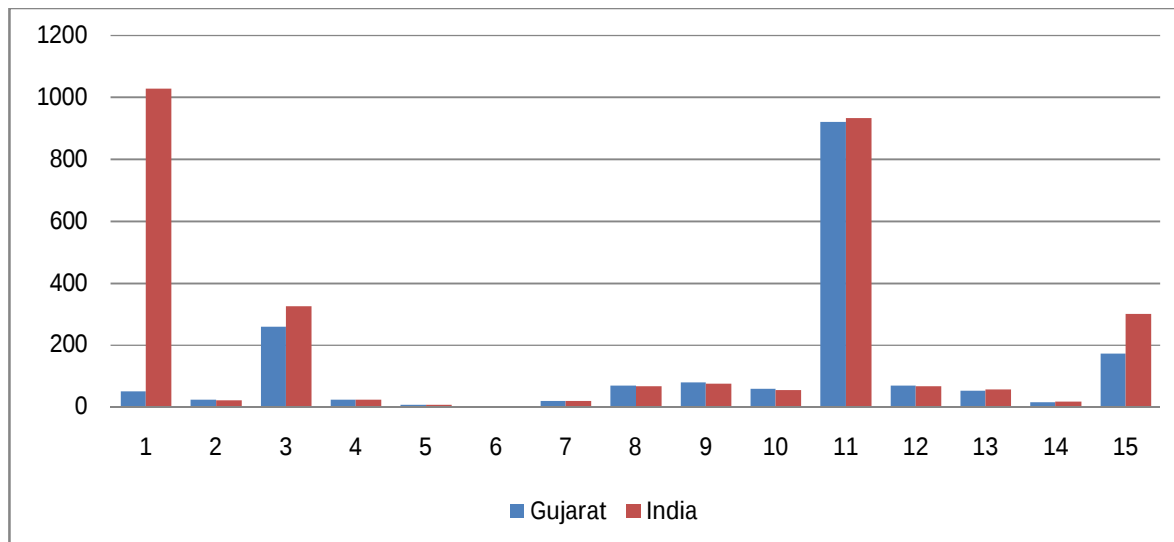
Source of data: India. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Family welfare statistics in India–2006:

Based on the table above, it can be said that the health situation in Gujarat is better than in India. Just as the mortality rate in Gujarat is 7.30, the mortality rate in India is 7.50. Gujarat has an infant mortality rate of 53 while India has an infant mortality rate of 57. Maternal mortality rate in Gujarat is 172 while maternal mortality rate in India is 301.

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Summery

Thus the increase in health facilities in India has led to a reduction in mortality and an increase in life expectancy. Child mortality has also been reduced. And the mortality rate has also come down. however, the proportion is higher than other countries. There are still not enough hospitals in India. According to an estimate, there is a shortage of 7 lakh doctors in India. India has to rely on 70 private hospitals for government health facilities. And there are only 30 government hospitals. If the number of government hospitals is increased then these figures can still be improved. For this the government needs to increase the number of health services.

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