

Chapter5

Findings, Limitations, Conclusion

5.1 Major findings of the study

The major findings of the present study have been discussed as follow:

- The unit root test result found that GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) and SPHE (State Public Health Expenditure) to be non stationarity at level as at first difference data make stationarity. Therefore both variables are integrated.
- The Granger causality test result found that SPHE cause GSDP while GSDP does not cause effect of SPHE. It means SPHE and GSDP between uni- directional relationships. It means in Haryana there is uni-directional causality from public health expenditure to gross state domestic product.
- Interestingly the study finds that number of medical institution and beds per one lakh population are declining over the time. It means health facilities in Haryana failed to cop up with the growing demand of health facilities. One can even say that the health facilities in Haryana are not growing as per population growth in Haryana.
- Total health facility trend of Haryana shows increased trend over the study period except the year 2002 to 2003 and 2004 to 2005.
- The trend of allopathic institution of Haryana as PHC, CHC, dispensaries, and hospitals showing downward over the time.
- Due to lack of any regress health policy it has been observed that there is hardly any increasing trends of health facilities observed during the study period. For instance, even the number of hakim is falling over the time. The issue become more virulent when a look goes to downward trend of medical staff in Haryana. One can say that the health of health facilities in Haryana is not healthy.
- Total beds trend of Haryana shows decreased trend over the study period, not including year 1991 to 1993 and 1995 to 1997. It means health infrastructure facilities are negative while some have grown at insufficient rate. It is main reason behind population is growing but health infrastructure is not adequate.

- Patient treatment by AUH (Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homeopathic) and allopathic institution of Haryana shows increasing trend over the years. Its means patient treatment in Haryana has attained much improvement in health facilities since its beginning.
- Continue falling of IMR, Death rate indicates the improving health facilities in Haryana. It means according to time is increase the awareness and it opened new scheme related to infant mortality rate.
- There is positive relationship between DHI (District Health Index) and DGDP (District Gross domestic product).
- Allopathic institution trend of Mahendergarh shows that volatile trend. It means allopathic institution facility is not good. One can even say that the health facilities in Mahendergarh are not growing as per population growth in Haryana.
- Medical staff trend of Mahendergarh shows that decreased during the study of period expect the year 2007 to 2011. This time Mahendergarh follows by WHO criteria.
- Trend of total beds is stable. It's not increase according to population and time. It means is not good performance.
- Beds and hospitals per five lakhs trend of Mahendergarh shows that decreased over the period of study. One can even say that the health facilities in Mahendergarh are not growing as per population growth in Haryana.
- Homeopathic trend of Mahendergarh found that increased the over period of study.
- Trend of Infant mortality rate of Mahendergarh is found that it is going falling down and rising in duration period 1991 to 2011. In year is decreased 1992 to 1995 from 22.54 to 13.54. . And decreased 1997 to 2003 from is 15.13 to 6.38. its positive direction of IMR. But IMR in year from 2006 to 2011 is 8.54 stable.
- Infant mortality rate, death rate of Mahendergarh shows that the volatile trend. It means not good rate trend due to the health facilities in Mahendergarh are not growing as per population growth of Haryana. Mahendergarh in category of backward area.
- Health index of Mahendergarh is remaining more or less stagnant over the time. It remains in and around 0.3 which is keeps Mahendergarh in category of backward in Health status as per UNDP or WHO categorisation criteria.

5.2 Limitations of the Study

- Non-availability of data on health expenditure at district level.
- There are several indicators of health development, those were not directly available. Hence few proxy indicators have been used.
- The study is only based on the health facilities provided by government of Haryana, private sector health facilities has not been included in this research.
- As the nature of research indicates that the research is on purely based on secondary source of information. The secondary information is only available upto 2011. Hence it may possible that the present research may not able to capture the current health scenario.

5.3 Conclusions

The study analysed the relationship between health expenditure and economic growth in Haryana over the period of 1991 to 2011. The study finds the uni-directional relationship between SPHE (Health expenditure) and GSDP (Economic growth) in Haryana. It can be said that in Haryana health expenditure cause the growth of GSDP while GSDP does not cause to SPHE. Interestingly the study finds that number of medical institution and beds per one lakh population are declining over the time. It means health facilities in Haryana failed to cop up with the growing demand of health facilities. One can even say that the health facilities in Haryana are not growing as per population growth in Haryana. Total health facility trend of Haryana shows increased trend over the study period except the year 2002 to 2003 and 2004 to 2005. Further, the trend of allopathic institution of Haryana as PHC, CHC, dispensaries, and hospitals is showing downward over the time. Due to lack of any regress health policy it has been observed that there is hardly any increasing trends of health facilities observed during the study period. For instance, even the number of hakim is falling over the time. The issue become more virulent when a look goes to downward trend of medical staff in Haryana. One can say that the health of health facilities in Haryana is not healthy.

The value of health development index is found very low for Mahendergarh. It moves around 0.2 to 0.27. This clearly indicates that Mahendergarh is highly backward in terms of health facilities available in the district. However the study found positive and significant effect of gross domestic product of district on health development index.

It is concluded overall that the health facilities in Haryana in general and in Mahendergarh particularly are not up to the mark. It is evident by the downward or stagnant trend of many indicators of health infrastructure such as PHCs, CHCs, Dispensaries, availability of bed per lakh population, availability of medical personnel etc. this cannot be regretted as happy situation for the health of Haryana and specifically for the health of Mahendergarh. It is therefore an urgent action is required at the government end to strengthen the medical and other health facilities. It is really very shocking finding of the research that medical facilities and health status of Haryana does not met with any of criteria led by WHO as benchmark criterion. However it is noteworthy to mentions here that these conclusion is based only on the health facilities provided by government of Haryana in the state, private health facilities has not been included in it.