

POOR PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH IN CREDIBLE CHHATTISGARH AND SHINING INDIA

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Abstract: Our review of the literature revealed that two types of health status measures, which we classify as direct and indirect, appear to meet the criteria stated above. Whereas health status is measured in terms of the respondents' functional capacity, illness level, or perceived level of health in the direct measures, health status is inferred from the level of use of health service or expenditures for care in the indirect measures. This article is based on indirect measures, e.g. Expenditure on public health, Per capita expenditure, Public health expenditure share in G.D.P. and S.D.P. I found that the Expenditure on public health percent ratio is very low to G.D.P. India along with every States. This is strong reason for poor public health condition of India, Chhattisgarh and other major states, and poor public health condition is reason of low growth rate of economy. So each government should increase public health expenditure percent in G.D.P.

Keywords: Expenditure on Public Health in India, Health Indicator, Public Health Expenditure in Chhattisgarh state.

I. INTRODUCTION

Our review of the literature revealed that two types of health status measures, which we classify as direct and indirect, appear to meet the criteria stated above. Whereas health status is measured in terms of the respondents' functional capacity, illness level, or perceived level of health in the direct measures, health status is inferred from the level of use of health service or expenditures for care in the indirect measures.

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity". This definition was accepted by all the signatories to the Alma-Ata Declaration on health adopted by the Thirty-first World Health Assembly in 1978. This declaration gave the call of 'Health for All by 2000 AD' and accepted that primary health care was a key to attaining this goal. The purpose of this definition was to bring the positive concept of general well-being into focus rather than a negative definition of absence of disease.

Health is a fundamental human right, emphasised the Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978. Since the Alma-Ata conference on health, which focused on equitable and cost-effective primary health care, health has become an important national concern in most countries. Especially, in the developing countries, where health status of large sections of population is still low and population growth rates are high, health sector is very important. Since the 1960s, the social development movement and from the beginning of the 1990s, human development reports of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have emphasised improvement in the health status of the population as one of the important goals of development.

In developing countries such as India, there are a number of factors that affect the people's health status. There, are demand side factors such as income, assets, social practices as a result of ethnicity and religion, lifestyle, and supply side factors such as the health care system. Improvement in the health status is considered a by-product of economic

growth and of increase in per capita income. Historically health status has improved with industrialisation and economic growth. Thus, the population in the developed economies enjoys better health status than in the developing economies.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This article is based on unit-5 of my Ph.-D. Thesis. In this unit I explained health expenditure (Year 2001-2009) of Government of India, Government of Chhattisgarh and comparative analysis among major states of India. It is based on secondary data. The secondary data have collected to National Family Health Survey (N.F.H.S.) I,II,III, Registration Health Survey, Sample Registration System, World Development Report-2008, Economic Survey -2005-06, Census-2001, State wise Published budget document, Chhattisgarh State Economic Survey Report-2008-09.

III. FINDINGS

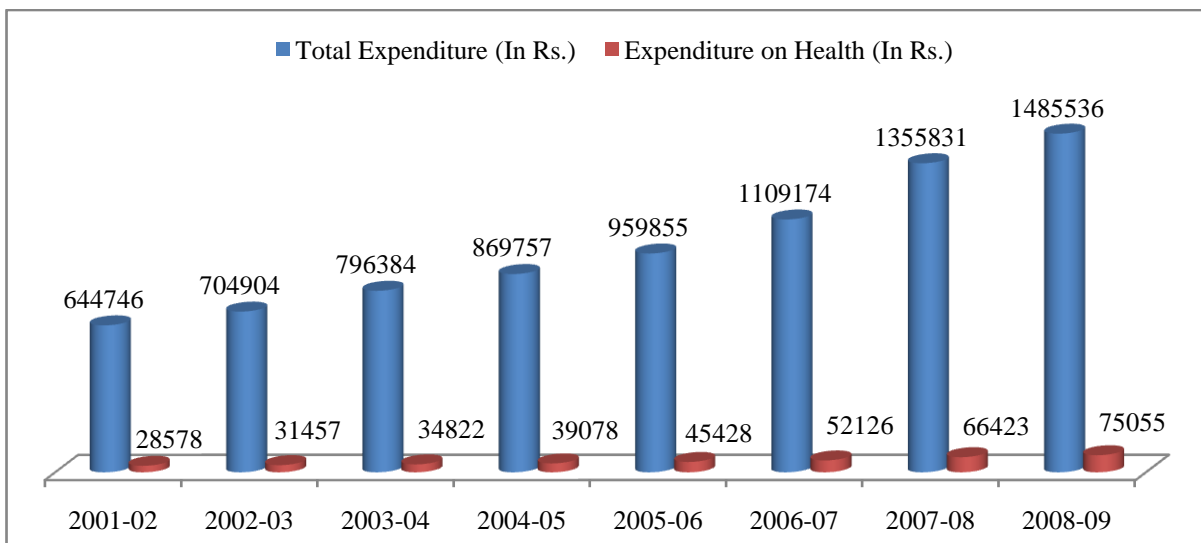
Having analysed the overall trends in health status and public health expenditure in India and India's developing states. According to result I can say that the goal health for all will not achieve soon. Is our understanding of how to achieve that goal adequate and have we done enough to move towards that goal? whole, the state did not fare well among the states in India with respect to lower order health facilities such as increasing of public health expenditure in G.D.P. and S.D.P.

Table – 1
Trends of Health Sector Expenditure by General Government
(Central and State Government Combined)

S.No.	Year	Total Expenditure (In Rs.)	Expenditure on Health (In Rs.)	As % of G.D.P.	As % of Total Expenditure
1.	2001-02	644746	28578	1.25	4.4
2.	2002-03	704904	31457	1.28	4.5
3.	2003-04	796384	34822	1.26	4.4
4.	2004-05	869757	39078	1.25	4.5
5.	2005-06	959855	45428	1.27	4.7
6.	2006-07	1109174	52126	1.26	4.7
7.	2007-08	1355831	66423	1.41	4.9
8.	2008-09	1485536	75055	1.41	5.1

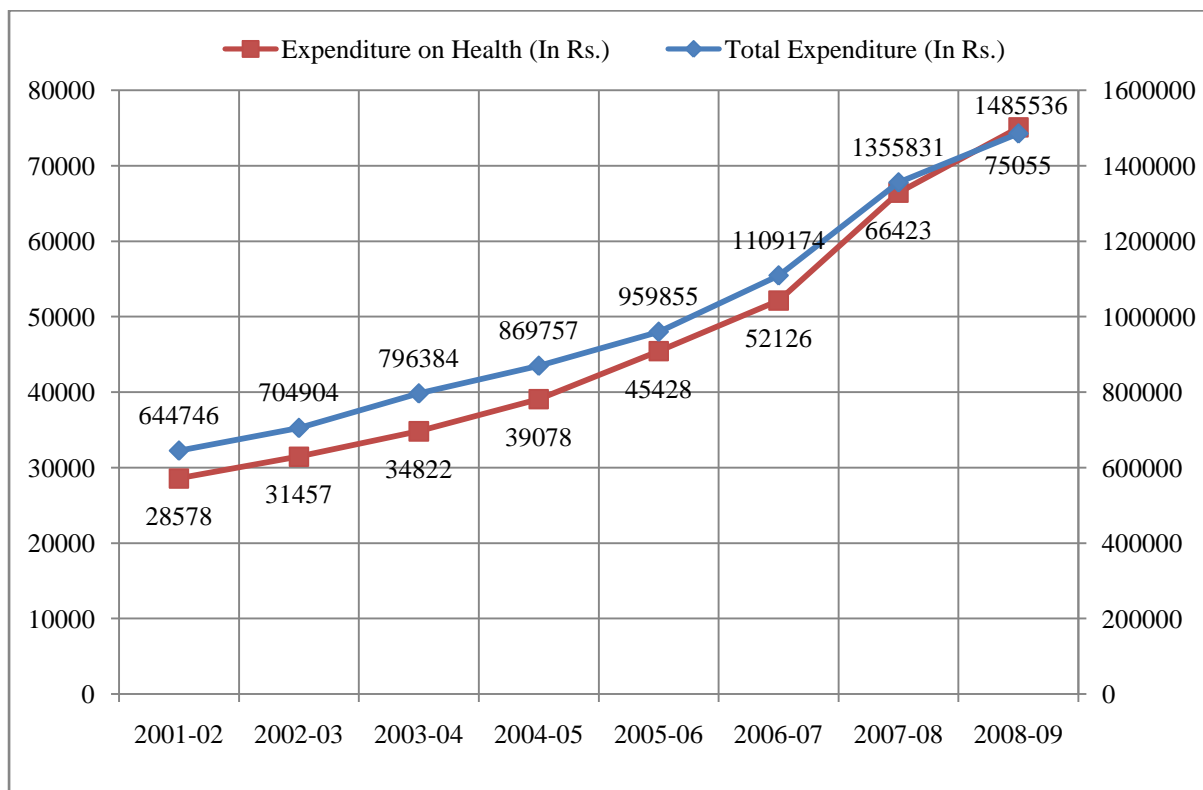
Source: Budget Document of the Union and State Government RBI

Chart- 1(A)
Trends of Health Sector Expenditure by General Government



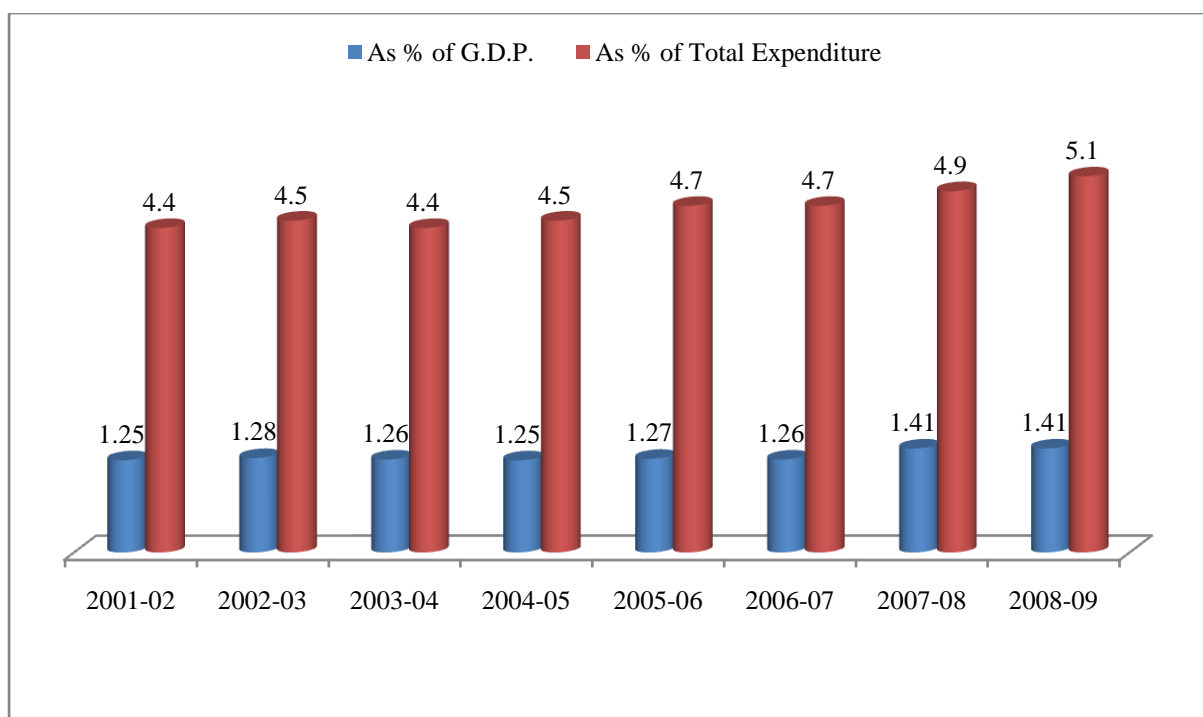
Source: As given in Table - 1

Graph- 1(A)
Trends of Health Sector Expenditure by General Government



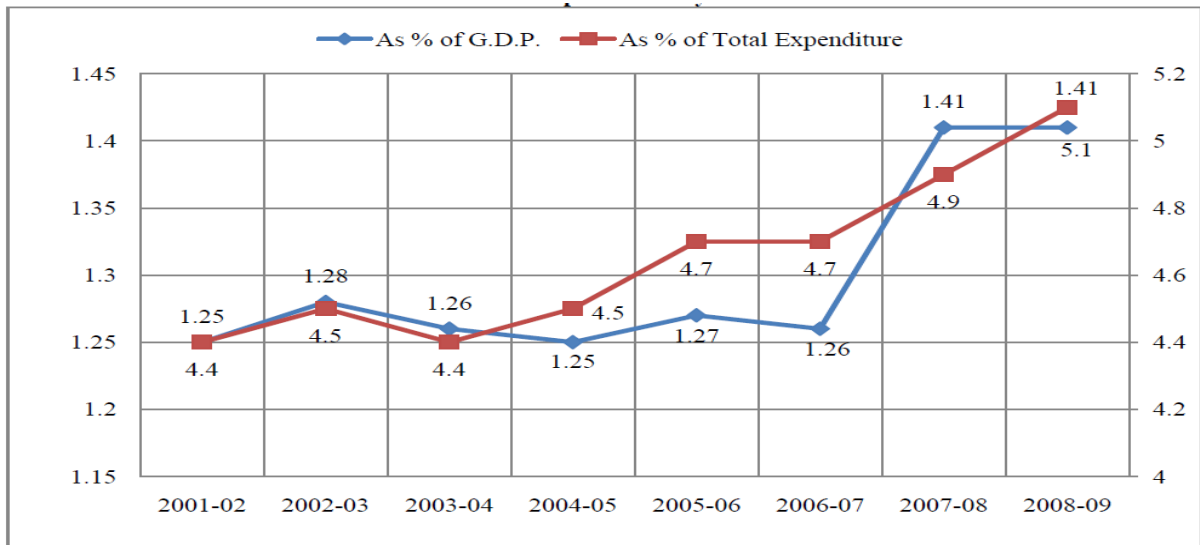
Source: As given in Table -1

Chart-1(B)
Trends of Health Sector Expenditure by General Government



Source: As given in Table - 1

Graph- 1(B)
Trends of Health Sector Expenditure by General Government



Source: As given in Table - 1

As above the tables show financial arrangement and expenditure on health conveniences of Central government during since 2001-06 to 2008-09. In the table has analysed percentage of public health budget in G.D.P. and also show percentage of total health expenditure in G.D.P. If we see share of health expenditure that we will get private expenditure has always high than public expenditure in during year. Year in 2001-02 public health expenditure is only 1.25 percent of G.D.P. Likewise year in 2002-03 public health percent was 1.28. Year in 2003-04 it was 1.26 percent and year in 2004-05 its 1.25 percent of G.D.P. Likewise year in 2005-06 it was 1.27 percent, almost its percent was same in year 2006-07. Year in 2007-08 and 2008-09 share of public health percent was 1.41 of G.D.P. those figure is showing poor condition of Indian health structure. Private health expenditure is very high than public expenditure in every year. The government need consideration to public health aria because in this situation cheaper health facility is not possible for Indian poor public. It is not rule according to Health for All. So government should have increase public health budget in G.D.P.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN CHHATTISGARH STATE

This analysis is based on Chhattisgarh Economic Survey, Budget 2009-10 and D.H.S. Raipur Chhattisgarh 2009-10 published data. According to data the Health Expenditure is not good in Chhattisgarh state after formation.

Table – 2

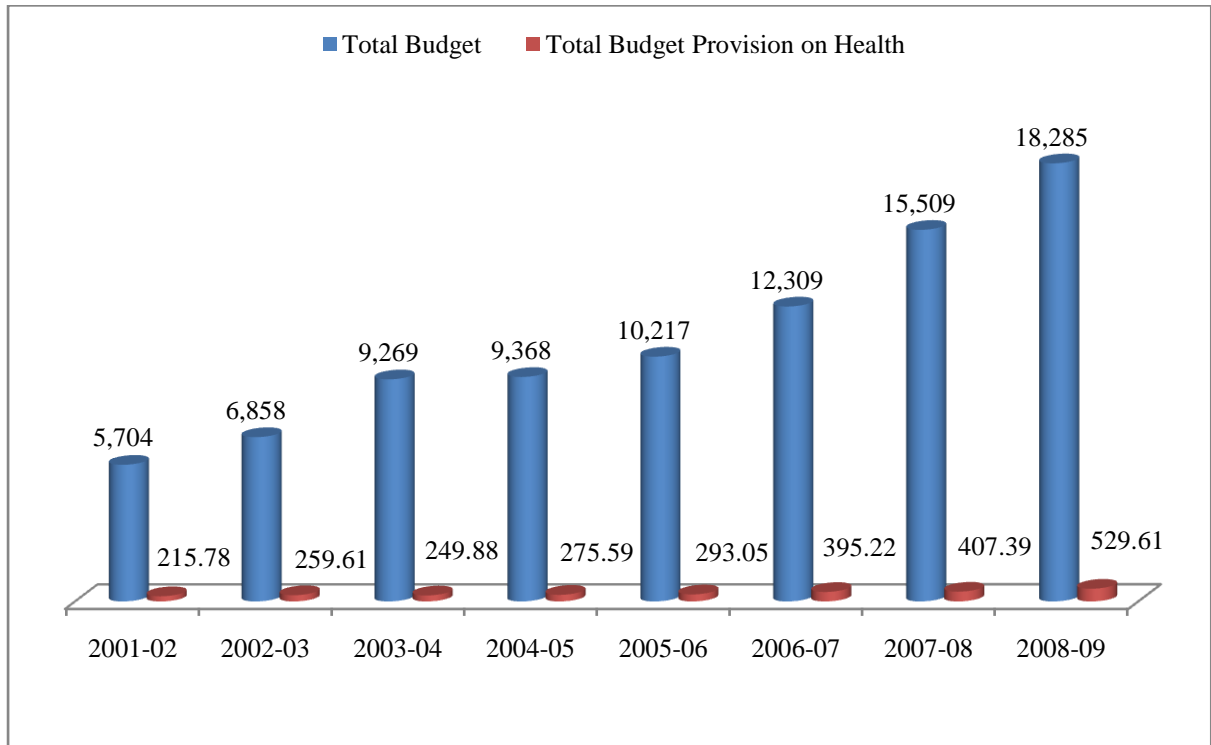
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government

(Figure in Crore)

S.No.	Year	Total Budget	Total Budget Provision on Health	In % of Health Budget (In Total Budget)	Expenditure on Health (In Total Budget Provision on Health)	In % of Expenditure on Health (In Total Budget Provision on Health)
1.	2001-02	5,704	215.78	3.79	194.39	91
2.	2002-03	6,858	259.61	3.79	197.59	77
3.	2003-04	9,269	249.88	2.70	222.21	89
4.	2004-05	9,368	275.59	2.15	234.56	86
5.	2005-06	10,217	293.05	2.87	241.36	83
6.	2006-07	12,309	395.22	3.22	308.15	77
7.	2007-08	15,509	407.39	2.63	333.67	82
8.	2008-09	18,285	529.61	2.90	423.67	80

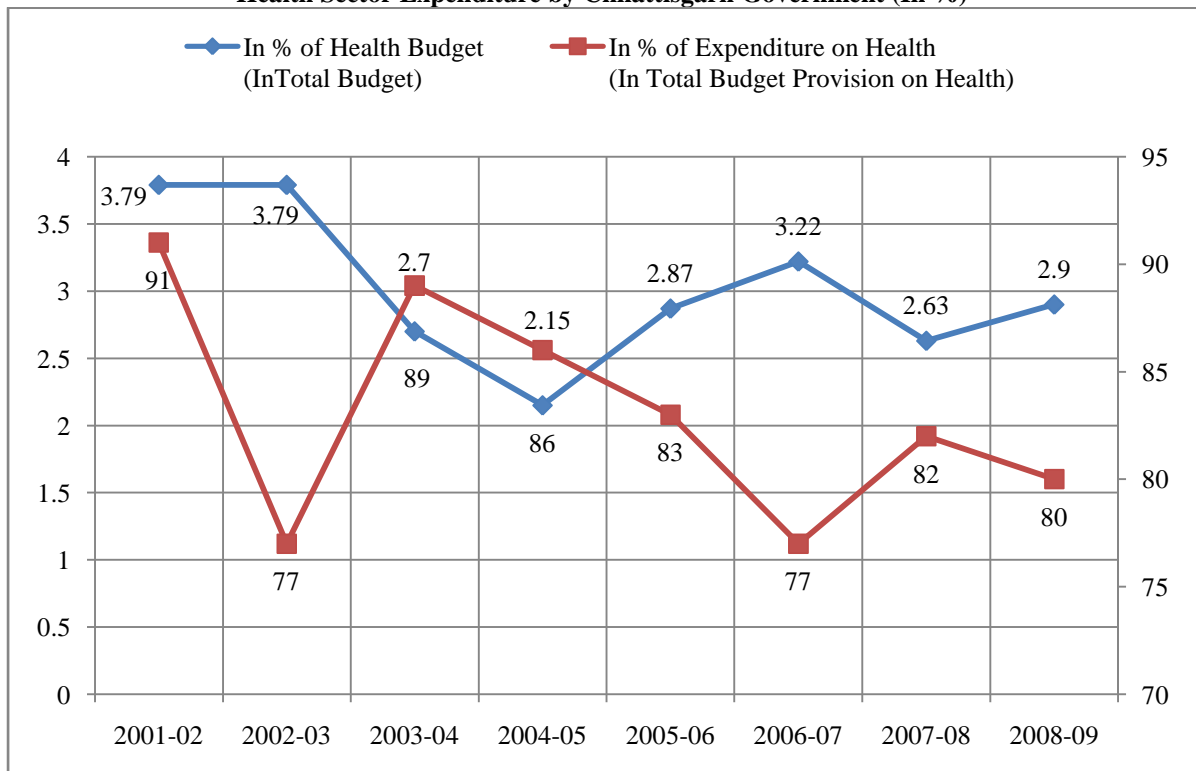
Source: Chhattisgarh Economic Survey and Budget 2009-10, D.H.S. Raipur Chhattisgarh 2009-10

Chart-2 (A)
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government (In Crore Rs.)



Source: As given in Table – 2

Graph – 2(A)
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government (In %)



Source: As given in Table – 2

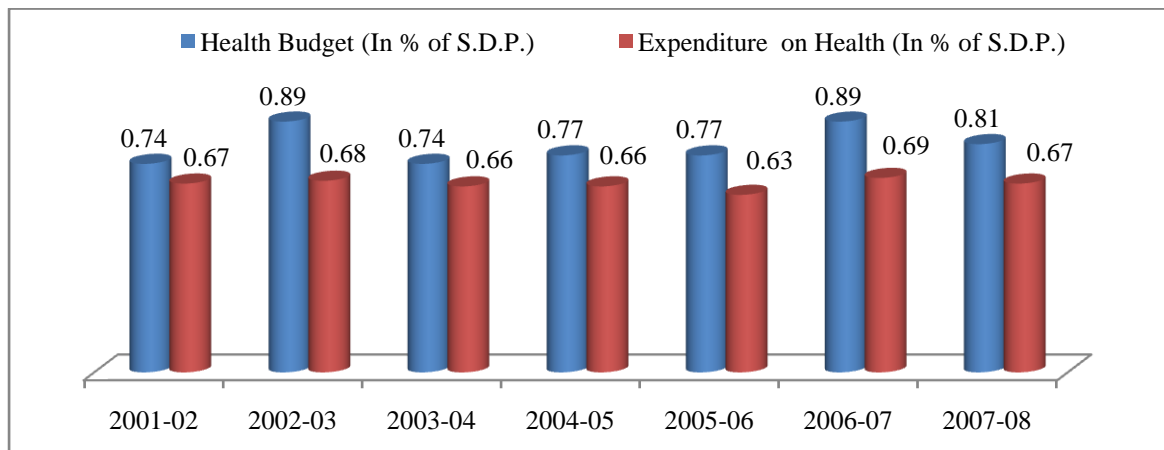
Table - 3
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government

(Figure in Lakh)

S.N.	Year	S.D.P. in Fixed Price	Total Budget Provision on Health	In % of S.D.P.	Expenditure on Health	In % of S.D.P.
1.	2001-02	2925046	21577.87	0.74	19438.90	0.67
2.	2002-03	2923342	25960.93	0.89	19758.34	0.68
3.	2003-04	3406958	24987.09	0.74	22220.56	0.66
4.	2004-05	3593982	27558.15	0.77	23455.59	0.66
5.	2005-06	3843378	29304.94	0.77	24135.69	0.63
6.	2006-07	4516428	39521.68	0.89	30814.85	0.69
7.	2007-08	5045144 (p)	40738.12	0.81	33366.15	0.67
8.	2008-09	5388617 (q)	52960.35	0.99	42366.70	0.79

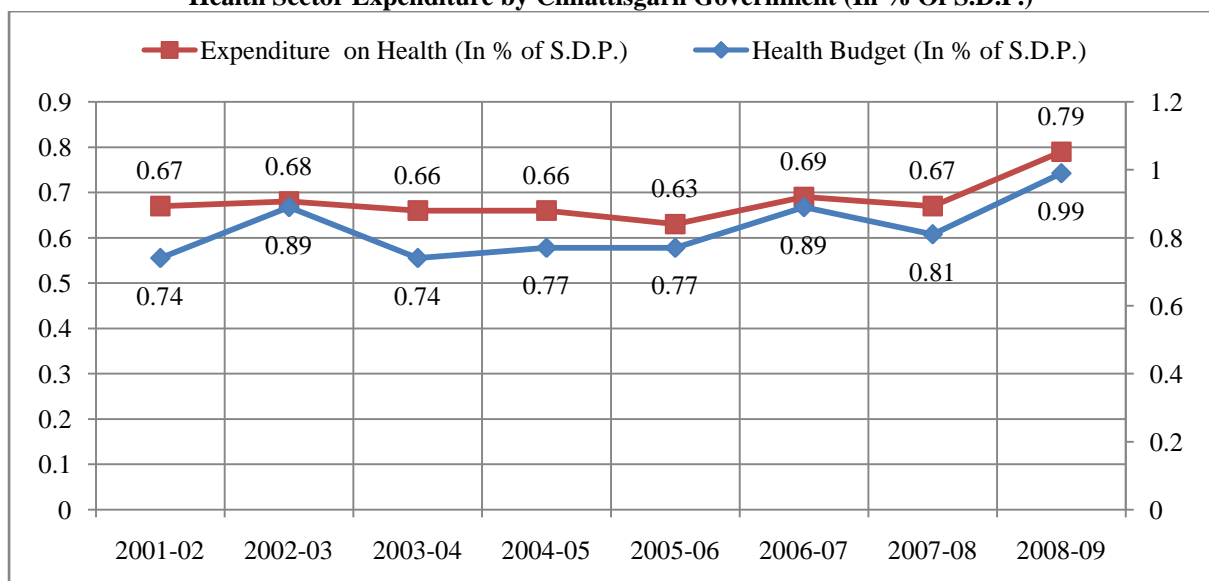
Source: Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2009-10, D.H.S. Raipur, Chhattisgarh 2009-10

Chart - 3 (A)
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government (In % Of S.D.P.)



Source: As given in Table – 3

Graph - 3 (A)
Health Sector Expenditure by Chhattisgarh Government (In % Of S.D.P.)



Source: As given in Table - 3

In this table show the financial arrangement and expenditure on health conveniences of Chhattisgarh state by Chhattisgarh government during since 2001-02 to 2008-09. In the table has analysed percentage of public health budget in state S.D.P. and also show percentage of health expenditure in health budget provision.

According to table the total health budget percentage was 0.74 of GSDP. But actual percentage of expenditure was 0.67, during financial year 2001-02. Year in 2002-03 the total health budget percentage was 0.89 of GSDP. But percentage of expenditure was 0.68. Likewise in financial year 2003-04 percentages of health budgets was 0.74 in total budgets but expend only 0.66 percent. Suchlike year in 2004-05 budget provision on health was 0.77 percent of GSDP and to be expend only 0.66 percent of provision. Likewise year in 2005-06 budgets provided on health 0.77 percent of GSDP but expend only 0.63 percent of provision. Year in 2006-07 health budget percent was 0.89 in GSDP but expend only 0.69 percent of this budget provision. Year in 2007-08 percent of health budget was 0.81 percent of total budget and expend only 0.67 percent of provision. Likewise year in 2008-09 budgets provided on health sector 0.99 percent in GSDP and expend only 0.79 percent.

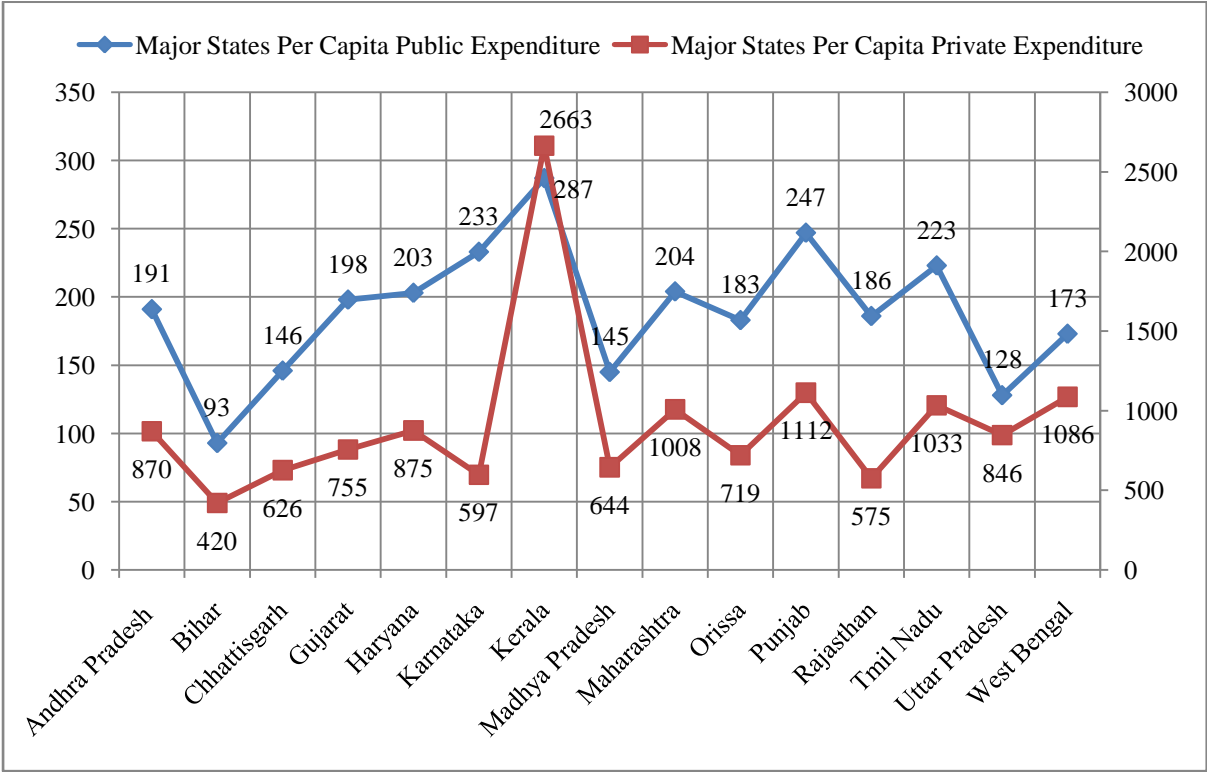
During 2001-02 to 2008-09 GSDP and health budget are increased every year. But percentage of health budget is around stay. Years in 2001-02 and 2003-04 health budget percent was lesser (0.74) than other years and year in 2008-09 health budget percent is high (0.99) in SSDP during all year. Average of health expenditure of all years is only 0.83 percent of GSDP. This budget percent is not according to W.H.O. and Central government health criteria. It is very funny that in Chhattisgarh state cannot full using of providing budget on health. If we see average percent of health expenditure is only 0.69 in average providing 0.83 percent. It is basic reason for poor condition of Chhattisgarh health status.

Table - 4
Public and Private Expenditure in Health by Major States

S.No.	Major States	Expenditure (In Rs.)			In %	
		Total Expenditure (Public + Private)	Per Capita Public	Per Capita Private	Public Exp. As share of S.D.P.	Public Exp. As share of State Exp.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84300554	191	870	0.72	3.22
2.	Bihar	45520617	93	420	1.12	4.12
3.	Chhattisgarh	17061522	146	626	0.70	3.35
4.	Gujarat	51279969	198	755	0.57	3.06
5.	Haryana	24475723	203	875	0.49	3.19
6.	Karnataka	45942750	233	597	0.87	3.77
7.	Kerala	96976023	287	2663	0.88	4.65
8.	Madhya Pradesh	51070350	145	644	0.87	3.19
9.	Maharashtra	124303897	204	1008	0.55	2.88
10.	Orissa	34564114	183	719	0.98	4.41
11.	Punjab	34778565	247	1112	0.65	3.01
12.	Rajasthan	46152166	186	575	0.98	3.90
13.	Tmil Nadu	80896329	223	1033	0.71	3.43
14.	Uttar Pradesh	173811185	128	846	0.92	3.86
15.	West Bengal	10558846	173	1086	0.69	4.32

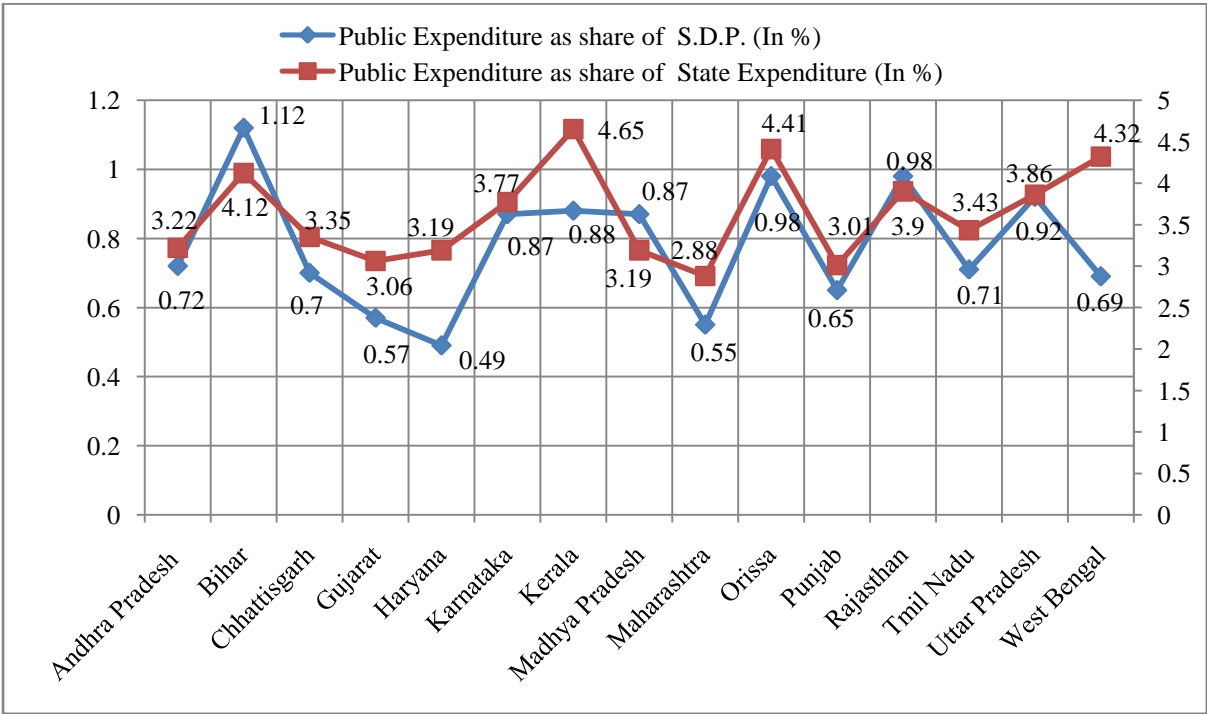
Source: National Health Accounts: India 2004-05

Graph - 4 (A)
Distribution of Per Capita Health Expenditure by Public & Private Sector in Major States (In Rs.)



Source: As given in Table - 4

Graph - 4 (B)
Public Health Expenditure As share of Total State Expenditure & GSDP in Major States



Source: As given in Table - 4

In this table has showed the total health expenditure in India's 15 major states and share of public and private percent in total expenditure, also has showed of private and public per capita expenditure in health. According to data in every state private health expenditure percent is very high than public health expenditure percent. Almost every states public health expenditure percent share is less than 1 percent in total health expenditure. Likewise public per capita expenditure on health is less than private per capita expenditure. In Bihar public health per capita is only 93 Rs. this is lowest of among states. Whereas in Chhattisgarh public per capita expenditure is 146 Rs. private per capita expenditure is 626 Rs. total public health expenditure percent is 0.70 of GSDP and 3.35 percent share of private sector in total Chhattisgarh health expenditure. This data are showing poor health condition of status of Chhattisgarh state. Kerala's public per capita expenditure is 287 Rs. and private per capita expenditure is 2663 Rs. high in showed 15 states. Also high share of private health expenditure than other state. This indicator showing better health condition of Kerala than other state. But criterion of W.H.O. have not feel up by any state's.

V. CONCLUSION

We can conclude by this health expenditure data, if basic need and rights, better health facilities is not good any state of India so how will economic growth of in the all state's? because of poor health condition is effecting woman's work capacity. Good health and development are significant relation. If people will get good health facilities so the health status will be well and work capacity will increase. If work capacities will increase so production will increase. If production will increase than development of economic will also increase. Whenever Indian public health status will not better we cannot get idol growth rate of economic. So every government should increase public health expenditure for getting good economic growth and happy governance. W.T.O. says that every country should be expend on public health 5% of G.D.P and Central Government say that every State should be expend on public health 2% of G.S.D.P for giving better public health. But both are criteria cannot follow by any state government also central government.

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