

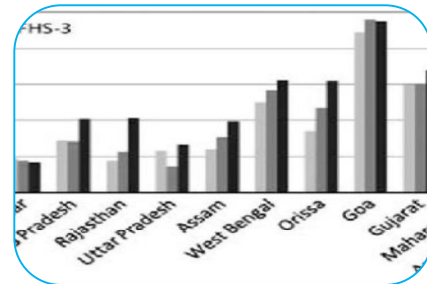


A PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN AND STATUS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

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1.1: INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality rates were quite high both before and after independence. Maternal care in certain states has steadily improved, resulting in a decrease in maternal mortality. The dismal reality is that there is still significant inter-state variation, MMR is low, i.e., less than 100 in India's southern states. The considerable difference in numbers between Kerala and Assam reflects greater geographical, social, and gender differences in both states. Only 26.7 percent of Assamese women with gynecological complaints sought treatment, out of a total of 51.5 percent. Studies showing disparities in healthcare and nutritional condition among states, as well as an inefficient healthcare system and results, add to the gloomy image of the state's maternal health situation (**Anurima Deka, 2014**). Kerala has the lowest maternal mortality rate, followed by Maharashtra, while Assam has the highest maternal mortality rate, followed by Uttar Pradesh. Assam has the country's highest MMR (**SRS Report, 2019**).



1.2: GENERAL PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

A brief overview of India's high fertility and mortality rates can be attributed to a group of states known as 'Empowered Action Group' (EAG) States, which were previously known as BIMARU States. These eight states are divided into two groups: Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha Jharkhand, Rajasthan Uttarakhand, and Madhya Pradesh. This group of states account for 46 percent of India's overall residents as well as 59 percent of the country's total impoverished population. This group of states accounts for more than half (55 percent) of all estimated live births, 66 percent (two third) of all infant deaths, and 80 percent (eight out of ten) of all maternal fatalities in the country. Rajasthan is one of the states that belong to this category. The state has been designated as a "High Focus State" under the "National Rural Health Mission", owing to the fact that the majority of the people and health indicators are at or below the national average in the state (**NRHM: 2005-2012**). The present chapter presents an overview of Rajasthan with particular reference to the status of Maternal Health.

1.2.1: POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA:

Rajasthan is a state in India's northern region, having a common border with Pakistan. According to Census 2011 population totals, it is one of the most populous states in India and the state with the biggest geographical area, accounting for 10 percent of India's total physical area and 5.67 percent of the country's total population. Deserts cover a major portion of the state's geographical mass, with towns spread throughout and a population density that is relatively low as evaluated to

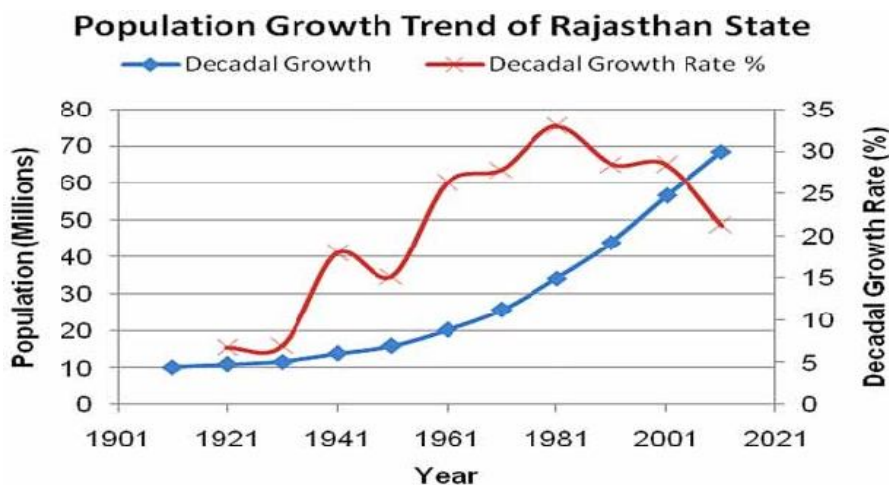
other states. The desert covers almost 60 percent (233,100 square kilometers) of the state's entire land area (342,239 sq. km). As of the 2011 Census, it was administratively split into seven divisions, thirty-three districts, and 44,672 villages. In the past, the last three decades, 1981-2011, Dhaulpur was formed during the epoch 1981-1991, five districts of Dausa, Karauli, Baran, Rajasamand, and Hanumangarh, were imprinted out throughout the period 1991-2001, and the district of Pratapgarh was carved out during the period 2001-2011 from the three districts (Banswara, Udaipur and Chittaurgarh).

According to the census 2011, India has a population of 121.02 million people, with 6.86 million people living in Rajasthan. According to the United Nations Development Programme, Rajasthan's percentage difference between its projected population for 2011 and its actual population for 2011 stands at just 1.17 percent, whereas India's percentage variance stands at 1.48 percent. The population of the districts ranges from 66.64 lakh (Jaipur district) to 6.72 lakh (Jaisalmer district), with Jaipur having the highest people. The population densities diverge from 598 people per square kilometer in Jaipur to 17 people per square kilometer in Jaisalmer. Divisionally, the population is concentrated in the Jaipur division, which has a populace of 13,762,203 people (which accounts for approximately 20 percent of the state's population), and the Kota division has lowest population in number, which has a population of 4,733,121 inhabitants (which accounts for approximately 7 percent of the Rajasthan's population).

1.2.2.: DECADAL GROWTH OF POPULATION:

According to the Census 2011, approximately 21.44 percent of Rajasthan's population has increased over the last decade, as opposed to a pace of 28.41 percent over the previous decennial era of 1991-2001. Nonetheless, it is greater than India's average "decadal growth rate" of 17.64 percent between 2001 and 2011, a pace that has dropped from a peak of 21.54 percent between 1991 and 2001. Despite the fact that the rate of growth of the population in Rajasthan has been decreased, it is still greater than the overall rate of growth in India. The "decadal growth rate" varies in Rajasthan by district, series from 32.55 percent (in Barmer district) to 10.06 percent (in Ganganagar district).

Figure 1.1: Population Growth Trend of Rajasthan (In Percent), 2011



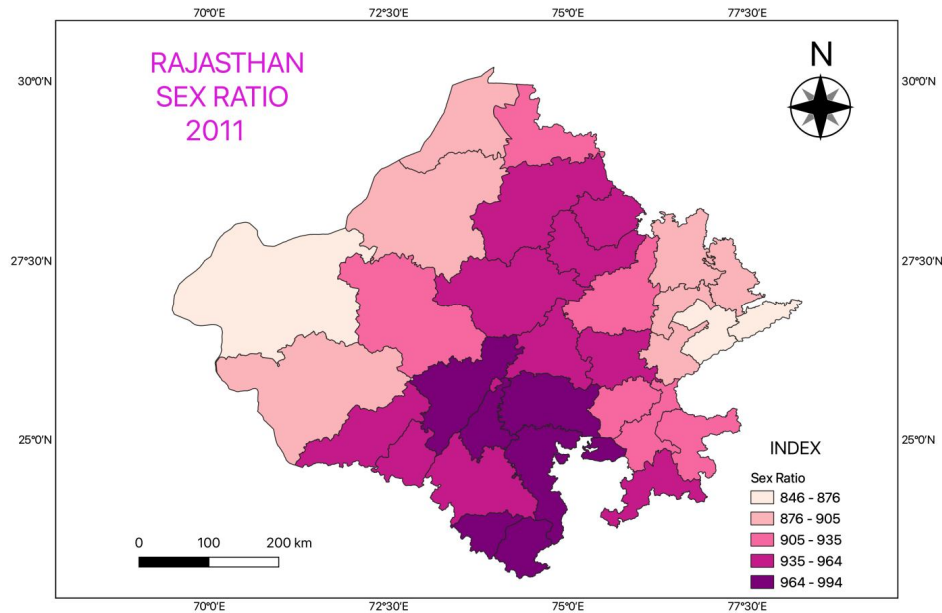
Source: Census of India (1901-2011)

1.2.3: SEX RATIO:

A generalized sex ratio of 926 is seen in Rajasthan when measured in conditions of females for every thousand males, as evaluated to 940 for the entire population of India. From 2001 to 2011, there has been a small rise in the number of females for every thousand males, with five more females for every thousand males. In the previous century of years, from 1901 to 2011, the entirety sex ratio in

Rajasthan state has full-grown from 905 to 926 points, but the general sex ratio in India has decreased from 972 to 940 over this period.

Map 1.1: Sex Ratio of Rajasthan, 2011

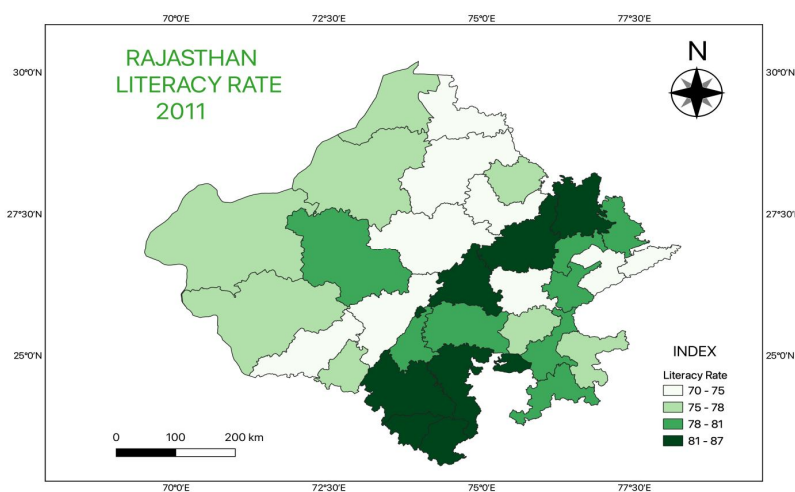


Source- Census of India, 2011

In the Rajasthan state, it ranges of sex ratio from 990 (in Dungarpur district) to 845 (in Dhaulpur), with the highest number being in Dungarpur. It is a matter of concern that the “child sex ratio” (0–6 age group) has experienced a significant drop, falling from 909 in 2001 census to 883 in the 2011 census of India. The child sex ratio in the districts varies from 926 in Pratapgarh district that is highest to 831 in Jhunjhunu (lowest in all over the state). With the exception of Sri Ganganagar district, all of the districts have seen a decrease in the child sex ratio.

1.2.4: Literacy

The Rajasthan state’s whole literacy rate is 67.06 percent, with Rajasthan’s male literacy rate of 80.51 percent and female literacy rate is around 52.66 percent respectively, as compared to 74.04 (India as whole) percent, 82.14 percent (male literacy), and 65.46 percent (female literacy) for India respectively. The overall literacy rate in Rajasthan's districts ranges from 77.48 percent in Kota district (which has the highest rate) to 55.58 percent in Jalore district (which has the lowest rate). The male literacy rate is highest in Jhunjhunu district (87.88 percent) to lowest in Pratapgarh district (87.88 percent). When it comes to tendency in literacy rates, the picture is bleak, as the literacy rate in some districts (Churu and Barmer) has fallen over the previous period of time with male literacy rates declining more than female literacy rates.

Map 1.2: Literacy Rate of Rajasthan (In Percent), 2011

Source- Census of India, 2011

Table 1.1: Demographic Profile of Rajasthan and India (2011)

Source- Census of India, 2011 and * SRS, 2017-19

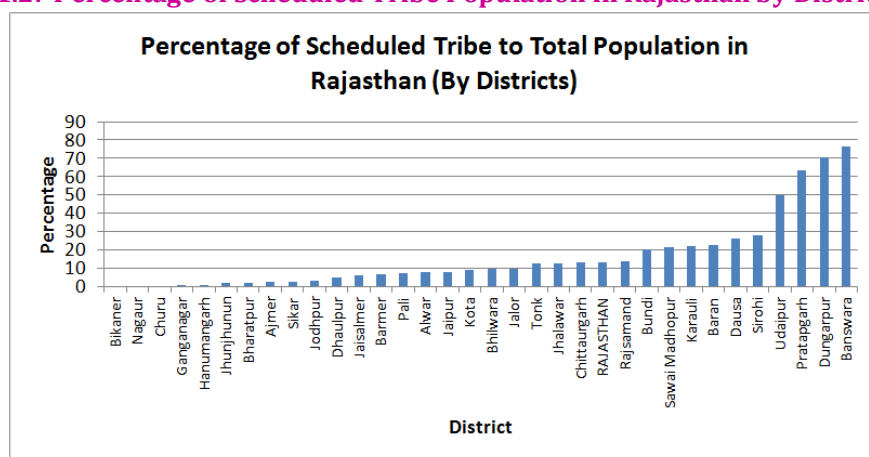
Demographic Indicators	India	Rajasthan
Area of India	3.2 (million Km sq.)	10.4 percent
Total population of India	1,210 (million)	5.66 percent
Sex ratio	940	928
Child sex ratio (0-6 age group)	914	922
Literacy rate (in percent)	74	66.11 percent
Male Literacy (in percent)	82.10	79.19 percent
Female Literacy (in percent)	65.46	52.12 percent
Rural population (in percent)	68.84	24.87 percent
Urban population (in percent)	31.16	75.13 percent
Density	382	200
MMR*	103	318
IMR*	30	41
Population growth rate	17.64 percent	21.31 percent

In Female literacy rates Kota district has highest percentage (66.32 percent), whereas, Jalore district having the lowest rates of literacy with 38.75 percent. Rajasthan is ranked 33rd among all the states and union territories of nation in conditions of overall literacy and it ranked 27th and 35th in terms of male and female literacy, respectively in the country. Rajasthan is the state with the lowest female literacy rate when compared to the rest of the country.

1.2.5: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population

At the national point, as well as in the majority of states, the SCs and STs population is disproportionately diffident in nearly all social-economical and personal health indices. A little less than one-third of the population of Rajasthan belongs to the SC and ST categories combined (29.62 percent). Banswara, Dungarpur, Partapagarh and Udaipur have the highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes population whereas, Bikaner, Nagaur and Churu districts have very low concentration of ST population.

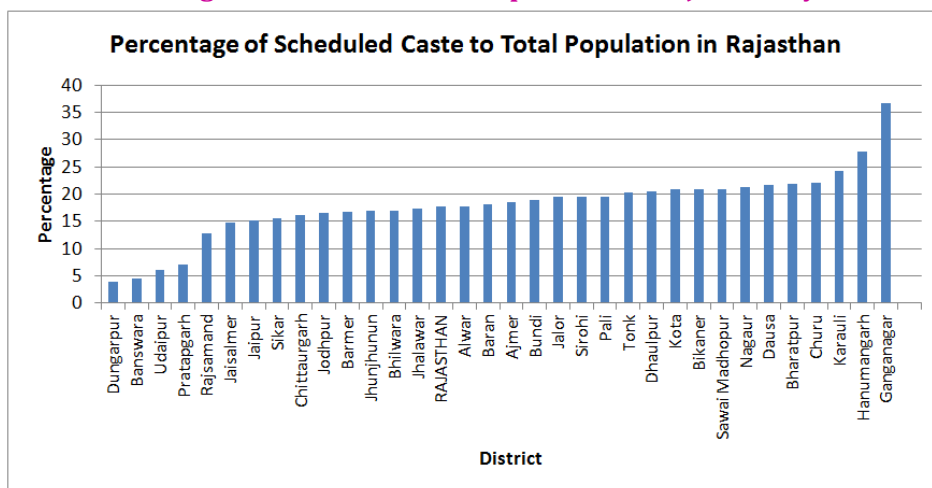
Figure 1.2: Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population in Rajasthan by Districts, 2011



Source- Census of India, 2011

According to Census 2011 survey Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Karauli and Churu districts have a large number of population of Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan State whereas Dungarpur and Banswara districts have very low coverage of Scheduled Castes population in the same state.

Figure 1.3: Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population in Rajasthan by Districts, 2011



Source- Census of India, 2011

1.2.6: MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The maternal health condition in Rajasthan is dire and requires a large number of key inputs in order to improve. Rajasthan has relatively high levels of the key health Millennium Development Goal outcome indicators 4 and 5, such as IMR and MMR. IMR is the most sensitive measure of human development. In Rajasthan, it is at an extremely high level. Rajasthan has an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 55 per thousand live births, which is almost five times higher than Kerala's. Rajasthan has a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 318 'per one lakh live births', which is almost four times higher than Kerala's MMR of 158.

REFERENCE:

1. Census of India 2011, SRS.