

Health Status of Women and Demographic Status in Rajasthan

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Abstract:-

This paper is on some of those aspect of the health status of women in Rajasthan. The Major health issue of women are in large Part reflection of their objective class. The condition of women in Rajasthan is Pitiabale as compare to other states. Rajasthan is among the states having worst sex ratio in the country. Women of Rajasthan has to perform agricultural practices and contribute a major share of family economy in term of vegetable, milk, food grain, wool fiber and many more. Due to lowest sex ratio. The literacy status of the women is also lower than their male. The participation of women's are in tertiary sector such as medical, administrative, teaching and official services is lower than the male population. Excess workload gives in adequate nutritious food or under nutrition problem among the women. Women of rural areas are busy since morning to late night in various activities. Consequently 42% of the surveyed women fall under malnutrition, and many other health issues. As a result women gave birth to low weigh babies.

Introduction:-

Women during the Vedic period enjoyed a fair amount of personal freedom and equal rights with men. Both the male and women equally participated in social and religious activities except economical sphere. Women in the Vedic era are so good in sphere of education deity of learning was conceived of as a female. Popularly known as "SARASWATI" females were allowed to enter into the Gurukul along with male. They have freedom to study Vedic and fine arts. They never wore purdah and has a significant role in domestic matter. Women assisted their counterpart in sphere of agriculture and finance. Unmarried daughter of the family had equally right in father and mothers property after death except married daughter. They were educated and enjoyed an honored place in society about youth and old age. Demographic status are most important variable to measure the socio economic development of any geographical unit. Among them literacy is a qualitative aspect of population which is one of the most important indicator of our culture. This study is based on the

health and demographic status of women in the Rajasthan region.

The condition of female in society underwent a big change. Male biased low has suppressed the right of equality and it created a new rule that a women has to be under the authority of her father, husband and son, during childhood advancement change in literacy reflects the socio economic and cultures transformation of societies.

Material and Methods-

Due to low sex ratio Rajasthan state is selected for the present study. For the study of this region has been divided into few division Shekhawati region, Mewar, Marwar, Godwar, Hodoti, and Bundi. The whole study of this topic is based on secondary data published by the census of India 2011. In this study we have taken data from newspaper, articles, short note, review paper etc.

Rajasthan is a northern Indian state bordering Pakistan. The geographic features of Rajasthan are the Thar Desert and the Aravalli range, which runs through the state from southwest to northeast, almost from one end to the other, for more than 850 km. The aravalli range and the land to the east and southeast range are more fertile, and better water. This region is home to the Gir dry

deciduous forest. With tropical dry forest include teak, and other trees. The hilly region, home to the cities of Dungarpur and Banswara lies in southern part of Rajasthan, on the border with Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh. With the exception of mount Abu, Vaghal in the wettest region in Rajasthan and the most heavily forested. The hadoti region lies the mewar region home to the cities of Udaipur and Chittorgarh. mewar, the easternmost region of Rajasthan, borders are Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, eastern and south eastern Rajasthan is drained by the Banas and Chambal rivers, tributaries of the Ganga.

Demographic view of women and Distribution pattern-

Rajasthan, one of the state which are recognized as EAG (Empowered action group) states has recorded significant fall in decadal population growth rate as per census 2011, population of Rajasthan state is 6.86 crores (exactly 68,621,012) of which male and female are 35,550,997 and 32,997,440 respectively. In 2001 total population was 56,507,188 in which males were 29,420,011 while females were 27,087,177 the state has recorded 21.44% growth in last 10 years .Rajasthan has recorded eighth highest population growth in India.

Sex ration-

In Rajasthan sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) is 928 out of which the urban sex ratio in Rajasthan is 914 and rural sex ratio in Rajasthan in 933.

Nutrition status of women-

The study was undertaken to assess the health status of 941 adolescent girls aged 10-18 year belonging to scheduled caste committees in rural Rajasthan. Dietary intake was assessed by 24 hours recall method. The dietary intake was compared against ICMR's RDA. It was found that the diets were deficient in calories by 30 to 40% in proteins by 25 to 37%, by 39 to 55%, in iron and by 10 to 34% in vitamin A. 78% of suffered from Anemia and 40% had B complex deficiency.

According to NFHS (1998-99) found that prevalence of anemia in Rajasthan and India as shown in table 1. Singh (2012) shows that among EAG stayed, severe Anemia is highest in the Rajasthan whereas moderate anemia is highest in Jharkhand (69.4 %), Bihar (68.2%) and Odisha (69

%) are having the highest percentage of anemic women among EAG states. R.K. life style behavior affecting prevalence of anemia among women in EAG states, India (population association of America, annual meeting programme 2012).

Work force participation-

Labour is an essential factor of production that contributes to development .The total number of workers in labour supply is highly affected by the behavior of better half group particularly women with their dual responsibilities of home maker and worker. In an economy like India both economic and socio-cultural factors determine the level of female employment.

In recent year female labor force participation rate is increased considerably in the developed country. The labor force participation rate plays an increasing trend towards women's participation in labor market in both developing and developed countries.

Female workers play very important role in agricultural sector in India. They participate in farm and non farm activities besides domestic work. Now the attitude of the society has also changed and working women is not seen with suspicious eyes like earlier. About 48.14% of total population in Rajasthan plays a very significant role in state economy.

According to the 2011 census it is estimated that 29.9 millions, out of which 18.3 million population are male and 11.6 millions are female. Around 77% of total workers and 18% of total urban female workers are engaged as cultivator and agriculture laborer.

Literacy pattern-

According to last census held in 2001. The percentage of female literacy rate is 54.16%. The literacy rate in the country has increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001 census. It is noticed that the female literacy rate during the period 1991-2001 increased by 14.87% where as male literacy rate rose by 11.72% and female literacy rate actually increased by 5.15%.

In rural areas of Rajasthan the literacy rate is 76.16% for males and 45.8% for females. This has been debated across all the party level. As the first part of this series observed literacy rates and learning outcomes are some of the lowest in the BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and

Uttar Pradesh) studies by 2020 India will have the world's largest working age population 860 million but an India spend analysis of these four states with 43.6% of India's school age population between the age of five and 14 revealed that India as unprepared to educate and train its young population .Rajasthan's over all literacy rate improved 6.6 percentage point over 10 year to 2011.

TABLE 1.Literacy Rate Of Male And Female Gap In Rajasthan

| LITERACY | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| FEMALE | 7 | 10.1 | 14.1 | 20.4 | 43.9 | 52.7 |
| MALE | 28.1 | 33.9 | 44.8 | 55 | 75.7 | 80.5 |
| GAP | 21.1 | 23.8 | 30.7 | 34.6 | 31.8 | 27.8 |

Table 2.Rajasthan's Education

| Indicators | Rajasthan | India |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Literacy Rate | 67.06 % | 74.04 % |
| Net Enrolment(I to V) | 79.2 % | 87.3 % |
| Net Enrolment(VI to VIII) | 67.18 % | 74.74 % |
| Dropout Rate(I to VIII) | 4.39 % | 4.10 % |
| Student classroom ratio | 21 % | 27 % |
| Pupil Teacher Ratio | 17% | 23% |

TABLE 3.Structure of female work participation in Rajasthan

| YEAR | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Tota | Rura | Urba | Tota | Rura | Urba |
| %Share in Total Workers | 1 | 1 | n | 1 | 1 | n |
| Cultivator | 67.0 | 70.7 | 14.7 | 52.6 | 56.6 | 9.4 |
| Agriculture Labourer | 16.2 | 16.8 | 6.9 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 8.8 |
| Household Workers | 2.8 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 8.8 |
| Other Workers | 14.0 | 10.4 | 64.8 | 20.7 | 15.8 | 73.0 |

TABLE 4.Information Regarding Sex Ratio In Rajasthan.

| 5 Districts Having Highest sex ratio in Rajasthan | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| S. | Name of the District | Sex ratio (/ 1000 male) |
| 1 | Durgapur | 994 |
| 2 | Rajsamand | 990 |
| 3 | Pali | 987 |
| 4 | Pratapgarh | 983 |
| 5 | Banswara | 980 |
| 5 Districts having lowest sex ratio in Rajasthan | | |
| 1 | Dulpur | 846 |
| 2 | Jaisalmer | 852 |
| 3 | Karauli | 861 |
| 4 | Bharatpur | 880 |
| 5 | Ganganagar | 887 |

Conclusion:-

The result of the study is cleared that the percentage of females work participation rate are continuously increasing in developed and developing countries .The participation rate of females are found in every sphere especially in agriculture sector the female participation rate is very high as compare to male .According to the 2011 census it is estimated that 29.9 million, out of which 18.3 million population are male and 11.6 million are female. Around 77% of total workers and 18% of total urban female workers are engaged in cultural and agricultural activities .According to this survey female remain busy since morning to late night in various activities. Due to this busy schedule females ignore her health .Which result in 42% of women fall under malnutrition and many other health issue .Now a days women are getting aware regarding their health and the percentage of malnutrition is decreasing.

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