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## MATERNAL HEALTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

S.SHEELA, Dr.T.INDRA

Research Scholar, Assistant professor, Dept.of Mathematical Economics,  
School of Economics, Madurai Kamaraj University.  
Madurai-21

### Abstract

Maternal and child health are instrumental in human capital formation and productivity, with the potential for economic development. Women's health is one of the most important priorities of the world health assemblies, and identifying the main factors of women's mortality as well as improving it depends on a correct definition of required priorities for appropriate prevention, diagnosis and treatment. Analyzing the factors affecting maternal mortality in macro levels may provide some credible information and evidence to health sector manager in order to make appropriate policies to improve maternal health. Determinants of economic development have analyzed factors including, education level, GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth. This study conclude that Economic development depends on health for both women and children through, reduction in maternal and infants mortality rates, and increase in life expectancy and GDP per capita.

**Key words:** maternal death, infant death, education, development.

### INTRODUCTION

Maternal health and economic development are closely interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Improving maternal health has significant positive impacts on a country's economic development, while economic development, in turn, can contribute to better maternal health outcomes. It is directly affects the health and well-being of mothers, which, in turn, influences the well-being of their children. Healthy mothers are more likely to give birth to healthy babies and provide proper care and nutrition to their children. This contributes to the development of a productive workforce, leading to improved economic productivity. When women experience better maternal health, they are more likely to participate in the labor force. By enabling women to access healthcare services and support during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum, societies can ensure that women can continue to contribute to economic activities, thereby increasing productivity and overall economic development. Improved maternal health allows women to stay in school longer, acquire skills, and participate in economic opportunities. It leads to greater empowerment and economic independence, enabling women to make decisions about their own lives and contribute to household incomes, reducing poverty levels. The present study aims to the relationship between maternal health and economic development.

### OBJECTIVE

1. To examine the relationship between maternal health and economic development

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**John M. Shandra et.al (2004)** analysed the dependency, democracy, and infant mortality: a quantitative, cross-national analysis of less developed countries. They found that support for hypotheses derived from the dependency perspective suggesting that multinational corporate penetration fosters higher levels of infant mortality. Subsequent analysis incorporating interaction effects suggest that the level of political democracy conditions the effects of dependency relationships based upon exports, investments from multinational corporations, and international lending institutions. Transnational economic linkages associated with exports, multinational corporations, and international lending institutions adversely affect infant mortality more strongly at lower levels of democracy than at higher levels of democracy. They conclude with a few suggestions for readers who might be interested in building upon the research presented here. More multivariate studies are needed in which models are run that involve more than the five or so predictors we have been able to include at one time in our models. Although panel regression is a powerful tool for this genre of research and need more longitudinal data both for our dependent and independent variables to understand the effects of these determinants on infant mortality. This would make it possible to pool cross-sectional data so as to increase the number of degrees of freedom making it possible to include more control variables in one model. We need data for more countries and for more time points making it possible to do more by way of regional comparisons. We could then replicate our findings across both time and space

**Tadele Girum and Abebaw Wasie(2017)** analyzed the correlates of maternal mortality in developing countries. They found that maternal mortality ratio is very high in developing countries and enormously varies among countries. A significant relationship between the maternal mortality ratio and socio economic, health care and morbidity indicator variables was observed. There was an inverse and significant correlation of the maternal mortality ratio with Antenatal care coverage, skilled birth attendance, access to an improved water source and sanitation, adult literacy rate, the Gross National Income per capita and positive relation with disease incidence, unmet need and others. They concluded the Maternal mortality is correlated with multiples of socio-economic factors, health care system associated factors, disease burden and their complex interactions. Therefore Policy and programs targeted to improve maternal health and reduce maternal deaths should consider population dynamics, socio-economic influence and health system factors that impose a major risk on mothers.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'S IMPACT ON MATERNAL HEALTH:

**Healthcare Infrastructure:** Economic development often leads to improved healthcare infrastructure, including better-equipped hospitals, clinics, and healthcare facilities. This enhances access to quality maternal healthcare services, including prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, emergency obstetric care, and postnatal care, reducing maternal mortality rates.

**Education and Awareness:** Economic development is often accompanied by improved education and awareness levels. When women have access to education, they are more likely to be aware of the importance of maternal healthcare, family planning, and nutrition, leading to healthier pregnancies and better maternal health outcomes.

**Poverty Reduction:** Economic development efforts that effectively reduce poverty have a direct impact on maternal health. Poverty is a significant barrier to accessing proper healthcare services, and by addressing poverty, countries can improve maternal health by ensuring better access to healthcare facilities, skilled health workers, and essential medicines.

**Social Empowerment:** Economic development can also lead to increased gender equality and women's empowerment. When women have greater economic opportunities, decision-making power, and social status, they are more likely to seek and receive appropriate maternal healthcare, improving their own health and that of their children

## METHODOLOGY

This present study based on the secondary data. The data for the study variables were obtained from the reports of United Nations Development Programme 2021 and world development indicators, during the year 2000 to 2017. The analysis done with Pearson correlation of variable, Maternal Health (Maternal death and infant death), Economic development indicators like education and income, and life expectancy.

## Analysis and Discussion

### HYPOTHESIS

- ❖ There is no significant relationship between Maternal health and Economic development

Control variable		Maternal death	Infant death
Gross national income per capita	Correlation	1.000	-.948
	Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000
	Df	0	10
Life expectancy at birth	Correlation	-.948	1.000
Mean year of schooling	Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.
Expected year of schooling	Df	10	0

**Table 1: The Relationship between Maternal Health and Economic Development**

\*\*.Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above Pearson correlation result shows that maternal health and economic development is find out perfect negative correlation. When economic development increases the maternal health will be good with low mortality rate.

## CONCLUSION

This study conclude that with good economic development there is positive impact on maternal health , increasing per capita income and education levels of individuals will result in maintain a good maternal health, therefore we have to attain well economic development to improve maternal health , has healthy mother can produce a healthy baby ,that transform to efficient human capital. Governments, policymakers, and international organizations recognize the importance of investing in both maternal health and economic development as key components of sustainable development. By integrating efforts to improve maternal health into broader economic development strategies, countries can create a positive feedback loop that benefits both individuals and societies as a whole.

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