

# HEALTH SCENARIO IN RURAL INDIA

*Edited by*  
**Dr. Shekara**  
**Ashwini H Bidaralli**



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may also reduce commercial interest in the health care services.

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## An Empirical Study on Economic Burden of Devastating Diseases among Women in Thiruchirapalli District

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## Abstract

Communicable and non communicable diseases play havoc in the development of economy of any developing country like India. India is called world's capital of AIDS. HIV/AIDS has become one of the worst killers in the modern day world. HIV/ AIDS pandemic was discovered roughly 28 years ago. It has become rampant in India and about 25 million Indians are infected with the disease. It produces morbidity and mortality to such a degree that its impact on productivity and economic burden is enormous. It is very essential that people should be made aware/ educated about various aspects of AIDS. Every year in India, over 1,00,000 HIV positive women give birth. According to NFHS observation 9 out of 10 are unaware about HIV/AIDS in India. Women are not only the main caregivers of the family but are also largely responsible for



food production and labour are rearing children. They act as the backbone of the family, supporting the entire system and providing care to all its members. Women go through a lot of physical as well as psychological stress due to HIV and AIDS. The prime objective of this paper is to estimate the expenditure incurred by women AIDS patients for the treatment. The respondents were the HIV / AIDS affected women from the government hospital in Thiruchirapalli District of Tamilnadu.

Key words: Communicable, HIV Patients, economic burden and expenditure.

## Introduction:

Communicable and non communicable diseases play a havoc in the development of economy of any developing country like India. India is called world's capital of AIDS. HIV/AIDS has become one of the worst killers in the modern day world. HIV/AIDS pandemic was discovered roughly 28 years ago. It has become rampant in India and about 25 million Indians are infected with the disease. It produces morbidity and mortality to such a degree that its impact on productivity and economic burden is enormous.

Economic and social barriers are a large problem for women with HIV / AIDS in India. The most severe barrier is poverty. Poverty limits woman's access to an adequate health resources, further depreciates her status within the society. The economic and social dimensions of HIV/ AIDS continue to spread in Asia; thus it is important to understand its potential impact on various sectors beyond health. If HIV incidence rates continue to increase in Asia, the epidemic has the potential to hamper the economic prospects of billions as well as affects political and military stability.

It is very essential that people should be made aware/ educated about various aspects of AIDS. Every year in India, over 1,00,000 HIV positive women give birth. According to NFHS observation 9 out of 10 are unaware about HIV/AIDS in India. Women are not only the main caregivers of the family but are also largely responsible for food production and labour are rearing children. They act as the backbone of the family, supporting the entire system and providing care to all its members. Women go through a lot of physical as well as psychological stress due to HIV and AIDS. This article proposes to study the expenditure incurred by women AIDS patients for the treatment.

## Methodology:

The methodology adopted for study is both descriptive and analytical. The data has been collected from both the primary and secondary sources. A sample of 150 respondents are taken at random from the hospitals of Trichy city. The information's for the study were collected from respondents using a questionnaire through the survey method. The respondents were the HIV/AIDS affected women from A.G.M. Government hospital in Trichy city.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

TABLE : 1 - AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age	Respondents	Percentage
Below 30	68	45.3
31 to 40	42	28.1
41 to 50	23	15.3
Above 50	17	11.3
Total	150	100