

# **HUMAN HEALTH INDEX; A COMPARISON BETWEEN PRE AND POST LIBERALIZATION PERIOD**

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## **INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The present study tries to analyze Human Health Index during 1951 to 2011. This study is conducted as a comparison between pre and post liberalization period. The history of Indian economic growth can be classified in two major eras, namely, i.e., pre-liberalization era, i.e., before 1991 and post liberalization era, i.e., after 1991.

The pre-liberalization era broadly divided into three main categories namely, (a) pre-colonial period (up to 1757), (b) colonial period (1757-1947), (c) pre-liberalization period (1947-1991). The economic growth of the country started after independence. From 1947 onwards India adopted mixed economic system, where industrial development was mainly in the hands of the public sector. Boost to agriculture was given through a Green Food Revolution (1960s). Banks were nationalized and social sector were give top priority. However, till 1991, Indian economy was a pretty closed economy and this brought country to the brink of disaster in 1991. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao along with his finance minister Dr. Manmohan Singh initiated the economic liberalization of 1991. By the turn of the century India had progressed towards a free market economy, with a substantial reduction in the state control of the economy and increased financial liberalization. This has been accompanied by increase in life expectancy, literacy rate and food security.

Throughout the study we are going to deal with human health index. Indicators also termed as index or variable is only an indicator of a given situation. Human health index or indicator is a variable, susceptible to direct measurement that reflects the state of health of persons in a community. Human health indicators are the vital statistical tools such as birth rate, mortality rate, fertility rate etc.

However to my knowledge no comprehensive study has not yet been conducted on the topic Human Health Index; A Comparison Between Pre And Post Liberalization Period, based on secondary data Ministry Of Health And Family Welfare, Govt. Of India, the study will fill the gap of knowledge in this area of research.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To compare the human health index of India, between pre and post liberalization period.
2. To forecast human health index for the next 10 years (2018-2028).

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **HUMAN HEALTH INDEX**

Human Health Index or indicators are quantifiable characteristics of population which researchers use as supporting evidence for describing the health of population. ([www.whosis.int](http://www.whosis.int))

### **LIBERALISATION PERIOD**

The history of Indian economic growth can be classified into two major era, namely; pre-liberalization era, i.e., before 1991 and post-liberalization era, i.e. after 1991.

### **VITAL STATISTICS**

“Vital statistics are conventionally numerical records of marriage, birth, sickness, and death by which the health and growth of community may be studied.”(Statistics; Pearl and Burger)

## **HEALTH**

“Health is a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capabilities.” (World Health Organization, 1986)

### **BIRTH RATE**

The birth rate is the total number of live births per 1000 in a population in a year or period. ([www.social.niti.gov.in](http://www.social.niti.gov.in))

### **DEATH RATE**

Death rate is the ratio of deaths to the population of a particular area or during a particular period of time, usually calculated as the number of death per one thousand people per year. ([www.social.niti.gov.in](http://www.social.niti.gov.in))

### **SPCIFIC DEATH RATE**

Specific death rate is the ratio of number of death occurring in a specific class of a given area and time to the number of persons in the specific class of the population for the same area and time. ([www.social.niti.gov.in](http://www.social.niti.gov.in))

### **INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per thousand live births of children under one year of age. ([www.social.niti.gov.in](http://www.social.niti.gov.in))

### **PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE**

The perinatal mortality rate combines death of fetuses of specified gestational age with death of live born infants who die in their first week of life. ([www.social.niti.gov.in](http://www.social.niti.gov.in))

### **NEONATAL, EARLY NEONATAL, POST NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE**

The neonatal mortality rate approximates the risk of dying in the first month of life.

The early neonatal mortality rate is the risk of dying during the first week of life.

Post neonatal mortality rate is the risk of dying during one month of age and their first birth day. (www.social.niti.gov.in)

### **METERANAL MORTALITY RATE**

Maternal mortality rate is the number of registered maternal deaths due to birth-or-pregnancy-related complications per 100,000 registered live births. (www.social.niti.gov.in)

### **LIFE EXPECTANCY**

Life expectancy is a statistical measure of the average time an organism is expected to live, based on the year of its birth, its current age and other demographic factors including gender. (www.social.niti.gov.in)

## **RESEARCH QUESTION**

1. How varied India's HHI in post liberalization era from pre liberalization era?
2. What will be the value of HHI in the future ten years (2018-2028)?

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

SL.NO	AUTHOR	ARTICLE	YEAR	STUDY FINDINGS
1	Willie V. Charles	A Research Note On The Changing Association Between Infant Mortality And Socio-Economic Status.	1959	Under the conditions of this study, little association was demonstrated between infant mortality rates and the socio-economic status level of ecological areas in Syracuse, New York. Family income was significantly associated with both distributions of neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates while the socio-economic status index consisting of occupation, education, and housing

				variables was significantly associated with post-neonatal mortality rates only. These associations were negative.
2	Matessi Carlo and Menozzi Paolo	Environment, Population Size And Vital Statistics: An Analysis Of Demographic Data From 18th Century Villages In The Province Of Reggio Emilia (Italy)	1979	They investigated the relationship between these vital statistics and population size for evidence of population regulation by density- dependent mechanisms between 1960 and 1973. The statistical results indicate that: (1) birth rates do not depend on population size but increase significantly from mountains to hills and plains; (2) death rates increase significantly with population size, also increasing by environmental zone in the same order as birth rates; (3) consequently, growth rates depend significantly on both environment and population size.
3	Kunhikannan T P and Aravindan K P	Family Health Expenditure after Liberalization ;Kerala Experience	1996	Their study states that, in a milieu of fast rising cost of living, the expenses in health care seem to be rising at an even faster rate. This is caused by weakening of the public health institutions. This is compounded by the lack of political will on the part of the government to set things right. Simultaneously, there is a proliferation of private doling out expensive medical care.

4	Ghosh P Prabhat	Structure of Madhya Pradesh Economy Pre- and Post- Liberalization	2005	He demonstrated Madyapradesh has relatively better performance in the educational sector. It has a major impact on social indicator, health.
5	Siri J. Michael and Cork L. Daniel	Vital statistics	<b>2009</b>	This book explains details about various vital statistical measures.
6	Kohn L. Jennifer	What is Health? A Multiple Correspondence Health Index	<b>2012</b>	This paper illustrates a health index that uses multiple correspondence analyses to reduce multiple discrete indicators to a continuous variable using minimal modeling assumption.
7	Chatterjee Tonmoy and Gupta Kausik.	Trade Liberalization, Health Care and International Fragmentation: The Role of Health Capital Mobility	<b>2014</b>	They examined the impact of trade liberalization in the form of regime change on levels of different sectors, in the presence of a private health care. In this part shown that a change in regime from international health capital immobility international health capital mobility, leads to an expansion of health services.

## **SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY**

The study utilized secondary data. To collect secondary data, Ministry Of Health And Family Welfare, Government of India, Human Development Reports, NSSO data etc. are utilized.

By using the methods of correlation, regression and time series analysis estimate HHI for the next 10 years.